

(TALL)

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY Politics,
Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. 42.

From

July

to

Dec^r

1802.



Printed for J. Sewall, Cornhill, 1802.



3353



European Magazine,

For JULY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing OLD HOUSES lately pulled down in BUTCHER ROW. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of JAMES RENNELL, ESQ.

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Juvénis's piece is on a subject not adapted to discussion in a Magazine. We therefore decline the insertion of it.

G. H.'s favour is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from July 10, to July 17.

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

JUNE.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.				
27	29.55	59	N.W.	12	30.05	58	N.
28	29.72	60	W.	13	30.10	62	W.
29	29.55	58	S.W.	14	30.00	61	N.W.
30	29.81	60	W.	15	29.94	60	N.
				16	29.86	59	N.
				17	29.71	62	W.
				18	29.72	61	S.W.
				19	29.80	61	S.
				20	29.90	57	N.W.
				21	29.60	58	S.E.
				22	29.71	60	S.W.
				23	29.85	60	W.
				24	30.17	59	W.N.W.
				25	30.04	60	S.W.
				26	29.90	62	S.S.W.
				27	29.90	62	W.
				28	29.90	61	S.W.
JULY.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.				
1	29.56	61	S.				
2	29.47	60	S.W.				
3	29.71	60	S.W.				
4	29.94	59	W.				
5	30.19	61	S.W.				
6	30.02	60	S.W.				
7	30.04	62	S.W.				
8	30.00	64	S.S.W.				
9	29.90	64	S.W.				
10	29.92	62	W.				
11	29.97	63	W.				

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY 1802.

JAMES RENNELL, ESQ. F. R. S. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

WHILE we present our Readers with an admirable Portrait, we must express our regret that we have it but little in our power to satisfy the laudable curiosity of the Public as to the personal history, of so justly eminent a character.

MAJOR RENNELL was born of a very ancient and respectable family at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, on the 22d November 1742; and is first cousin, by the paternal side, to the reverend and learned Master of the Temple (whose father, the Rev. Dr. Rennell, was a Prebendary of Winchester).

After receiving a private education, his first outset in life was in the naval service. While yet very young, he was employed at the siege of Pondicherry, and was much noticed for his active assistance in cutting out some French men of war from the roads in the night.

At what time he exchanged the naval for the military service, we have not heard; but about the year 1770 we find him in India, attached to the corps of Engineers, his zeal and services in which promoted him in no long course of time to the rank of Major; and his very extensive and accurate acquaintance with the requisite sciences soon pointed him out to the Government as the most proper person to fill the important office of Surveyor-General in Bengal.

We remember to have heard from good authority some years since, that one day, marching in India at the head of a detachment, he was suddenly attacked by a tyger; when with great coolness he received the animal on the point of the bayonet, which he thrust down his throat, and dispatched him: the bayonet was much bent by the force of the thrust.—It is worthy of

remark, that, in the war before last, Major Rennell was for the second time engaged in the siege of Pondicherry.

Some time, we believe, about the year 1778, while in India, he married Miss Thackeray, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. many years Head Master of Harrow School; by whom he has living two sons and a daughter.—Few men (particularly who have travelled) are so much attached to domestic enjoyments as the Major, who, having long declined public employments, now leads, for the most part, a retired life in the bosom of his family, but assiduously pursues his literary labours.

In his intercourse with his friends, the Major possesses a remarkable flow of spirits, and abounds with interesting subjects of conversation: at the same time, as to whatever relates to himself, he is one of the most diffident, unassuming men in the world.

To the indefatigable labours and profound knowledge of Major Rennell, the science of geography has been more indebted than to any modern writer that we can name, not excepting even D'Anville or De Lisle; and when his name was enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society, that learned body received, perhaps, as much honour as it conferred.

We entertained a hope that we should have been enabled to furnish our Readers with some account of the Major's active military services in India, of which we understand he bears many honourable testimonials about his person; but in this expectation we have been for the present disappointed: at a future time, however, we may, perhaps, be enabled to render more complete and satisfactory, both to the Public and to ourselves, a Memoir which we must here close by a brief but

complete enumeration (with occasional remarks) of the literary productions of Major Rennell.

1778. "A Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas:" with Letter-press.

1781. "A Bengal Atlas," in folio: with Letter-press.

— "An Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers;" which interfect the country of Bengal in such a variety of directions, as to form the most complete and easy inland navigation that can be conceived. This account is contained in a letter written from the spot to the President of the Royal Society*, and accompanied by a plan of the course of the Ganges, than which we find the Burrampooter (though much less heard of) is a still larger river. They both "derive their sources (says the Major) from the vast mountains of Thibet, from whence they proceed in opposite directions, the Ganges seeking the plains of Indostan by the West; and the Burrampooter by the East. The Ganges, after wandering 750 miles through mountainous regions, issues forth a deity to the superstitious, yet gladdened, inhabitants of Hindostan or Indostan. From Hurdoar, in latitude 30 deg. where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, it flows with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains during the remainder of its course to the sea (which is about 1350 miles †), diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the adjacent lands, and affording an easy means of transport for the productions of its borders. In a military view, it opens a communication between the different posts, and serves in the capacity of a *military way* through the country; renders unnecessary the forming of magazines, and infinitely surpasses the celebrated inland navigation of North America, where the *carrying places* not only obstruct the progress of an army, but enable the adversary to determine his place and mode of

attack with certainty. In its course through the plains, it receives *eleven* rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; besides many others of lesser note." The inland navigation of Bengal gives constant employment to 20,000 boatmen; and by the latter end of July all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the rivers, are overflowed more than 100 miles in width—From what we have here extracted, the reader will see that this is a very curious work, and will well recompense the trouble of a reference to the Philosophical Transactions, in which it will be found at length.

1782. "Memoir of a Map † of Hindoostan; or, The Mogul's Empire: with an Examination of some Positions in the former System of Indian Geography, and some Illustrations of the present one: and a complete Index of the Names to the Map." 4to.—An analytical review of this work will be found in our III^d volume (for 1783), p. 52.

1784. A Second Edition of the "Memoir," &c. improved.

1788. "A Map of Hindoostan in four Sheets:" with a new Memoir, in 4to.

— "A Map of the Peninsula of India in two Sheets."

1790. "Memoir on the Geography of Africa," 4to. with a Map of Africa.—This was subjoined to the Narratives of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas, in the "Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa:" a work not sold, but printed for the use of the Members of the Association.

1791. "On the Rate of Travelling as performed by Camels; and its Application, by a Scale, to the Purposes of Geometry."—This paper was presented to the Royal Society ‖, and the Major had the prize medal awarded to him for it. It gives the results of the observations of several travellers§ in the Great and Little Deserts, and is extremely curious.

1792. A Second Edition of the "Me-

* Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXI. Part I.

† In the whole, 2100 miles!

‡ The Map itself is on two sheets.

‖ Phil. Trans. Vol. LXXXI. Part II.

§ Mr. Carmichael, Colonel Capper, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Irvin, Mr. Holford, &c.

- moir" of 1788 was published: with additional Maps and Letter-press.
- "The Marches [to Seringapatam] of the British Armies in the Peninsula of India, during the Campaigns of 1790 and 1791; illustrated and explained by Reference to a Map, compiled from authentic Documents transmitted by Earl Cornwallis from India." 8vo. with a large Sheet Map.—This is a very important and interesting military detail, and affords the most regular and best connected narrative that has yet been published of the operations to which it relates.
1793. A Third Edition of the "Memoir" of 1788 was published.
- "A new Map of the Peninsula of India," in one Sheet: with a Quarto "Memoir," on occasion of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.
- A Second "Memoir on the Geography of Africa;" for the African Association.
- "Observations on a Current that prevails to the Westward of the Scilly Islands."—This was printed in the Philosophical Transactions.
1798. A Third "Memoir" on the Geography of Africa, with a Map illustrative of Mr. Parke's Route (for the African Association).—In these geographical illustrations the sources of modern error on the subject of the Niger are well pointed out; the authority of Herodotus is established; the course of the Senegal river ascertained; the grounds for the construction of a map of Africa, and the variations of the compass, judiciously laid down; the physical and political geography of North Africa well discussed, and the comparison of the ancient and modern geography made with great judgment and precision.
1800. "The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained, by a Comparison with those of other ancient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the Course of the Work are introduced Dissertations on the itinerary State of the Greeks, the Expedition of Darius Hydaspes to Scythia, the Position and Remains of Antient Babylon, the Alluvions of the Nile, and the Canals of Suez; the Oasis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon, the ancient Circumnavigation of Africa, and other Subjects of History and Geography. The Whole explained by Eleven Maps, adapted to the different Subjects, and accompanied with a complete Index." One volume, quarto. We find, however, that this volume, though complete in itself, is only the commencement of a great plan of its Author, to correct the Geography, ancient and modern, of that part of Asia which lies between India and Europe; a task which the Major tells us, in his Preface, he had many years ago undertaken, and which he has since performed to the best of his abilities, so far as his stock of materials admitted; but that it would have been an act of imprudence in an individual to venture on so great an expence as the execution of the work in all its parts required. The Geography of Herodotus, therefore, in the present volume, may be considered as the first part. The remaining parts will consist of the ancient geography, as it was improved by the Grecian conquests and establishments; together with such portions of military history as appear to want explanation. Maps of ancient geography, on scales adapted to the purpose, are intended to accompany them.
- "A corrected Sheet Map of the Peninsula of India, in which the Partition of the whole Empire of Tippoo Sultan is shewn; and the Cessions of 1792 clearly distinguished from those of 1799."
1802. A Fourth "Memoir" on the African Geography, with an improved Map of Africa, and a Map of Mr. Houtemann's Route (for the African Association).
- The foregoing list exhibits strong proofs of the talents and industry of Major Rennell; who still enjoys a general state of health and spirits that enable, and will we hope encourage, him to lay the learned and political world under additional obligations. J.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS GARNETT, M. D. &c.

THIS Gentleman, whose parents are still living, was born the 21st of April 1766, at Barbon, near Kirkby

Lonsdale, of a respectable family. About the age of fourteen, after having received the first rudiments of education

tion at his native village, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Dawson, at Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, where he laid the foundation of his medical and philosophical knowledge. After this he proceeded to Edinburgh, and took his degree about the year 1788. During his residence there, he became the pupil of Dr. Brown, whose new system of medicine Dr. Garnett, from this time, held in the highest estimation. Soon after this he visited London, and attended the practice of the hospitals. He had now arrived at an age which made it necessary for him to think of some permanent establishment. With this view he left London, and, on the death of Dr. Wilson, repaired to Harrogate, where he published an analysis of the Spa there, and was soon engaged in an extensive practice. As this, however, was necessarily limited to the length of the season, which lasted only three or four months, Dr. G. soon after his marriage, which took place in 1795, formed the design of emigrating to America. At Liverpool, where he was waiting to embark, he was so strongly solicited by Dr. Currie, and several others, to give a chemical course of lectures, that he could not refuse his consent. These lectures met with a most welcome reception, as did also a course on experimental philosophy, which he was afterwards induced to begin. He then received a pressing invitation from Manchester, where he delivered the same lectures, with equal success. These circumstances happily operated to prevent his departure to America, and he became a successful candidate for the vacant Professorship of Anderson's institution at Glasgow, which made it impossible for him to accept an invitation he had received to give lectures at Dublin. In Scotland, his leisure hours were employed in collecting materials for his "Tour through the Highlands;" which work was in some degree impeded by the sudden death of his wife (for whom he had the sincerest affection) in childbirth; an event which so strongly affected his feelings, that he never thought of it but with agony. Dr. G. was induced to relinquish the institution at Glasgow, by favourable offers from the new Royal Institution in London, where, for one season, he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and delivered the whole of the lectures. On retiring from this

situation, which was far too laborious for the state of his health, at the close of 1801, he devoted himself to his professional practice, and took the house in Great Marlborough-street, where he built a new and convenient apartment, and completed an expensive apparatus for the purpose of giving lectures to the public. During the winter of 1801 and 1802, he gave regular courses on experimental philosophy and chemistry, and also a new course on "Zoonomia," or, "the Laws of Animal Life," arranged according to the Brunonian theory. These were interrupted in February, for some weeks, by a dangerous illness, which left him in a languid state; though he not only resumed and finished the lectures he had begun, but also commenced two courses on botany, one at his own house, and the other at Brompton. In the midst of these, he received, by infection, from a patient whom he had attended, the fever which terminated his existence in the space of ten days.

Thus, in the prime of life, at the precise period when manhood attains its highest point of perfection, and the labours of early industry and application were about to be compensated by a proportionate degree of emolument and reputation, Death closed the scene:—the hope of friendship was blighted, and the bright prospect, just opened to the view, shrouded in darkness. His loss will be felt and lamented far beyond the circuit of his immediate acquaintance; but who can paint the distress of his family and connections, of those who knew him well, and tenderly loved him; who have experienced his amiableness of disposition, his intrinsic goodness of heart, his steadiness of friendship, his manly benevolence and sensibility, and the unassuming modesty of his deportment. As an author, his writings have uniformly tended to encourage and promote the cultivation and advancement of useful knowledge; as a philosopher and a man of science, he has secured for himself a lofty place in the temple of Fame, and an honourable mention in the annals of posterity; as the private friend and companion, his name is engraven on the hearts, and will be dear to the recollection, of all who enjoyed the happiness and the advantage of his society.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVIII.

"My mind to me a kingdom is."—*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

THE mind is an indefeasible estate for which we owe homage to no Lord or Baron; it is derived from the Creator himself; a treasure kindly bestowed on his creatures for their felicity, sufficient, if used with discretion, to bear us through life, and comfort us when all other treasure fails. How truly great, how independent, is the human mind, when unenslaved by vice or prejudice, and how superior to the attacks of tyranny or the scorn of fools. The man of sense may feel himself reproached or neglected; but he has only to retire from the objects of his vexation to Solitude, who will at all times receive the exile from the world, and present him purer delights and pleasures for his entertainment and instruction, unfading and immortal.

There are few rational people who have not tasted at times the bliss of being free, who have not left the metropolis and its cares to snatch a moment of tranquillity, abstracted from common pursuits and amusements; who have not looked behind on the town with a kind of triumph, and cried out, with exultation, "Good bye! I am at liberty!"

And yet, wander where we will, the tyranny of wealth and power will pursue us.

Moredius was one of those beings who asked little from fortune or ambition; he was quiet and inoffensive, and shrunk back like the sensitive plant at the touch of rudeness. Moredius was fond of peace and retirement, and one day straggled from a country village near town, within the boundaries of a Nobleman's park, through which there was a public foot path. Moredius, attracted by some beautiful scenery to the left of the entrance, incautiously bent his steps toward the spot, to indulge in contemplation, when his attention was awakened by the voice of a man who was pursuing him at a distance, accompanied by a dog. Moredius stopped; when the man in rude and insulting language ordered him back, telling him, that it was his Lordship's orders that no one should go out of the footway. Moredius instantly obeyed, without uttering a syllable, and kept the path with the most exact measurement, walking

as fast as he could, and looking behind him at every instant, in apprehension of the park-keeper, in his green jacket being still at his heels, until he came to the gate, where he met a man of decent appearance, whom he immediately accosted. "Pray, my good friend, am I out of the Park?"—"Yes."—Moredius instantly began to jump and dance about, to the astonishment of the stranger.—"I am at liberty!" cried Moredius; "I am at liberty!"—It was time to think of returning home; and he enquired the nearest way.—"The nearest way to the village," answered the stranger, "is through the Park."—"Through the Park," replied Moredius; "rather let me go twelve miles out of my way than where Nature will invite me in, and a rascally park-keeper turn me out, because I did not walk upon a chalked line. I have a great mind to write to his Lordship, and complain of the treatment of his servant."—"You may save yourself that trouble," replied the stranger; "his Lordship has the line chalked out too."—"How so?" interrupted Moredius.—"The ground is every inch mortgaged, and the estate just now foreclosed."—"Good heavens!" cried Moredius, "what regret, what remorse, must occupy the mind of the man who sees, through his extravagancies, one blessing substracted after another, till nothing is left him but the contemplation of objects which he cannot enjoy, and leave to walk like a stranger in domains once his own; let me no longer complain of the unfair distribution of Fortune; she may do all she can for her favourites; but Providence smooths all inequalities, and will permit the good alone to be rich; the mind is the best kingdom, and without it parks, mansions, servants, and the luxuries of the table, are only the tormenting objects of reflection incident to the situation of the man who *has* every thing, and *owns* nothing. Methinks I see him in a thoughtful attitude reclining on his sofa. How grand! how beautiful! how elegant! is every article of furniture. Empty pomp! wretched magnificence! his company are retired, he is left *alone*; the eye that just now sparkled in all the riotous pleasure of the moment is sunk; Reflection

fection chuses this season for her visit ; What is he to do to morrow ? Where can he raise another sum of money ? Unhappy slave ! 'tis the base imprisonment of the mind thou sufferest, and Reason alone can set thee free ; and then, if thou hast only half an acre left, 'twill be a territory to what thou hast now to boast of." These observations naturally engaged the attention of the stranger, who readily entered into conversation with Moredius. " There are but few men in the world," cried he, " whose minds are not in a complete state of slavery, either to pleasure, ambition, self-interest, custom, or prejudice ; these throw their chains about us, and drag us on, leaving us scarcely a moment to wonder at our insatiable, and to call Reason to our assistance. Constrained and fettered, the mind becomes diseased and impoverished ; we live active only to common every-day pursuits, and passive to all that is good and superior. This may in some measure account for the kind of fatality that appears to attend the Great, who owe all their anxieties to a mistaken system of enjoyments, in which the mind has no share, and which alone is neglected, though alone capable of bestowing happiness. Nothing is sown by education or manners but luxuriant weeds of pride and dissipation, that choke up truth and impoverish the understanding."

" The poverty of the mind," cried Moredius, " is the most insupportable of any ; and the man who has the riches of the understanding can never be truly said to be poor. Fortune may strip him of the advantages of wealth and power, but she cannot deprive him of that which she never gave. Through all the tricks and chances of life, by which merit may become misplaced or displaced in the world, a certain character remains, a stamp that shews the value of the coin, and gives it currency with every man of sense. Through every vicissitude he is the same, and he forsakes only the splendid mansion and gay assembly to taste in retirement purer pleasures in a purer air, where, from his cottage window, he may view the unbounded prospects of nature unconstrained, and enjoy, with two or three rational friends, the luxuries of sense and taste, the superiority of such as have minds above those who want them."

" The poverty of the mind is most common," replied the stranger, " among

the higher classes, where we might naturally expect finer sense and taste, and more cultivation than among others, when we consider the opportunities they have from education, and the means of obtaining knowledge ; but the truth is, they have never had time for improvement ; the manners and the mind are at variance. I have a proper respect for the Great, if they are good, or distinguished by merit ; but as I consider the business of a fool to be incompatible with the proper employments and character of a man of rank, I always estimate him accordingly ; and a Lord who is a blockhead appears to me to be a much more pitiable object than the blockhead who is not a Lord. This poverty of mind among the Great occasions me to recollect the bon mot of a witty Barrister, who, being questioned one day on the nature and propriety of hereditary titles, very strongly supported their validity, " particularly (said he) as every one must admit that it is a kind of fee *simple*." I happened the other day (continued the stranger) to dine with a party of fashionables, who were all so poor in the article of understanding, that they were utterly unable to pass the time with any other than the most insipid and commonplace topics of conversation. There did not appear any one of the whole group who had saved a pittance from education, or experience enough to have lived in the world had they been thrown upon it. I had promised myself that day the highest gratifications from refined taste and manners ; though I confess I was a little confounded at a circumstance which happened before dinner. The Lady of the house, when it was announced, whispered me, as we were going down stairs, not to say a word against *cock-fighting*. This caution puzzled me very much, as I could not, for the soul of me, recollect that I had offended in any such way, particularly as I knew nothing of the *science*. But my doubts and fears were removed as soon as we had said Grace ; for a noble Lord at the upper end of the table, to our infinite amusement, commenced a treatise on the art of cock-fighting that lasted till the cloth was removed : but my astonishment was increased when I was told, that it was the only subject on which his Lordship could talk at all."

(To be continued.)

VESTIGES,

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER I.

OLD HOUSES, &c.

BUTCHER-ROW.

IN revolving the progress of improvement, one very prominent object forcibly strikes the inquisitive mind, and that is, the dilapidation which must literally *pave* the way to convenience and elegance. This is a reflection which very naturally introduces another, namely, the change that must be effected, both with respect to property and residence, before any work of public utility can be carried into effect in a crowded city or its immediate environs. Heavens! What an immense mass of buildings, some indeed old, but many of a very recent date, are crumbling into dust, are vanishing at the word, or receding from the touch, of the surveyor, whose five foot rod, like the wand of Magician, or the sword of Harlequin, causes edifices to rise and fall, deluges the land with water, floats navies upon the sites of streets, houses, and churches, conveys vessels through woods and forests, over mountains and under rocks; sets one ship sailing above, another below a bridge at the same time; and, in short, performs those wonders with respect to docks, aqueducts, tunnels, and canals, which I have a presentiment will make this ingenious age and country as much the admiration of posterity for their internal as they certainly are at present for their external navigation.

These observations occurred to me the other day, as I was, as I have hinted, considering devastation as the precursor of improvement, and contemplating the site on which the Butcher Row had till lately, for several centuries, impeded the way. Why it was not deemed a nuisance till within these twenty years it would be a waste of time to endeavour to conjecture: "Better late than never," saith the proverb. We are inclined to view every step toward the *amendment of our ways* as an object of such general ad-

vantage, that so the end is gained, we are not disposed to criticise the means: yet it occurred to me, that if our ancestors had done what I am now doing, *i.e.* preserved vestiges of the numerous buildings (I mean, more minute vestiges than are to be found in Stow and our other civic historians), that have either been crushed by time, consumed by fire, or have, like those on the spot alluded to, been sacrificed to public convenience, with some traits of the occupation and mode of life of their inhabitants, the changes they had undergone, &c. it would, though perhaps not a pre-eminently useful, have been certainly a very curious speculation.

Butcher Row, which has slowly receded before the still (in this respect) slower progress of refinement, was once, indeed till a period much within living memory, a place of considerable traffic. The stack of houses, which lately occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple Bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtusangular triangle, the eastern line of which was formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide-extended fronts, and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and alms-houses of St. Clement's parish; both the sides also contained shops of various descriptions; the South (Strand), a number of respectable tradesmen, such as bakers, dyers, dry-salters, smiths, tin-plate-workers, &c.; the North (Butcher Row) was, as its name implied, really a flesh market, it was at first wholly occupied by butchers, who had, from a very early period, brought their meat in carts from the country, and sold it just without the civic liberties, for the supply of the western parts of the city. These *foreign* butchers, as they were termed, were considered so extremely useful in repressing the exorbitant demands of the *native* butchers, and lowering the prices in the London markets of those days, that the competition

petition was encouraged, and their dealings attended with such success, that I fear the desire of immoderate profit operated upon them as it has upon their descendants in the present age, and induced them to become stationary; perhaps to go hand in hand with the people they had formerly opposed. Be this as it may, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Butcher

Row, which had, for the purpose I have specified (the convenience of *foreign* butchers), been, in the twenty-first of Edward the First, granted to Walter le Barbur, took the form of an established market; in process of time, other shops, besides butchers, fishmongers, and green-grocers, were opened. Many, I presume, can remember a scalemaker's, tinman's*, fine-drawer's, Betty's

* The house, or rather houses, exhibited in the Frontispiece of this Magazine (for they as well as several others in Butcher Row had been divided), are a very accurate specimen of the style of building which pervaded the whole pile. They seem of about the age of Edward the Sixth, as we may judge from many of the same date still extant, and probably were ornamented with the fleur de lis and coronets, in compliment to the Count Beaumont †, who when they were one mansion was its inhabitant, at the time the Marquis of Rosny arrived in England. It appears from Sully's Memoirs (pages 91 and infra), that the Marquis was appointed Ambassador from the King of France (Henry IV.), 1603, to congratulate the King (James I.) upon his accession to the English crown. His account of this embassy is curious. He states, among other particulars, that the beginning of June he set out for Calais, with a retinue of upwards of two hundred Gentlemen; that he had express orders from the King his master that he should appear in mourning with all his train at his first audience; but was afterwards told, that this assiduation of sorrow, for the death of Queen Elizabeth, would disoblige that Monarch, who would, doubtless, look upon it as a reproach to him for not having put on mourning on the same melancholy occasion. For the more solemn reception of this and other Ambassadors, it also appears, that at this period a new office was instituted, with a salary of two hundred a year, namely, that of Master of the Ceremonies ‡; the first of whom was Sir Lewis Lewkenor, whose *debut* in this situation was, accompanied by Count Beaumont, the meeting M. Rosny at Dover.

It is further hinted, in the work to which I have alluded, that Sir Lewis had either exhausted his stock of politeness at his reception of the Ambassador, or was alarmed at the numerous train of his attendants, for he gives him occasion to complain of his rudeness and parsimony with respect to horses and carriages, even before he set out for London, and there is no question but that there were cogent reasons for his disgust, as we find that he was obliged to procure a conveyance in the carriage of Count Beaumont, while his retinue were almost suffered to *take the chance of the road*; that is, to make the best bargain they could with the Kentish innkeepers, from whom the Dover landlord, and those others who, in the year 1762, furnished accommodations for the Duke de Nivernois and his suite, seem to have been the legitimate descendants.

Of the neglect of the Master of the Ceremonies, or rather the Court, with respect to the Marquis of Rosny, there is a striking instance, in suffering him to reside, even for a night, in the house which we are now considering, and which, as I have observed, forms the Frontispiece to this volume: at the same time his mode of treating it would have done honour to the school of Chesterfield. He states, without seeming offended, "As to myself, I sup'd and lay at Beaumont's, and din'd there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare me lodgings until the Palace of Arundel, which was destin'd for me, could be got ready: but this greatly embarrass'd my retinue, which could not all be lodg'd at Beaumont's House, and, therefore, apartments were sought in the neighbourhood."

To any one who remembers the structure of these old houses, or who refers to the print,

† There were two families of the Beaumont's: the first descended from Roger de Bellamont of the Norman race, Earl of Warwick; the other Viscounts Beaumont, still older.

‡ Stow, page 824. Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. 16. page 637. Sully's Memoirs, page 101.

Betty's chop-house, cheesemonger's, grocer's, &c.; the houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, one story hanging over the other; and indeed the style of building, ornaments, &c. strongly indicated the date of its erection.

I have been informed, that the large old house which was formerly at the back of the Swan public-house, and upon the site of which, and its garden, Crown Place is built, was once occupied by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, perhaps after Admiral Lord Thomas Seymour had obtained from Edward the Sixth Hampton Place, wherein the Bishops of that See formerly resided, and on the site of which Arundel-street, &c. was erected. This palace was within these thirty years in existence; it was let out in tenements; a leather dresser occupied a considerable portion of it; in one suit of rooms resided the parish-clerk of St. Clement's Danes; another part of it was devoted to the purposes of a billiard table, which was much frequented. In this apartment the Mitre still remained over the chimney. Close to this palace, and on the site of Crown Court, was the Crown Tavern; perhaps the present Crown and Anchor arose upon its dilapidation. More eastward, the Ship Tavern, of which some vestiges are still to be seen; and more westward the Robin

Hood, in which a debating society, about the middle of the last century, was a source of considerable amusement, and has by some of its members or visitors been rescued from the stream of oblivion which has swept every trace of the building away.

I was informed by a Gentleman about twenty years since, who was then near ninety, that within his memory all those back houses that have a long narrow passage, for entrance *, in the Strand, Fleet street, and all our other public streets, were once taverns †. This I firmly believe, because I can still remember, and indeed have had pointed out to me, the vestiges of a cluster of them on this spot, the Star, the Swan, the White Hart, the noted Bear and Harrow. How fond were our ancestors of bacchanalian conviviality! Of this propensity numberless instances may be discerned in the old comedies, and the periodical writings of former ages. By these it should seem that all the business of life was transacted, and great part of its pleasures were to be found, in taverns, which on many occasions were frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen. It seems strange to us that such a loose kind of morality should ever have existed; that such an indiscriminate mixture of the sexes, of the modest and immodest, the grave and the gay, the sober and

print, it will appear difficult to conceive how the Ambassador himself, the representative of Henry the Great, could, in those days of state and splendor, be, even for a short period, accommodated in this place. The reader, glancing his eye upon its external appearance, will immediately judge that its internal (as was actually the case, for I observed the demolition of the whole pile) must have consisted of small inconvenient rooms, four, nay six, or eight, upon a floor, a well stair-case running up the middle in the rudest stile, lighted by a sky-light which only diffused a "darkness visible over the upper stories, while the lower were, as Dr. Johnson says, "totally obumbrated." The ceilings of these apartments were low, transversed by large unwrought beams in different directions, and *lighted*, if that phrase could with propriety be applied, by small casement windows: yet here we find that Gallic complaisance induced the Marquis to reside without murmuring; though I believe before his settlement in Arundel Palace, as he terms it, he, as will be shewn in the third number of these Vestiges, removed to Crosby House, in Bishopsgate-street; though how long he continued there is uncertain.

* Many, I think most, of these passage entrances are now converted into shops, &c. of which the Globe Coffee-house and the late Mr. Macklin's print warehouse, Fleet-street, are sufficient instances, these being formerly the Globe and Mitre Taverns.

† The ichnography of these taverns, as may be seen in the few specimens that still remain in the metropolis, was a long passage-like entrance, great part of it latticed over. The bar, *for good reasons*, fronting the great stair-case; the kitchen open for the reception of customers, who used to be termed *Dumplin-Dampers*, *Sippers*, and *Whettors*, and the whole terminated by a garden, or sometimes a court surrounded by small apartments, which might have been anciently called *Cubicolae*, or, in more refined language, *Casinas*.

the dissipated, should ever have been allowed in the private way in which it was conducted.

It may seem trifling to be so particular with respect to a place never very important, and which, like most of its inhabitants, has vanished. But should an objection of this kind be made, it may easily be answered, by stating, that, in fact, the surveys to which I have alluded were composed of such kind of materials. No enquiry that has for its object either local or moral information, can, in my opinion, be deemed trifling or unimportant, as things apparently frivolous have, by the best writers, been frequently made the vehicles of ingenious and useful reflections. In endeavouring to imitate those, it therefore strikes me, that this spot of earth, which seems small when the number of buildings once upon it, and its consequent number of inhabitants are considered, might, from the vast variety of transactions that, through a long period of ages, have taken place, be deemed a microcosm, a kind of miniature representation of the circumjacent cities of London and Westminster. What fortunes have here been gained, and perhaps dissipated! What joy and sorrow have at times prevailed! How have its inhabitants been at different times affected by public events? What attention have they paid to their private concerns? How have they acted collectively as members of the State? How individually as members of the district? These points open a wide field for speculation, as we traverse the contracted space that gave rise to them, and may frequently, in idea, lead us to restore the houses, to repeople the spot, from which buildings and inhabitants have passed away. To posterity, they may serve as an intimation that such things once were, and by the change that a few years has here produced, introduce reflections upon the great changes (it is devoutly to be hoped for the better), which the face of the metropolis, the face of the country, morals, manners, every thing, has undergone in the lapse of ages, and those to which property and existence are liable.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CLEMENT'S WELL, &c.

Tracing the ruins and dilapidation which so strongly mark the progress of improvement in this parish, we cannot help observing, that the church, having from its erection been, as is the case with many much more elegant fabrics, encumbered and obscured by old buildings, seems, since its surrounding space has been in some degree cleared, a new fabric in several points of view we have never seen it before. The name of this church (St. Clement's Danes) has been frequently, as to the latter part of the appellation, an object of conjecture. Every one has heard the story of the silver anchor said to be found in this place; but it should seem, that before the arrival of the Danes, with whom *silver* was not so plenty as to make anchors of it, there was a church upon this spot; for William of Malmesbury saith, that *they* burnt it, together with the Monks and Abbot, and that they continued "their savage, their sacrilegious, fury throughout the land." "Desirous at length to return to Denmark (he continues), they were about to embark, when they were, by the just judgment of God, all slain at London, in a place which has since been called the Church of the Danes." There is also another reason given for the denomination of this church, namely, that when most of the Danes were driven out of this kingdom, those few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to live betwixt the Isle of Thorney (Westminster) and Carr Lud (Ludgate), where they built a synagogue, which was afterwards consecrated and called "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This is the account which Fleetwood, the antiquary, Recorder of London, gave to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who resided in this parish*. If I might hazard a conjecture upon this subject, I should suppose that the church was *originally* built by the Danes, who, from the contention arising from local circumstances betwixt them and the Normans, were banished the city, and were obliged to inhabit this suburb. The

* Another account is, that Hardicanute, to be revenged of his deceased brother, Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up, and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman found it, and buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement without Temple Bar, then called the Church of the Danes. Baker's Chron. p. 17.
church

church arose in consequence, and was dedicated to the then Pope, Clement the Second, or probably, as his reign was very short, it might only be termed "the Church of the Danes," and acquire the addition of St. Clement during the time of the Crusade, *i. e.* in the reign of Richard the First, as it is well known that Clement the Third, who then filled the papal chair, not only took an active part in the Holy War, but, by the means of the Knights Templars, and other orders, had a much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors: it is therefore probable he might become the nomenclature of this as of many other churches, which he was fond of having dedicated to St. Clement the Martyr *, in the second century.

The well, which derived its name from the same source, was, about this period, much resorted to on account of the virtue of its water. It was situated in Clement's-lane, and is still in use, having a pump erected over it; but its water has, I believe, long ceased to be esteemed, either for its sanctity or efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other diseases, for which it was once so celebrated †.

On the west side of this lane, betwixt St. Clement's and Holy Well, was, till very lately, an inn, the Lamb, in ancient times the Holy Lamb, which, previous to the Reformation, was as much frequented by persons who visited these streams, either for devotion or health, as its neighbour the Angel Inn was, and perhaps still is, by Cornish and West Country lawyers.

At the corner of this lane and the Butcher Row, connected behind with the Robin Hood, had stood for ages a house, which I have frequently contemplated as an object of veneration, the lower part of this mansion was occupied as a grocer's shop; this had been in some small degree modernized, but the fabrick was, as I have been in-

formed, betwixt three and four hundred years old at the period of its dissolution (which was very lately), and from the style of the building I have reason to believe this information to be correct, for notwithstanding it had been frequently patched and plaistered, there was something of rudeness in its construction which is not to be found in the wooden buildings of a more modern date. It contained four stories remarkably low, and the upper jutting over the under, like the ward-room lights, lower and upper balconies, in the stern of a man of war. The rooms within bore a strong resemblance to cabins, the beams of oak still remained, and, with respect to the joiner's work, exhibited stronger traces of architectural rudeness than even the outside.

I have often thought, as I have observed this building, which, in former ages, was unquestionably the habitation of persons of considerable opulence, that its history, on account of the many revolutions of its tenants, the variety of changes in circumstances, manners, principles, and modes of life, that had taken place in it from its first foundation, must have been curious.

The internal transactions of palaces and superb mansions, even when unconnected with the politics of the age and country, seldom are suffered to pass intirely unobserved; fashion acts with regard to the great world as a stimulus to curiosity, and we in some event or other generally find their domestic history connected with the history of the times; we learn through this channel, from the earliest ages to the present, many circumstances respecting the private life of legislators, heroes, philosophers, divines, lawyers, physicians, men and women eminent for their talents, their beauty, their vices, their virtues, and misfortunes; all who have made a conspicuous figure upon the ancient or modern theatre of the

* St. Clement, whom this Pope termed his Patronimick, was ordained Bishop of Rome in the year of our Lord 93; he governed the Church about ten years; he was banished to the Chersonesus by the Emperor Trajan, and afterward, by his command, thrown into the sea, with an anchor about his neck, where the Christians might despair to find him.

† Round the City again, and towards the North, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and "whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones." Amongst these, Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well, may be esteemed the principal, as being much the most frequented, both by the scholars from the School and the youth from the City, when in a summer's evening they are disposed to take an airing. Fitzstephens' London.

world are here identified : we know to a certainty that one Emperor was the father of his people, and that another amused himself with impaling flies upon the point of a bodkin, and that he probably was the founder of that ingenious fest by us termed Aurelians. All these, and an infinite number of other things, we know with respect to palaces ; but in houses of the description of that to which I have alluded, which have been always devoted to the reception of the middle class of citizens, the transactions, whether merry or serious, that have occurred, unless very remarkable indeed, pass away like the lives of the inhabitants, and are as soon obliterated from the memory. Yet it certainly would be in some instances amusing, in others useful, especially for the elucidation of local history, if memorials of this class of persons had been more frequently preserved. The only traces of their existence, in many instances, now to be found, are upon tomb-stones, occasionally in the tablet of benefactions to churches, and latterly in the parish registers.

CLEMENT'S INN.

It is impossible, in even a slight survey of this parish, to pass by an establishment of such antiquity as Clement's Inn, " which probably derived its appellation from St. Clement's Well, near which it is situated, and which from a house wherein the students of law resided at so early a period as the reign of Edward the Fourth became an Inn of Chancery, as may be seen in the Book of Entries 19 Edw. IVth, titulo Misnomer, where the defendant, to shew that the right place of his abode was not named, pleaded, "*dicat, quod tempore impetrationis brevis ; fuit de hospicio de Clements Inne, in parochia S. Clementis Dacorum, extra barram Novi Templi Lon. in Comitatu Middlesexie ; quod quidem hospicium est, & tempora ante impetrationis brevis & diu ante, fuit quoddam hospicium hominum Curie legis temporalis, necnon hominum Consiliariorum ejusdem legis.*"

With respect to the former inheritor of this Inn, the obliteration occasioned by the lapse of time can only be supplied by the imperfect vestiges which

tradition has preserved, and only aided by those scanty materials which are thinly scattered over the pages of our civic historians. It has been stated, that even antecedent to the foundation of St. Clement's Church, which has, as I have alluded, been, upon the unstable basis of conjecture, fixed to the time of King Ethelred *, near this spot stood an inn for the reception of pilgrims and penitents who came to St. Clement's Well, that a religious house was in process of time established, and that the church rose in consequence. Be this as it may, the Holy Brotherhood was probably removed to some other situation ; the Holy Lamb, as I have observed, received the pilgrims ; and the monastery was converted, or rather perverted, from the purposes of the gospel to those of the law, and was probably, in this profession, considered as a house of very considerable antiquity in the days of Shakspeare ; for he, who with respect to this kind of chronology may be safely quoted, makes, in the second part of Henry the IVth, one of his Justices a member of that Society.

" He must to the Inns of Court. I was of Clement's once myself, where they will talk of mad Shallow still."

But to return from the uncertainty of conjecture, the instability of tradition, and the licence, if any in this instance was taken, of poetry, to the unerring guidance of legal records, it appears, that in the 2d year of the reign of Henry the VIIth, Sir John Cantlow, by a lease bearing date 20th December, demised this Inn to John and William Elyot, probably in trust for the Students. About the 20th of Henry the VIIIth, Cantlow's right descended to Sir William Holles, then Lord Mayor, and from him to the Earl of Clare, with whose heirs it continues.

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

It may not be improper in a speculation of this nature, before we proceed further westward in search of the vestiges of Old buildings, to turn a little to the North, and consider some that are comparatively *New*, taking at the same time a cursory glance at others which have arisen from the brick kilns

* Ethelred the Second, during whose reign, and the short one of his successor Edmund, the frequent incursions of the Danes ended in their final conquest of the island 1017, little more than a year after his decease.

on their sites, which may with great propriety be termed their *hot-beds*, with such rapidity, that, like many of the forced productions of horticulture, did we not know the excellence of their stamina, we might almost be led to doubt, whether they were even *annuals*, and were we their tenants, in the literal sense of the word, to *tremble*, for the period of their existence.

In the year 1580, Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation forbidding the laying new foundations for houses about London, the object of which was stated to be the preservation of the health of the inhabitants. This proclamation, owing perhaps to the increase of trade * which induced such a vast multitude to flock to the metropolis, and caused such a demand for houses, that its restrictive operation seems to have been but little attended to, was, I think, never enforced; for it is a curious circumstance, that at a subsequent period it was, by the succeeding Monarch, thought necessary to publish a partial renewal of the prohibition. There is extant a letter, dated 4th September, an. 1613, 11 Jac. sent by the Lords of the Privy Council, under the signatures of *G. Cant. T. Ellesmere Canc. H. Northampton, E. Stanhope, &c.* and addressed to certain

Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in which it is stated to be "his Majesty's express pleasure and commandment that the erection of new buildings in Lincoln's-inn-fields should be restrained (this is stated to be principally done at the request of the Students of Lincoln's Inn), and requiring the said Justices to *apprehend and commit to gaol* any who shall be found so offending, or to take sureties of him or them to appear before the privy council to answer the charge."

How far this order was acted upon, it is impossible now to say. It does not seem, if we may judge by the vast increase of buildings northward, any more than the proclamation of Elizabeth †, to have had much effect; but it appears that the learned profession, who were then the complainants, upon account of the *disturbance* which new buildings created, have since been the encouragers of the speculators, as well as owners and tenants, of those superb mansions which have, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, not only been erected upon the prohibited spot, but also on the vast space from the other side of Holborn to Pancras, and thence "God knows where!" Whether the inconvenience which in the said letter it was augured would be felt

* "Though the operation of trade," says an ingenious speculator on this subject, "has caused a progressive increase of the metropolis from the first, yet this increase has been accelerated during the last thirty or forty years, from a cause well known, though little considered in this point of view, which has affected other towns as well as London. It is found upon an average, that the natural small-pox destroys, one in seven; it is now above forty years since this disorder began to be inoculated upon prepared bodies, of which the Bishop of Worcester, in his celebrated sermon on this subject, informs us, that but one in five hundred were found to die; hence, in every five hundred children inoculated seventy lives are preserved to society, though few reflect how much this circumstance must advance population. Since the Bishop of Worcester's time, the hazard is almost reduced to nothing; and the practice obtaining chiefly in towns, they will increase faster than the accession of new comers will occasion." Northonck's History of London, published 1713.

Death seems, with respect to this disease, to have been absolutely disarmed of his dart, since the introduction of the vaccine inoculation; and what, though not quite so material, is certainly of considerable importance, its influence upon personal beauty is totally counteracted. We should now as soon expect to see a calf pitted with the small pox, as a child that has undergone this process, which I think circumscribes the malignity of the disorder to one pustule upon the arm, and, as the circulation of a cow is supposed to be purer than that of the human system, prevents the introduction of humours baneful to the constitution, which a *vulgar* error predominant in the minds of many mothers and nurses induces them to believe might be engendered under the former regimen.

† In the year 1604 (2d Jac.), another general proclamation was issued against inmates and the increase of new buildings, which being little regarded was renewed two years after, with an addition, commanding that the fore fronts and windows of new buildings should be of stone; for the disobeying which many were called to the Star Chamber, and there fined. Baker's Chronicle, p. 421.

by the "swelling multitudes of people, which the new erections occasion to be drawn together from all parts of the kingdom, in regard to provisions and victuals, which (say the Lords of the Council) are now grown to a *high rate*," has increased or diminished, it is not possible for me to determine; but it is certain, that the annoyance complained of by the learned Society to which I have alluded, has, in my apprehension, a hundred fold increased; though, with respect to its operation upon the exquisite sensibility of the members that have, from the date of the letter down to the present period, composed it, we must conclude, either that the irritability of their nervous system must have been rendered obtuse, that their feelings must have been blunted, or, as it frequently happens with respect to noise, and many other disagreeable circumstances, that they have been so long accustomed to the nuisance, that they have become callous to its disagreeable effects; which naturally leads me to observe upon what slight grounds matters which, from the medium through which they pass, assume an aspect of the utmost gravity and importance, are sometimes erected, and to conclude that a body of men so learned, whose

professional habits obliged them to be so well acquainted with the laws of their country, must *at least* have thought their first application regular, and that, in consequence, the Justices of Middlesex were bound to commit any man to gaol who chose to let his ground upon a building lease, or, the still more atrocious offender, who dared to pile bricks and mortar upon it. How extremely different do the same objects appear in different ages! In the eighth year of George the Second, an Act passed to encourage building, to enclose Lincoln's-inn-fields, which were, previous to that period, the resort of loose, idle, disorderly persons, gamblers, mountebanks, &c. *, as we remember Upper Moorfields, before the building of Finsbury-square, to have been, to appoint Trustees to carry its enactments into effect, and, in fact, to render that spot, the buildings around which had at first so annoyed the Students of the adjacent Inn, and produced the order of Council to which I have alluded, and which, by the bye, should rather have been an order to the Justices to send their Officers to disperse, or, under 39 Eliz. to apprehend the vagrants there assembled, one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON AN ODE OF GRAY.

PERFECTION is not to be found in the works of man, else, from *Gray's* extensive learning, nice taste, full leisure, and the great attention he was known to give to his poetical productions, one would have expected them in the end to have been perfectly accurate in composition. This appears, however, not to be the case; and by way of amusement, let us here, with a view only to that particular, just criticise a little closely his beautiful *Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College*.

Stanza 1, line 2.

That crown the wat'ry glade.

Granting the term *wat'ry* to be locally just, as it contains an unpleasing idea, it seems not to be well chosen.

Line 5.

And ye that from the stately brow.

Here ye undoubtedly refers to *distant spires* and *antique towers* in line 1; but, from the construction, one would at first take it to refer to *living spectators*, &c.

*Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey;
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers
among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way.*

To have arranged the correlates of the two first lines properly, ought not either the first of them to have stood thus, *Of lawn, of grove, &c.* or the other thus, *Whose shade, whose turf, &c.* Moreover, in the two last lines the

* The letter to which I have alluded does not state, nor even hint, that the learned body complaining had suffered the least inconvenience from this disorderly assemblage of persons, in the repressions of which the Magistrates might properly have interfered, but merely from the new buildings, which were more likely to drive them away than attract them.

Thames is evidently personified as an old man with a hoary head; but in the latter of them the personality seems to be in the waters of the river, simply as flowing or existing in the whole length of their channel; which two-fold image certainly manifests an incongruity, and I am afraid of the kind, too, which is figured by the whimsical idea of a man leaping down his own throat. For what else can we call the *Thames* represented as a man, wandering along a channel at the same time represented to be his identical self. This fault (if I am correct in judging it to be one) might very easily have been avoided by putting a different epithet (as *gentle*) in the place of *hoary*, and changing his into *its*.

In *Stanza 2* I can find nothing exceptionable, save it be in the fourth line, *A stranger yet to pain*; where *pain* seems to stand for *care*; the *care* which annoys the more advanced stages of life. To this annoyance children may be said to be strangers, as is more fully expressed *Stanza 6*,

*No sense have they of ills to come,
No care beyond to day.*

But as to *pain* itself, it is doubtless an evil to which they are as liable, and which they feel as keenly, as people in more mature years. This the author could not fail of knowing; but the rhymes, lucklessly, would not admit of the proper term.

In the first line of *Stanza 4*, *While some on earnest business bent*; it might be just asked, if the word *business* be sufficiently poetical?

*Gay hope is their's by fancy fed,
Lest pleasing when possess'd.*

These initial lines of *Stanza 5*, I presume, exhibit a considerable, though not uncommon, inaccuracy. *Hope* in the first of them means the *passion* or *affection* of hope; while what is asserted of the *same* hope in the second can evidently only refer to the *object* of hope; a very different thing. Hence, allowing the fact, that the objects of our hopes mostly disappoint us in fruition, yet those hopes themselves must ever be pleasing, and that too in the degree they are felt; a truth which the latter line, from the double or *metony-*

mical use of the term, has absolutely denied.

Stanza 8, line 5.

The slings of falsehood these shall try.

What *try* means here is not evident on a cursory glance. At first it seems to signify *attempt* actively considered, but its just signification must be passively taken as meaning *prove*, or *put to the test*. In cases of this kind, however, it cannot always be easy to say, whether a poet fails in due perspicuity, or his reader in due apprehension.

*And happiness too swiftly flies,
Thought would destroy their paradise.—
No more; where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.*

How a poet of that *curious ear* (spoken of by *Mason* * (a no less curious judge) could suffer the concluding lines of this Ode to contain four such successive terminations as *flies*, *dise*, *bliss*, *wise*, is not easy to conceive; especially as there seems to be so obvious a way to avoid their monotony, and to produce the full and varied cadence which should distinguish the close of every poem, but more particularly one in rhyme. Had he written the two middle lines *thus*, we should have had exactly the same sense, and a much more tunable sound:

*Thought would their paradise destroy.
No more; where ignorance is joy, &c.*

This Ode, it may be observed, like most others of our author, where the lines are short, contains many faulty rhymes (as *towers*, *adores*—*brow*, *below*—*cleave*, *wave*—*doom*, *come*—*train*, *men*—*beneath*, *death*—*men*, *train*—*groan*, *own*); but here they appear to be justifiable, as perfect rhymes falling so near one another might have a rather cloying effect. Heroic lines, indeed, seem to be of about such a length as to exclude this indulgence. Hence, one would infer (by-the-bye), that the many bad rhymes in *Pope's Essay on Man* (in particular) are a blemish which (as far as composition is concerned) some little impeaches his industry in revision; since we scarce can attribute it to inaccuracy of judgment or want of ear.

* In his *English Garden*, b. iii.

Gray appears to have studied our English poets with great care, and treasured up their occasional felicities of thought and expression for future use. Of these adoptions into his poetry he has given a short list himself, and several more have been since pointed out by Mr. *Wakefield* and others. They may borrow that can adorn; and, indeed, had he not applied them with such uncommon taste, or had they been the insertions of an inferior hand, they would have been deemed a kind of plagiarisms, and no compliment to his Genius and Invention. And as it may add to the amusement of this article, I shall here point out a few more of these apparent Imitations, which probably have not yet been noticed.

Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber
lie,

*The terror of his beak, and lightning of his
eye.*

GRAY.

Whilst I with blind devotion idolize
*The thunder of your voice, and lightning of
your eyes.*

WICHERLEY'S *Coy Mistress*.

These two imitations seem sufficiently clear; the two next have not so much evidence.

*Below the good bow far, but far above the
great.*

GRAY.

Behind the foremost, and before the last.

POPE.

W. C.

LORD HUTCHINSON (OF ALEXANDRIA), K. B.

THIS spirited and respectable Officer, who has of late acquired so much deserved celebrity, was born in May 1757, and is the second son of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, and Provost of the University of Dublin; a man who, in point of talent and eloquence, was certainly one of the first of his day. The family was ennobled in the person of his Lordship's mother: she was, in October 1783, created Baroness Donoghmore, of Knocklofty. On the demise of this Lady, the eldest son, Richard, lately created Earl of Donoghmore, succeeded to the Peerage.

The subject of this *memoirical Sketch*, after attaining a respectable degree of

Thou tamer of the human breast.

GRAY.

Than he; great tamer of all human art.
POPE.

The grounds of this simile,

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness in the desert air;

referring to the human abilities that are often lost to notice for want of culture; may be traced very far back. *Thomson* has it in two lines of his *Seasons*, which I cannot at present recollect; and thus the elegant and pious Bishop *Hall* wrote long before, in his *Breathings of a Devout Soul*. "What goodly plants hast thou (O God!) brought forth of the earth, in wild unknown regions, which no man ever beheld! What great wits hast thou shut up in a willing obscurity, which the world never takes notice of." And *Locke*, in his *Reasonableness of Christianity*, has afterwards remarked, that "Many a good poetic vein is buried under a shade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement."

I shall yet add to these literary traces, that there are a few passages in the beginning of the sixty-second number of the *Guardian*, whose complexion and turn of thought is so like that which predominates in the above Ode, that the Essay might easily be supposed to have given rise to the Poem.

classical erudition at those excellent seminaries, Eton College and the University of Dublin, commenced his professional career, while very young, as a Subaltern in a regiment of light dragoons on the Irish establishment; from which he was soon promoted to a Company in the 67th foot. In this corps he retained his commission for some years, and, towards the close of the American war, after passing through the intervening rank, was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 77th, a Scots regiment.

In the interval of peace, his Lordship turned his attention to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the laws, constitution, and interests, of his country at large, and particularly of the local concerns

concerns of Ireland; at the same time, he missed no opportunity of improving himself, not only in the theoretic, but the practical, knowledge of his profession; in the latter view, as well as spurning a life of inglorious inactivity, he determined to enter as a Volunteer into the Imperial service, that Power being then at war with the Turks, and had actually proceeded a considerable way on his route to Belgrade, recently the principal scene of action, when a pacification between the Court of Vienna and the Porte necessarily superseded his design. This anecdote of Lord Hutchinson's professional character is far from being generally known. To this should be added the relation of another circumstance, which equally evinced his Lordship's magnanimity, and quick sense of honour. On the occasion of the General Election in Ireland, in 1783, the representation of the City of Cork was warmly contested: his Lordship's father was one of the candidates, and, in the event, returned elder Member. In the course of the election, some language held by the late Sir John Conway Colthurst, Bart. with respect to his Lordship's father, induced him, whose filial affection was equal to his spirit, to call the Baronet to a personal account. On hearing that the latter expressed his determination to engage him with swords, on their first meeting, the Noble Lord, then Colonel Hutchinson, caused his adversary to be acquainted, that he was better skilled in the science of defence than, probably, he imagined (Colonel H. being esteemed one of the best swordsmen in the kingdom), and recommended the ordinary mode of fighting with pistols. A meeting afterwards took place, but which, on account of the interference of the friends of both parties, was not attended with serious consequences.

The subsequent remarkable occurrences in the Memoirs of Lord Hutchinson are certainly of more public interest; they are, however, more generally known, and many of the circumstances of too recent date, and too fully before our readers, to require touching upon in detail: a general notice of some of these will suffice. A few years after the period last alluded to, he was brought into the Irish Parliament, on the succession of his elder brother to the Peerage, as Representative for a Borough (Taghmon, in the

county of Wexford), in which the family were supposed to possess the necessary degree of influence. At the General Election in 1790, the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson resigned his pretensions for Cork, which City he represented more than twenty years, in favour of his son, still Colonel Hutchinson, whom he strongly recommended to the Electors, in an eloquent and affecting address, as a most eligible and unexceptionable person to succeed him: of course, he had the whole of his father's influence in his favour, which then included nearly the whole of the Corporation of Cork, and a respectable share of the Government interest. This election was rather a contested one; the candidates being, besides Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. Longfield (now Lord Viscount Longueville) and Mr. Bousfield, the author of some political productions, particularly one in answer to Mr. Burke's celebrated "Reflections on the French Revolution." The result of this election was, that Mr. Longfield and Colonel Hutchinson were returned by a considerable majority; and from that period his Lordship was a frequent, as well as a very able and eloquent speaker, on the important questions which were agitated in the Irish Parliament.

Soon after the late eventful war had commenced on the Continent, and before Great Britain was forced to become a party, his Lordship repaired to the scene of action, in order to improve himself farther in the practical part of his profession. It is said, he visited the French camp, while the once popular and fortunate La Fayette commanded on the frontiers; and he certainly was soon after present at some of the most important movements and operations of the Prussian and Austrian forces, under the command of that justly-celebrated General, the Duke of Brunswick.

In a very short time after Great Britain became a party in the war, his Lordship, eager to signalize himself in the service of his country, accompanied his friend, the gallant and much-lamented Abercromby, as a Volunteer, in the first expedition to Holland, or, more properly speaking, to Belgium. On this occasion he displayed an uncommon degree of resolution and intrepidity; and it is said, he was one of the first to enter the trenches at the siege of Valenciennes. His Lordship

was soon after raised to command, and, progressively, to the rank of Major-General, in which capacity he served during the late unhappy rebellion in Ireland; and near Castlebar, a detachment under his command was opposed to a much superior force, chiefly composed of French veteran troops, led on by General Humbert: in this affair, the enemy had necessarily the advantage; but General Hutchinson evinced equal bravery and skill in his operations, and, not long after, he assisted in the final discomfiture of the French invaders, when they surrendered to the British troops, by capitulation.

In the second expedition to Holland, the General was engaged in services the most perilous and active, and on every occasion distinguished himself in the most honourable manner. In the last general action which took place in the peninsula of North Holland, he signalized himself with the greatest *eclat*, when he led on Lord Cavan's brigade, in consequence of that Officer's being disabled in the early part of the action; on this occasion General Hutchinson received a severe wound in the thigh: throughout the various dispatches from the Chief Commanders on that expedition, his name and services were mentioned in the most honourable manner, particularly in that from the Royal Duke, descriptive of the important action just alluded to.

In a few months after this, his Lordship had occasion to distinguish himself in a way very different from his recent *professional* exertions, but in an instance where, perhaps, his talents shone with a superior lustre, and in a service of much more importance to his country—we allude to the discussion of the great national question of the UNION in the Irish House of Commons: on this occasion General Hutchinson really distinguished himself, and on the 17th of February 1800 delivered one of the most argumentative, as well as eloquent and impressive, speeches, perhaps, ever

pronounced in a Legislative Assembly. One part, particularly, contains such a comprehensive and irrefragable demonstration of the superior policy of Union, that we cannot refrain from extracting it.

"Irish independence, if it could be obtained without guile, it would be the height of folly and madness to aim at. Suppose for a moment, that there was no honest prejudice in favour of Great Britain—no common links of attachment—no ties of blood—no similarity of manners, laws, and language; yet still I say, that connection and union with Great Britain ought to be the counsel and sound policy of Ireland. Surely it is better for you to be a component part of a great and free Empire, than a weak and petty State, alone, and resting on the forbearance of France, a treacherous and despotic Ally!"

His Lordship's services in Egypt are too well known, of too recent a date, and too fully before our Readers, through various mediums, to require exposition in the present instance. It is of perfect notoriety, that after the death of his illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented precursor in command, Sir Ralph Abercromby, the rescuing the whole of that valuable country from our late adversaries is chiefly to be attributed to the gallantry, skill, and professional exertions of his Lordship; and of this the Sovereign seemed so sensible, that he was honoured with the Red Ribbon of the Order of the Bath worn by his friend and predecessor; and at the close of the Egyptian warfare, which was terminated by General Hutchinson in a way so highly honourable to himself, and serviceable to his country, he was honoured by a still higher mark of the Royal favour, in being elevated to a Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary.

MATRIMONY.

Hail! wedded Love, mysterious law!

MILTON.

IT has ever been a complaint exhibited against moral writers, that they are too apt to blame the present times, and extol those that are past; to repre-

sent the one as the period of all vice, and the other as the blameless and golden age. Perhaps this observation may not be wholly unfounded; and
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the remark made by others, of more acute penetration, may be just—that all ages will, if accurately examined, be found equal in their virtues and their crimes; and that the world is neither better nor worse now than it was three or four thousand years ago.

It may, however, I think, be with much truth declared, that every age, though on the whole neither more virtuous nor more vicious than the preceding, has its characteristic faults and excellencies; which flourish and decay, and gradually give place to others of a newer fashion. It has been said, that the fashionable virtue of the present age is *Charity*; and which I sincerely wish may be true, since there are certainly a *multitude of sins* among us which require to be covered by her extensive mantle. Were I to venture to point out the prevailing vice (and which alone even Charity herself can scarcely be hoped to hide entirely), I should name that most heinous one, CONJUGAL INFIDELITY.

My proposition will perhaps be allowed to be just, when I state, that under this term of *Infidelity* I mean to include every breach, the least as well as the greatest, of that solemn vow and promise which is made, before the altar of God, by *both parties* who enter into this important (let not my readers smile when I say) this *holy* state of life; and that I consider the smallest breach of the love and duty *reciprocally* due from the husband and the wife to each other, as almost undoubtedly introductory of the greatest crimes that either of them can be guilty of against God and mankind.

When a heart of true sensibility and feeling, trained up in the love of religion, of decency, of private domestic happiness, and of all those nameless innocent pleasures which the virtuous only know how to value, and which they alone are capable of enjoying; when such a heart places its unadulterated affections on a mind seemingly sympathetic, what chastened rapture does it not hope to experience in the obtaining that partner for life, without whom *Adam* in *Paradise* was acknowledged by his Creator to be destitute of complete happiness!—But how cruel is the sting, how bitter the disappointment, when, in lieu of an affectionate companion, the foother of his distresses, the calmer of his pains, he finds himself united to an artful woman, who,

with sense enough to counterfeit for awhile the most engaging mildness of manners and tenderness of disposition, after marriage throws off the mask; and valuing herself on preserving her *virtue*, thinks herself at liberty to disregard every other tie of love and duty. Such a woman perhaps sports with the misery she creates, and glories in it as a mark of her power over a man whom all her unkindness fails to alienate; and who may still continue true to *his* part of the engagement, from motives the most pure and praise-worthy.

Nor is the companion to this portrait less deserving our compassion, or (to the disgrace of the men be it spoken) less frequent. Here we shall see a mild and timorous female, unused to reproof, unhackneyed in the ways of the world, subject to the brutal ferocity, the unfeeling haughtiness, of some tyrannic *Lord and Master*; who, far from considering her as his equal, his dearest and best half, the confidential friend of his bosom, and the sacred repository of his nearest concerns, looks on her only as a slave, destined to obey his will and tremble at his nod; or perhaps as the mere vehicle by which *his* name and family are to be continued—the subject of his sensual pleasure and his capricious endearments, at those hours when he is tired of gaming, drinking, or other vicious, though *fashionable*, amusements.

If this be, as unhappily it is, the situation of many in the married state, it may be worth while enquiring from whence these evils spring; which, indeed, threaten to put an end to the institution itself, or at least to destroy all hopes of happiness in it in the eyes of every reasoning person of either sex.

With respect to the men, when we see how early boys are introduced into public life, and suffered to be witnesses of scenes “which shame the conscious cheek of truth”—when we reflect to what language they are daily and hourly permitted to listen—when we see the state of *Youth* entirely blotted out from the book of fashionable life, and the school-boy suddenly start up into man—when vice is *known* before it can be *practised*—Are we any longer to wonder at the excesses into which they are carried headlong?—And when the bloom of virtue is destroyed, and debauchery has obtained complete possession both of his *mind* and *person*, rendering them equally disgusting to
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the eye and the heart of female delicacy, if at last, by the mediation and importunity of friends and relations, and by the hypocrisy of a few weeks, he obtains the hand of a virtuous woman in marriage—what must be expected to be the result but distaste and disgust? And this will be repented by the offender with all that malignity which the vicious ever bear towards those they have injured.

As to the female sex, I wish to deliver my sentiments in a gentler way; and yet there are surely faults on their sides which will not yield to gentle medicines. Among these stand foremost, as the leaders of those bands most hostile to connubial felicity, *Pride* and *Affectation*—A pride which induces them to consider themselves as degraded by doing their duty—which looks on every concession made to their husbands as unbecoming a woman of spirit; the most dangerous, and, let them forgive me when I add, the most detestable character, when carried to its full extent, ever assumed by those who were “framed for the tender offices of love”—a pride which blinds them to their own defects, and emblazons their excellencies beyond even the flatteries of a lover—an affectation which prevents them from acknowledging what they feel, and introduces a caprice destructive of their own and their husband’s peace.—I will proceed no farther in this unpleasant description.

In addition to these, failings, peculiar to each sex, ought to be mentioned—the thoughtless indifference with which this most awful engagement is entered into by the young, the old, and the middle-aged—the utter ignorance before-hand of what they are about to do—the inattention at the time as to what they are doing—and the forgetfulness, afterwards, of what they have done.

For BETTER for WORSE; for richer for

poorer; in sickness and in health; till DEATH us do part! Do these words mean any thing? And how are they consistent with *separate maintenance, separate beds, separate pleasures*, and that great root of all evils, *DIVORCES*? If people come together with an intention, or even a consciousness of the possibility (not to say the probability), of violating every condition on which they are joined, except those contained in the *marriage settlement*, the performance of which may be compelled by law, it would be better at once to omit trifling with what is by some religions esteemed a sacrament, and to depend wholly on the *Indenture Tripartite*.

I know it is often alledged, by both parties, that the tempers and disposition of the other are so bad, *they can’t be borne with*; and that it is better to part than to live in perpetual quarrels and uneasiness. But whence does this complaint arise? From hypocrisy before marriage, and want of patience and tenderness afterwards. Let but every married person, husbands as well as wives, keep in mind one single maxim, and I will venture to insure an end to at least two-thirds of the quarrels which arise between them. This maxim, therefore, I shall give my fair readers as a *charm*—it consists of three *Greek* words, which I will present to them in their original character, with the English pronunciation and translation; and which if they will repeat *three times* deliberately before they utter one intended hasty expression, they need not doubt of securing the love and tenderness of their husbands; whom I enjoin reciprocally to practice it *when it comes to their turn*:

ΑΝΕΧΕ και ΑΝΕΧΕ.

An-ekou kai Ap-ekou.

BEAR AND FORBEAR.

AERIAL EXCURSIONS OF M. GARNERIN.

M. GARNERIN, from Paris, has, attended by different Gentlemen, made two Ascentions with Balloons in the vicinity of London: the first on Monday, June 28, from Ranelagh; the second, from Lord’s Cricket Ground, Marybone, on Monday, July 5.

FIRST EXCURSION.

M. GARNERIN’S STATEMENT.

THE morning of the 28th (the day of his ascent) appeared to promise weather sufficiently favourable for the ascent, though it was rainy. At eleven o’clock, therefore,

therefore, he began the chemical operations necessary for the production of the inflammable gas. The balloon filled rapidly, though considerably agitated by the wind.

From one o'clock to half past four, the wind continued to increase, and, at length, blew so violently, that had he made any previous experiment in this country, he should have yielded to the earnest solicitations of the brilliant and numerous company with which he was honoured, and should have deferred his ascent to a period less tempestuous.

M. Garnerin, however, though he determined not to disappoint the public expectation himself, felt it to be his duty to press Captain Sowden not, for the sake of curiosity, to expose himself to the perils attendant upon such a journey in such weather. The Captain, however, resisted all these solicitations, and resolved to accompany him. From a quarter past four to five some showers of rain fell, which only allayed the fury of the wind for a short time, for after they had ceased it blew with more violence than ever.

At five o'clock Messrs. Garnerin and Sowden took their seats, the cords were cut, and the balloon ascended. Each held a flag of the nation to which he belonged, which he waved to the company present. The balloon first made the tour of the place where the spectators stood, and after being greeted with the loud plaudits and good wishes of every person, ascended majestically and rapidly into the regions of the air. The wind blew from the S. W. The balloon, therefore, proceeded over St. James's Park, the Thames, and Westminster and Blackfriar's Bridges.

M. Garnerin then found that the balloon began to descend; he threw out some ballast, and it rose immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

During all this time the whole metropolis was distinctly seen by the aeronauts, whose balloon was equally visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. When it was over St. Paul's, M. Garnerin asked Captain Sowden how he felt himself? The Captain replied, that he was perfectly enchanted with his situation, and with the superb

expanse of sky, and with the earth, now fast lessening to the view, and soon to be seen no more. The temperature of the atmosphere now began to change very sensibly, and to be fifteen degrees colder than when they began to ascend. It was extremely cold. The balloon continued rapidly to ascend, was soon above the clouds, and the earth was visible no more. When the travellers were above the clouds, the climate became sensibly milder: the inflammable air began to dilate, and M. Garnerin gave it all possible means of vent proper for their safety.

They now dined with good appetites, and very comfortably above the clouds, at an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the earth. During the desert, M. Garnerin told Captain Sowden, that the pleasantest part of their journey was passed, and that they must now prepare for a very disagreeable descent, on account of the continued violence of the wind.

About half an hour had elapsed since their ascent. M. Garnerin now opened the *soupape* (the sucker), and the balloon descended through black and cold clouds; they then descried land again, and also the sea, towards which their course was carrying them*.

As soon as they had approached sufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable. When the balloon first touched the ground, it rebounded with considerable violence; this rebound was followed by about twenty more, more violent than the first. The gusts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, which tore their hands and clothes: their anchor touched the ground several times, but dragged; and it was not till some minutes had elapsed that it took steady hold in a thicket near a house. Here they conceived themselves to be released from all peril; but the inhabitants of the house, alarmed at the balloon, would not assist them; nay, actually offered to fire on the adventurous travellers. In the mean time the cable of the anchor broke, and they were dragged through trees and branches, the balloon being agitated to an extreme degree, and rebounding very violently. At length they were driven against a tree, and Captain Sowden received a severe blow on the back part of his head.

* It is even stated that they crossed an arm of the sea; but we cannot perceive how this could have happened.

The balloon was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, the boat broke; the travellers had hold of a tree, from which they were torn by the violence of the wind. At last, a bound which the balloon made enabled them to jump out. The balloon, abandoned to itself, and much torn, fell about two hundred paces further.

The place where M. Garnerin and Captain Sowden landed was on a common, four miles beyond Colchester, and sixty miles from Ranelagh. The time that elapsed from their departure to their landing on the common was three quarters of an hour.

M. Garnerin's hands are much torn, and his legs and thighs considerably bruised. Captain Sowden is much more hurt. He has received a severe blow on the back part of his head, and is much bruised and torn in other parts of his body by the bushes and trees against which they were driven.

M. Garnerin pays the highest tribute to the courage and coolness of his companion, who, after the balloon first rebounded, could several times have jumped out of it with great ease and safety, but he persisted in sharing the fate of his companion, till they were both enabled to land in safety.

CAPTAIN SOWDEN'S ACCOUNT.

MR. EDITOR,

As numberless questions have been put to me, respecting the sensations I experienced while in the upper regions, I think it a duty incumbent on me to inform the Public, and to set them right as to the erroneous ideas they have of an *aërostatic* voyage. On our first ascending, we felt a few drops of rain. After we had gained the height of about 3000 feet, I desired M. Garnerin not to ascend any higher till he had passed the metropolis, that the inhabitants might be gratified with a fair view of us. When we had got at a small distance from London, we ascended through some very thick clouds, of which I could perceive three distinct rows, at the lower one of which we found the quicksilver of the thermometer at 15 deg. and I was obliged to put on my great coat; but on ascending still higher, we found the air more temperate, and the quicksilver rise gradually to five deg. above summer heat. We then seemed to be stationary, and felt no more motion than one would feel in sitting in a chair in a room.

I then proposed to M. Garnerin to overhawl our lockers, where we found a ham, a cold fowl, a cake, and two bottles of orgeat, wines or spirits being dangerous to take, owing to the rarefaction of the air. The chill of the clouds having given us an appetite, we made a table on our knees with the seats of the car, and ate a very hearty meal. The clouds then dispersed from under us, and we had a delightful view of the country. Whether it is owing to the rarefaction of the air, or to the strong light thrown on the earth, I cannot determine, but I found that my sight, which at all times is rather weak, became so strong, that I could easily distinguish the minutest objects on the earth: it appeared like a vast panorama or map, of about fifty miles in circumference, where we could not only follow with our eyes the different cross-roads and interfections on it, but even distinguish the ruts on them, and the very furrows in the field. The sense of hearing was stronger here than on earth; for, at the height of 15,000 feet, we could distinctly hear the rattling of the carriages on the roads, the lowing of cattle, and the acclamations of the people who saw us; though, at the same time, we could hardly hear ourselves speak; and I am persuaded, that a person on the earth, with a strong voice and a speaking trumpet, might make himself perfectly understood by any person at that height in the air. I have observed, that almost every sensation I experienced while in the upper regions was exactly the contrary to what is the general opinion of the Public. I was assured by a number of the most celebrated *literati*, who pretended to be very learned on that subject, that I should find the cold increase the higher I ascended; instead of which, I found the heat increase to that degree, that I was obliged to take both my great coat and jacket off. It is also the general opinion, that looking down from so stupendous a height renders a person so giddy as not to be able to keep his seat; on the contrary, I found that I could look down with a vast deal of pleasure, and without experiencing that inconvenience; whereas looking round on the vast expanse that surrounded us rendered my eyes so dim, that I was sometimes a few minutes before I could perfectly recover my sight. I experienced no difficulty of breathing, or inconvenience from

from the motion of the balloon ; for though we moved with immense velocity, we felt not the least wind or pressure of air, it being so perfectly calm, that the flags in our hands, and those with which the balloon was decorated, hung supine, nor did they stir. I observed, that between every row of clouds, not only the atmosphere, but the wind varied several degrees ; for, on our passing through the first cloud after leaving London, the wind, which had before been nearly S. W. changed to S. S. E. by which means we found ourselves over St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. On ascending still higher, the wind became nearly W. which drove us over Epping Forest, which I distinguished very plainly ; it appeared like a gooseberry-bush. I then pointed out our course to M. Garnerin on the map, and observed to him, that we should soon perceive the sea, which in a short time we saw very plainly. M. Garnerin then told me we had not a moment to lose, and must descend with all possible speed ; at the same time pointing out a very heavy cloud to me, nearly under us ; and said—" *Il faut que nous passions a travers de ce drole la accrochez vous ferme car nous allons nous casser le col.*" I answered—" *De tout mon cœur.*" We then opened the valve, and we descended with rapidity. On rushing into the cloud, I found, as he had conjectured, it contained as violent a squall of wind and rain as ever I experienced. The attraction of the water, the force of the wind, and the constant emission of gas from the valve, hurled us with such velocity towards the earth, that I expected to see his prediction verified, though, I can assure you, my ideas at that time did not coincide with the answer I made him. M. Garnerin still retained all his coolness and presence of mind ; and while we were descending with that extreme swiftness, desired me, the moment I should find the car about to touch the earth, to catch hold of the hoop which was fastened to the bottom of the net, to which the car was suspended, and lift myself up into the net, by which means we saved ourselves from being dashed to pieces. The balloon did not re-ascend immediately, but dragged us along the ground, with astonishing swiftness, for the length of nearly three fields, before the grappling iron took good hold, and then we thought our-

selves safe, being close to a farm-house, from which several persons came out to see us ; but though we threw out ropes to them, and called for help, they were so consternated that neither threats nor entreaties could prevail on them to come to our assistance ; for, as I afterwards heard, they took us to be two sorcerers, it being rather an unusual thing to see two men coming down post haste from the clouds. We were for about three minutes in that situation, till another gust of wind broke our cable, and we ascended again nearly 600 feet. In the bustle of preparing the ropes for the farmers, M. Garnerin had let the rope belonging to the valve slip out of his hand, by which means the bottom of the balloon was pressed upwards by the wind. M. Garnerin desired me to try to regain it, which I at last effected by climbing up into the net, though the force of the wind struck the tin tubes fastened at the bottom of the balloon, and through which the rope led, with such violence against my face, that it had nearly stunned me. Having recovered, we re-descended, but were borne with such violence across the country, sometimes along the ground, sometimes in the air, that several times proposed to M. Garnerin to abandon the balloon, and to save ourselves ; but he continually objected to it, and reminded me of my promise not to quit him. In the mean time we were dashed against several trees, one of which had nearly destroyed us. Being with my back towards it, I received a blow on the head, which threw me at full length at the bottom of the car. M. Garnerin, in attempting to assist me, was nearly thrown overboard ; two of the cords that held the car broke, and at the same time some of the branches tore the balloon : upon which M. Garnerin cried out, "The balloon is torn, and we are saved." Another gust of wind disengaged us from the tree, and we touched the ground once more, with a less violent shock than before. We then both got out, but so exhausted with our numerous exertions, that we had hardly strength to follow the balloon, which fell again about 200 paces further, when we completely mattered it, by throwing ourselves upon it, and by that means pressing out the remainder of the gas. It rained so very hard, that I proposed

to M. Garnerin to leave the balloon in the field, and go in search of some house for shelter and refreshment. We accordingly made the best of our way to a house which we espied about half a mile off, belonging to a Mr. Kingsbery; and here a very curious mistake took place. When we enquired for the master of the house, Mr. Kingsbery appeared; but seeing two persons of so strange an appearance (M. Garnerin having a French hat on, with the national cockade, bearing the tri-coloured flag, and myself being in a sailor's dress, with the union jack in my hand), he imagined we came on account of the election, and before we could address him, said, "Gentlemen, though I am a freeholder, I have made a determination not to vote for one side or the other." So much was he impressed with this idea, that it was some time before we could make him sensible that we had nothing to do with the election, but that we came in a balloon in three quarters of an hour from London; that we were very much bruised and tired; and that we required his assistance and shelter. He then received us in the most hospitable manner, not only providing us with refreshments and dry clothes, but even offered us beds, the use of his house and horses, and sent immediately some farmers with a cart, to carry the balloon from the field, and convey it to a place of safety; and as we expressed a wish to get to Colchester that night, he sent for a post-chaise to convey us thither, where we were received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants. The next day we returned to Fingering Hoe, where we had left the balloon, and, after drying it on the grass, packed it up, and made the best of our way to town, where we arrived about four o'clock the next morning.

I cannot help admiring the coolness and presence of mind M. Garnerin preserved, even in the most imminent danger; and I am so confident of his great talents and skill in conducting a balloon, that I would venture to go to the end of the world with him.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

R. C. SOWDEN.

SECOND EXCURSION.

MR. LOCKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF MONDAY, JULY 5.

MR. EDITOR,

ALTHOUGH the world has been already presented with an account of a late aerial excursion, I flatter myself so much interest is still entertained by the Public for the safety of M. Garnerin, that the following particulars of his second ascent will prove acceptable to them:—The very unfavourable weather, attended with a heavy gale at S. and S. W. induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of ascending to display the promised experiment of the parachute. In this event it had been arranged that Mr. Sowden should once more accompany him; but some misunderstanding having taken place between those Gentlemen, and having had some previous conversation on the preceding day with M. Garnerin on the subject, I ascended with him yesterday afternoon at ten minutes before five o'clock, according to my watch, from Lord's Cricket-ground. The strong assurances of my companion, added to what I had read on the science of aërostation, and the experience of former aëronauts, had so fully persuaded me of my perfect security, that I enjoyed the wonderful and enchanting prospect which now presented itself with unmixed pleasure. Although the dense state of the atmosphere obstructed distant objects in so great a degree, that our horizon was somewhat limited, the unusual concourse of spectators, which gradually diminished to an undistinguished mass, and the view of great part of the metropolis, together with the surrounding country, studded with houses, and enlivened by the inhabitants moving in every direction, afforded me an entertainment well worth the purchase of any supposed danger. After throwing out some part of our ballast, we ascended very rapidly, and by the intervention of some thick clouds (which had much the appearance of a sea of cotton beneath us, as described by Mr. Baldwyn, of Chester), we entirely lost sight of the earth. We moved with much rapidity, although our motion was to me perfectly imperceptible; and at length the clouds disappearing, we again saw the country below us. I attained in vain to ascertain our situation, by calling to my recollection

recollection the appearance of the country, which appeared to me more like a prospect seen in a camera, when placed in a very elevated situation, than any thing to which I could compare it; I think a map is an incorrect comparison, as the various objects are not, as in nature, delineated with sufficient minuteness to bear with a resemblance. About this time M. Garnerin looked at his watch, and observing we had been five minutes on our voyage, proposed to descend in about the same time. The perusal of Mr. Sowden's narrative led me to observe, with much attention, the power of hearing noises below; neither M. Garnerin nor myself could distinguish sounds above the elevation of 3 or 4000 feet, though M. Garnerin imagines a very confused sound, but totally undistinguishable, may be heard considerably higher. We never attained a greater height, this day, by M. Garnerin's computation, than about 1,200 French toises, or 7,800 feet, as M. Garnerin being desirous to return the same evening to town, did not choose to lose a favourable opportunity of descending. At length we saw at a distance what proved afterwards to be Epping Forest, with a range of distant hills beyond, and observing an open champagne country, M. Garnerin opened the valve, and we began to descend. He directed me to call to some persons employed in a field, as we approached the ground, to take hold of the ropes, which we had thrown out for the purpose, and recommended me to hold fast by the cords, to avoid the shock on the balloon's first touching the earth. This precaution proved very necessary, as the force with which we descended was very considerable, occasioned by the force of the wind, rather than by our specific gravity, and the rebound bore us up again with velocity to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re-descending, we struck against a tree, the shock of which gave M. Garnerin a severe blow on the back; and he observed, that this was the only occasion, during a period of twelve years, in which he had been in the habit of aërostation, and the twenty-seventh time he has ascended, that he ever suffered such an inconvenience. Several of the peasantry being now at hand, we were secured from any further ascent, and alighted from the car with perfect safety. We immediately

enquired our situation, and found we had fallen in a field of Mr. Owen's, at Chingford, in Essex, and, referring to our watches, observed we had made our voyage exactly in one quarter of an hour. We dispatched a messenger to Woodford for a post-chaise, and the inflammable air having evaporated, packed the balloon in the car, and had it conveyed to a small inn at Chingford Green, adjoining which we had descended, from whence, after a slight repast on some provisions we had brought with us, we set off for London, and arrived at M. Garnerin's, in Poland-street, a quarter after nine in the evening. Although the mob, which surrounded us on our descent, were, as usual, both troublesome and officiously impertinent, we received great attention and assistance from Mr. Hughes, of the Stamp Office, London, and several other Gentlemen, who beheld our arrival. Attention would have been, however, insured to us, if necessary, by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, signed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lords Besborough, Cathcart, and other persons of distinction, who witnessed our ascension at Lord's Cricket Ground.—I am, &c. EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

Greenwich, July 6, 1802.

(COPY)

July 5, 1802.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the ascension of Mr. Garnerin with his Balloon, this afternoon, and witnessed the entire satisfaction of the Public, beg leave to recommend him to the attention of any Gentleman in whose neighbourhood he may happen to descend.

GEORGE, P. W. CATHCART,
G. DEVONSHIRE, R. FORD.

BESBOROUGH,

Mr. Garnerin's Balloon ascended at Lord's Cricket Ground, London, at ten minutes before five, and descended at Chingford Green, in Essex, in a field of Mr. Owen's, at five minutes past five, passing a distance of nine miles in one quarter of an hour: this circumstance attested at the King's Head, Chingford Green, in the presence of

George Clinton Davies, George Soames,
Thomas Williams, John Odvins,
John Hughes, Stamp Richard Pamph-
Office, London, lion.
Garnerin, } The aërial travellers on
E. H. Locker, } the occasion.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF M. GARNERIN.

THIS bold Aëronaut is a native of Paris, and the son of a Pewterer in that capital. His father, though far from being in opulent circumstances, sent him to the University at an early age; but it cannot be said that he went through any thing like a regular course of studies, as he only remained three years at College, and never entered the class of Natural Philosophy. It was at the period that the noted Montgolfier first invented and exhibited his balloon, that young Garnerin, more captivated by the new discovery than in love with classical learning, conceived the idea of making little balloons for himself, and of letting them out from his chamber windows. The Principal of the College, however, seeing that he totally neglected his studies for the pursuit of such baubles, told him, in the most peremptory manner, that he should either abjure his balloon mania, or quit the seminary. Garnerin preferred the latter, and went home to his father, who was far from being satisfied with his conduct.

When the Revolution broke out, which was soon after his leaving College, he became a Volunteer in the Parisian National Guard; and though he proved attentive to his military avocations, he did not lose sight of his favourite amusement. Not having money sufficient to purchase a balloon himself, he applied to a rich and avaricious person, who bought one for him, and gave him a mere trifle for ascending in it, on condition that he should receive the cash which the Public were to pay for admission. Even this proposal was acceded to by Garnerin. His parents, however, learning that he was on the eve of going up in a balloon, applied to the Mayor of Paris, and conjured him to prevent their son from exposing himself to such imminent danger. But the Magistrate—(it was the

unfortunate Bailli)—refused to interfere, saying, that the business was not within the sphere of his jurisdiction. The distracted father and mother then waited on General La Fayette, who was Commander in Chief of the Parisian Guard, and begged he would interpose his military authority, and not suffer the giddy youth to ascend. M. La Fayette acquiesced, and sent a file of soldiers to put the young adventurer in confinement; but Garnerin saw the men approach, and, guessing what had been their orders, immediately drew his sabre, threatened to run the first person through who should interrupt him, cut the cords which kept the balloon to the ground, and ascended with the utmost velocity, amidst the acclamations of thousands.

When the monster Robespierre filled France with widows and orphans, the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety deputed Garnerin to the Army of the North, then commanded by General Bonsonnet. He appeared there in the capacity of Commissioner, and his functions called him to Marchiennes, in Flanders, a few days before the Austrians attacked that place and carried it. The Austrian division was under the immediate command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Garnerin became a prisoner to the British; he was sent, with the others, about 1600, to Oudenard, whence he escaped about two months after, but was retaken almost immediately. He passed into the hands of the Austrians, was conveyed up the Danube into Hungary, where he remained till he was exchanged. He complains of the French Government's having refused to pay him his arrears during the period of his captivity!

Garnerin is of a very diminutive size, and in his thirty-third year.

ORIGIN OF BALLOONS.

A DESIRE to fly has prevailed in all ages, and most children have a wish to imitate the birds. Roger Bacon, born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was the first that is known to have con-

ceived the idea of rising in the air, supported by exhausted balls of thin copper. He was ignorant of the existence of light air, endowed with as great an elastic force as common air; and therefore, though his example of light balls

was

was the same as that on which balloons are now made, it was impracticable.—We find, that Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, was the first person known to have suggested the possibility of inclosing inflammable air so as to render it capable of raising a vessel into the atmosphere, which was done in his lectures in 1767 and 1768; and Mr. Cavallo, in 1782, first made experiments upon the subject; but he was unable to retain the air in any material light enough for the purpose, except a thick solution of soap, which the practice of children had shewn would ascend even with respired air, rarefied by heat. In the same year Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, paper-manufacturers of Annonay, about ten leagues from Lyons, filled a silken bag with air rarefied by burning paper, which rose first in a room, and afterwards to the height of seventy feet, in the open air. Several repetitions of the experiment were made in the ensuing year, and finally dry straw and chopped wool were consumed, instead of paper. One of their balloons, about thirteen feet in diameter, rose to the height of 3000 feet in two minutes.

At length, on the 15th of October 1783, M. Pilatre de Rozier rose from the garden of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, at Paris, in a wicker gallery about three feet broad, attached to an oval balloon of 74 feet by 48, which had been made by M. Montgolfier, and which also carried up a brasier, or grate, for the purpose of continuing, at pleasure, the inflation of the balloon, by a fire of straw and wool. The weight of this machine was 1600 pounds. On that day it was permitted to rise no higher than eighty-four feet; but on the 19th, when M. Giraud de Villette ascended with him, they rose to the height of 332 feet, being prevented from further ascent only by ropes. In November of the same year, M. P. de Rozier and the Marquis D'Arlandes first trusted a balloon to the elements, who, after rising to the height of 3000 feet, descended about five miles from the place of their ascent.

About the same time, Count Zambeccari sent up from the Artillery Ground, in London, a small gilt balloon, filled with inflammable air, which in two hours and a half, reached a spot near Petworth, in Sussex, and would not then have fallen had it not burst. The discovery was now nearly

as complete as in its present state. Inflammable air, produced by iron filings and vitriolic acid, was soon used in the inflation of larger balloons, and by one of 27½ feet diameter M. Charles and M. Roberts rose in December from the Garden of the Thuilleries in Paris, and in an hour and half descended about twenty-seven miles from that city. In this voyage, the thermometer fell from 47 to 33, from which *datum* the balloon was supposed to have reached the height of 3500 feet. Subsequent experiments may rather be enumerated than described. The adventurers in them were—

M. J. *Montgolfier*, who, in 1784, ascended, with six other persons, from Lyons, by a balloon 131 feet high and 104 broad.

M. *Blanchard*, in March of the same year, rose to an altitude which is calculated at 9500 feet, and descended in an hour and a quarter, having experienced heat, cold, hunger, and an excessive drowsiness.

M. *Bertrand*, in April, rose from Dijon to the height of about 13,000 feet, and in an hour and a quarter sailed 18 miles.

Madame *Thible*, who was the first female adventurer, ascended in June from Lyons, with M. *Fleurant*, in the presence of the late King of Sweden, and reached the height of 8500 feet.

M. *Mouchet*, in the same month, ascended from Nantz, and travelled 27 miles in 58 minutes.

M. *Rozier*, in another experiment, reached the height of 11,700 feet, and found the temperature of the air reduced to five degrees below the freezing point.

The Duke de *Chartres* (Orleans) ascended in July from the Park of St. Cloud, with three other persons.

Vincent *Lunardi*, on September 15, rose from the Artillery Ground, by a balloon 33 feet in diameter. In his ascent the thermometer fell to 29, and some drops of water round his balloon were frozen.

M. *Roberts* and *Hullin*, in the same month, sailed from Paris to Arras in six hours and a half.

Mr. *Sadler*, who was the first Englishman that ascended with a balloon, rose in October, from Oxford.

Mr. *Sheldon* ascended from Chelsea in the same month.

M. *Blanchard* and Dr. *Jefferies*, on the

the 7th of January 1785, crossed the Channel between Dover and Calais, by means of a balloon, but had such difficulty to keep it above the water, that they were obliged to throw overboard every thing they had with them.

Mr. *Crosbie* ascended from Dublin, in the same month, with such rapidity that he was completely out of sight in three minutes.

Count *Zambeccari* and Admiral Sir *E. Vernon*, in March, sailed from London to Horsham, 35 miles, in less than an hour.

Mr. *Windham* and Mr. *Sadler* ascended from Moulsey Hurst in May, and descended at the confluence of the Thames and Medway.

Mr. *McGuire*, in the same month,

having ascended from Dublin, was taken up in the Channel by a boat, when on the point of expiring with fatigue.

M. M. *P. De Rozier* and *Romain* ascended from Boulogne on the 15th of July, with the intention of crossing the Channel; but their balloon, being a Montgolfier, took fire at the height of 1200 yards, and they were dashed to pieces by the fall.

Mr. *Crosbie*, who again ascended from Dublin, and Major *Money*, from Norwich, in the same month, both fell into the sea, and were with great difficulty saved.

M. *Blanchard*, in August, sailed from Lille to a distance of 300 miles before he descended.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER VIII.

LEIBNITZ, 1646—1716.

WHEN a great man appears, his superiority over those who surround him is soon discovered. Thousands of others who compare their own insignificance with his colossal height, complain that Nature should strip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But Nature is just—she distributes to each individual the necessary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career assigned him. To a chosen few alone she reserves the privilege of possessing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertion. To one she lays open the means of explaining her phenomena; to another she assigns the task of framing or expounding the laws which bind his fellow-creatures; to a third it is given to depict the customs of nations and describe the revolutions of empires. But each has in general pursued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length appeared, who dared lay claim to universality, whose head combined invention with method, and who seemed born to shew, in their full extent, the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipsic, and lost his father at the early age of six. The education of great men will generally be found to be more simple than that

of men of ordinary capacities, to whom a guide is absolutely requisite, who receive no impressions but such as are instilled into them, and have no bias but the commands of a master. The boy of natural genius, on the contrary, requires only to be taught the first principles of science; the instinct of talent alone either impels to the study which Nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he aims at every species of learning. His mother was a virtuous and enlightened woman, who had sufficient penetration to discern the genius she had produced. With the assistance of the learned who then flourished at Leipsic, he rapidly passed through the classes of ancient literature, mathematics, and theology. The talents of Thomäus, Bosius, and Weigol, united in forming the great mind of Leibnitz; under their guidance, it acquired that decided superiority which astonished Europe.

This is not the place to compare Leibnitz with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the astronomical and metaphysical disputes which so long kept these great men divided in opinion, without lessening the esteem each felt for the other. A few anecdotes have been selected indicative of the man, divested of his character as a philosopher.

A complaint has very generally been made, that men of great literary merit seldom

feldom meet with rewards in proportion to their talents. It is pleasing in some few instances to find this assertion unfounded. The transcendent genius of Leibnitz early commanded, and obtained, the notice and patronage of Sovereigns. The Elector of Hanover, afterwards George the 1st of England, whose subject he was, conferred on him honours and pensions. These he also obtained from the Emperor of Germany and Peter the Great of Russia, who even paid him a visit to consult him on the means of effecting an entire change in the laws and customs of his still barbarous country. His correspondence was universal, and extended to the learned and scientific of every country. Superior to the common jealousy of authorship, he entered into every literary scheme, he offered to others his assistance, he animated their exertions, and stimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department; and it was a common saying with him, that there was no book, however bad, but something useful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character. He was familiar and affable with men of every description. He even courted the society of women, and in their presence was more the man of the world than the man of letters. His temper was in general even and lively, occasionally roused into anger, but easily appeased.

He was never married. When he attained the age of fifty, he had thoughts of so doing; but the Lady whose hand he solicited having desired some time to consider of his proposals, this also gave him an opportunity of making his own reflections, and the result was, that he continued a bachelor.

He was of a robust constitution, and seldom incommoded with illness, till late in life, when he was troubled with the gout. His manner of living was singular. He always took his meals alone, and these never at stated hours, but as it suited his appetite or his studies. After his first attack of the gout, his dinner consisted only of milk, but at supper he was a great eater, though he drank little, and always mixing water with his wine. He would often sleep in his chair, and awake next morning as refreshed as if he had risen from his bed. At the time when he studied most, he would be whole months

in his room without ever leaving it; a custom probably necessary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly subjected him to a disorder in his legs, which he increased by attempting to cure it himself; for he thought slightly of physicians. The consequence was, that for the last year of his life he could scarcely walk, and spent the greater part of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover on the 14th of November 1716. He employed his last moments in discussing the method proposed by Furitenbach, of transmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for ink and paper; he wrote; but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes became dim, and he expired at the age of seventy.

When a German Nobleman complimented George the 1st on being at once Elector of Hanover and King of England, his Majesty replied, "Rather congratulate me on being the Sovereign of two such subjects as Leibnitz and Newton."

PONTANUS, 1426—1503.

The interval comprehended between the dawn of learning after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, and the time when it attained its meridian splendour, forms a period highly interesting to the literary enquirer. To Italy we must look for this revival of learning and taste, as the nurse of every science, the country which produced and cherished a long list of scholars and poets, who contributed to the restoration of letters, and recalled the glorious days of Augustus. When every other part of Europe was involved in darkness, Italy alone retained in its bosom poets, historians, and lawyers. The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, abounded in learned men of every description, many of whom at present are barely known but by name, but whose works deserve the attention of the present age, from the excellence of their subject and the purity of their diction. The labours of Roscoe, Tenhove, and Greswell, have contributed to disseminate in this country a taste for Italian literature. But much yet remains to be done. New, or improved, translations of Guicciardini, Giannone, Fra. Paolo, Bembo, and Denina, are obvious desiderata in our language. There are also many detached

tached portions of Italian history which, from the richness of materials, the multiplicity of events, and the interest they would excite, would amply repay the time and labour bestowed on them. Among many others may be pointed out, A History of the Republics of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, and Venice; Memoirs of the House of Visconti, Sovereigns of Milan, on the admirable plans of Tenhove's "House of Medici," or Roscoe's "Lorenzo;" a continuation of the latter work to the extinction of the House of Medici, which we beg leave to suggest to its elegant author; the work of Tenhove, however judicious in its outline, being defective, and incomplete in its execution. To these may be added, A Philosophical History of the Popes, as *temporal* Sovereigns of Rome, from the Age of Leo the Xth to the present Time. A very pleasing volume might also be formed of specimens of the various minor poets who have flourished in Italy, with poetical versions of their Italian and Latin poems. Among these, Joannes Jovianus Pontanus would hold a distinguished rank.

He was born at Cerreto, in Umbria. He was Secretary of State, and filled various offices under Alfonso and Ferdinand, Kings of Naples; yet he found leisure and inclination for the pursuits of literature, in which he was so successful, that many have considered him as the most accomplished poet and scholar of his age. He also distinguished himself as a writer on various subjects. His poetical works were published by Aldus, in two volumes, in 8vo. 1505, and his prose works in three volumes, 8vo. 1513, 1519. He is said to have injured his reputation by writing hastily whatever occurred to him, and neglecting afterwards to retrench any part of what he had thus written. So sparing was he of the *file*, that it was his custom rather to add than diminish upon every revival of his works. A better-founded objection, and more injurious to his character, has been urged against him, and that is, the indecency which pervades many of his poetical compositions.

He is said to be himself the author of the following inscription, which was after his death engraven on his tomb:

Sum Joannes Jovianus Pontanus
Quem amaverunt bonæ Musæ
Insuperunt Viri probi,

Honestaverunt Reges, Domini.

Scis quis sim, aut potius quis fuerim,
Ego, vero te, Hopes! noscere in tenebris nequeo:

Sed teipsum ut noscas rogo, vale.

MAUPERTUIS, 1698—1759,

born at St. Malo, of a noble family, discovered from his early youth a great inclination for mathematics and military tactics. He entered among the Mousquetaires in 1718, and employed in study the leisure which his occupations allowed him. Having served two years in this corps, he obtained a company of horse in the regiment of La Roche-Guyon, which he soon resigned, and with it all thoughts of a military life, that he might devote his time to the sciences. He soon obtained a place in the Académie des Sciences at Paris. A few years after, the desire of instruction induced him to visit London, where the Royal Society admitted him a Member. On his return to France, he went to Basle to visit the two Bornouillis, the literary ornaments of Switzerland. His talents, and the reputation he had now acquired, placed him at the head of those Academicians whom the King sent in 1736 into the North of Europe, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was the chief promoter and director of this scheme, which was executed in one year with every possible diligence and success. He was then invited to Berlin by the King of Prussia, who gave him the Presidency and chief direction of the Academy he had just established. That Monarch was then at war with the Empress of Germany. Maupertuis, whose military ardour now revived, was desirous of sharing all the dangers of the King his patron. He exposed his person with the most undaunted courage, was even made prisoner, and conducted to Vienna. But his captivity was not of long duration, and far from being unpleasant to him. The Emperor and Empress-Queen permitted him to return to Berlin, after loading him with favours and expressions of esteem. He then passed into France, where his friends and admirers flattered themselves he would remain. But his ardent imagination, his eagerness after every novelty of literature, never suffered him to remain long in one place, and precluded every prospect of domestic peace and happiness.

He

He returned to Berlin, and had not been there long before he repented having ever left his native country. Frederick endeavoured by the most soothing kindness, and the most unreserved and confidential intimacy, to repair his losses, and add to his comforts; but his disposition was naturally peevish and discontented, and he was wretched, with every honour and every pleasure within his reach. Such a temper could insure neither peace to himself, nor gratification to others; consequently he had several literary quarrels, particularly with Voltaire and Professor Kœnig. At length a disorder which attacked him soon after his return to Berlin, and which afterwards proved incurable, compelled him once more to try his native air. He remained two years in France, and then went to Baſle on a viſit to Meſſrs. Bernouillis, in whoſe arms he died, on the 27th of July, at the age of ſixty.

This philoſopher poſſeſſed uncommon activity of mind, and a vivacity which manifeſted itſelf in the conti-

nual motion of his head and eyes. This, with the manner in which he dreſſed and behaved in company, gave him a great air of ſingularity. He was however, occaſionally, polite and friendly, and ſpoke with conſiderable facility and preſence of mind. But he never enjoyed a happy moment. Warm, imperious, and overbearing in his temper, his natural diſpoſition correſponded not with his philoſophy, and was injurious to his peace. He ſometimes copied Fontenelle in his ſtyle—it would have been fortunate if he had imitated the ſerenity of that amiable and happy old man. As a writer, he was poſſeſſed of genius, wit, and a ſtrong imagination. But in all his works we obſerve a perpetual attempt at conceit, an affectation of brevity, a dryneſs and obſcurity in his remarks, which have rendered him not ſo popular as he might have been with greater ſimplicity in his ſtyle and perſpicuity in his method.

(To be continued.)

PETRARCH.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTE WRITTEN BY PETRARCH'S OWN HAND IN THE MARGIN OF A MANUSCRIPT VIRGIL WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO HIM, AND IS NOW DEPOSITED IN THE AMEROSIAN LIBRARY, AT MILAN.

LAURA, who has been rendered famous by her virtues, and who has been the ſubject of my verſe for many years, appeared to my eyes for the firſt time on the ſixth of April 1327, in the church of St. Clair, at Avignon.

“ In the ſame church, on the ſame day, at the ſame hour, in 1348, that luminary, that ſun, retired from the world. I was at Verona, and knew not the miſfortune that had befallen me: but the nineteenth of the following month I received a letter from my friend Lewis, which acquainted me with the fatal news. On the very day of her death, her body, ſo beautiful, ſo pure, was depoſited, after veſpers, in the church of the Cordeliers. I doubt not but her ſoul, to ſpeak in the words of Seneca, returned to heaven, from which it had deſcended.

“ That I may never loſe the remembrance of a loſs ſo afflictive, I have written theſe particulars in a book which I am continually reading: thus have I prepared myſelf a pleaſure mingled with grief. This loſs, conſtantly preſent to my memory, will inſtruct me, that nothing here below can contribute to my happineſs; and that it is time for me to renounce the world, ſince the bond that held me to it by the tendereſt attachment is broken. I hope, with the aſſiſtance of Heaven, this renunciation will not be difficult: my mind, inceſſantly turned to the paſt, will perceive, that the cares which employed it were vain, that the hopes which it cheriſhed were deceitful, and that the ſchemes it formed terminated only in ſorrow or diſappointment!”

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JULY 1802.

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

An History of Marine Architecture ; including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain. Derived chiefly from Original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great Public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Charnock, Esq F. S. A. Three Vols. Royal 4to. R. Faulder, and all the other considerable Bookfellers of London.

THIS elaborate performance, on a subject of the first national importance, is ushered to public notice, with every advantage that could be expected from the well-known literary talents and professional skill of the ingenious Author. Encouraged to pursue such an arduous task, and to complete so comprehensive a plan by the most respectable Patronage ; enabled, as a Member of the Antiquarian Society, to examine the earliest authentic documents respecting our Naval History ; he also had access to the public offices, not only to inspect, but to copy, or make extracts from, every original record that could supply him with any material information or elucidation of his grand subject ; in addition to which aid, the professors and amateurs of nautical science gave him free liberty to avail himself of their private curious collections. Thus animated to fulfil a long-existing contract, it appears, that our Author spared no pains in its execution, and that "the best powers of his mind, and the strongest efforts of his activity, have been for many years unceasingly devoted to it."

These testimonials are sufficient to stamp a general character of fidelity and veracity on the work ; and we can safely affirm, that it is executed in a manner highly gratifying to curiosity, and contains an ample fund of historical information, conveyed to the reader in a most pleasing and entertaining manner ; the most interesting narratives of the origin, progress, and

present state, of Marine Architecture ; being accompanied and illustrated by elegant engravings of the respective objects of inquiry and investigation.

In a review of so complex a subject as "the historical account of an abstract science," laboured criticism would only serve to bewilder and perplex the minds of general readers ; and we should think it presumption to interfere with professional men, whose proper office it is to decide on the merits of the scientific arrangements, distributions, and technical explanations, of the three volumes ; from whose sound judgment and candour we make no doubt the Author will receive a most favourable report. Our duty prescribes a limited and more easy task, that of giving an outline or sketch of each volume, exhibiting the most striking and entertaining occurrences, and pointing out the plates, which, in our humble opinion, are most worthy of public attention, from the comparative view they give of the difference between the ancient and modern construction of vessels and ships, for the purposes of war or commerce, in our own and other countries.

In the Preface to the first volume, the subject of our present Review, we find the following curious remark. "The strict analogy, in respect to *contour*, which the galleys of the Romans, and most probably of the Grecians, bore to those possessed by the inhabitants of many places among the islands lately discovered in the South Seas, may perhaps, at a future period, call

call forth the assertion of some ingenious commentator and critic, that the circumstance alone proves, beyond controversy, that the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands originally passed thither from Athens or from Rome. The British watermen might claim, on the same authority, the same genealogical descent: the wherry of the Thames being, in effect, little else than a galley in miniature."

The apparently extravagant accounts given by various authors of the fleets possessed by nations whose history they have recorded, and the apparently hyperbolical stories told of certain vessels, constructed even in the remotest ages, is thus accounted for: "A variety of causes have contributed, from the earliest ages of literature down to the present moment, and will certainly continue as long as literature shall exist, to cause an extravagant ebullition, which may, on many occasions, excite the incredulity of the reader. For instance, the historical student of the present day, provided he were totally unacquainted with every illustrative circumstance concerning it, would certainly be inclined to believe, on reading many relations written at the very time, which might consequently be considered as most authentic, that the *Spanish Armada*, compared to the fleet of Britain which opposed it, was, in respect to the vessels of which it consisted, their magnitude, and lofty appearance, nearly as far superior as a vessel of any description is to the boat she carries to attend her; yet it will be found on examination, there were only four ships in the whole fleet that were superior to the *Triumph*, commanded by the English Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher. It follows, therefore, that although, in the comparative statement of the two armaments, that of England might be considerably inferior in respect to tonnage, taken in the aggregate, to that of its enemy, yet the high terms made use of to excite wonder and extort applause on the valour and general conduct which produced the victory, were certainly carried beyond the bounds of truth or propriety. Of the same complexion, and most probably owing to the same cause, are the accounts of the fleets of Darius, of Xerxes, and of Mark Anthony: the vessels of Sesostris, of Hiero, of Demetrius, of Ptolemy, and other personages, which form such prominent cha-

acters in the historical drama of Marine Architecture, most probably owe that attention which they have excited in the minds of the learned, more to the fancy and vanity of their celebrators, and the heightened colouring bestowed on them, than to their true, their natural character and rank.

"The same observations to the different historical accounts of the naval affairs of Britain, for the early ages, are so enveloped in doubt, surmise, and romance, that little can be collected from them on which mankind ought to place any dependence. Mention, indeed, is made, says our Author, of immense fleets, raised as it were by necromancy, and which disappear as the enquirer may endeavour to persuade himself by the same kind of influence. The strong degree of popular attachment to that particular pursuit, by which the inhabitants of a country have first raised it into public consequence as a naval power, may induce them to dwell with infinite pleasure on the naval exploits of *Uther*, *Pendragon*, and the renowned *Arthur*; on the victories of *Alfred*, and the naval triumph of *Edgar* the Great; but admitting the accounts strictly true in every particular, yet when adduced as irrefragable proofs of the aboriginal naval supremacy of Britain, they appear rather to invalidate than support any claim that can be supposed to rest on so weak a foundation;" and taking the whole evidence, positive and circumstantial, into consideration, the result will demonstrate, to unprejudiced minds, "that the pre-eminent rank which Britain has, as it may be said, for centuries, held among maritime powers, did by no means exist in the more remote ages:—Many other countries or states since fallen into complete decay were her predecessors and tutors, as well in the art of navigation as of ship-building; and it is somewhat singular, that the renovation of the art, after the ravages committed against science by the Goths, should have taken place among a people now almost unknown (the *Vesethians*), or, to speak of them in the highest terms, sunk into a very low state of obscurity, as a maritime power."

After establishing these truths, by a candid investigation of ancient documents, Mr. Charnock, as a proper introduction to his truly great work, gives his readers a preliminary dis-

course, in which he reduces the maritime history of the world to a regular system, and considers it as fairly divisible into *seven* different sections, clearly pointed out by as many remarkable epochs.

The first may comprehend all that dark and intricate space of time previous to the foundation of Rome. The second section comprises a period somewhat less obscure; it will extend from the foundation of Rome to the destruction of her rival Carthage; and from thence, a third may find its termination in the conversion of the republic into an empire. The death of Charlemagne may be considered as the fourth grand epoch, when a revival of maritime pursuits, which had long lain dormant, took place. From this period the science of navigation appeared progressively gaining strength, and obtaining followers, who industriously and most laboriously attempted to attain considerable perfection in maritime knowledge; but this knowledge was limited, and may be accounted the fifth section, terminating with the discovery of the properties of the *loadstone*. The subsequent invention of the *Mariner's Compass*, stated to be about the year 1260, dispelled the mist which had so long obscured that summit to which the art was, without much difficulty, capable of being advanced, and may, therefore, be considered as the sixth division, which continued on to the commencement of the sixteenth century, when the general introduction and use of cannon on board of ships, together with the contrivance of port-holes, gave birth to the seventh and last epoch, by attaching to vessels those requisites and properties which, though imperfectly supplied and provided for in the beginning, have, by repeated experience, gradually improved into that excellence, and almost unimprovable state of perfection, which the ships built at the present day are, by some, supposed to possess.

From general history our Author proceeds, in the next place, to an examination of the naval transactions of our own country, commencing at the memorable era commonly called the Conquest, at which period it is evident that Britain had no navy, and that William only made use of transport vessels to convey his troops to our coasts, having no ships of force sufficient for a naval encounter, if Harold had

possessed a fleet; and as the conquest was effected, so was it maintained by an army; for though the Norman invader had rendered himself master of the kingdom, he was not able to avert a Danish debarkation of troops three years after that event.

"The first authentic testimony, then, of the birth of the British navy, is the invasion of Normandy by Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, in the year 1106; and the *Crusading* expeditions which immediately followed, contributed, in some degree, to cherish the puling infant." But it must be remarked, that these temporary fleets fitted out on various occasions principally for the purpose of invasion, consisted only of transport vessels, not equipped at the expence of the Sovereign, but by the different sea-port towns, to which certain privileges were granted, in consequence of their furnishing an established quota of vessels whenever they were regularly demanded by the Monarch; and as soon as the purpose was answered for which they were called forth, they were laid up.

"To recapitulate the several events which took place from this time till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the naval force of England first acquired a permanent establishment, would be little interesting to the reader, especially in the abridged contracted scale inevitable necessity would compel it should be given." Notwithstanding this sensible observation, our Author seems to have reconsidered the matter, by giving a chronological and brief minute of the different naval occurrences that took place from the Conquest to the reign of Edward the Third, which, if not so interesting as those of modern times, is, however, both curious and entertaining; two or three specimens will serve to justify this assertion.

"A. D. 1215. King John fitted out the most powerful fleet against France that had ever been known in England. Necessity appeared to require it; for it is reported, that the French navy consisted of one thousand seven hundred ships. In the same year, the English fleet, commanded by the Earls of Salisbury and Boulogne, totally defeated the French fleet, and took three hundred sail, driving on shore or burning one hundred more."

"1295. A fleet of three hundred and fifty or sixty ships was sent to *Guienne*, under

under the Earls of Lancaster, Richmond, and Lincoln. Three other squadrons also were equipped to guard the coasts. The Yarmouth, or Eastern, under John de Botterot; the Portsmouth, or Southern, under William de Leyborn; and the Irish, or Western, Commander not named. In this King's reign (Edward I.), so *vehemently* was the dominion of the sea asserted, that the Dutch were obliged to obtain licences to enable them to fish on the English coasts."

"1340. The French committed great depredations at Guernsey, Portsmouth, and on the western coast. In this year was fought the first engagement by sea in which any King of England had been personally engaged. It appears also to have been one of the most desperate, and the first regular action recorded in history. The English fleet, consisting of two hundred and sixty sail of ships of war, was commanded by King Edward the Third in person; the fleet of the French amounted to four hundred sail, of which one hundred and twenty were very large vessels. The action was long, desperate, and bloody. As a prelude to victory, the Great Christopher, formerly taken from the English, was retaken by them, and towards the evening many others. As night came on, several endeavoured to save themselves by flight. In one of which (the James of Dieppe), taken by the Earl of Huntingdon, after being engaged the whole night, four hundred persons were found killed. Numbers of the French threw themselves into the sea, seeking refuge, in vain, from the swords of their enemies, and preferring to encounter a certain and instant death, rather than risk a casual one from the hands of the English. In fine, upwards of two hundred of their ships were taken, and *thirty thousand of their men*, with their Admiral Bahuchet, killed or drowned. De Keruel, their other Admiral, was taken prisoner; and Edward the Third, as he was the first English Monarch who had ever fought on an element new to English royalty, had the honour of obtaining a victory, than which none was ever more complete and decisive."

"1347. Edward besieged Calais, which was blockaded by sea with a fleet of seven hundred sail." From an original manuscript preserved in the library belonging to the Dean and

Chapter of Canterbury, our Author has been enabled to annex a very curious list, affording the first specific information on record of the force and numbers of an English fleet. London, upon this occasion, furnished 25 ships and 662 seamen. Dover, 16 ships and 336 mariners. It is remarkable what a small proportion the inland principal cities and towns furnished towards this armament. York, for instance, provided only 1 ship and 9 mariners.

The catalogue of ships, &c. is followed by a correct account of the expence attending the armament, equally curious and astonishing, if compared with the wages of seamen and salaries of officers at the present day. "The Prince of Wales was allowed by the day for his diet, 20s. A Duke for his diet by the day, 13s. 4d. If he be of the blood royall, having in his company 300 horse, for every man and horse by the day 12 pence."

The names of the great Princes and Noblemen, Estrangers (Foreigners) holden in the King's retinue and pay, not being comprised in the foregoing account, we insert two articles from this extraordinary document.

"The Emperour to him delivered in prest at dyvers times for his wages 8227*l.* 12*s.* To the Archbishop of Magdonew (Mentz) for his wages and his men 450*l.* With this expedition," says our Author, "the exertions of England, in a maritime point of view, might be said to have ceased for the space of an entire century. As a proof of this total neglect of naval affairs during the civil contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it appears, that Richard the Third had not a single ship calculated to prevent the free passage to England of his rival and antagonist Henry; in whose succeeding reign maritime pursuits were revived—"Commerce became considered as one of the first supporters of the State, and the *dreadful* improvements which were rapidly made in the science of naval war, gave birth to that marine which, under succeeding Monarchs, in defiance of a variety of opposing difficulties, has attained its present power and consequence among nations."

Our readers will perhaps be surprised at the latitude we have taken, when they are informed, that they are still detained from the first Chapter of the

the History itself, by the necessary explanatory documents contained in a Preface consisting of *ninety five* pages, which we should have denominated an introduction to the main subject. But of the few defects, almost unavoidable in a work of this magnitude, requiring indefatigable researches, the want of order and precision, which may be remedied by giving with the promised supplement a copious index, are the most striking. The principal contents of the remainder of this long Preface shall be now briefly noticed. They are, *First*, "the heads of an intended publication of a general Marine History, from the origin of the Nautical Art, from a Manuscript in Sir Walter Raleigh's hand-writing, preserved in the British Museum, amongst the MSS. of the Cottonian Library."

Secondly, "A Discourse touching the past and present State of the Navy, composed by that ingenious Gentleman, Sir Robert Slingsby Knight and Baronet Comptroller therefore—hearing date in the year 1669, and submitted to the consideration of King Charles the Second, and his Parliament."

Thirdly, A most remarkable paper, in the form of a memorial, written with great spirit and unreserved freedom by a Gentleman of the name of Gibson, whose opinion appears to have been specially asked by Government on the foregoing subjects, and about the same period of time, though it is without any affixed date, or reference, to ascertain its authenticity. It contains, however, several shrewd observations, and points out the causes of the failure of several naval enterprises before and at the time of writing it; and which impeded that superiority at sea, which the Navy of England acquired and has maintained since the glorious Revolution of 1688.

His chief complaint respecting the management of the Navy in the reign of Charles the Second, was the appointment of Gentlemen-Captains to the command of ships of war—persons of rank, who had not been brought up to the service, but were promoted by courtly or ministerial influence: the numerous accidents at sea, and the loss of many ships and seamen, are ascribed to those appointments, in strong terms, and exhibits a striking contrast between such Commanders and a Seaman, or what he calls a tarppawling Captain, and gives a list of renowned Admirals,

with Sir Francis Drake at the head, who all came to deserved honour from having been cabin-boys. He likewise reprobates the foolish way of fighting in a line; and we have lately seen the advantage of departing from that general rule, in the glorious victories obtained by Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson. Upon the whole, this is a valuable document, as it contains a curious account of the costume of the Navy at that period.

We are now arrived at Chapter I. of the regular history pursued through the three volumes; and its subject is, *The Origin of Marine Architecture*, introduced by the following judicious observations. "Avarice, luxury, and ambition, have been the grand promoters of all pursuits and discoveries not strictly innocent in themselves, or which do not most unequivocally rest on the basis of philosophy only. Those which tend in the most distant degree, by their operations and effects, to pamper the pride, the sensual appetites, or the lust of power in man, certainly deteriorate his character; and however speciously it may be pretended, that in their first intention they applied only to the enlargement of the understanding, or the ease of such supposed wants as custom has insinuatingly added to those of nature, it cannot surely be denied by persons who advance this excuse, that their introduction, their progression, and their general use, have, in a regular proportion to their own advancement, augmented the general iniquitude of man, lessened that innocence and purity of mind he is supposed to have originally possessed, and, finally, been the grand promoters of those horrid scenes of slaughter and desolation, which, during so many ages, have disgraced the universe. The reflection which arises on seeing nation furiously arming against nation, as if in dreadful emulation which should prove themselves most barbarous and most cruel, must naturally lead the philanthropic mind to lament any discovery that may tend to feed the fury of contest, although the advantages derived from it, while confined within a peaceful and innocent channel, might have very strongly contributed to our general ease, our comfort, and our enjoyments. Among the foremost of these stands the science of ship-building, the origin of which is certainly almost coeval with the existence of the world, whilst

whilst confined to vessels of convenience for the purposes of passing from one country to another, or of innocent traffic; but when these were improved into ships of war capable of hostile attacks, and armed with those dreadful engines of destruction, cannon, bombs, &c. the invention or discovery of such baneful arts must have been regretted by the true friends of the human race.

"The Egyptians and Phœnicians are the nations which stand foremost as joint candidates for the honour of inventing Marine Architecture; and it appears, that the first construction of the Egyptians used on the Nile was formed of small planks cut out of the *acantha*, or Egyptian thorn, in pieces nearly square, measuring about three feet each way, lapt over each other like tiles, and fastened together by a proper number of wooden pins, nearly of the same shape with the trenails of modern times. The hull of the vessel being completed, a competent number of seats, or benches for rowers, were added; and when the joints or seams were carefully caulked with the *Papyrus*, so as completely to exclude the water, the floating fabric then became fit for immediate use. We must not, however, forget to mention, that experience very early suggested the necessity of some directing as well as impelling power in aid of human labour. A mast, formed out of a straight stick of the *acantha*, and a sail made of *papyrus*, supplied the latter; at the same time a rudder, which is said to have passed through the keel, or bottom of the vessel, remedied the defect occasioned by the want of the former.

"These vessels being, as well from their construction as equipment, almost incapable of stemming the current of the Nile, were generally towed up against it by persons on shore, unless the wind fortunately proved sufficiently strong and favourable for the proposed course to enable the sail to be used as a substitute. On returning with the current, it was customary for the Egyptians to fasten, with ropes across the prow of the vessel, an hurdle of tamarisk, which being let down into the water, and steadied by ropes, or bands made of twisted reeds, caused it to move forward with increased velocity, in consequence of the stream acting with greater force on the surface of the hurdle, which extended beyond

the sides, than it would have done on the mere vessel itself, without this ingenious aid. In order to preserve a due balance between the head and stern, which might otherwise have been affected by the action of the water on the hurdle, and, in some degree also, by the weight of it, as well as to cause the boat to swim nearly with an even keel, a stone of considerable magnitude, pierced through the middle, was suspended by a rope from the stern; a contrivance which was found to answer the purpose so well, that the unskilled navigators were enabled to pass to and fro, without either danger or difficulty."

The above account of the Egyptian bark, together with a description of the vessels which Cæsar constructed to pass the Segra, in Spain, on a plan he had observed in use in Britain, and which were of the same kind, and applied to the same purposes, as our modern punts or pontoons, induce the Author to make the following pertinent remark. "Viewing, therefore, and comparing with them, the marine architecture of the various *newly-discovered* countries, where it may at this moment be considered in its original and almost totally unimproved state, it is drawing a very fair inference to say, that the human mind, directed to the same point, has generally effected its purpose nearly in the same way, whether the artist was an Egyptian, an aboriginal Briton, an *Esquimaux*, or an inhabitant of *New Zealand*. Partial variations must indeed be admitted, but these are occasioned merely by the difference of situation and climate, as well as the peculiar productions of the countries themselves. The inhabitant of the Labrador Coast covers his canoe with the skin of the seal, on which he feeds, because the frozen region, in which he is destined to live, affords him no other material so fit for his purpose: others, whom we might with ease select, and who are placed by Providence in a more genial latitude, have been wise enough to make use of the bark of trees, curiously joined, a contrivance to which they have been driven through the want of implements, or tools sufficiently hard to enable them to make use of the trees themselves; while the inhabitants of countries fortunately or ingeniously supplied with these, as a more durable and useful substance, better adapted to their purpose, have carefully

fully seized the opportunity of working such light and buoyant woods as nature had furnished them with, into their rude and uncultivated first attempts in the science of Marine Architecture.

The second Chapter investigates the knowledge of the science of Ship-building and Navigation possessed by the Chinese at a very early period; assigns reasons for the little progress made by them; gives an account of their skill in navigation, and method of boat-building; asserts that the art of navigation was understood by some individuals of other countries before the time of the Egyptians and Phœnicians; and shews its influence and effect on colonization during the early ages of the world.

The third Chapter treats of the different vessels intended for commercial and other purposes not warlike, in use among the ancients, and describes their form, their names, and the materials of which they were built.

Chapter IV. contains a dissertation on Commerce, and its tendency to promote Marine Architecture.—The fifth Chapter proceeds to the advancement of the art, and its application to the purposes of war; and this subject expands itself, and branches out into a number of interesting circumstances, and descriptions of vessels of different nations, in the three ensuing Chapters.—In the ninth, we find curious remarks on the rapid improvement of Marine Architecture among many of the ancient nations; the state of it with respect to the Romans during the reigns of the Twelve Cæsars; the naval history of that people continued; the causes and period of the decline of its marine. &c. &c. Chapter X. gives an historical narrative of the expeditions of the Goths and Vandals; the destruction of the Roman Navy; and concludes with a description of the armament equipped for the recovery of Africa, and sent thither under the command of the celebrated Roman General Belisarius. This subject is continued in the next Chapter, and an account is introduced of the origin of the Venetian State, of the Venetian Galley, and its magnificence compared with that of the more early ages.

The origin of the Saxons, and of their becoming a maritime power; the invitation of Hengist and Horsa, their Chiefs, into Britain; the Naval History

of Britain in the early ages, and at the period of the destruction of the Heptarchy by Egbert the First, Sovereign of all England, are the principal subjects of the twelfth Chapter.

Chapter XIII. is miscellaneous.—The Russian naval expeditions, with a description of their vessels for commerce, and armaments for war, and an account of their enterprizes against the Grecian empire, are the prominent subjects of this Chapter.

A summary account of the Naval History of England from the death of Egbert to the Norman Conquest, occupies the principal part of Chapter XIV. The fifteenth resumes the Naval History of the other Maritime Powers of Europe, more particularly of the Normans and the Venetians. The same subject is continued through part of the sixteenth Chapter, which likewise comprises the Maritime History of the Portuguese, Spaniards, Neapolitans, Saracens, Danes, Russians, and Swedes; and concludes with the naval events in the Maritime History of England from the Conquest to the death of Edward III. and the state and practice of Marine Architecture at that time.

The seventeenth and last Chapter of this volume relates the rapid decline of the Eastern empire; the rapid progress of the Turkish consequence; the refusal by the Turks of a passage up the Hellespont, now called the Dardanelles, to all nations; the siege and conquest of Constantinople by Mahomet the Second, effected by transporting the lighter vessels of his fleet and his military stores over-land. Next follows the wars of the Venetians and Genoese; the battle of Lepanto; an account of the Venetian naval arsenal, docks, and bucentaur, and the decline and fall of the Venetian naval power; of the fallen state of the French marine at the conclusion of the fourteenth century; Maritime History of Europe continued.

Conclusion.—Attempts made by the Scots towards the attainment of maritime consequence; causes of the quiescent state of England in respect to naval affairs, from the accession of Richard the Second to the time of the defeat and death of Richard the Third.

We shall now dismiss this important article with a list of the principal plates in Vol. I. and assuring our readers, that as this is a work which is likely to become an ornament to all the public, and

and many private, libraries of the united kingdom of Great Britain, we shall pursue the same mode of analysing the two remaining volumes.

No. 1. is an elegant miniature Frontispiece, representing Britannia seated on shore, with a ship at sea under sail, designed by *West* and *Serres*, and engraved by *Shipster*. 2. Draught of an English Ship of War (1578), taken from the tapestry hangings in the British House of Lords; engraved by *Newton*. 4. A Balza, or South Sea Raft, by *Hall*. 7. Form of a Galley, having forty banks of Oars, belonging to Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt,

by *Tomkins*. 8. An Heptereme, said to have belonged to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, by *Newton*. 9. A Bireme, with two tiers of Oars, by *Newton*. 10. Draught of an ancient Galley, from the model preserved in Greenwich Hospital, by *Tomkins*. 13. A Vessel, or large Boat, used by the Ancients for the purposes of Commerce, by *Newton*. 14. One of the ancient Liburni, or Gallies, having a single tier of Oars, *Newton*. 15. An ancient Trireme, or Galley with three tiers of Oars, *Ditto*. 18. The Bucentaur, the grand State Galley of the Venetians, *Ditto*. M.
(To be continued in our next.)

Youth, a Poem. By J. Bidlake, A. B. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and Master of the Grammar-school, Plymouth. 8vo. pp. 29.

MR. BIDLAKE, in the commencement of his Poem, briefly sketches, in pleasing lines, some of the amusements of infancy; and then addresses thus those whom he calls "full-grown babes:"

"Ye sons of pedant pride! severely
wife,
Who ev'ry trifle, save your own, despise,
Awhile to childhood's simpler tales at-
tend, [sures end.
And say, how soon our sweetest plea-
Ask pow'r, or niggard wealth, or learned
strife,
And all adult'rate hopes of busy life,
Are they so pure as dreams of fervid
youth?
So warm as blissful ignorance of truth?
Hard is the heart that knows not how to
melt [felt;
When busy mem'ry paints what once it
And how the musing mind delights to
dwell
On hours of innocence, ye feeling, tell!
How grateful 'tis to live o'er youthful
days; [rays.
Guilt only thuns reflection's wakeful
Yes! manhood's pride, his ev'ry anxious
care,
Is only hollow folly drest more fair.
Poor vanity decks out her pompous joys,
And cheats the full-grown babe with
gilded toys. [tals plan,
What are the schemes that rattle's mor-
But specious baubles, cheating childish
man? [plain,
Less innocent, less pure, we hence com-
That all below is empty, all is vain."

Proceeding, he draws some happy sketches, among which the *School-mistress* ("learning's harbinger") strikes us as particularly worthy of notice:

"In elbow-chair she sat, in rigid state,
With pow'r and jealous consequence
elate. [bled round,
Ah! how we urchins shrunk, how trem-
It from caprice, or household cares, she
frown'd! [ev'ry look!
How watch'd her eye; how dwell on
Of ev'ry frown, of ev'ry smile partook!
How panting sunk each heart, when forth
to view [drew!
The terror-waking birch she dreadful
Her own importance well she knew to
raise;
With awe to chill, or elevate with praise.
How was the penny priz'd when, new
and bright,
It met, a proud reward, the exulting sight
Of him who, after toil, and time long
spent,
Could on his letters all to her content!
Sacred whate'er she own'd: her antique
chair,
Her shining platters, and her linen fair;
The cruel ferule, nay her very nod;
We own'd her justice, and rever'd the
rod: [cat,
Her tell-tale pigeons honour'd. e'en the
That, often strok'd, beside her elbow sat.
At church she shone with undiminish'd
grace, [sacred place.
And look'd self-conscious round the
How proud her boast, that 'twas her
happy meed [to read!
To hear him preach whom she had taught
Methinks,

Methinks, tho' time hath run a length of
 years, [ears ;
 E'en yet, the buz of learning fills my
 When stiffly in a row, with hands behind,
 The sacred catechism we sadly whin'd."

The *Schoolmaster* succeeds ; and the
 hours of relaxation are prettily con-
 trasted with those of study ; but while
 other boys

" Climb'd with a squirrel's spring the
 tow'ring tree,
 The lofty barrier leap'd, flew to the race,
 Or cleav'd the lucid flood with fleetile
 grace," &c.

he tells us :

" Me thought sedate more pleas'd :
 the shelly shore [solemn roar,
 To range, and hear the wild wind's
 To view the foaming terrors of the
 storm, [rious form ;
 Or cull the weeds, and note each cu-
 Or when the halcyon summer on the
 deep [sleep,
 Hush'd ev'ry wave in clear, cerulean
 To watch the fish within the waste
 serene, [stream ;
 Or count the pebbles thro' the crystal
 Mid rural meads to wander many a mile,
 Or time beside a murmur'ing brook be-
 guile ; [mead,
 Or mid the grove, or pacing slow the
 Oft ling'ring at the wood-side stile to
 read : [pow'rs
 Then, tho' unskill'd, the pencil's mimic
 Trac'd nature's forms, and charm'd the
 vacant hours ; [fair,
 Then smil'd sweet Poesy, harmonious
 Of ardent eye, and wild enraptur'd air ;
 Sweet Poesy, that solitude can cheer,
 And smoothe the wrinkled brow of woe
 severe :
 She that in soft delicious dreams the soul
 Can wrap, and lead beyond the dark con-
 troul
 Of a bad world to fancy's Eden, where
 Ideal bliss forbids approach of care.
 Ah ! sons of folly, never may ye taste
 Her visionary joys, who badly waite
 Health, ease, and honour, in the guilty
 maze
 Of fordid int'rest, and delusive blaze
 Of golden light, that lead your feet astray
 To dark destruction's unsuspected way !
 The sons of genuine verse low art dis-
 dain,
 And soar above the atmosphere of pain.
 Soul-conscious freedom theirs ; hope
 ever bright,
 Inspiring radiance of celestial light.

Candour, and faithful pride, that ne'er
 betrays [praise
 The nobler mind ; the love of virtuous
 That lifts th' aspiring soul. What
 heav'nly glow [flow
 Feels merit when the good and wise be-
 The meed deserv'd ! nor cold reluctant
 praise [bays !
 Denies to honest toil the well-earn'd
 Ye anxious worldlings ! ill can ye con-
 ceive [give.
 The pure delights the virtuous Muses
 Yet would not they, indignant though ye
 smile, [guile."
 Their innocence exchange for earth-born

The Author then in strong language
 describes the sufferings of the lesser and
 weaker boys at schools, under the ty-
 ranny and oppression of those who are
 older or stronger.

We shall conclude our extracts from
 this poem with the following lines
 allusive to the more advanced stage of
 adolescence :

—" danger's season soon, too soon
 succeeds, [weeds.
 With ripper suns vice spreads her ranker
 Ah ! then farewell the unapproachful
 hour ! [power ;
 New passions rise with all imperious
 New hopes then beam and ampler prof-
 pects spread, [sed.
 And million claims bud forth, by passion
 Farewell the careless breast, the thought-
 less day,
 The changeful visions that in fancy play ;
 Farewell the genuine joy, the heart-born
 smile,
 And all that childish vacancy beguile :
 Approaching manhood comes with look
 austere,
 Ambition proud pursues and care severe ;
 Ah ! now beware, ye heedless gay, be-
 ware,
 Left vice enthrall you in his subtle snare ;
 The monster's wily net deceitful spread,
 Threats ev'ry step and hovers o'er each
 head ;
 And rising passions watchful to destroy,
 Like treach'rous insects sting in flow'ry
 joy. [cious smiles,
 Guard your young hearts, suspect falla-
 Shun, shun the tawdry harlot's wanton
 wiles ; [tray'd,
 Ah ! shun the wretch, betraying, and be-
 Whole front is falsehood, and deceit
 whose trade ;
 Pollution lurks in all her painted charms,
 She hates thee, e'en when folded in her
 arms ;

Health

Health flies her dwelling, dark suspicion
 low'rs [bow'rs.
 Her gilded roof around, her fragrant
 In Indian climes inviting trees arise,
 With fruit o'erhung that tempt unwary
 eyes ;
 But smiling poison those, for e'en the dews
 Their leaves distil contagious drops dis-
 fuse ;
 Love, delicately chaste, the wanton flies,
 Bears not expansion, without virtue dies.
 " And e'en from chaster love thy soul
 refrain ;
 O shun the premature distracting pain ;

Till prudence points the happy choice,
 the while, [smile.
 Propitious friends and fav'ring fortune
 Proud luxury forbids that early youth
 Should taste the purer joys of wedded
 truth ; [ing heart,
 When fruitless passion claims the yield-
 Then mental peace and life's best joys
 depart ;
 Despair, grief-fed with unrelenting lour,
 Rears his dark form, and chills each joy-
 less hour."

Poems : By Mrs. Opie. Small 8vo. pp. 192.

WE have formerly had occasion to
 speak in terms of commendation
 of this Lady's talents as a moral Novel-
 ist *. Of the elegant little volume of
 poems now before us, the contents are
 chiefly of the pensive cast ; but the sub-
 jects are, in general, well-chosen ; the
 style is easy and flowing ; and the
 thoughts have frequently the twofold
 merit of justness and originality.—We
 subjoin the following specimen :

LINES WRITTEN AT NORWICH
 ON THE
 FIRST NEWS OF PEACE.

WHAT means that wild and joyful cry ?
 Why do yon crowds in mean attire
 Throw thus their ragged arms on high ?
 In Want what can such joy inspire ?
 And why on ev'ry face I meet
 Now beams a smile, now drops a tear ?
 Like long-lov'd friends, lo ! strangers
 greet,—
 Each to his fellow man seems dear.
 In one warm glow of christian love
 Forgot all proud distinctions seem ;
 The rich, the poor, together rove ;
 Their eyes with answering kindness
 beam.—
 Blest sound ! blest sight !—But pray ye
 pause,
 And bid my eager wonder cease ?—
 Of joy like this, say, what's the cause ?—
 A thousand voices answer—' PEACE !'
 O sound most welcome to my heart !
 Tidings for which I've sigh'd for
 years !
 But ill would words my joy impart ;
 Let me my rapture speak in tears.

Ye patient poor, from wonder free
 Your signs of joy I now survey,
 And hope your fallow cheeks to see
 Once more the bloom of health display.
 Of those poor babes that on your knees
 Imploring food have vainly hung,
 You'll soon each craving want appease,—
 For Plenty comes with Peace along.
 And you, fond parents, faithful wives,
 Who've long for sons and husbands
 feared,
 Peace now shall save their precious lives ;
 They come by danger more endeared.
 But why, to all these transports dead,
 Steals yon shrunk form from forth the
 throng ?
 Has she not heard the tidings spread ?
 Tell her these shouts to Peace belong—
 " Talk not of Peace—the sound I hate,"
 The mourner with a sigh replied ;
 " Alas ! Peace comes for me too late,—
 For my brave boy in Egypt died !"
 Poor mourner ! at thy tale of grief
 The crowd was mute and sad awhile ;
 But e'en compassion's tears are brief
 When general transport claims a smile ;
 Full soon they checked the tender sigh
 Their glowing hearts to pity gave ;
 But, while the mourner yet was nigh,
 They warmly blest the slaughtered
 brave :—

And from all hearts, as sad she passed,
 This virtuous prayer her sorrow draws ;
 " Grant, Heaven, those tears may be the last
 That war, detested war, shall cause !"
 Oh ! if with pure ambition fraught
 All nations join this virtuous prayer,
 If they, by late experience taught,
 No longer wish to slay, but spare,—

Then hostile bands on War's red plain
For conquest have not vainly burned,
Nor then through long long years in vain
Have thousands died and millions
mourned.

The "*Epistle to a Friend*" on New Year's Day 1802 we should gladly

select for its poetical merits ; but justice to the Author forbids our taking farther liberty in the way of extract. We, therefore, conclude with saying, that Mrs. Opie's literary character will certainly receive additional lustre from the present volume.

Considerations on the Necessity and Expediency of supporting the Dignity of the Crown and Royal Family in the same Degree of Splendour as heretofore ;—on the due Proportion of Income between the Possessor and Heir Apparent of the Crown ;—on the Claim of Right in the Heir Apparent to such Rents and Proceeds of the Estates vested in him at his Birth, as were collected during the Minority of his Royal Highness, and stand yet unaccounted for. 8vo. pp. 48.

IN this pamphlet we have a laboured plea for the right of his Royal Highness the Prince to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall from his birth. The Author, who we infer is a professional man, quotes much legal as well as historical matter in support of his argument ; and is by no means sparing in his censure of the late Administration, for having, as he says, advised the King to retain the rents belonging to his son for one-and-twenty years together, and to refuse accounting for them for twenty years more, although the son was for the greater part of that time under the greatest embarrassments—not to say necessity.

Observing, in substance, that the King and the Parliament have both been misled by Ministers who are no longer in existence, he proposes a mode for rendering justice to his Highness without laying farther burthens on the people. After alluding at some length to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. West India duties, and more briefly to the principality of Wales, the earldom of Chester, the dukedom of Rothsay, and the barony of Renfrew (all of which, for certain reasons, he rejects), he points out three unappropriated funds, out of either of which his Royal Highness may with great propriety be indemnified. These are,

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| | £. |
| 1. The Scotch Exchequer, | |
| yielding (<i>per ann.</i>) | 100,000 |
| 2. The Irish Hereditary Revenue | 400,000 |
| 3. The Duchy of Lancaster | 25,000 |
| And timber valued at | 200,000. |

Of these, he considers the latter as the best calculated for the indemnification of his Royal Highness. He says :

" The Duchy of Lancaster is a part of the consolidated estate of the Crown ; in lieu of which the civil list fund was granted to the King at his Majesty's accession to the crown ; yet the public derive no advantage from it. It is therefore best adapted to the purposes of remuneration, and re-establishing the present and future Heirs Apparent of the Crown in the means of supporting the dignity of their station. I would humbly suggest the propriety of settling the Duchy of Lancaster on the Heir Apparent of the Crown, in the same manner as that of Cornwall is already settled on his Royal Highness ; and that the act by which this settlement shall be made shall also regulate the mode in which the estates of both Duchies shall be managed, and the revenues of them uplifted, and applied during the minorities of every future Heir Apparent.

" In return for this grant, I would humbly suggest also, that it would be proper his Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales should grant an acquittance of the debt now due unto him by the King and the two Houses of Parliament conjunctively.

" The only objection to this arrangement which occurs to me is, that if, during the minorities of future Heirs Apparent, the revenues of Cornwall and Lancaster both shall be accumulated for twenty years together, the Heirs Apparent of the Crown may come to have, at the end of them, an income beyond the proportion which I have suggested as the proper one between the possessor of the Crown and his Heir ; but of that there would be no danger ; and Parliament might, and certainly would, on the Heir Apparent's coming of age, proportion the aid

aid always granted on those occasions to the quantum of accumulation made during a minority."

Though the Author sometimes expresses himself with a degree of warmth that we think not altogether suited to the sober discussion of a legal subject,

we cannot deny that his pamphlet displays considerable ability, and is highly deserving of perusal by every one who would wish to form just notions of the important question about to be canvassed and decided in the High Court of Chancery.

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings: addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion. With an Appendix. By the Rev. David Simpson, M. A. 8vo.

THIS is intended for an antidote to the sceptical spirit of the present age, and contains much useful matter worthy of attention. Paine's objections to the Bible, the state of Church preferments, and of Methodist Societies, non-residence, patronage, and pluralities, the articles and canons, the liturgy, and other public offices of the Church, are discussed, and censured or approved according to the Author's judgment of them. Two Appendixes are subjoined: the former containing thoughts on a national reform; and the latter the reasons of the Author (who is now no more) for resigning his preferment in the religious establishment of the country, and declining to officiate as a Minister in the Church of England. In the course of the work many amusing anecdotes are introduced, which contribute to render the volume as entertaining as it is important.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1801, Vol. V. 12mo.

OF the former volumes of this work we have at various times given our opinion. The present is fully equal, if not superior, to any that have preceded it. From it the manners, customs, fashions, follies, and extravagancies of the times, will be better learnt than from any other source that can be pointed out.

Cases of Cancer; with Observations on the Use of Carbonate of Lime in that Disease. By Edward Kentish, M. D. 8vo.

Dr. Kentish, in this pamphlet, gives the history and result of two cases in this dreadful disease, one of which had a fortunate termination, the other the contrary. He has in both instances disclosed with great candour the whole circumstances of each case; and con-

cludes, that though he is not warranted in looking upon the use of carbonate of lime as a specific, yet that it appears to merit the utmost attention of the faculty, not only in cancers, but in various other obstinate sores. This pamphlet calls for the notice and attention of every medical practitioner.

The Gentleman's Guide in Money Negotiations, and Banker's, Merchant's, and Tradesman's Counting house Assistant. 12mo.

Contains many useful tables, which, from the examination of a few of them, we believe to be accurate.

Mentor; or, the Moral Conductor of Youth from the Academy to Manhood: a Work the Result of actual but painful Experience candidly stated, and usefully adapted to the Level of youthful Understanding; being a Sequel to the Art of Teaching, or communicating Instruction, and digested on the same Principle. To which is added, as an Incitement to the Study of it in grown Youth, during their Hours of Relaxation from Business, an Essay on the extensive Utility, Advantages, and Amusement of Mathematical Learning. By David Morrice. 8vo. pp. 286.

WE have with great satisfaction perused this volume, and feel ourselves bound, by the duty we owe to the Public, as well as in justice to the Author, to say, that as a practical treatise for the regulation of conduct in life it is deserving of the most extensive circulation. The lessons which it inculcates are, we are assured, founded on actual experience, and have, therefore, the strongest claims to attention; and there is nothing dry, harsh, tedious, or in any way repulsive, in the Author's style of illustration.

The work is designed for the admonition and instruction of grown youth about to leave school, whether designed for the university, the counting-house, the public office, the army, or the navy; but particularly for those

who come under the description of apprentices: and we think that a parent or guardian will but imperfectly discharge his duty to a youth about to

enter on the busy scene of the world, if he do not enable him to avail himself of the assistance of this Mentor.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1351—1361.

Ἄλκις δὲ κίρκοι Τρωῶν ἐκλεοιπότες,
κίμψοντε, καὶ χρυσεργὰ Πακτωλοῦ ποταῖ,
καὶ νάμα λίμνης, ἔνθα Τυφάνος δάμαρ
Κευθρῶνος ἀνδρόλεκτρον εὐδάνει μυχόν,
Ἄγυλλαν Ἀυσονίτιν εἰσεκάρμασαν,
Διὸν Διγυστίνοισι, τοῖς τ' ἀφ' αἵματος
Ῥίξαν γιγάντων Σιδῶνιν κεκτημένους,
Λόγχης ἐν ὕμνῳσι μίξαντες πάλην.
Εἶλον δὲ Πίσσαν, καὶ δορυκτῆτον χθόνα
Πᾶσαν κατεργάσαντο τὴν Ὀμφρων πέλας,
καὶ Σαλπῶν ἐσέωσαν ὀχληρῶν πάγων.

THE fables of antiquity, with which the former part of Cassandra's narrative abounds, are succeeded in the latter by selections, not from fabulous, but from true history. These selections are regularly arranged according to the order of time; and are inserted, as being not only antecedent, but introductory to the war of Troy. The portion of history, now before us, respects Tyrrenus and Lydus, the sons of Atys, king of Lydia. Lydia is not expressly named, but denoted, as Cassandra's custom is, by its towns, its river, and its lake. During the famine, that threatened to desolate his country, Atys prevailed on his sons to emigrate, and plant a colony in Italy. Their emigrations, success, and settlements, are here celebrated. They entered Italy on its western side, towards Liguria. The Ligurians are represented as a warlike people, who are said to have sprung from the giants of Thrace. The Thracians had spread themselves over different and distant countries at an early period. Some of them had settled in these parts of Italy. The brave Ligurians vigorously opposed the progress of their invaders. But the Lydians were ultimately victorious. They took possession of Agylla, of Pysa, and of all

that country, which borders upon the Umbri and the Alps. To this piece of ancient history Virgil refers in these lines:

Urbis Agyllinæ sedes; ubi Lydia quondam
Gens, bello præclara, jugis infedit
Etruscis.

Ἐυδάνει, which bears the sense of εὐδαι, dormit, is probably a corruption from it. This word occurs only here; and perhaps not here, were the passage rightly restored. Ἐυδάνει μυχόν may possibly have been corrupted from εὐδαι εἰς μυχόν, dormiit apud recessum. The following words of Homer induced me to hazard this conjecture:

— Ἀχιλλεύς εὐδαι μυχῷ κλισίης.

Canter, in his version of the 1361 line, has inserted super, without any authority from the text. He seems to have considered πάγων as governed of ὑπὲρ understood. The word that governs πάγων is not understood, but expressed. Both Ὀμφρων and πάγων are governed of πέλας.—χθόνα, τὴν ἐσέωσαν πέλας Ὀμφρων, καὶ πέλας πάγων ὀχληρῶν Σαλπῶν.

This historical sketch is designed and executed with a master's skill.
Enough

Enough is said on the subject to excite curiosity, but not enough to satisfy it. For fuller information recourse must be had to the Greek

historians. To encourage this research formed no inconsiderable part of our poet's design. R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 24.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE closed for the season, with *Twelfth Night* and *The Flitch of Bacon*. Between the Play and the Farce Mr. Kemble came forward. In the name of the Proprietors, he returned thanks to the audience and to the Public for the patronage with which they had been honoured; and in the name of himself and the performers, for the testimonies of favour and indulgence which they had experienced.

[Mr. Kemble has since set out on a tour to Spain.]

25. Covent Garden Theatre closed, with *The Buff Body* and *Rosina*. After the Play Mr. Lewis came forward, and returned thanks, on behalf of the Proprietors and Performers, for the liberal patronage received from the Public. The season, he said, had proved the most prosperous in the annals of the Theatre; and he assured the audience, that every exertion should be made to merit a continuation of such distinguished favour.

The Haymarket season opened the same evening, with *The Heir at Law* and *The Review*; which were attended by a numerous audience, and received with great applause. Among the performers engaged for this season are, Mr. Murray, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. De Camp, Mrs. St. Ledger, Mrs. Harlowe, and Miss Howells.

28. A MISS NORTON made her *débüt* at the Haymarket, in the character of *Amelia Wildenhaim*, in *Lover's Vows*, and displayed a degree of merit that obtained much applause.—We understand that she is the daughter of Mrs. Norton, a very useful actress in the Covent Garden Company.

JULY 6. MRS. EMERY (mother of the Comedian of that name), from the York Theatre, made her first appearance at the Haymarket, as *Dame Ashfield*, in *Speed the Plough*. She acquitted herself with great credit, and was much applauded.

10. A new Comedy, in three acts, was presented for the first time, under the title of "BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR; or, *A Rogue's a Fool*," the principal characters of which were as follow:

Mr. Winnington	Mr. MURRAY.
Henry Evelyn	Mr. FAWCETT.
Philip Evelyn	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Dalton	Mr. WADDY.
Rebate	Mr. SUETT.
Jemmy	Mr. DE CAMP.
Gaby Dolt	Mr. EMERY.
Mrs. Winnington	Mrs. EMERY.
Patty	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Harriet Winnington	Miss NORTON.

FABLE.

The scene lies in a village near London. Mr. Winnington, a merchant of the most respectable character, is brought, by the benevolence of his own temper, and the artifices of Dalton, an upstart man of fortune, into great embarrassments. Dalton is the son of a man who had been footman to Winnington's father, and owes his wealth chiefly to that connection. Winnington's daughter, Harriet, is a very amiable girl, and the object of attachment to Philip and Henry Evelyn, the sons of an old friend of her father's. She is also beloved by Dalton, whose pretensions had been rejected by Mr. Winnington. Harriet herself prefers Henry. The two brothers are of very different dispositions. Philip is grave, studious, and humane; Henry is wild and dissipated, but, with all his levities, possesses a good heart. Dalton is employed by Henry to manage his pecuniary concerns, and the former has availed himself of the opportunity of enriching himself by every possible artifice. A large sum is owing by Winnington to Henry; and as Dalton has the controul over the property of the latter, he revenges himself on Winnington by an execution on his property, founded on Henry's claims. The family of Winnington are therefore thrown into the utmost distress and confusion,

confusion, occasioned, as they suppose, by the severity of Henry. The two brothers, who feel the highest respect for Winnington, are deeply affected by his misfortunes. Philip dispatches a messenger to London, without stating the purpose, but it is thought for the relief of Winnington. Henry, having reason to believe that he is considered as the author of Winnington's distress, is afraid that any direct proposal to relieve him would be rejected with indignation; he therefore determines to pretend that he is struck with admiration of a picture belonging to Rebate, lately a clerk in the house of Winnington, and who has retired to the village, in order to acquire a taste for rural life. Henry pronounces this picture a genuine Poussin, offering 3000*l.* for it, knowing that Rebate will readily give the whole sum to his late master the moment he hears of his distresses. This expedient succeeds, and Rebate hastens to London, to employ all his wealth in removing Winnington's embarrassments. But it appears that Philip Evelyn had previously sent orders to London for that purpose. Philip had attentively watched the conduct of Dalton, and lodged a statement of all his mal-practices as a Magistrate in the hands of the Chief Justice. Henry, with a pistol in his hand, extorts a confession of Dalton's villanies, first from his clerk Jemmy, and afterwards from Dalton himself. When Winnington is re-instated in his affairs, a meeting takes place in his house; and, as it is manifest that Dalton, and not Henry, was the cause of Winnington's distress, the family are reconciled to him; and, as Philip generously sacrifices his hopes of Harriet's hand in favour of his brother, the piece concludes with the entire exposure of Dalton's perfidy, and a prospect of general happiness.

The serious business is relieved by three comic characters—Rebate, an old London clerk, who is settled in the country, and is miserable; Jemmy, a prig of an attorney's clerk; and Gaby Dolt, a Yorkshire footman, who has been educated at a Yorkshire Latin school; and who, without either will or ability to do any thing, is always boasting of his capital education.

In the first act Mrs. Mountain sung a song, which was loudly and deservedly encored. The conjugal and paternal feelings of Winnington were impres-

sively pourtrayed by Murray. Fawcett and Charles Kemble were zealous in the support of the piece; and Emery went through his character (which, in point of simplicity, is much like that of *Lump* in *The Review*) in a very spirited manner. Indeed the whole of the performers exerted themselves to the utmost.

During the course of the representation, however, much dislike at times appeared; and after the Epilogue (which was spoken by Suet and Emery, and was very *la, la!*), when Mr. Fawcett came forward to announce it for a second performance, the clamour was loud, reiterated, and decisive; and he was compelled to withdraw without being heard to announce it.

The Comedy was certainly very inferior in point of merit to the former productions of Mr. Morton, who is well understood to have been the Author.

24. A new Musical Farce, called "THE SIXTY-THIRD LETTER" (written by a Mr. Oulton), was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre. The following are the persons of the drama:

Sir Wilful Positive	Mr. WADDY.
Sydney	Mr. DECAMP.
Dulcet	Mr. FAWCETT.
Patrick Casey	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Sharp	Mr. CHIPPENDALE.
Miss Metaphor	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Lydia	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Patty	Mrs. HARLOWE.

Miss Metaphor is an old maid, whose head is turned with novel writing. The volume which at present occupies her thoughts is continued in a series of letters, of which she loses *The Sixty-Third*; her brother, Sir Wilful Positive, having found the letter, throws it out of the window; and Patrick Casey, a discarded Irish servant of theirs, picks it up. It contains a plan of an elopement, in which the lover is requested, by his mistress, to have himself introduced into the house in a hamper, as a present of wine from a friend. Patrick's vanity immediately construes the incident into a real proposal from his old lady, Miss Metaphor, and he immediately proceeds to obey the instructions. The letter is in the mean time sought in vain, and at length the hamper arrives. It is introduced under all the circumstances prescribed; and Miss Metaphor, struck with

with the fidelity of the representation, opens the hamper, and exclaims, that the scene is a rehearsal of her *sixty third letter*. Patrick rises from his concealment, and claims the reward of his address; but Miss Metaphor undecives him, and bestows upon him the hand of Patty, a lively waiting-maid, whom he meant to jilt for the sake of the mistress. This plot is contrasted with another, of which Lydia, the ward of Sir Wilful Positive, and Sydney, her lover, constitute the materials, but it is far inferior in management and effect. The old man contributes to his own deception. Sydney passes with him for the person whose addresses he wished to favour, and the two lovers elope together with his consent.

The character of Dulcet is somewhat unhacknied; he is represented as a Footman who cannot contain himself at the sound of a street-organ, and who is perpetually singing ballads. While he is handing a glass of wine an organ strikes up, when he drops the bottle and glasses and begins dancing. Every question put by his master he answers by repeating the title of some ballad—for instance, when Sir Wilful asks who brought a letter, he is looking over his ballads, and reads, "The Waggoner."—"When?"—"In the dead of the night," &c. &c. He has one good song, in which he enumerates the names of a variety of ballads; and when he mentioned "God save the King," "Britons strike home," and "Rule Britannia," the public sentiment of loyalty manifested itself in repeated bursts of applause.

The acting throughout was excellent; indeed, Fawcett and Johnstone must have much to complain of in an author, if they are not able to entertain the audience.

The music is by Dr. Arnold, and does him credit; several of the airs were deservedly encored.

The piece met with a very favourable reception, and was given out again with general approbation. As a summer audience is not very fastidious, it will, no doubt, have a run.

ADDRESS,

Written by Mr. KEMBLE,

And spoken by Mr. EGERTON, lately, at the Theatre in Stockton.

Now that we're all at peace, alive and well,

Let's, with *Othello*, cry, "Oh! now farewell,"

The steed, the trump, the banner, and the car;

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!
Ye pin-head-hearted heroes, pale and wan,

Know now, the soldier's occupation's
"Are you in earnest, faith and troth, now pray?"

Cries honest Teague—"and did you mean
That Peace was com'd? Oh! Heaven bless your Honour,"

This won't be news, perhaps, to Judy
Oh Judy! Oh, my Soul! when I complain

Of Judy's love, Chay-horse is come
"Hoot, mon," cries Sandy, "Chaos is the word;

Your pronunciation, child, is quite abominable
Ye ken we speak pure English in the North;

Enquire for Sandy Steward, of Arbroath!
"Arbroath!" a wounded Soldier cries—

"Arbroath!" [worth, unwilling, yet he seem'd to speak his
While conscious honour gave a thousand charms,

Though he had lost one leg and both his
"I'm of Arbroath!" he said, "in Egypt's field

We fought, and forc'd th' Invincibles
Proud day for Scotia, when her sons were reckon'd

The glorious Scotchmen of the Forty-To bagpipe tune the Frenchmen danc'd a reel,

Each Highlander his broad-sword us'd full
And all my limbs I'd lose, ere any say,
Ah! Wolly, Lad, ye were na there that day!

"Why, that's well said," replies an
"And, faith, I've had my share of this here war:

I've fought with JARVIS, DUNCAN, NELSON
To prate of which what argues it now? Peace is proclaim'd, and we have done

with blows,

Though I have lost one arm, and half
What then, there's Chelsea, aye, and Greenwich too,

Where they lay up such damag'd Red
Rather than France should triumph on the Main,

Maim'd as I am, I'd go to sea again!
Whilst British sailors love their native land,

France, Spain, and Holland!—Pshaw,
"Now, bless my soul!" Isaac the Broker cries;

"If there's a Peace—the Stocks will
I must go borrow all the cash I lent,
And let out yesterday at eight per cent!

I'll run on 'Change—the news is hardly
blown, [known!
I'll buy up Stock, before it's better
There it shall lie and breed—and guineas
plenty; [twenty."
The Treaty signed, of one I will make
"Yes, Commerce," cries the Merchant,
"once again [Main;
Shall woo the winds, and court the sickle
See France and Britain link'd in social
ties, [kies!
See laurel'd Peace, descending from the
Definitive, upon her breast, I read;
On her bright zone, England and France
agreed; [smile,
Our guardian angels, leading Commerce,
The wealth, the strength, the bulwark of
our Isle: [strand,
Lo! happy millions, anxious on the
Impatient wait, to see the Goddess land:
Hark! Music fills the pause of loud
huzzas, [praise;
The King receives a loyal people's
"Still," he exclaims, buoy'd up on
Fancy's wing, [the King."
"I hear them grateful shout—God save

THE DILLETANTI THEATRE.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

ENTERTAINMENTS OF APRIL 5,
1802.

Spoken by the Hon. WILLIAM LAMBE.

In spite of prints, which every morn
produce
More than their usual *quantum* of abuse;
In spite of all they feign to prop their
cause,

Pretended morals, and mislaid laws,
Again we meet you here—again rejoice,
That beauty scorns envenom'd Scandal's
voice,

That Censure cannot Innocence affright,
And Fashion firmly dares assert her right.

To ope a safer field for modest wit,
Which fears the judgment of a sterner
Pit;

Talents and Taste to exercise and train,
And to indulge at least a harmless vein,
And, by variety, relief to bring
To the long sameness of a London
spring—

This was our sole, our unambitious aim,
Our hope your sufferance—and your
smiles our fame.

And does not Folly yet her clamour cease?
And is not Calumny abash'd to peace?

Say! are we still expected to invade
The charter'd rights of the dramatic
trade? [rage,

Does Drury's dome behold, with jealous
The rival grandeur of our spacious stage?
Does Covent Garden from our hands await,
In fear and woe, the downfall of her state?
And do their heroes, who are *suffer'd* still,
Shrink trembling from our talents, prac-
tice, skill, [done,

And find themselves in every walk out-
In tragic misery, and in comic fun?
E'en we unhurt repeat this satire here,
The irony's too plain to be severe.

But some there are, who cast an angry
glance, [France—
Because we sometimes borrow scenes from
What fear we plays, who fear'd not war's
alarms, [arms?

And by their authors, who repell'd their
Shall England, whose late annals proudly
show

Her flag triumphant o'er the sinking foe—
Shall England now receive the Conque-
rer's yoke,

Won by a *farce*, and vanquish'd by a *joke*?
No—not tho' all their arts our Isle in-
vade,

The dreaded dangers of pacific trade;
Not tho' their fleets import, with fre-
quent sails, [bales;

Tubs of seduction, and crim. con. in
Tho' claret hogheads every vice contain,
And atheism's pack'd amongst cham-
pagne!

But oh! what strain of satire can
reply

To loud Hypocrisy's disgusting cry!
Hypocrisy, who in this cheating town
Assumes Morality's indignant frown,
Our vicious audience, our immoral stage,
Corrupts and taints the manners of the
age. [train,

Virtue abash'd, from us withdraws her
And Modesty retires to Drury-lane:
There, in the coffee-room's secure re-
treat, [cham-street;

Condemns the shamelessness of Tott'n-
While Innocence forc'd hence by Fashion's
crimes,

Walks the Piazza, and deplores the times,
So much for Blame—we ought no more
to hear

Alarmist caution, and theatric fear.
So much for her, the shame of modern
days,

The mock morality of form and phrase.
Why this loud outcry, and this wide
alarm?

Our fancy surely does no mortal harm
Except *ourselves*—we too may justly fear
The bitter gibe, and mortifying sneer;
Yet

Yet we dare hope, the critic's rigid
 school [rule ;
 Will somewhat here abate its stricter
 That this tribunal which to-night we
 meet, [sweet,
 Where Judges look so fair, and smile so
 Will (tho' found guilty by dramatic
 laws)
 Extend to us the mercy of applause.

THE PROLOGUE TO TASTE.

(A PARODY.)

Spoken and written by an Amateur, as
 Mr. KING, in Lord Ogleby.

You look for Taste !—Why what the
 deuce,

I hear you cry, can Taste produce ?
 What can it mean ? What can it be ?
 "Have but a little patience and you'll
 see.

Behold—To keep your minds uncertain,
 Between the scene and you, this curtain.
 So writers *hide* their plots, no doubt,
 To please the more when *all* comes out.

Of old, the Prologue told the story,
 And laid the whole affair before ye—
 Came forth in simple phrase to say—
 "Fore the beginning of the play."
 'Tom King will certainly be here
 (Without consent of Manager, I fear),
 Followed by Taste—without a plot—
 And next, in truth, I scarce know what.
 Asking no trouble of your own
 To skim the milk, or crack the bone—
 "That's too much trouble for Bon
 Ton."

A Poet, as once Poets used,
 To poverty was quite reduced—
 No boy on errands to be sent,
 On his own messages he went ;
 And once with conscious pride and shame,
 As from the chandler's shop he came !
 (Under his thread-bare coat) poor Soul !
 He covered—"half a-peck of coal."
 A wag (his friend) began to smok—
 "Will—Tell us what's beneath your
 cloak ?"

"Tell you—'Twere as good to shew !
 I hide it that you should not know."

The Poets now take different ways,
 (E'en let them find it out for Bays !)

"Stories half told"—a Cosmogonia !
 And stranger names—but I'll not bore
 ye ! [waste,
 With useless expletives your time won't
 For every one that's here—"I know has
 Taste." [word—

Next for ourselves—Of *Pic Nic* not one
 'Twere useless here—and elsewhere more
 absurd.

Smile at pale Envy—*here* your plaudits
 give—
 Censure shall die—and virtuous Mirth
 shall live, [wage
Spite of detraction—no fell war we'll
 "Gainst Harris ! Giants ! Perouse !
 and *his Stage !*" [applause—
 Let "Monkies, Horses Beasts, draw low
 "Our's is the Public's—our's—our
 Country's cause." [would say,
 Iaft for myself—"I fain one word
 "Approve *this* night,"—and I again
 will play. [guide,
 Nature (not Art) shall *then* become my
 "For *Taste* and Nature are with you
 allied !
 And whilst I fancy I am now the King—
 "Excuse *my* faults,"—in compliment to
 KING.
 Your most obedient—e'er I hence depart,
 Whether *you've Taste or not*—"you've
 won my *Heart*."

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Colonel GREVILLE.

WHAT is PIC NIC ? I hear you all
 exclaim, [ous name ?
 What does it mean, and whence the odi-
 It means no mischief, thus far I may tell,
 Nor is it, as some think, an Imp of Hell !
 Tho', *if believed*, like talismans of old,
 It gives to its possessor wealth untold.
 Some think 'tis certainly *Pandora's* box,
 While others think it simply means the
 stocks ! [the straw,
 Miss *Magnet* blushing lips—it means
 But's comforted when told, we *act* by
 law.

Some say none better can define the word
 Than *Billy Townsend* and *Sir RICHARD*
 FORD ; [and it,

While others, tho' in Johnson they can't
 Still somehow think that *SHERIDAN's*
 defin'd it. [own

For me, tho' 'gainst my will, I frankly
 Its mystic qualities must soon be known ;
 For sauntering up St. James's-street to-
 day,

I heard a friend explain it in this way :
 A *Pic Nic* is a devilish clever plan,
 Invented when the scarcity began ;
 By which a supper by the guests is given,
 That feeds the host at least six days in
 seven ; [merry,

And while it promises to make them
 Replenishes his bins with Port and Sherry.
 A general laugh announced the approba-
 tion [tion,

With which *Pic Nic* receiv'd interpreta-
 While sneaking off quite vex'd, I plainly
 saw [law.

Our *Pic Nic* damn'd by *satire*, not by
 H 2 To

Where is that joy-commanding mien,
Which filled with smiles the roseate
hours ?

Where is that robe of tender green,
Embellished with a thousand flow'rs ?

Much altered maid ! with sighs I trace
Thy tattered garb, and dripping hair !
And oh ! that wildness in thy face
Tells, in thy soul, what's passing there !

Faded by *Winter's* breath, appears
Thy brow, no more with garlands drest,
Thine eyes are dim with flowing tears,
And rude winds chill thy naked breast !

By *Winter's* arm the deed was done !
The tyrant came, in storms arrayed ;
And, half-extinguishing the sun,
Too soon disrobed my lovely maid !

The peasant plods unheedful by,
Nor stops to mourn thy changed attire ;
But hastens to his cottage nigh,
And crouches o'er his faggot fire.

E'en those who hail'd that joyful day,
When *Spring* and *Summer* blessed thy
arms,

Ungrateful turn their eyes away,
And scorn thee for thy waited charms.

But I, still doating ! oft-times roam,
Midst storms, to mark thy bloom decline ;
And oft forsake my social home,
To mix my falling tears with thine !—

—Yet soon shall *Spring's* returning sun
Restore to joy my pensive maid ;
And soon, enraptured millions run,
To greet thee in the fragrant shade !

E'en now I view thee graceful rise,
Forgetful of thy annual toil !
E'en now I view thy radiant eyes
Diffuse a more than mortal smile !

Then I, the humblest of thy train,
The happiest of thy train shall be !
No more to hear thy voice complain,
But rove at large with *Joy* and *thee* !

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

(To be continued.)

MORE MODERN SONNETS!!!

Containing more Morality, more Sublimity,
and more Sympathy, than any Sonnets
hitherto published.

SONNET I.

To an Old Wig.

HAIL thou ! who liest so snug in this
old box ! [shrine !
With sacred awe I bend before thy
O 'tis not clos'd with glue, nor nails,
nor locks, [mine !
And hence the bliss of viewing thee is

Like my poor aunt, thou hast seen better
days ! [was thy lot,

Well curled and powdered, once it
To frequent balls, and masquerades, and
plays, [what !

And panorama's, and the Lord knows
O thou hast heard e'en Madam Mara sing,
And oft-times visited my Lord Mayor's
treat ; [King.

And once, at Court, was noticed by the
Thy form was so commodious, and so
neat !— [mop !

Alas ! what art thou now ? a mere old
With which our house-maid Nan, who
hates a broom,

Dusts all the chambers in my little shop,
Then hides thee, sily, in this lumber-
room ! [too !!!

Such is the fate of *Wigs* ! and *Mortals*
After a few more years than thine are
past, [Jew,

The Turk, the Christian, Pagan, and the
Must all be shut up in a box at last !

Vain *Man* ! to talk so loud, and look so
big ! [and a *Wig* !

How small's the difference 'twixt thee
How small indeed ! for speak the truth I
must,

Wigs turn to *dusters*, and *man* turns to *dust*.

JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.
Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

SONNET II.

To a Mouse.

HAIL, little sleek and nimble fellow,
hail ! [see ;

Thy sparkling eyes, and ears erect I
And eke thy whiskers, and thy pointed
tail, [thee.

And with that I could run as fast as
Thou nightly robber of my cheese and
bread, [so small ;

I grudge thee not thy thefts, thou art
And, even should'st thou bite my nose in
bed, [thee all !

My heart's so soft, I should forgive
How sweet is pity ! how it makes us
weep ! [another !

And how it makes us cling to one—
We feel for dogs, for asses, calves, and
sheep. [ther,

Just as we feel for fillet and for bro-
Yes ! I can pity even thee, O Mouse !

And smaller things than thee have
made me cry : [louse,

Twas but last week I saved a wounded
Thrown from a beggar that was passing
by ! [beg,

Inhuman beggar ! may'st thou vainly
For, O, the louse had broke its seventh
leg !

Hail

Hail *Sympathy* ! hail *Pratt*, her darling
son !

Hail to them both !—and now my
Sonnet's done.

JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.*

(*To be continued.*)

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A CERTAIN WRITER
IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ALTERNATE master of our smiles and
tears, [thou cease ?

Thou never-wearied bard ! when wilt
O, thou hast kept our hearts perturbed
for years ! [peace !

O bid thy Muse repose, and grant us
Or *Pity's* self will avert the tyrant's part,
And drain the last drop from each bleed-
ing heart !

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Dover, Kent, June 17, 1802.

THE HARE AND THE WORM.

A FABLE.

BY MR. O'KEEFFE.

A TIMID Hare one day forgot her fears,
And at a Blackbird's sonnet stretch'd
her ears.

He whistled as if cares he had but few,
Sweetly he whistled, as most blackbirds
do. [sing note !

The Hare in rapture cries, " Ah, charm-
The songster paus'd ; but soon his shin-
ing throat [strain,

Swells out in varied flights of warbling
Stops, then pours forth in melody again,
As tho' the list'ner's meaning he could
tell, [well.

And better sings, to hear he sings so
True merit soars upon the wings of
praise, [pays,

Excelling skill, that price, as candour
Where we admire what's done, wrote,
said, or sung, [tongue.

Our praise withheld, 'tis Envy locks the
Envy, that sin of Reason, took no root
Within the bosom of our gentle brute.

A cadence wild and new the minstrel
tries. [cries,

" Oh, lovely bird !" his grateful hearer
" How kind to sit contented on that tree,
And there for hours to sing, and sing for
me. [ease

Art thou not tir'd, dear soul ? or is thy
In taking pains, when thus thy pains can
please,

Gratis to use thy modulating art ?

Sure never bird had such a noble heart.

Oh, pretty innocent ! devoid of harm,
From Heav'n thou'rt sent us to delight
and charm :

No cruel qualities to thee belong ;
Thy mind must be incapable of wrong."

A Worm who from her clay, to catch
some air, [our Hare,

Had raised her humble head, and heard
Thus spake ; but first she wip'd her chin
just thrice ; [pests but twice.

Three times she hemm'd ; the Muse suf-
" Oh, lovely beast ! how good, how
kind are you, [view ;

To place your charming figure in my
Some new-discovered grace your form
displays ; [ways.

At ev'ry turn you charm ten thousand
Oh, elegant contour ! I am sincere,

The line of beauty in thy very ear,
Thy gracious sweep of back, that taper
nose, [slices ;

Thy speaking eyes are black as shining
Such grace of attitude, so soft thy tread,

A Venus Medicis thy turn of head.
Lov'd beast ! as kind as beauteous must
thou be, [to me :

With such a shape, to shew that shape
You must be sure incapable of harm.

Thou'rt sent from Heav'n to delight and
charm : [trace

They talk of lambs, Lavater well might
Meekness and mercy in thy blameless
face." [is quite absurd.

" Hey !" quoth the Hare ; " this clack
And why d'ye call a beast yon lovely
bird ?" [try song,

" Bird !" replied the Worm, " and pal-
I prais'd the Greyhound that there sweeps
along." [thrick,

" Greyhound !" cries the Hare, in piteous
" Ah ! do you call the cruel Greyhound
meek ?" [could praise just now,

" Think," said the Worm, " how you
The cursed rogue that squalls on yonder
bough.

His noble song is but a dirge or knell.
Sing, monster ! to the Rock thy murders
tell. [form ;

For others feel, good Puss, thy speech re-
Thy Blackbird is a Greyhound to the
Worm :

In his melodious beak I yield my breath ;
My beauteous Greyhound courtes you
to death :

I hear no music whence I dread the blow ;
You see no beauty in your deadly foe."

MORAL.

Whilst a circumstance answers any
convenience to ourselves, we are in gen-
eral easily about its ill consequences to
others ; so we are not ready at per-
ceiving

ceiving excellence in that which is of benefit to others, unless we derive advantage from it ourselves.

BRYANTSTONE CLIFF.

By the Author of the "PEASANT'S FATE."

Written in 1790.

LONG have those groves which rural
Thomson sung,
The blest retreats of our immortal Young,
In silence lain, a desolated scene!
Crush'd every flower, and faded every
green!
No more proud *Easbury* triumphant
reigns,
The glory of the fam'd Dorsetian plains;
Yet lo! in miniature, before our eyes,
Surpris'd, we view a new Arcadia rise,
Where Art and Nature, join'd in union
bleit, [drest,
Shine proudly forth, in equal splendours
Since more ignoble streams the bards of
yore
Have taught succeeding ages to adore,
Shalt thou, majestic *Stour*, unsung re-
main,
Nor claim the tribute of a rustic strain?
Delightful river! oft have I survey'd,
Enwrapt, thy course, as on thy banks I
stray'd,
Where the dank willows drink the limpid
wave,
And stately swans their downy plumage
lave;
Above, the cliff's tall groves theatric
rise,
Shade above shade, aspiring to the skies;
Beneath, the winding walk, with violets
spread,
Invites the Muse its devious maze to
thread;
On either hand high waving roses bloom,
Woodbines and jessamines shed a rich
perfume; [Hours,
Wreath'd by the vernal dewy-finger'd
They form romantic shades and rural
bow'rs,
Sacred to friendship and unsullied love,
The pride and patrons of the happy
grove. [stray,
Still might the Bard be suffer'd here to
With Peace and Poesy, in Wildom's
way;
No other *Pindus* should his wishes claim,
Nor high ambition dare a bolder aim!
July 7, 1802. W. H.

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES *.

Danaë, daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos, was confined in a brazen tower by her father, who had been told by an oracle that his daughter's son would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danaë from becoming a mother proved fruitless. Enamoured of her charms, Jupiter introduced himself to her bed, by changing himself into a golden shower. From his embraces Danaë had a son, named Perseus, with whom she is exposed to the sea in an open bark.

THE winds loud clamour'd, and the
azure deep, [ous spray;
Lashed the weak vessel with tempestu-
When Danaë, forced her wretched fate to
weep, [ray.
Felt not of happiness one beaming
Pale were her lovely cheeks, her accents
wild, [heart;
And murky sorrow brooded o'er her
The big tear rolled—and, as she press'd
her child, [impart.
She strove in artless words her tale to
What woes have I, my lovely babe to
weep, [school!
Lorn pupil of Misfortune's rigid
Whilst you, sweet Perseus, in my bosom
sleep, [emollient rule.
And blunt each thorn 'neath Sleep's
What though at intervals Selene's ray
Dance o'er the lucid bosom of each
wave! [way:—
No guardian genius points the friendly
Alas! the auspice of a wat'ry grave!
Rock'd in the cradle of the waving sea,
Thou feel'st no terrors, whilst thy
lovely face
Bows to the wave, that revelling free,
Sports round the archetype of infant
grace.
Though the wind murmur through thy
purple vest, [head,
And roar terrific round thy guiltless
Immers'd in dulcet slumbers near my
breast,
Thy heart partakes no visionary dread.
Oh! if thou heard'st the dæmons of the
deep, [thine,
And hapless Danaë's wretched lot were
Then would I bid the infuriate ocean
sleep,
Then bid adversity her shafts resign.

* For an elegant eulogium on the original, Vide *Adventurer*, No. 89.

But let not, Jove, their wicked schemes
 succeed,
 Who basely gave us to the angry
 wave ;
 Oh ! let my son, from Fortune's malice
 freed,
 Avenge the wrongs a cruel parent
 gave !

Σ.

ANACREON.

ODE II.

NATURE, with hand benign, adorns
 The horse with hoofs, the bull with
 horns ;
 Gives to the hare with winged speed
 To brush the lawn or flowery mead ;
 And, though we blush to own the truth,
 The lion arms with iron tooth.
 To birds she gives the power to fly,
 And hold the regions of the sky ;
 And, mindful of the finny race,
 Ocean's immeasurable space.
 Man too, with fortitude elate,
 Boldly contemns the threatened fate.
 But say, if thus to each in turn
 She pour the secrets of her urn,
 Does there not still some gift remain,
 Some gift the female sex attain ?
 Beauty—shall be the fair one's prize,
 For what with Beauty's magic vies ?
 She, who possesses Beauty's charms,
 Nor fire nor ruthless steel disarms ;
 Proudly she views both land and sea,
 Bow to her shrine the bended knee.

Σ.

LOVE WITHOUT ARMS.

IMITATED IN PART FROM THE FRENCH.

IDALIA's little god, one day,
 Who near to lovely Rosa stood,
 Threw bow and arrows quick away,
 And quench'd his flambeau in the
 flood.
 A chrystal tear begem'd each eye,
 He seem'd by woe full sore oppress ;
 Sob after sob, and sigh on sigh,
 Broke from his anxious heaving breast.
 Thinking that some one's stern disdain
 Thus caus'd the urchin to complain,
 With footsteps light as air I fled,
 To hush his frantic piercing cries,
 To quell his fears, to chafe his head,
 And wipe his cheeks and humid eyes.

When soon with my attentions pleas'd,
 His face assum'd its wonted glow ;
 Whilst I the happy moment seiz'd
 His troubled thoughts and griefs to
 know.

When thus the rosy trembling child
 Whisper'd to me, in accents mild :

“ Canst thou view fair Rosa's charms,
 And mark her brilliant eyes of fire ;
 That face which ev'ry bosom warms ;
 And then my cause of grief inquire ?
 For whilst such smiles adorn the maid,
 I must confess myself outdone ;
 She'll conquer hearts without my aid,
 And make all bow before her throne.”
 I cast one look—when to my cost
 I found, like Love, my peace was lost.

J. B****N.

Liverpool, May 6, 1802.

THE VOICE OF HIM I LOVE.

BY MRS. OPIE.

HENCE far from me, ye senseless joys,
 That fade before ye reach the
 heart,—

The crowded dome's distracted noise,
 Where all is pomp and useless art !

Give me my home, to quiet dear,
 Where hours untold and peaceful
 move ;

So fate ordain I sometimes there
 May hear the voice of him I love.

I hate e'en music's pleasing power
 When giddy crowds my tones attend,
 But love to sing at evening's hour
 To sooth the sorrows of a friend.

I love to breathe the plaintive lays
 That Henry's heart and taste approve,
 For, oh ! how sweet in tones of praise
 Appears the voice of him I love !

The praises I from others hear
 Some joy may to my pride impart,
 But Henry's wake the rapturous tear,
 For his applauses touch my heart.

From busy crowds o'erjoyed I fly,
 With him in lonely shades to rove,
 For e'en in gayest scenes I sigh
 To hear the voice of him I love.

I woo the drama's magic powers,
 Seek music's ever-crowded shrine,
 In learning pass the studious hours,
 Or try the Muse's wreath to twine ;

Yet still I feel a joy more dear,
 Though I these pure delights approve,
 When in retirement's scenes I hear
 The soothing voice of him I love.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Vol. XLI. Page 490.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

LORD HOLLAND brought forward a motion, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that an account may be laid before the House of the money that *may arise* from the sale of old Naval Stores."

A conversation took place, when the expression "*may arise*" being objected to as inapplicable, Lord Holland withdrew his motion.

MILITIA BILL.

Lord Hobart moved the second reading of the Militia Augmentation Bill. His Lordship said, that this was a Bill on which it was easy to foresee that a difference of opinion might take place; that he therefore felt it his duty, as one of the servants of the Crown, to anticipate the objections, and though he could not possibly do so by all, he thought he could both foresee and answer the most material. The principle of the Bill, he said, did not go to alter the present Militia Laws, but to consolidate them into one act; a service for which he was persuaded Ministers would have the thanks of all concerned in administration. The situation of the country, with relation to France, rendered an increased military force necessary: he still thought, as on the night when the Treaty of Peace was discussed, that a firm and durable pacification was obtained; but the increased power of France had rendered precaution necessary, and that the increased population of the country, from seven to ten millions, were included in it. The proposed augmentation of the militia, he observed, was eventual, and only to be called for when urgent circumstances required, and did not amount to more than 20,000 men beyond the old establishment. That it had been asked of him, from the highest authority, why the full augmentation was not at once proposed? or why the regular army was not increased, and the militia left to stand

as it was? The motive of Ministers was the preserving the ancient constitutional force, and the maintenance of that economy which the necessary expences of the war had made it requisite to observe.

Lord Suffolk reviewed the observations of the Noble Lord who began the debate. He maintained that the Bill was oppressive and unequal; that it affected only the lower classes, while the peasant, the pensioner, the rich minor, and many others, who, if properly constituted a superior interest in the preservation of the country, were deeply concerned indeed, appeared totally exempted from contribution.

Lord Caernarvon spoke with much warmth against the Bill. He said that it consolidated all the worst parts of the former Acts, but totally omitted whatever was excellent in them. He quoted the first four lines of the preamble of the present Bill, which were copied, he said, from the original Act; but that this consolidation went to destroy, and give the lie to the subsequent part of that preamble, which states, that the militia were only to be called upon in cases of sudden emergency. He observed, that simple augmentation of the militia could not be meant, and that therefore some other meaning was held in reserve; that the new Bill declared as much, since by the old Act the Officers were to be Gentlemen of landed property in the county, whereas now commissions were to be held by half-pay Officers, men immediately under the controul of the Crown, and perhaps possessing no property any where. "Intimate," said his Lordship, "as is the connection between this country and Ireland, I should be sorry to see the militia of the two countries change their places; the Irish militia would be a standing army in England, and the English militia a standing army in Ireland, both unknown to the Constitution.

Lord Pelham supported the Bill in a
very

very strong and argumentative manner. He had himself, he said, been for upwards of twenty years attached to the militia service, and preferred it to the line, more from principle than natural inclination. He considered the militia as the most constitutional national defence, and had therefore paid the most zealous attention to it. Noble Lords had alluded to the measure of drafting the militia for the service of the regulars; but that was only for a temporary emergency, and never, to his knowledge, accompanied by any unfair methods. The volunteers of the Suffex regiment turned out of their own accord, without any solicitation; and he conceived that the complaints against this kind of drafting originated in those Commanding Officers who wished to be surrounded by men of a certain description and standard; whereas the public necessity demanded, that a great proportion of the men capable of bearing arms should be trained in the use of them. The present military situation of France made it prudent in this country to keep up an adequate force, and all that the provisions of the present Bill required was, to enable them to draw out for a limited time 45,000, and the remaining 20,000 by proclamation, when circumstances may require it.

The House then divided on the question for the second reading.—Contents, 22; Non-Contents, 6; Majority, 16.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of public and private Bills. Among the former were the Lottery Bill, the Militia Subalterns Allowance Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Militia Augmentation Bill.

Lord Hobart moved a variety of verbal amendments, which were agreed to.

Lord Caernarvon rose and said, that one part of the Bill met his most serious disapprobation. He had observed several clauses, in which expences incurred by the Militia were to be paid by the Treasurer of the County. To this he strongly

objected, because that Officer did not receive the produce of the national purse, but that of certain individuals, and that moiden men, pensioners, placemen, and many others, were exempted from parish and county rates. He believed that some clauses had been passed to which his objections would apply, and therefore he should not press his motion; but as soon as the subject should be again mentioned, he should move, that instead of the Treasurer of the County, the Receiver-General of the Land-Tax should be substituted.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke on the same side; after which a conversation took place between his Grace, the Marquis of Buckingham, Lords Pelham, Romney, Sheffield, and Hobart.

At the reading of the 33d page of the Bill, Lord Caernarvon made his motion, and a division took place, when strangers were ordered to withdraw.—Contents, 5; Non-Contents, 16; Majority, 11.

The clause enacting that Officers in the Militia should retain brevet rank, was then, after some explanation, put and carried.

Lord Berkley objected to that part of the Bill which relates to the examination of men, as to their fitness to serve, by common surgeons. His Lordship proposed, that this should be referred to regular army surgeons nearest resident to the parish where the men were to be ballotted. Agreed to.

Lord Hobart moved an amendment to the last clause but one in the Bill. His Lordship's amendment was, in substance, "That in case of the militia having been raised to 60,000, if his Majesty should be pleased to reduce it to its establishment of 40,000, as provided by this Bill, all deficiencies should be made good out of the 20,000 so disbanded, without ballot, until the said supernumeraries should be taken into the corps then serving." Agreed to.

The final clause and preamble being read, there were brought up from the Commons the Debtors' and Creditors' Bill, and two private Bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

MR. VANSITTART moved, that the House should to-morrow resolve into a Committee upon the Lottery Licence Act, the Quack Medicine Duty Act, and the Refined Sugar Bounties Act.

Mr. Vansittart observed, that by the 7th George III. c. 5, the stealing a whole Bank-note was a capital felony, but stealing half-a-one was only a misdemeanor; he therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make it felony to take the half

of

of any Bank note sent in any letter by the post. Leave granted.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Sturt, adverting to a notice of a motion he had given, relative to the Lieutenants and other Officers of the Navy, said, that understanding Government had taken the case of these deserving men into consideration, he should not think it necessary to trouble the House upon the subject.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said, he rose with infinite satisfaction at having it in his power to announce to the House, that the state of the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were at length put in that train of order and system as in the result, he hoped, would operate as a furtherance of justice to that distinguished Personage, which has too long lain dormant. The mode adopted is by that which has been considered as most legal, and consequently most constitutional, "*a Petition of Right*." This was advised by the first authorities, and the advice has been respectfully followed. When the judgment of the Court, or its decision, should be known, he would, with heartfelt gratification, lay it before the House, trusting it would be such (coming from such a quarter as will dispense equal justice to the last and to the first subject in the state) that would furnish that satisfaction which he owned he fondly and anxiously anticipated. Since the year 1795, his Royal Highness has discharged of his debts no less than 525,000*l.* and it was a proud circumstance to him, as well as it must be most satisfactory to the people, to feel and to know, that not one shilling of that came out of the public purse, but that the whole had been set apart from his income for the special purpose; and he was of opinion, that the balance which was due to him from the arrears of his Duchy, which he now claimed, would more than discharge the remainder, be that what it might.

INDIA.

Mr. Sheridan said, that it was his wish to give every consistent accommodation to any Gentleman in the House; but that understanding the Mornington India ship was not yet arrived, though so long since expected, he could not consent much longer to defer his intended motion respecting certain transactions in the Carnatic; he therefore gave notice, that he would on Wednesday fortnight bring forward that motion.

The Secretary at War moved the Committee of Supply, and that the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates, on the Table, should be referred to the said Committee. Ordered.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Serjeant moved, that 88,000 seamen, including 18,000 marines, be granted for the service of the Navy, for one lunar month, from the 24th inst.

The motion was agreed to, as were the following:

152,000*l.* for the pay of 88,000 men for a month, &c.

167,200*l.* for their victuals.

264,000*l.* for wear and tear of ships.

22,000*l.* for ordnance for sea service.

The Secretary at War was happy to inform the House, that Government had already determined on a plan for reducing the public force, which would be carried into effect with all possible expedition. The particulars of this plan he described to be as follow:—The cavalry to be reduced 60 rank and file each troop, which will be a reduction of 6970 men, and a saving of expence for the remainder of the year of 296,000*l.* The foot guards to be reduced to 95 men in each company. Invalids, waggoners, &c. to be reduced. The 28th light dragoons, five additional battalions of infantry; and 17 regiments of fencible infantry in Great Britain to be disbanded. The total reduction at home would therefore be 31,412 men; the saving of expence 563,483*l.* In the Mediterranean, 4994 men to be reduced; the saving of expence 71,228*l.* In the West Indies, 6815 men; the saving of expence 64,543*l.* The total regular and fencible corps reduced 43,221 men; the saving of expence 699,121*l.* The militia in North and South Britain were already disbanded, and progress was making to disband that of Ireland—the total reduction of the public force would soon amount to 121,400 men, and the public burthens would be diminished by this no less than 2,400,621*l.* He hoped this arrangement would be satisfactory to the House of the desire of Government to economise. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving—

That it be the opinion of the Committee, &c. that 61,776 men be granted for the service of Great Britain for one lunar month, from the 24th inst.

23,269 men for Ireland.

202,555*l.* for guards and garrisons in Great Britain.

61,198*l.* for Ireland.

196,498l. for the Plantations, including Malta, Calcutta, Minorca, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales.

20,994l. for fencible corps in Great Britain.

42,695l. for Irish fencibles in Ireland.

Mr. Steele then moved, and it was ordered, that

133,336l. be granted for the Ordnance of Great Britain.

25,000l. for that of Ireland.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Hawkesbury laid before the House the Treaty of Badajoz, and the Treaty of Peace between Portugal and the French Republic. He also presented the Convention concluded with Russia on the 28th of October 1801, and the accessions of the Courts of Denmark and Sweden. His Lordship stated, that these papers were already printed, and would be distributed immediately.

In a Committee of the House, a resolution was adopted for permitting Members to frank letters to the number of ten, and to receive letters to the number of fifteen, free of postage, for the space of forty days after the dissolution of Parliament; also to permit certain persons in public offices to receive and frank letters under certain restrictions.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that several Gentlemen who wished to be present when an Honourable and Learned Gentleman should make his motion for papers relative to India, could not, without much personal inconvenience, attend to-day. He therefore wished that motion to be deferred until to-morrow, and that there might still be the same interval between the Learned Gentleman's motion and the discussion on the Definitive Treaty, he would move that the latter question be deferred until Thursday next.

Mr. Dent moved, by way of amendment, that the Debate be deferred to Monday.

General Maitland was against the amendment. He wished much that the debate should be brought on to-morrow.

After some farther conversation, Mr. Dent withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Sheridan then moved that Friday be inserted in the order instead of Thursday.

Lord Temple seconded the motion, and after a short conversation the House di-

vided—Ayes, 23; Noes, 75; Majority, 52.

CEDED POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Gen. Gascoigne rose to move for certain papers relative to the possessions held by this country in the West Indies, and which have been ceded to France by the 13th Article of the Definitive Treaty. And also for other papers relating to the trade in the Bay of Honduras. The Hon. General stated at considerable length the hardships under which the commercial interest lay in consequence of the cession, especially the merchants of Liverpool, who had embarked their capitals in that quarter of the world, to the amount of nine or ten millions, and would have no recompence for their losses. He then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House an account of any explanation which may have taken place between Great Britain and the French and Batavian Republics respecting the removal or transfer of British property belonging to any establishment formed by British subjects in the colonies which may be restored to France by the Definitive Treaty."

A long and desultory conversation ensued between Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Vanstuart, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Baker, when the motion was put, and negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House copies of all the Memorials and Petitions presented by persons interested in the effects and property in the settlements, islands, and colonies, now restored by the Treaty to the different Powers of Europe."

The motion produced an uninteresting conversation; on the question being put, it was negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved for an account of the quantity and value of mahogany and log wood, and other dyeing woods, imported into Great Britain from the Bay of Honduras, from the year 1787 to 1801. Ordered.—Also an account of the quantity of gum Senegal, ebony, and red wood, imported from Africa, for four years preceding the war. Ordered.—He likewise moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the

the House a statement of any information received respecting the prohibition affecting the trade and navigation between Great Britain and any countries with whom peace has been concluded, and which has been imposed since signing the Preliminaries of Peace."—This motion was, after a few objections made by Lord Hawkesbury, negatived.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Windham rose; and, in a speech of considerable length, examined the leading Articles of the Treaty, and adverted to the non renewal of ancient Treaties. He commenced a recapitulation of the conduct of the late war; and alluding to the Quiberon expedition, was called to order by Mr. Pitt; who contended that, as the war was not the subject before the House, the Hon. Member had no right to advert to the manner in which it had been conducted. The Hon. Member concluded a very long speech, by moving an Address to his Majesty, nearly in the terms of that moved by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

Lord Folkestone seconded the motion.

Lord Hawkesbury spoke at great length in defence of the peace, and concluded with moving, as an amendment to the original motion, an Address, "thanking his Majesty for having laid the Definitive Treaty of Peace before the House; to assure his Majesty that the House highly approves the same, and will always afford their zealous support for its preservation, &c."

Mr. Pole seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington spoke against this motion, and Mr. Grey was in favour of it.

The House then divided—For an Adjournment, 187; against it, 135; majority, 52.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Upon the motion of Sir W. Young, the Order of the Day for resuming the debate on the Definitive Treaty was read.

The Speaker then read the Address moved last night by Mr. Windham, and the Address moved thereon as an amendment by Lord Hawkesbury.

Sir W. Young, in a speech of great ability, addressed the Chair. With respect to the motion of the Noble Lord, had it been the primary one, and no other before the House, it should have had his support, but at the same time he could

not help thinking that it was highly necessary that his Majesty should finally arrange those points which were left open and undecided by the Definitive Treaty. He said that Ministers must endeavour to prevent any encroachment on our cotton or woollen manufactures, and advised them to keep up a high naval and military establishment. He concluded by declaring for the original Address.

Lord Castlereagh remarked, that the detail of the subject having already been fully discussed, he should not have occasion long to intrude upon the attention of the House. He adverted to our commercial intercourse with the continental markets, and whether we were likely to stand in a worse situation, he had little apprehension of any evil from the Peace. He argued, that France could not restore the population of St. Domingo at less than 60l. per negro, which would amount to 18,000,000l. a sum far beyond the resources of France. Having dwelt upon these points with great force, he concluded by supporting the amendment.

General Maitland rose merely to make a few observations. The Hon. General, after touching upon the disputed points relative to the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, alluded to Malta, the non-cession of which, he contended, was not a just ground for carrying on the war. It was alleged, that no British fleet could re enter the Mediterranean. Because this island was not in our possession at the time, did Lord Nelson find it very difficult to pursue, and to sweep the French fleet from the face of the Ocean? When the ever memorable Abercromby collected his expedition against Egypt, did he fix upon Malta as the point of rendezvous? No! he wisely selected a Turkish port for that purpose. Here then was a proof, and a more splendid one could not be pitched upon, that British valour, by sea and land, could find its way to the bottom of the Levant, without the necessity of our retaining Malta. On the whole, he conscientiously considered the Peace to be as honourable, and as likely to be permanent, as any peace that, under the present circumstances, there could be any rational hope of retaining.

The Master of the Rolls argued in defence of the Treaty. He approved of the restitution of the French Colonies, because it was only by means of her Colonies, and her revived commerce, that we could at any future period have a

hold upon her. The most essential object of the war we had gained. We had provided for our own safety. The proof of this was at hand. "Here we are," exclaimed the learned Member, amidst repeated cries of *Hear! Hear!* "here we are to-day, sitting after a revolution which has destroyed almost everything with which it has come in contact, and spread anarchy and desolation over all its neighbouring States, and deliberating, with all our institutions entire, and after our good old manner—not about curtailing our possessions, not about diminishing our ancient rights, but whether we have actually retained so much of our enemies' possessions as the splendid career of our triumphs and successes has entitled us to."—He concluded with giving his cordial assent to the amendment.

Dr. Lawrence, in a speech of two hours, expatiated with great minuteness on the various defects which he discovered in the terms of peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued at great length in defence of his own conduct, and that of his colleagues in office, in bringing the war to a conclusion upon terms which afforded every degree of security that could, upon any reasonable grounds, be expected, after the events which Europe had witnessed during the last ten years. "The sentiments of Ministers (said he) are founded on the most sincere wish to preserve the blessings of peace, and they will with due precaution and conciliatory policy endeavour to preserve it. Indeed I flatter myself that, in calculating its probable duration, we may assign to it as long an existence as any peace concluded in the last century. If there be any disposition in the enemy to misuse their power, if there be any disposition, which I do not admit to have been shewn, to encroach upon our rights, the best security for repose is to present no point of weakness to an active rival. By maintaining confidence at home, and a system of prudence and caution abroad, I see no reason to suppose our tranquillity will be shaken. I see nothing in the situation of Europe or of France that should fill us with premature apprehensions."

Mr. Sheridan vindicated the consistency of the Whig party, which, he said, still kept its ground, amidst the eleven or twelve parties into which that House was now divided. They had condemned the war, and they only approved of the peace, as the best which, under all the

circumstances, could be obtained. He ridiculed the idea of bringing France back to a pacific temper by restoring her colonies. This was to suppose that such a spirit as that of Bonaparte could be tamed by fixing him as it were to a trade, and nailing him behind a counter! He had some suspicion that this hopeful project was to be followed by a subscription at Lloyd's to set up Bonaparte in business. This would at least be as useful as the plan of erecting a statue to another great man (Mr. Pitt) in the Bank of England—not a statue of gold, for he had left none there, but of *papier maché*, for which the materials were ready at hand! He asked what professed object had been gained by the war? He might be answered, Ceylon and Trinidad. These should, in that case, be called the islands of *Indemnity and Security*, as those were the objects for which we were so long talked into contention. Mr. Sheridan censured severely the conduct of the late Ministers, and blamed the present for having lent themselves to cover, by a sweeping vote, all the misdemeanors of their predecessors. It was remarkable that the late Minister, who had remained so long in office, should have left in situations of public trust so many of his friends who had uniformly guided their political conduct by his. It reminded him of a story in Aristophanes: A character of the name of Dæcius was represented as having been seated on a certain stool a considerable time, perhaps longer than the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had sat on the Treasury Bench; but the fact was, he sat so long that his sitting part became identified with the stool, so that even Hercules, with all his strength, found it difficult to remove him; at last he gave him a sudden jerk, which, though it had the effect of removing him, at the same time left behind him a portion of that part of him which it was unnecessary to name. Thus it had been found an Herculean task to remove the Right Hon. Gentleman, and in jerking him out of his seat, it had so happened, that he had left behind him, sticking to the stool, a portion of those who, from constantly following him, might be compared with that which had been lost by Dæcius. The Hon. Member concluded his speech by moving an amendment—"That the omission of taking advantage of the various opportunities of voting for peace, and the rejection of the overtures of the First Consul of France, appeared to have led

led to that state which justified the painful sacrifices which his Majesty's Ministers had been induced to make."

Mr. Grey thought the terms of the peace were such as, under all the circumstances, should be accepted.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Hobbouse, and Mr. Bouverie, were willing to vote for the peace, but objected to the terms of the amendment.

The question was then put on Mr. Windham's motion for an Address—Ayes, 20; Noes, 276.

Mr. Sheridan's amendment, and another proposed by Mr. Bouverie, were then put, and negatived; and the amended Address of Lord Hawkesbury put and carried.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The Post Office Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Post Horse Farming Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THE SINKING FUND.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider of the two Sinking Funds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer understood that the Gentlemen who meant to discuss this subject intended to postpone their observations until the Bill should be brought in. He therefore thought it unnecessary to take up any of the time of the House at present. He had already stated, that the resolutions were calculated to give an effect to a measure which had already received the approbation of the House. If the House should permit him to bring in the Bill, he should move that it be entitled, A Bill to amend and render more effectual the two Acts relative to the Sinking Funds. In the mean time he would move the following Resolutions:—

1st, That the amount of the annual sums applicable, under the Acts 26th and 32d of the King, to the reduction of the national debt, as the said sums stood on the 1st July 1802, if consolidated into one sinking fund, with the additional sum of 200,000*l.* per annum, and continually applied at compound interest, but without the addition of any sums arising from annuities which may expire, and from savings of interest on annuities which may be reduced, would redeem the whole of the existing capital of the national debt, including the capital to arise from the loan of the present year, within forty-five years from the present time, and in a shorter period than the whole of the said capital would be redeemed by the separate application of the said sums respectively,

together with the additional sum of 200,000*l.* per annum, as well as one per cent. on the capital to be provided for in the present year, and of any other sums which would, by virtue of the said Acts, become applicable to the discharge of such capital.

2d, That the additional sum of 200 000*l.* be granted to his Majesty from and after the 5th of January 1803, to be vested in the Commissioners appointed under the said Act of the 26th of the reign of his present Majesty.

3d, That it is expedient to provide, that the amount of the annual sums applicable, under the Acts 26th and 32d of the King, to the reduction of the national debt, as the said sums stood on 1st July 1802, should be consolidated into one sinking fund, with the additional sum of 200,000*l.* per annum, and be continually applied at compound interest, to the redemption of the whole of the existing capital of the national debt, including the capital to arise from the loan of the present year.

4th, That any sum which may arise from annuities which may expire, or from savings of interest on annuities which may be reduced, shall be applicable to the public service, in such manner as Parliament shall direct.

After some conversation between Mr. Tierney, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Vanittart, &c. the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report of the Committee ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee on the Bill relating to Auctions,

Mr. Vanittart proposed resolutions to the following purport: That it is expedient to exempt goods imported, and intended for sale by public auction, from the duties, if such goods are intended to be exported; also to exempt goods which may be bought in by the persons putting them up for sale: and also a Resolution for exempting soap and starch imported and used in woollen and other manufactories from the duties. The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House went through a Committee on the Cotton Apprentices Bill. Previous to the Speaker leaving the Chair,

Lord Belgrave made some objections to the House going into the Committee, as he wished the provisions of the Bill to be extended.

In

In the Committee, Sir R. Peel urged the arguments which he had used on the occasion of bringing in the Bill in support of his measure.

Mr. Shaw Le Fevre suggested the propriety of deferring the further consideration, in order to give an opportunity to amend the Bill, so as to make it palatable to all parties.

The clauses were then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The House in a Committee directed the Chairman to move for leave to bring in a Bill to permit Persons to fish in the Pacific Ocean, without a Licence from the East India Company, &c.

CORONER'S BILL.

Mr. C. Dundas moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Coroner's Bill to make provision for fixing the residence of Coroners. This motion occasioned some conversation, but it was ultimately withdrawn.

The House then went into the Committee.

Admiral Berkeley was very willing to agree to the allowance of ninepence a mile additional to the Coroners, provided it was given at the option, and under the direction of the Magistrates at the quarter sessions. This measure seemed to him to have the effect of sanctioning the charge of 1s. 6d. a mile, made by inn keepers for posting, which, since the fall of hay and oats, was certainly far too much.

Mr. Wigly said, that the whole allowance to the Coroners after this addition would only be 1s. 6d. a mile for the journey, both going and returning. It might, therefore, be considered as 9d. the mile only.

The Committee divided on this and other clauses, in consequence of which strangers were, for a considerable time, excluded. The result was, the Bill was ordered to be re-committed.

AUCTION ACT.

The Report of the Committee on the Auction Duty Act was brought up, and taken into consideration.

Mr. Dent thought that something should be done to prevent the fraudulent practices of persons who set up sham auctions, and recommended the imposing a higher duty for that purpose.

Mr. Vansittart admitted that the proposition was worthy of consideration, and might be made the subject of another Bill.

The Report was then agreed to, and a Bill conformable to the Resolution ordered to be brought in.

THE NAVY.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted, viz.

70,201l. for the Ordinaries of the Navy, for one lunar month, from the 21st of May.

71,878l. for the Extraordinaries.

109,000l. for the Transport Service, and maintaining Prisoners of War.

3000l. for Sick Prisoners of War.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The English Militia Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to oblige Aliens to give in their names to the proper officer where they landed, to state the object which they had in view, and to give in the place of their residence to the Magistrates, that the same might be returned to Government.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections, Mr. Banks proposed an amendment, for the purpose of abrogating the appointment of nominees, which, he observed, was an odious office, and one which rendered it difficult for the nominee to steer an even course between friendship for the individual and public justice.

A very long conversation from thence ensued, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Lee, and Sir James Sinclair, expressed their sentiments for and against the clause; at length the House adjourned without coming to any decision, as there were not forty Members present.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

LORDS' ACT.

Mr. Wynne moved the Order of the Day, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Bill for amending the Lords' Act.

Mr. Nicholl argued against the commitment of the Bill on the principle. He was glad that the Gentleman had omitted the exemption of property of Members of Parliament from the operation of the Bill, for it would be an odious privilege, and disgraceful to Parliament if it passed. He concluded with moving, by way of amendment, that instead of being taken into consideration now, the Bill be taken into consideration this day three months.

Mr. Burton wished the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wynne) to adopt a middle course, which would be likely to unite all opinions.

opinions in favour of the Bill. He wished the House to go into the Committee, and to adopt those clauses which must, he was sure, be deemed unexceptionable, and to reserve the parts that were objected to till another session; now it could be obtained only at the assizes. Another clause would go to remove what was a ground of very severe complaint against the Lords' Act. At present, if a debtor was brought up in order to assign his lands, and refused to assign, he was liable to transportation. He would now propose, that in such a case the Officer of the Court should make the assignment. The third clause would be to remedy a deficiency in the form of the assignment by schedule; at present the creditor assigned only what was comprised in the schedule, and the creditor could not take the benefit of those omitted.

Mr. Harrison said, he abominated the Bill as containing rash and inconsiderate clauses.

Mr. Wigly was proceeding to state some objections, when the Speaker interfered.

The report was then taken into consideration, and the Bill ordered to be re-committed on Tuesday next.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

The Auction Exemption Duty Bill was read a first time,

BULL-BAITING AND BULL-RUNNING.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for abolishing the practice of Bull-baiting and Bull-running being read,

Mr. Dent observed, that he should reserve himself to reply to the arguments which might be urged against the Bill.

Sir Richard Hill rose in order to give his decided support to the measure, and which he trusted would meet the unanimous approbation of the House, who were called upon to be the advocates of two beings who were denied the use of speech, and consequently could not speak for themselves. The Bill went to abolish a practice which the common sense, the dignity, the decorum, and the piety, of the House, would concur in condemning. He could state a few facts, with respect to this heathenish amusement, which would tend to set it in its true light. The Hon. Baronet then read an extract from the *Bury paper*, which stated, that a bull, which in the morning was tame and gentle, had been fastened to a ring, and gored till it became furious; it was then baited by dogs and more bru-

tal men, to the great danger of the inhabitants of that place; after being baited some time it got loose, but was secured, and again fastened with ropes, and his hoofs cut off. "Good God!" said the Hon. Baronet, "what an age we live in, when a poor dumb animal, given by the Almighty for the support and succour of man, and to whom he ought to be tender and careful, is tortured by those who are worse than savages." He then read an abstract from a *Lancashire paper*, to the same effect, in which a poor man was gored to death, and left a wife and large family totally destitute. The Hon. Bart. read several other extracts, and quoted Sir Matthew Hale's sentiments on mercy, and observed that it was worth the attention of persons to regard the saying of the wisest man whom Providence had suffered to live—he meant King Solomon. That wise man had said, "The merciful man sheweth mercy to his beast, but the mercy of the wicked man is cruelty." This sentiment had never been called in question in this country, whatever it might have been in a neighbouring nation.

Mr. Windham blamed the habit which had lately very much grown up, of making trifles the objects of legislative proceedings. The Hon. Baronet had talked of furious dogs, mad bulls, raw flesh, and fractured bones. This was a way of seizing the House by surprise, and getting the Bill carried by acclamation. Let the Hon. Gentleman, however, put other cruelties under a glass of an equal magnifying power, and if their horror did not cease, they would at least find that those other cruelties did not bear an inferior proportion to this, of which they complained. What did the House think of horse racing and hunting? Had they no feeling for the animals which were the objects of these amusements? Was there nothing like cruelty in experiments of anatomists on living animals? There had been many attempts to reform the British Constitution, and now, the way was to reform the manners of the people. The progress of methodism had already a great effect in altering the English character. The Methodists generally succeed best in making converts among the labouring poor. Their tools are hard, and they work well upon a rough soil. The Jacobins and the Methodists were both at work at the same time, and in the same way, to clear and prepare this soil, and to render it fruitful for their purposes.

poses in due time. The Jacobin says, "Let the labourer read."—"O, yes," says the Methodist, "by all means let him read; he may read your Republican Papers first, if he will consent to look into my Religious Tracts afterwards." Or the Jacobin will very willingly return the compliment, and say, "Poor fellow, let him read your pious stories first, he will listen to my political declamations by-and-by." The House was well acquainted with the ferocity of the Jacobins; but he was pretty confident no bull-baiters, cock-fighters, or cudgel-players, were to be found in the Corresponding Society. They call out against all sports of this kind; not on account of their barbarity, but because they do not tend to produce in the country that kind of character they want. [Here Mr. Windham read some passages of the Introduction to Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy, a poem, as he observed, of great merit, written by a journeyman shoemaker.] The Editor of this poem, Mr. Capel Loft, had written the introduction, and what he there stated proved that the change of character among the lower orders, to which he had before alluded, had already made considerable progress. This young shoemaker used to read newspapers and other publications to his fellow-workmen, while they continued their labour. He next went to a debating society; and in mentioning this circumstance the Editor takes occasion to express his regret that debating societies had, from political motives, been put down. All this tended to shew what it was wished to substitute for the ordinary sports of the common people. He received no pleasure from bull-baiting, no more than he did from racing, shooting, or hunting. He was inclined to check every cruelty to brutes, but he never would pretend on that account that he had more humanity than those who were fond of such sports. He believed that if he could enter as eagerly into the spirit of the contest as others did, he should run after them also. Cruelty he knew was not the object of these sports. They did not make men cruel. He could no more give an account of the principle on which some men became enamoured of hunting than that on which others were attached to bull-baiting. He could only say, that both found their pleasure in these sports, and he did not see why contemplating the courage of the bull dog was not as rational a source of amusement as admiring the sagacity of the

hound, or the quick eye of the hawk. Gentlemen were often fond of shooting, and he supposed there was no cruelty in that sport. None but persons of the most delicate sensibility practised that mode of killing animals. Bull baiting was once the amusement of the great, and fair ladies used to witness the spectacle. Now, however, it had descended to the lower orders, and was therefore a very bad thing. An Hon. Member had shewn himself extremely active in remedying distant abuses, while he neglected those which were near him. Like the butcher seeking his knife while it was between his teeth, he roamed about in quest of reforms; he fell upon the Staffordshire bull baiters, but paid no attention to all the horse-racing of Yorkshire. If the present Bill should pass, he would move for leave to bring in one to do away hunting, shooting, and all the cruel amusements of the higher orders.

Mr. Courtney felt himself compelled to disagree with his Hon. Friend, who spoke last, in one thing. He could not, like him, regard this as a subject too trifling for discussion. Certainly if every amiable virtue of the people, if all those noble feelings which were the support of the Church and the State had their origin in bull baiting, the House could not be occupied by the consideration of a more important question. The Hon. Gentleman had clearly shewn, that Jacobinism and Methodism were both leagued to put down bull baiting; that reform had been prevented, and the Constitution preserved by bull-baiting; and that the best soldiers were found in those quarters where this practice most prevailed. With all these recommendations to the amusement, could the House hesitate a moment in throwing out the Bill. The Hon. Gentleman had also made it perfectly plain that the bull is pleased in being baited; but it was to be regretted, that in that notion he had not his usual merit or originality. He borrowed his argument from Locke's principle of the association of ideas. Though the bull was at first in torture, he associates pleasurable ideas with the recollection of the contest, and is quite happy on the second baiting. In the same manner bears are taught to dance by being placed on hot iron plates, while their instructor beats a drum or plays upon a fiddle. When they have been sufficiently practised in this amusement, they always get up upon hearing the sound of a drum, without any assistance from the burning plates. Who will say that this is not
just

just such another instance of association. If this abominable Bill should, in spite of all opposition, pass, he hoped, at least, a clause would be introduced, setting apart some sacred spot in Norfolk or Buckinghamshire for perpetuating a practice so beneficial, and which young students might attend as a lyceum. Bull-baiting was anciently a royal sport, and so was lion-baiting. James I. baited a lion with three bull-dogs in the Tower. This lion baiting was so much of a royal sport, that, perhaps, no King ever disliked it, except Henry VII. He indeed seemed to consider that there was something like Jacobinism in the amusement, and could not brook that a dirty bull-dog should attack the king of beasts. There was another very important circumstance which ought not to be overlooked. These bull-dogs were distinguished by a gruff surly aspect, expressive of the very character of John Bull himself. What would become of us were the breed to be lost.—

“Butchers would weep who never weeped before.”

He could not withhold his support from a practice which was the chief support of our glorious Constitution: he must therefore oppose the Bill.

Colonel Grovenor thought the House ought not to interfere in the amusements of the common people: the higher orders had their *Billington*, and the lower might be allowed to have their *Bull*.

Mr. Sheridan repeated a number of instances in which the savage barbarity of men was displayed in the methods which the worrying of bulls was taught and encouraged in dogs. Amongst others, he mentioned the circumstance in which the master set the bitch to pin a bull, and in order to prove its blood and pertinacity cut the bitch's head off, together with some of the other limbs, and afterwards sold the puppies at four guineas a piece. He asked what sort of feeling or gratitude did a proceeding of this kind teach to the young and tender mind? He was determined to vote in favour of the Bill.

The House then divided—Ayes, 51; Noes, 64; Majority, 13. Consequently the Bill was lost.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. Dent gave notice, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present Laws relative to Bull-baiting.—*(A loud laugh.)*

The House resolved into a Committee on the Controverted Election Bill.

Mr. Banks proposed a clause for preventing the appointment of Nominees to the Committee for trying Disputed Elections.

Mr. Taylor opposed the bringing up of the clause.

The gallery was cleared, but no division took place upon the clause.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Volunteer Corps Bill, Mr. Alexander in the Chair,

The Secretary at War then moved the regulations enabling his Majesty to accept, at discretion, the services of Volunteer Corps; which, after some conversation between the Secretary at War, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Edward Knatchbull, &c. was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The National Debt Redemption Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. Simeon said, that in consequence of the great pressure of public business, and the advanced period of the Session, he should let the order on the further proceedings of the Overseers' Bill drop till next Session.

Mr. Canning moved, “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he be graciously pleased not to authorise any new grants or sales in the island of Trinidad, except under the restriction, that such sales or grants should be forfeited, if any Negroes should be imported from Africa to clear or cultivate the same. And that it was advisable not to permit any sale or grant, until time was given to Parliament to make such provision as was compatible with the resolutions of the House. And that his Majesty be graciously pleased to give direction that no plan or regulation shall be adopted by his Majesty's Government, for promoting the cultivation of Trinidad, that was in the least likely to interfere with the resolution of the House for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some observations, moved the previous question, which was put, and carried without a division.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Mr. Vanittart brought in a Bill for authorising Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, certain Officers, and Persons belonging to the Militia and Fencible Corps, to practise Trades in Corporations, &c. without

prejudice, however, to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Read a first time.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Sugar Coopers' Petition, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, that compensation ought to be granted to the Sugar Coopers, to the Owners of Lighters, and other Vessels, who might be liable to sustain any loss by the London Port Improvement Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

A Bill for granting certain Allowances to the Serjeant Majors of the Militia was introduced, and read a first time.

The Police Bill was committed after a few words; on the Speaker's leaving the Chair in the Committee, the blank for the salaries of the Magistrates was filled up with the words 400*l.* a-year.

Mr. Nicholl, advertng to a notice given by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) of a motion which had been for some time deferred, wished to apprise the House that he should make a similar motion himself, should that alluded to not be brought forward within a short time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the papers relating to the subject alluded to which Government had hitherto received, were more imperfect than he wished; but he had no objection to meet the proposed enquiry, if any Gentleman thought proper to have it agitated.

CLERGY RESIDENT BILL.

The Report of the Clergy Resident Bill was taken into farther consideration.

Sir W. Scott moved that the Bill be recommitted.

Mr. Simeon made a long speech on the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair. The Bill was now essentially different from what it appeared to be when originally brought in. In its present form it not only totally abrogated the Act of Henry VIII. but vested a most inordinate power in the hands of the Bishops. The Act of Henry might require some amendments, but he did not think any one would say that it ought to be entirely done away. He argued, that if the penalty of 10*l.* was not thought too much in the reign of Henry VIII. it could not be a severe fine now; for the relative value of money at the period when it was imposed, rendered it equal to 50*l.* in the present times. He dwelt for a considerable time on the impropriety of giving so much power to the Bishops,

which placed every Clergyman in a new kind of subjection, and was establishing an influence which might materially affect the Government of the country. He recommended to Government to make an addition of 40 or 50,000*l.* to Queen Ann's Bounty. This was what every man who loved the religion of his country would wish to see done.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the greater part of the observations of the Hon. Gentleman were more applicable to the Bill when in a Committee, than to the present question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He therefore did not think it necessary to take up much time of the House in replying to what had just been stated. But, in the first place, he could not help observing that the Hon. Gentleman was totally mistaken as to the ground on which the Bill was brought in. It was not introduced for the purpose of enforcing the residence of the Clergy, but originated in a measure which had for its object the relieving that respectable body from a persecution under which they laboured. The Hon. Gentleman had approved of several parts of the Bill; he did not object to the principle, but only to certain details; but such a view of the Bill was not that which ought to induce the House not to go into the Committee, where all objections might be removed. There was indeed one objection of the Hon. Gentleman which deserved particular notice, and it applied not to what the Bill contained, but to what was not included in it. He meant a provision for the inferior Clergy. That he acknowledged was a measure called for by every principle of humanity, justice, and piety. The interests of religion, the true glory and real prosperity of the country, required that it should be carried into execution. Were something of this kind done, were the places of public worship increased, and the inferior Clergy placed upon a more respectable footing, this nation would have the fairer prospect of increasing prosperity and permanent happiness. These considerations were not, however, grounds that could induce the House to refuse to go into a Committee, but were rather strong arguments for proceeding in a work of so much importance, and of which this Bill ought to be considered as the first step.

Mr. Taylor was against the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

The Master of the Rolls differed completely

pletely from his Hon. Friends over the way (Mr. Simeon and Mr. Taylor). He reprobated the enforcing Church residence by means such as that which had been resorted to—means which must either prove altogether evasive, or intolerably oppressive. The Clergy in other countries where no such law existed, were not more lax in their discipline than those of this country. In short, this law placed the Clergy in a more degraded situation than that of common smugglers.

Mr. Taylor explained.

The Attorney General admitted that there were objections to the Bill, but they were not of such a nature as to prevent it from going into the Committee, from which it would probably come out very much altered.

Mr. Windham wished the Bill had

been confided more to the judgment of his Right Hon. Friend, and it would then have appeared in a less objectionable point of view. He thought the Church discipline should be confined within the Church, and not be brought before a civil tribunal. He wished a proper degree of confidence should be placed in the Clergy, and then they would be careful to perform what they were required.

The House then resolved into a Committee. A long and uninteresting conversation ensued respecting the adoption of some of the clauses, but principally of that which permits the incumbent to farm for his own benefit, upon making application to the Bishop of his Diocese, and procuring his license so to do. This clause was agreed to.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 29.]

NAPLES, JUNE 9.

CHARLES EMANUEL THE FOURTH, King of Sardinia, having, by an Instrument, dated at Rome the 4th of this month, resigned his crown and dominions in favour of his brother the Duke de Aost, his Royal Highness has acceded to the Crown, under the name of Victor Emanuel.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The Ottoman Minister, at this residence, has this day received from Constantinople the Act of Accession on the part of the Sublime Porte * to the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, the King

of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March last.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 29.

Accounts have been received here, that his Majesty's Ratification of his acceptance of the King of Sweden's Act of Accession to the Convention, signed at St. Petersburg, the 17th of June 1801, had reached Stockholm.

A dispatch has been received from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburg, dated June 3d, containing the particulars of what passed between the Count de

* This curious Act begins as follows: "In consequence of an uninterrupted succession of favours and bounties poured upon us by that Being who is impassive and immutable, the Supreme Creator, Almighty and All good; the Founder of the Power of the Caliphs, Ever-lasting and Ever-glorious, assisted by the universally salutary miracles of our great Prophet Mehmed Mullapha, Minister of the Prophet, and Conductor of the Saints, who are the Suns of the two worlds; (may the choicest blessing rest upon him and those who accompany him)—I, who am his Servant, and Lord of Mecca, Medina, and Holy Jerusalem and its Temples, and of all the holy and high places whither all nations bear the tribute of their prayers; I, the Supreme Caliph and happy Monarch of so many vast countries, provinces, cities, fortresses, and castles, situated in Romelia and Natolia, on the White and Black Seas, in Hidjaz and Irak, and who am the envy of all the Potentates of the world; I, who am Sultan, and Son of a Sultan and Emperor, Son of the Emperor Sultan Gase Selim Khan, who was the Son of Sultan Mullapha Khan, who was the Son of Sultan Achmed Khan!"—&c. &c.

Kotschoubey

Korschoubey and Baron Stedingk, the King of Sweden's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the latter's acceding, in the name of his Swedish Majesty, to the Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg the 17th of June 1801.—This dispatch states, "That he (the Count), after endeavouring to refute the various objections that had been urged by the Baron de Stedingk against the tenor of the Convention of the 17th of June 1801, and to demonstrate to him that that Treaty presented to the Northern Powers all the advantages that it had been found possible to obtain, had proceeded to observe, that the antecedent Convention between Russia and Sweden having been in some sort broken by that which had since been concluded between Russia and England, and to which Denmark had also acceded, it would certainly be advisable for Sweden to accede likewise to that Treaty, in order that the might not remain in a manner insulated, and that some common pact might still continue to exist between the Powers of the North."

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, *June 27*.—By a letter from the Commissary of the Marine, at Bourdeaux, we learn the success of General Richepanse against Guadaloupe; that colony surrendered without firing a shot, as soon as the forces arrived. The following are the most important points in the letter alluded to:—

"When the division of Rear-Admiral Bouvet appeared, the Prefect Lescahier was at La Desirade: he was taken on board the Admiral's ship, and thus obtained the means of proceeding with the army to Point-a-Pitre. The wind was very violent, and the sea very rough, so that they were only able on the first day to disembark the companies of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, who formed at the port. General Richepanse then wrote to the Mulatto Pelage, who immediately came. The General ordered him to withdraw into their quarters the negro troops who were assembled on the shore in arms, and who were reconnoitring the Grenadiers and Chasseurs. This order was executed on the spot. The Captain of the Grenadiers then proceeded to the fort which commands Point-a-Pitre, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The Black sentinel cried

out that he should not enter: the Captain immediately ordered the *pas de charge* to be beaten, on which his company entered the fort with so much precipitation, that a panic fear seized the negroes who guarded it, who escaped by means of a private stair case which communicated with the house of Pelage. The Mulatto Ignace, Chief of Battalion, and Palerme, a Negro Commandant of the place, fled with 250 negroes, and having passed the Canal, they took refuge in the fort of Basseterre, which is of little importance, and which was commanded by Delgres, a Mulatto, formerly Aid-de Camp to Captain-General Macrosse. In spite, however, of this momentary insurrection of Delgres, and his followers Ignace and Palerme, the Mulatto Gedeon, Commandant of Basseterre, promised the utmost safety to the inhabitants of that town, and guaranteed them from all insult on the part of the insurgents, who had retired into the fort. Gen. Richepanse having disembarked the rest of the troops, on the next day after his arrival, pursued the negroes, who had fled from Point-a-Pitre, taking the road to Basseterre, where his presence recalled to their duty the handful of miserable Blacks, who were already conquered by the terror with which they had been struck at the mere sight of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs disembarked on the first day. Captain Caul, who commands La Caroline, reports, that at his departure from Point-a-Pitre, 800 men of colour had been disarmed and put on board the transport vessels, and that the Mulatto Pelage was a prisoner on board the ship of Rear-Admiral Bouvet as well as the Ex-Captain of Port Mont Roux."

PARIS, *July 9*.—Admiral Villaret set off on the 5th for Brest, from whence he will proceed to Martinique, of which island he is appointed Captain-General. The division which is to accompany him consists of two ships of the line, some frigates, and light vessels, in which the troops destined to take possession of Martinique will embark.

July 12.—General Richepanse, in a letter to the Minister of War, gives the following interesting detail of his operations at Guadaloupe, dated May 25.

On the 7th, we effected our disembarkation at Gosier, and at the port of Point-a-Pitre. At the latter place we had every reason to believe that we should

should meet with resistance from the batteries of l'Îlet-à-Cochon, and those of the forts of Fleur d'Épée and l'Union. Two ships anchored before the Gosier, and disembarked their troops, who immediately afterwards were ordered to march upon the Morne Mascatte, in order to take the fort Fleur d'Épée in the rear, and cut off its communication with the redoubts Bimbridge and Stivenfon. The troops disembarked at the port of the Point were to march to the river Salée, to take possession of the Fort de la Victoire, and then of the Fort l'Union. All our dispositions were, however, useless; they were expecting us on the quay, where they received us with cries of "Vive la République! Vive Bonaparte!" The troops formed themselves on the Place de la Victoire, where I found Pelage, who assured me of the entire submission of the whole island. I ordered him to deliver up all his posts at the forts of Fleur d'Épée, Union, and La Victoire, and also the redoubts Bimbridge and Stivenfon. He promised me that he would give orders in consequence, and also to assemble under the redoubt Stivenfon all his troops in this part of the island, and which I wished to review the same evening. The French troops assembled upon the Place La Victoire, under the fort of that name, where the detachments were formed which were to occupy the different forts, and which set off for that purpose. A moment after, I was informed that Ignace, the Commandant of the Fort of La Victoire, would not suffer the troops I had sent to enter the fort. I ordered them to enter at the *pas de charge*, and to make prisoners of Ignace and his troops. The Commandant of the detachment beat the charge, but Ignace retreated with his troops by a gate opposite to that by which we entered. During this time I proceeded with the rest of the troops under Fort Stivenfon, the rendezvous assigned for the assembling of the Black troops. The day had disappeared, and, in spite of the obscurity of the night, I perceived that a great number of Black soldiers were spread about the country under arms. It then occurred to me, what I had often heard said, that Pelage was a traitor. Having arrived at the place of rendezvous, I found Pelage, who informed me, that many of his Officers, and a great number of his soldiers, had deserted him. I joined, however, those whom I found there,

and spoke to them in terms suited to the occasion. Little satisfied with what I had seen amongst these troops, and with the desertion of others, I decided to embark those whom I had with me, in the night, and I informed them that I wished to have them with me in proceeding to Basseterre.

"On the next day I sent 600 men by land towards Les Trois Rivières, and re-embarked 1500 men in the frigates; but the port being like a mouse trap, a ship cannot make its way out, except when it is calm. A calm does not take place sometimes for several days, and is generally of so little duration, that rarely more than one vessel can get out. We were obliged therefore to transport the troops on board the ships anchored off Gosier, and much time being thus lost, added to contrary winds, we did not arrive before Basseterre until the 10th at noon. The discharges of cannon directed against us left us no longer in doubt as to the situation of affairs. Being ready, however, either for peace or war, we lost no time in disembarking. At the first discharge of cannon, I sent a canoe with a letter to Pelage, borne by an Officer of the colony. Not seeing him return, the troops, which were placed in the chaloupes, rowed towards the shore, and landed a little beyond the mouth of the river Duplessis, under the fire of the batteries and musketry. The valour of the troops was conspicuously displayed on this occasion, and I assure you they had much ado to gain, during the day, the right bank of the River des Peres. During the night the troops all assembled on this bank, and at day-break they did not march, but run at the enemy. The position of the enemy on the left bank of the river was agreed on all hands to be a very fine one, and the rebels were well armed. Their position was, however, forced in ten minutes; a part of the revolvers threw themselves into Fort St. Charles, and another part gained the mornes on our left: we pursued them towards Galion and the Bridge de Nosière. General Seriffa, who remained at Grand Terre, having had orders to assemble what troops he could in that part, now left what force he thought indispensably necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity in the country, and with the battalion of the 15th, which had come by land from Petit Bourg to Trois Rivières, joined us by Les Palmes

misfe and La Val Canard. Until then, we could not undertake any thing against the fort. This junction being effected, we disembarked the cannon from the ships, and after inconceivable difficulties, having to drag them up very steep mountains, we at length formed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, which was enabled to act on the 21st. On the 22d, at seven in the evening, the fort was evacuated by the rebels, who profited by the non-execution of my orders, by which 400 men were to have been placed on the left bank of the Galion, for the purpose of taking them prisoners. The army in consequence pursued this mob, which is now scattered through all the woods and mornes. Their Chiefs are Delgresse, Massuteau, Ignace, Gedeon, Palerme, Kironanne, &c. Some habitations are burnt, but there are no longer disorderly assemblies. I can now maintain my troops in the communes, and easily keep down all the brigands. In the affair of Basseterre, the army had 300 wounded, and about 100 killed. Many Officers of all ranks have distinguished themselves."

The following letter, received on the 13th, by the Minister of the Marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the Rebel General:—

*"Head Quarters, at the Cape,
June 11.*

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I informed you, in one of my last dispatches, of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to General Toussaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because Generals Christophe and Dessalines intimated to him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But finding himself deserted by them, he endeavoured to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from General Dessalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission, left no room for doubt upon this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. These afforded an unanswerable proof that he

was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He only waited for the result of disease among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the General of Division Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of Citizen Ferrari, a Chief of Squadron, and my Aid-de-Camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The Government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of General Toussaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About a hundred of his confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the La Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the Squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the diseases which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity.

"The departure of Toussaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The Commissary of Justice Montperon is dead. The Colonial Prefect Benezec is breathing his last. The Adjutant Commandant Dampier is dead; he was a young Officer of great promise.

"I have the honour to salute you,
"LECLERC."

General Richepanse has transmitted another official dispatch from Guadeloupe, dated the 28th of May, in which he gives an account of the complete extinction of the insurrection in that island. After recapitulating all the operations of the expedition under his command to the 25th of May, the date of the dispatches, which are given above, he continues his narrative, from which it appears that this victory was dearly bought

bought on the part of the French. He enters upon a detail of the different actions, and states, as the result of the operations, that the Blacks were driven in on all sides to a plantation called Auglemont, where three hundred blew themselves up in the mansion-house, which seems to have been one of their depots, and the few that survived the explosion were put to the sword. The French troops are stated to have lost on this occasion the advanced posts of two of their columns. The General, in concluding his dispatch, observes, "This last affair has destroyed the insurrection in its source; the chiefs are dead, and their followers, disarmed, have submitted and resumed their accustomed labours. The white soldiers, who were unable to quit the island, were, at the time of our arrival, collected in Fort St. Charles. The execution of the plan laid for blowing them up, and which was on the point of being carried into effect, failed, in consequence of the promptitude with which our troops pursued the enemy on the evacuation of the fort."

The Algerines have sent a fleet of twenty-two sail of ships of war to sea, amongst which are several large frigates.

The Cine Portuguese frigate, of 40 guns, was captured on the 15th of May by an Algerine frigate, and carried into Algiers. She was taken by boarding; the crew having ran below, the Officers, 21 in number, remaining on deck, were cut to pieces.

Recent accounts from Germany state, that the Stadtholder is to have the rich Bishopric of Fulda as his indemnity. The revenues of the Bishopric amount to 250,000 florins.

HAGUE, July 12.—Citizen Schimmelpenninck, who has been so long Ambassador from our Republic to the French, is appointed in the same capacity to the Court of London.—Before the Revolution, he was the most celebrated advocate of Amsterdum.

FLUSHING, July 6.—The 4th inst. a small cutter arrived here from London, laden with piece-goods. This vessel, immediately on her arrival, was stopped by the French Custom-house Officers, and taken possession of, under pretence that it was laden with contraband goods. This seizure, however, which was likely to have produced the most serious consequences for our city, did

not occur without violent opposition on the part of the people on board, who positively insisted that there was nothing contraband in the ship. In the mean time this circumstance had attracted a great number of persons towards the quay where she lay.—The mob, with indignation at what had happened, manifested their displeasure towards the Officers, by pelting them with stones. The French guard having got intelligence of this, a corporal and four men were sent to keep the people off from the ship. But the mob having by this time considerably increased, the cholera of the people was so greatly heated on seeing these French military, who were unable to cope with them, that they pushed one into the water, and compelled the others to flight. The French Commander immediately caused an alarm to beat, and ordered the whole garrison under arms. This seemed as if it were the signal of a frightful carnage: the whole city collected; and the rage of the mob being wound up to its height, on beholding the French troops, a terrific cry for vengeance ascended from among them. A particular class, called *Byllies*, singularly distinguished themselves, exclaiming, "We have arms too!" and made a motion to go and fetch them. In this critical moment, our Bailiff ventured himself in the midst of the rabble, and succeeded in quieting them by the force of argument: in consequence of which every thing ended without further misfortunes. There is still a French guard on board the vessel in question.

VIENNA, June 23.—We learn from Hungary, that a terrible fire has happened at Debretzein (between Tockai and Wardin), by which two thousand houses have been reduced to ashes, together with the College and the Reformed Church. A great number of cattle perished in the flames. The damage is estimated at more than 2,000,000 of florins.

Within the space of two months forty-seven suicides have been committed at Vienna, and it is said to be in contemplation to order that the dead bodies of those who shall kill themselves, shall be hung on the gallows by the public executioner, in order to deter others from the commission of this desperate act.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, who was dismissed the Naval service some time ago, for ordering an inebriated seaman to the shrouds, has been reinstated in his rank.

JUNE 21. Mr. McLeod, who was remanded last Term, was brought up to receive judgment for two libels inserted in *The Albion*. Mr. Justice Grose passed sentence upon him; to be imprisoned 18 months for each of the two libels; the beginning of one sentence to commence from the expiration of the other, and the first sentence to commence from the expiration of the time for which he now stood committed under a former sentence; and at the end of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1800l. and two sureties in 200l.—The defendant said, the Court had passed sentence of death upon him.

22. A Gentleman who came passenger in the *Anna*, from Bengal, cut his throat with a razor, on board that vessel as soon as she arrived in sight of Brighton. It appeared, that the loss of an amiable wife in India, had affected his intellects. He had four children with him, who were landed a few hours after he expired.

23. As Mr. G. Mingay, of Orford, was sailing in a small boat, with his sister and the two Misses Burroughes, a squall of wind (all sails being set) engulfed the little bark, with its unsuspecting freight. Mr. M. with much difficulty swam ashore, but the ladies perished. The Miss Burroughes kept a very respectable school, and were highly esteemed in their neighbourhood. Miss Mingay was their pupil.

Finlay, Cock, and Hartwright, convicted of forgery, were executed before Newgate. They all behaved before the most becoming decency.

The Board of Treasury has adopted a regulation admirably calculated to promote an emulation among the professors of sculpture, and at the same time tending to secure immortality to the memory of those great men who have fallen in the defence of their country. A Committee of Taste has been appointed, of which Mr. C. Long is the President: it is composed of five or six Gentlemen, who are authorized by the Treasury to examine the mo-

dels of monuments, as voted by the Legislature to their countrymen who have fallen in battle, and to report their opinion to their Lordships.

Last week a statue of the Prince of Wales, seven feet high, was erected in front of the new Crescent at Brighton.

26. A King's Messenger, of the name of Hertzlet, blew out his brains in Crown-court, Westminster.

27. T. Harrington, Esq. of Waltham-hall, walking in the Green Park, suddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and in a few minutes after expired in the arms of a gentleman whose humanity led him to his assistance.

In the parish church of Sheffield, the banns of marriage of 52 couple were published!

28. A genteel looking man fell down in a fit in the Court of King's Bench, and was removed into the open Hall. Mr. Justice Lawrence sent his smelling-bottle from the Bench, which was applied with some success; but when it should have been returned, it was discovered that a person into whose hands it had fallen had made off with it, together with the man's hat.

Specimens of a herring net wrought in a loom, were laid before the Royal Highland Society, the knots of which are more firm, and the meshes more equidistant than those wrought with a needle. The machine is the invention of a Highlander, and did not cost more than 5l. to complete it; and has this advantage, that a child ten years of age may work 36 square yards in a day, of 36 meshes in breadth.

JULY 4. A very melancholy and barbarous transaction took place at Corva, near St. Ives. A woman, whose name is Brey, while her husband was on his business at a tin-mine, took an infant of ten months old out of the cradle, undressed it, and laid it on a red-hot baking iron, then throwing a sheave of reeds over the infant, set it in a blaze. The cries of the child brought persons to the horrid scene; but too late to save it. The woman had been for some time insane, and had that morning broken loose. The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.

A boat, containing ten passengers and five horses, going from Liverpool for

for Chester, was upset, and four persons, with all the horses, perished.

Another Statue to Mr. Pitt.—The inhabitants of Glasgow have resolved to raise a subscription to erect a statue, *without delay*, in that City, to our late Prime Minister.

5. At a meeting of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, it was unanimously resolved to erect by subscription a statue of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

The subscription for building a new Theatre at Glasgow, already amounts to above 6000*l*.

The four prizes given annually by the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, for the best dissertation in Latin Prose, are this year adjudged to Mr. H. V. Bailey and Mr. C. Le Bas, senior Bachelors of Trinity College; Mr. H. Martyn of St. John's, and Mr. C. Grant, of Magdalen College, Middle Bachelors.

The gold medals of the late Sir W. Browne are adjudged this year, at Cambridge, to Mr. G. Pryme, of Trinity College, for the Greek Ode; to Mr. J. Parke, of Trinity College, for the Latin Ode; and to Mr. C. Bayley, of Christ's College, for Epigrams.

A singular instance of the caprice of fortune has occurred within these few days at Sunderland, where a shoemaker, named Webster, who, with a wife and family, had long lived in extreme poverty, has been left heir to property of the value of 20,000*l*.

Two bulls have lately been baited in the Isle of Wight: one of these poor creatures had his horns sawed to the quick in order to provoke ferocity. The other, when he lay down quite exhausted, and panting for breath, had gunpowder put under his eye, the explosion of which was judged to be a happy means of re-animating his spirits and vigour.

A few days ago, the sides of a well, near Blackburn, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, thirteen yards deep, fell in while two men were at work. The accident happened at two o'clock in the afternoon, and after incessant labouring till ten at night, R. Wilson, a sinker, was heard to speak; at twelve, the other person was found dead. At this period, from the pressure of a crowd, the earth again gave way, and the dead and living man were once more buried. About four in the morning the latter was released, not

only without broken limbs, but little bruised.

The following shocking circumstances occurred in Birmingham: a soldier who had been absent nine years, returned, and found his wife cohabiting with another man: he demanded her, and she went with him; but having left some writings in the hands of her paramour, she went to fetch them, when the wretch first cut her throat, and then his own.

Last week the Rev. Mr. Norton, Vicar of Polesworth, in Warwickshire, unfortunately fell from his horse, and broke his neck.

A few days ago two boys, one seven years old, the other five, having wandered into the fields near Measham, and removed a plank over an old engine-shaft, the latter slipped in.—The shaft was 80 yards deep, fifty of which were water.—His cries being heard by a person at work in the field, he procured assistance from a neighbouring village; and, after much time, the boy was safely brought to the surface, not in the least bruised: he had kept his head above water, by means of a small plank.

9. Mr. Smith, of Chelmsford, was killed by endeavouring to stop an unruly horse, which leaped over a pole, with a cart, and overturned it.

A singular Medical Case has arisen in Chichester, in the person of a cradled infant, who, left in charge of a child, received into its mouth, from its juvenile nurse, a small two-bladed pen-knife, which being missing upon search, occasioned the observation of the infant's linen becoming daily and hourly iron-moulded. After a few days (true as strange!) the handle was voided, and one blade came away at the mouth, the other has not yet passed. The extraordinary point of the case is, that the child's usual functions of feeding, digesting, &c. have not become impeded. The internal separation of the instrument into parts is yet more unaccountable.—*Staffex Chronicle*.

Among the curiosities brought from Egypt by Colonel Hill, is a Turkish tent of a very singular construction, and richly embroidered. It is pitched in the pleasure grounds at Hawkestone, with the following inscription over one of the doors!—"This tent once belonged to the famous Murad Bey; it was taken at the battle of the Pyramids by the French, and retaken when

Grand Cairo surrendered to the English, June 25, 1801."—It appears that it was in this tent that the celebrated treaty of El Arish was signed.—A remarkable large Ass, brought by the Colonel from Malta, is also exhibited in Hawkestone-park.

20. The Prince of Wales reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, about 10,000 men, consisting of several battalions of Foot and Life Guards, and four squadrons of Light Dragoons.

M. Garnerin exhibited a night balloon at Vauxhall Gardens, with great effect. It ascended with wonderful velocity; and after having remained for some time in the air, the fire-works attached to it went off, and the balloon at last took fire, presenting at once a sight novel and entertaining.

J. Fry, of Wherwell, was apprehended for ill-treating his wife: the Officer not being able to read the warrant, requested the Rev. Mr. Ironmonger, Minister of the parish, to read it for him: on which Fry took up a bill hook and struck Mr. I. so violently on the head that his life is despaired of.

Mr. Wm. Brevitor, of Stokeferry, Norfolk, has been fined in the penalty of 50l. on the Tallow Chandler's Act, for having made candles from the kitchen stuff of his house, for its use.

21. An interesting trial took place in the Court of King's Bench. The action was brought by a Mr. Blake, a jeweller, in Leicester Fields, against the Governor and Company of the Bank, to recover the value of a note of 1000l. It appeared, that a person came to the plaintiff's shop in April last, and ordered a number of articles, for which he tendered the note in question; it was dated in 1793; but the plaintiff, having no doubt of its being a good one, gave other notes and goods in exchange, to its full amount. The following day he sent it to the Bank for payment, when he learned it had been stopped, as it was supposed to have been secreted by one Noland, a bankrupt in 1793, with a view to defraud his creditors. The bankrupt had long ago asserted that he had been overtaken in the Chester coach, and lost his pocket-book, containing this and other notes, of the value of 3000l. The creditors, however, being inclined to discredit this story, treated him very harshly (we have even heard that he has been imprisoned for several years,

in consequence of this loss); and the principal object of the defendants in this trial was, to ascertain how the plaintiff came by the note in question; it being alleged by their Counsel, that he must have known it to have been unfairly obtained at the time he took it. The trial lasted the whole day; and the result was, that the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the full amount of the note.

A clothing factory, belonging to Mr. Nash, of Trowbridge, was set on fire by some incendiaries, and burned to the ground. It seems, the people concerned in the woollen manufactories are incensed at the introduction of the new machinery, which deprives them of a part of their employ.

22. In the evening the coffer-dam, which served to bay out the Thames from the works carrying on at the New Docks, Blackwall, gave way; by which unhappy accident several of the workmen lost their lives, the rupture having been so sudden that they could not all extricate themselves from their perilous situation. A gentleman standing by saw it begin to burst, and called out to the men; by which means a number escaped, who must otherwise have been drowned. Five have since been taken out, and three more are missing.

23. The cloathing-mills and works at Clifford were entirely consumed; there is every reason to suppose they were maliciously set on fire.

Lord Nelson and Sir W. Hamilton were presented by the Corporation of Oxford with freedoms of that City, in gold boxes.

24. A Coroner's Inquest was taken on the five men who were drowned by the bursting of the coffer dam, at the West India wet docks; when, after a full investigation of all the circumstances attending that melancholy affair, the Jury returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

In the Court of King's Bench. Sir John Eamer v. — Merle, Esq.—This was an action for slander; the defendant having said, that he had heard that a bill for 2000l. of the house of Eamer and Co. had been noted, or was on the point of being so; which was denied to be the case. Lord Ellenborough was, however, about to nonsuit the plaintiff, on the grounds of variation between the evidence and the allegations on the record; when Mr. Erskine,

skine, the defendant's Counsel, after paying many compliments to the high character and credit of the prosecutor, proposed, as a means of conciliating the suit, that a Juror should be withdrawn; which was agreed to.

Fecundity.—The wife of B. Partington, of Park-street, Stockport, was a few days ago delivered of *three children*, two boys and a girl; she has been fourteen years married, during which period she has had eighteen children, four times twins, and the rest at single births. At Weardale, in Lancashire, the wives of J. Brown and J. Peat, both miners, were delivered each of three children, the former girls and the other boys: the latter women are cousins.

Mortality.—A singular mortality has taken place in the family of Mr. G. Cooke, of Lilling, near York:—About a fortnight ago a fine girl, his daughter, was taken ill, and almost instantly expired; a few days after, her brother and sister were attacked with a similar complaint, died, and were buried in the same grave; two other boys, brothers to the above, were taken ill, and died on Sunday; and another girl, their sister, is so ill, that her life is despaired of.

Caution.—A number of counterfeit seven shilling pieces have, within the last week, been circulated with infinite success. They can only be discovered by a comparison with a good one, when

it will be found they are considerably thicker, that the sound is much shriller, and the impression on the face side fuller and bolder than those struck in the Mint die. This illegal coinage is supposed to be made of the metal called *platina*.

Emigrations to America.—Emigrations to the Western Continent, from the Northern parts of Ireland and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent highly alarming; and which, on principles of humanity as well as policy, are entitled to the immediate consideration of the Government.

American Trade to India.—The commerce of the United States to India is increasing in a degree highly injurious to the interests of this country. During the present season, upwards of two hundred ships have sailed from America to India and China. The little port of Salem alone has sent out twenty-six. The Americans can build and victual their ships at a third part of the expence to which we are subject, and their trade is unincumbered by the enormous charges for civil and military establishments in Hindostan, to which our traffic necessarily contributes: the consequence is, that they can and do undersell us in most of the foreign markets; and that unless some new measures be adopted, the importations of our Company must shortly be confined to our internal consumption.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN NORTH BOYDELL, of Hampstead, esq. to Miss Ogilvie, of Argyle-street.

At Hamburgh, Sir Robert Barclay, bart. to Madame de Cronstadt.

Lord Henry Stuart, third son to the Marquis of Bute, to Lady Gertrude

Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Grandison.

Charles Thomas Hudson, eldest son of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart. to Miss Pepperell, daughter of Sir W. Pepperell.

Mr. Sylvanus Phillips, of Tower-street, to Miss Mary King, of Walworth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 14.

AT Cobham, in Surrey, in his 86th year, Mr. John Harden.

15. At Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, Charles Blair, esq. of Blandford St. Mary's, in the county of Dorset.

19. Mrs. De Chair, wife of the Rev. Dr. De Chair, and daughter of Sir William Wentworth, bart.

Mr. Harry Clarke, of King's Bench Walks, Temple.

At Brighton, Thomas Morris, esq.

20. At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Lady Burrell.

Lately, in Dublin, Hamilton Gorges, esq. M. P. for the county of Meath.

22. John Cornwall, esq. of Grosvenor-place, in his 29th year.

Miss Henley, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henley, rector of Rendlesham, Suffex, aged 18.

23. At Dulnotter, Scotland, Mr. Robert Whitworth, engineer.

At Clapham, in his 70th year, William Feuilletau, esq. F. A. S.

Lately, at Darlington, aged 82, Mar- maduke Bower, esq.

Lately, at Manchester, William Mon- fell, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot.

Lately, Mr. Franklin, of the Notting- ham Theatre.

24. At Purford, near Ripley, Mr. George Lucock, sen.

At Buxton, in his 58th year, Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester.

25. At Homerton, Mrs. Sarah Al- bert, in her 97th year.

26. In Little Ormond-street, James Lock Rollinson, esq. of Chadlington, Oxfordshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Norton, vicar of Poleworth, in Warwickshire, by a fall from his horse.

27. G. F. Schutz, esq. of Shotover- house, Oxfordshire.

Henry Bewicke, esq. son of Calverley Bewicke, esq. of Clapham.

28. In Marlborough street, Dr. Tho- mas Garnett. (See p. 5.)

29. Mr. Edward Flower, aged 66, formerly a wholesale jeweller.

Charles Brandling, esq. late one of the representatives for Newcastle, in his 76th year.

Lately, Mr. George Stephen Moore, second son of the Rev. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster.

Lately, Stanhope Pedley, esq. of Tet- worth, Huntingdonshire.

JULY 1. At Penrith, Cumberland, in his 99th year, Richard Bleamire, esq. father of Mr. Bleamire, of the police- office, Hatton-garden.

At Dulwich, John Rix, esq. many years accountant-general to the Excise- office.

2. At Marlay Abbey, near Leixlip, the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Marlay, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He was consecrated in 1787.

6. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, rector of

Goodmanham, near Market Weigh- ton.

James Turnbull, esq. advocate, at Edinburgh.

8. Captain William Lindsay, of South Shields.

11. At Eton, in his 86th year, Mr. A. Angelo, fencing and riding master.

Miss Temple, daughter of Lieutenant- Colonel Temple.

Henry Capell, esq. of Feltham Hill, Middlesex.

Mr. William Howard, sen. of North End, Fulham.

Lieutenant-General William Spry, commandant of the corps of royal engi- neers.

12. At King-street, Bath, Mrs. Woodhouse.

13. At Oxford, the Right Hon. Dow- ager Lady Viscountess Cullen.

14. At Alborough House, Dublin, the Right Hon. Countess of Alborough, widow of Edward the late Lord, and since married to George Powell, esq. barrister at law.

Lately, at Guildford, within a few days of having completed his 70th year, Thomas Morgan, e. q. for many years an eminent haberdasher in Piccadilly, and a constant Correspondent in Woodfall's celebrated newspaper, the Public Adver- tiser, until the publication was disconti- nued.

Lately, at Wargrave, Berks, the Rev. Mr. Tickell, rector of Gawworth, in Cheshire, and East Mersea, in Essex.

17. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the third regiment of foot guards, and aid-de camp to the Duke of York.

Mrs. Anne Cracherode, sister to the late C. M. Cracherode.

20. In Stanhope-street, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, clerk of the pelis.

Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Tho- mas Heathcote, rector of Stone, in Kent, and daughter of Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief baron of the exchequer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 1802. Mrs. Martha Washing- ton, at Mount Vernon, relict of General Washington.

William Foord, esq. on board the Anna, from Bengal. He cut his throat as soon as he came in sight of Eng- land.

At Jamaica, 16th April, Richard Nicolson, esq. of Mount Pleasant.

MARCH.

MARCH. At Charlestown, South Carolina, Dr. Henry Purcell, twenty-six years rector of St. Michael's, in that city.

APRIL 7. At Bilboa, in Spain, Robert Elliott, M. D.

JUNE 2. Rear-Admiral Thomas Totty. Of this Gentleman the following account is extracted from a letter from a young Midshipman*, on board the *Saturn*, to his father in London, dated Spithead, July 2.

"If the public reports have not already informed you, how great must your surprise be, on receiving a letter from me, dated at Spithead, after having informed you very lately that we expected to remain some time longer in the West Indies.

"Would to God we had remained there for years, rather than that the melancholy circumstance which has caused our return had happened! in that climate even, so inimical to English constitutions, I should have felt myself happy, so long as I continued under the patronage of Admiral Totty. By the blessing of God, I there enjoyed a perfect state of health, although daily hearing of the death of some of my brave shipmates, most of them cut off in the prime of life. In the midst of this mortality, the Admiral, having been on shore for a few days while the ship was painting, was attacked by the fever, and on coming on board was immediately put to bed; and thinking that the fresh air at sea might benefit him, he ordered the Captain to get under way. We cruised a day or two off the Island, when the Admiral finding his end fast approaching, with the assistance of the Secretary and Captain, he arranged the public affairs, and appointed a Commodore in the Bay. On the 24th of last month, we sailed for England, and in a day or two we heard the joyful news that the Admiral was mending considerably, and that there were some hopes of his recovery; but Providence, alas! ordained it otherwise; for on the 2d of this month, death seized upon its prey, and his noble spirit fled to the realms of bliss, to receive that reward his numberless virtues deserved. Thus Great Britain did lose one of her bravest and most zealous officers, society one of

its greatest ornaments, and I lost, more than all, my best friend and patron. The many good qualities I have found him to possess since I have known him, have so endeared him to me, and to every one that knew him, and his kindness to me has been so great, that his memory will be cherished by me as long as there is breath in my body. The task would be endless were I to enumerate the many benefits he bestowed on all such as were so fortunate as to be known by him. One circumstance alone will prove this assertion: having while in health promoted several young men who depended entirely upon him, there were still several left unprovided for; these, while on his death-bed, troubled with a multiplicity of public affairs, he still remembered, and it was almost his first concern to give them their commissions, and send them on board the ship they were appointed to. Suffice it to say, that on board this ship, which he had been long Captain of, at his death there was scarce a man that did not shed a tear to his memory. Totty, adieu! happiness is your portion."

Lately, at the Hague, Mr. Irhoven van Dam, late Secretary of the Council for the American possessions. The following eulogium in the public journals will probably be thought too highly coloured. "He may be ranked among the most learned men of Europe. He spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his own. He was also skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues; and he was experienced in the several branches of the sciences. He excelled in every thing which related to the belles lettres; and, if politics had not unfortunately engrossed his attention, he would have shone as one of the greatest sages of Europe, and acquired an immortal name. His exterior figure distinguished him from nearly all other men. He was of small stature, short of body, high-breasted, had a hump-back, an inclining head, a long nose, a wide mouth, and very piercing eyes. This curious machine was supported by two staves, instead of legs. Such was the residence of a soul, which seemed too great for her imperfect habitation."

ERRATUM, p. 423, for Mr. Robert Thomson, read Mr. James Thomson.

* The Writer of this interesting letter was with Admiral Totty, in the *Invincible*, when she was last year lost in going out of Yarmouth Roads to join the Baltic fleet.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1802.

Day	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc	1 per Ct Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
23		75 $\frac{1}{8}$		90 $\frac{1}{4}$		105 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		1	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$					102 $\frac{5}{8}$		
24																		
25		74 $\frac{3}{4}$		90 $\frac{5}{8}$		105 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 3-16		$\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 5-16							
26		74 $\frac{3}{8}$		90 $\frac{5}{8}$		105 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 3-16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
28		74 $\frac{3}{8}$		90 $\frac{5}{8}$		105 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		1	73 $\frac{3}{8}$								
29																		
30		74 $\frac{3}{8}$		90 $\frac{1}{2}$		105 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		par	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
1		73 $\frac{3}{4}$		89 $\frac{3}{4}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$		1	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 3-16					101 $\frac{1}{8}$		
2	189	74 $\frac{1}{4}$		90		105	21 1-16	5	par	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
3		74 $\frac{1}{2}$		90 $\frac{1}{2}$		105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16		$\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$								
5		74 $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$		105	21		par	72 $\frac{1}{2}$								
6		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 74	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16		par		12 $\frac{1}{4}$	213 $\frac{3}{4}$						
7		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 3-16		$\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$								
8	190	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16	5	par	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 5-16							
9	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16		$\frac{1}{4}$	73	12 5-16	215 $\frac{1}{4}$						
10		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 3-16		par		12 5-16					101 $\frac{3}{4}$		
12		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		par	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 5-16							
13		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 1-16		$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 5-16							
14		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 3-16		$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 5-16							
15		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16		1 dif.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
16	190	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 1-16	$\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7-16							
17		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 1-16	5 1-16	$\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7-16							
19		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	21 1-16		$\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$								
20	190	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1-16		1 dif.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$								
21		73 $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ a a 74	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 1-16	$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$							
22		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 $\frac{1}{8}$							
23		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a 74	90	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 15-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$							

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