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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
London Review.  
Containing the  
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,  
Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE  
Philological Society of London.

VOL. V, for 1784.

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Barry Sculp.



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# T H E European Magazine,

## A N D L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

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LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS, ARTS,  
MANNERS, and AMUSEMENTS of the AGE.

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

For J A N U A R Y, 1784.

Embellished with the following elegant Copper-Plates :

1. An emblematical Frontispiece.—2. An engraved Title-page and Vignette.—3. A correct Likeness of the Right Honourable William Pitt. And 4. The natural Daughter.

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## ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Letters sent by P—g have been already in print.*

*R. to a young Lady thwarted in love—Address to a Lady of Devonshire-street—and F. G.'s Ode, are unfit for publication.*

*The Lines on The Parlonage-house breathe more of the spirit of envy than of poetry.*

*The account of the Foreign Academies in our next.*

*A review of the History of the Flagellants in our next.*

*Antique Anecdotes in our next.*

*We beg leave to return our acknowledgments to our numerous Correspondents for those favours which are under consideration, particularly Z. Z.—Willson—Zeno—E. H.—J. S. and Perambulator.*

*The truth of the Hibernia Anecdote is doubted.*

## A LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Those with this mark \* are noticed in our Review.



# INTRODUCTION.

**I**N this period of extended intercourse, when no great event in any of the European nations can be an object of indifference to the rest, a periodical publication that aims at general entertainment and instruction, should take a wider range than any one kingdom or country, and expatiate with freedom on the theatre of the world. It was the original object of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE and LONDON REVIEW, to make a monthly excursion into this ample field, and from thence to collect a miscellany of greater variety than had been presented before to the public. Literature, politics, arts, sciences, customs, manners, fashions, anecdotes of great and eminent men, national and domestic occurrences, and above all, whatever appears to contribute to the advancement of humanity, knowledge, and taste: These were the objects which directed the choice of the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, amidst that vast variety of matter which solicited their attention.

IN this copious collection something will be found suitable to every taste. And, although particular subjects may be found to yield more sensible delight than this various entertainment to particular minds; yet, it may be affirmed by the Authors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE and LONDON REVIEW, because it is allowed by the world, that no periodical production in Europe, of equal extent and price, is so well adapted to the amusement and information of families, and other circles of society. The tone of this work, varying with its varying themes, at one time assumes the dignified and severe air of Philosophy, and, at others, the gay mood of pleasantry and dissipation: but in no instance will it be found to add fuel to impure and criminal passion, or to encourage an indulgence in vicious levity. The year 1783, which forms the subject of our two last volumes, will be distinguished in the annals of Europe, by the singularity and importance of its events. Passing over the natural phenomena of the new island in the Northern Seas, the meteors or fiery globes, seen at the same time, by so many distant nations in different latitudes, we shall, on this occasion, confine our observations to the great revolution across the Atlantic, which, in the peace concluded at Paris in February last, has confirmed the independence of the American States on England, and exhibited a great example of liberty to the nations.

# I N T R O D U C T I O N.

Of this example we every where trace the effects: In Ireland, in Scotland, in Holland, in almost every part of the world. This example has not yet spent its force. It will continue to rouse and to foster a spirit of liberty, which, stimulating the energy of the human mind, will have the happiest effects on literature, science, commerce, the progress of civilization, and the general happiness of the world.

To trace this various influence, will be one of the principal objects of this PUBLICATION: But, while we are attentive to the progress of knowledge and of society, and careful to mark the reciprocal influence of government on letters, and of letters on government, we shall, at the same time, be happy in contributing our endeavours to afford amusement of a lighter kind, and to relieve the attentions and the cares of our readers, by objects which the human understanding may conceive without any difficult exertion, and on which the imagination may dwell with pleasure and with advantage.



T H E  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
A N D  
L O N D O N R E V I E W;  
F O R J A N U A R Y, 1784.

MEMOIRS of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, first Lord Commissioner  
of the Treasury, and Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Embellished with an elegant engraved LIKENESS.

THERE is not in the whole world a nobler school of eloquence, patriotism, and a proper knowledge of the world than the British house of commons. It affords the amplest scope to all the passions, and urges on the ambitious and virtuous to instances of personal eminence and public spirit. On this theatre variety of new characters incessantly come forward, and, by their good or bad qualities, merit the approbation or censure of contemporaries. Here the arts of legislation are acquired, all the primary rights and claims of mankind accidentally compared, arranged and harmonized, and the great and complicated science of government at once taught and reduced to practice.

It is in this famous school that the numerous and illustrious race of heroes and statesmen, who grace and immortalize the British annals, had the rudiments of all those virtues and qualities which gave elevation and stability to their characters. The genius of our constitution ever according with the ardour, the magnanimity, and the enterprize of the sublimest minds, has kindled from time to time, and kept alive those sacred regards for the rights of humanity, and that generous contempt of danger and death which uniformly second and accompany all the exertions of patriotism.

Among those intrepid and consistent assertors of liberty and independance, one of the last, and none of the least, was the celebrated father of the present premier. And while the history of this country oc-

cupies the attention, or interests the hearts of men, the talents, the public spirit, and the political measures of Chatham will be related with admiration and remembered with gratitude.

This renowned statesman had two sons, the present Lord Chatham, and his brother, who occupies the important situation of prime minister. He was the fondest and most assiduous of fathers. Amidst the greatest public concerns, a complication of bodily infirmities, and the rapid decline of life, he tended their rising minds and cherished their opening understandings with the tenderest and most anxious sollicitude and delight. And from his own habits of life, it was natural to draw their education as he did, with a steady attention to those general and public objects which had always possessed so laudable a share of his own.

The different talents which was likely to mark their future conduct did not escape his penetration. The one from an invincible modesty, which was apt to embarrass him from his infancy, notwithstanding every preface of a vigorous intellect, he foresaw was not calculated to excel in the arts of public speaking. In the other he perceived the rudiments of parts but little adapted to succeed in any other sphere. To the tuition of a son, whose genius seemed so very similar to his own, he therefore applied himself with much alacrity and satisfaction.

This very young and extraordinary statesman was born on the eighth of May,

in the memorable year of 1759, when the glory of his father's administration was at its height, when the British flag was every where triumphant, when our arms were victorious, our merchants successful, our enemies humbled, our dependencies secure, and our people happy. Nor was the present first commissioner of the treasury perhaps the least extraordinary production of this wonderful year.

No æra, however, could possibly be more auspicious to the birth of great talents. Nor did those discover themselves by such puerilities as are calculated only or chiefly to flatter paternal fondness. Attention, assiduity and correctness in accomplishing the several tasks imposed for storing his young understanding with the various elements of grammar and science, were the principal indications of genius which distinguished his earlier years.

But no sooner was his knowledge of the classics deemed sufficient to qualify him for the higher walks of literature, and the several branches of philosophy, than he was sent with that view to the university of Cambridge. This was the choice of his father, for very obvious reasons; Oxford, the sister university, has been long branded with high prerogative principles, with monastic manners, and with such a taste for a certain scholastic mode of reasoning as is by no means adapted to the genius of popular eloquence. His father, who wished to render his own powers of excellence immortal by those of the son, preferred Cambridge for its attachment to the old whig system of politics, for its liberal attentions to the faculties of youth, and for a variety of qualities by which it appeared to him a much superior seminary of learning than the other. Indeed the reputation of both owes much to the prejudices and assiduities of the natives; as every language and branch of literature and science may be acquired with equal advantage, both in this and many other countries. It is by such petty preferences as these that the literati of one nation are so generally the ridicule of another.

It was here then that the character of Mr. Pitt began to form, and where the lessons he had received from his father took their first effect. What specimens he had given of his elocution or political address, is not generally known, but the gentlemen of the university were soon pretty generally impressed with an apprehension that he was destined to be at the head of whatever line of life he should be inclined to prefer. Young and unexperienced as he then was, many of his most

intimate contemporaries proposed him as no improper person to represent that ancient and learned body in parliament. This, however, being a contested election he politely declined, and was chosen member for Poole.

In the house of commons he was soon distinguished both by his eloquence and his principles. He took an immediate and decided part with that illustrious band of patriots, who, united by the great and imminent dangers which threatened the country, and animated by the enthusiasm of public spirit, struggled so long, so ardently, and so magnanimously, to recover the fallen credit and restore the expiring vigour of the British empire. The first speech he delivered in parliament arrested the attention and conciliated the sympathy of his honourable audience to a wonderful degree. Nothing had ever a finer or more immediate effect. It astonished and over-powered the house! The genius of his immortal father was, in some respects, recognized, and felt in the tropical language, the bold conceptions, the elegant manner, the animated sentiments, and the constitutional regards of a boy.

That administration, which had been so long supported by secret influence, which had rashly dismembered the empire and destroyed its unanimity, which had ruined our commerce, increased our debt and exhausted our resources, was now evidently on the decline, and the eloquence and address of our young orator and politician did not a little contribute to precipitate its downfall. All sides of the house were equal admirers of his powers. He was listened to with admiration and rapture. The national spirit recovered with the name of Pitt. The ministry saw their tottering situation. The inspiration and impetuosity of a Chatham shook their best defence to the base, though but announced by a boy. The numerous and respectable admirers of the father were consequently, at least in this instance, willing to bring forward and even to exaggerate the promising merits of the son.

In return for the complaisance of the people, who immediately hailed him the saviour of a sinking state, he entered warmly into their cause, and publicly pledged himself the champion of their rights. His motion for a committee of the house to consider or consult the most proper means of accomplishing a more equal representation of them in parliament, did him the greatest credit. The propositions, as might have been expected, was rejected, but it was attended with



this good effect, that the subject from that moment attracted and continues to attract the most general and solicitous attention. He proposed a similar but more specific measure last year, which, however, had no better success. It is most earnestly to be wished, the friends of the people may never grow languid or indifferent in their cause, and that an object so near their hearts, and of so much magnitude and interest, may never lose the hold which it now has of the public enquiry, solicitude and concern, until the reasonable and constitutional desires of the people be substantiated by the sanction of the legislature, and have their full effect.

Mr. Pitt sufficiently evinced his sagacity and attention to his own importance in that change of administration, which happened in consequence of Lord North's dismissal from the service of the public. He foresaw the revolution, and gave every assistance in his power to gratify the eager desires of the public, by an event which they had so long and earnestly requested in vain. To the great leaders of this arduous and successful opposition, however, his carriage became suddenly and strangely distant and reserved; and in the general arrangement, which immediately succeeded, he refused being made a lord of the admiralty, though tendered to him with the most flattering marks of respect, and the strongest assurances of future advancement.

The system of politics adapted and pursued by the Rockingham administration, differed from that of his father, as well as from that to which he professed himself the strongest attachment very immaterially. With the new ministry, however, he never acted cordially or from the heart. Whether he thought his noble relation, Lord Mahon, neglected, or his own merits and popularity not sufficiently cherished or encouraged, is uncertain; but he not only avoided all official connection, but whatever could be misconstrued into political friendship with that party. It is well-known Lord Shelburne claims all the merits of his tuition, and perhaps what the public attributed to pride or caprice, might chiefly originate in an implicit and dutiful submission to the stratagems and intrigues of his lordship.

The death of the Marquis of Rockingham forms no inconsiderable epoch in the political history of this country. The ministerial arrangement of that amiable and patriotic nobleman was formed on a broad and solid basis. But the many elevated and princely qualities which adorned his

personal character, seemed to be the keystone of an arch, not destined to survive him. This glorious structure, like every mortal one, carried in its own bowels the seeds of dissolution. Sound and substantial as the foundation was, what could be expected from materials which wanted adhesion. A contest between the then first commissioner of the treasury, and one of his majesty's secretaries of state, proved fatal to that connection and interest. The consequence was a secession from the cabinet. This made room for the subject of these memoirs; and, undoubtedly, nothing promised so complete a remedy to the schism now effected in his majesty's counsels, as assigning to Mr. Pitt an ostensible office in administration. He was accordingly promoted in June, 1782, to be chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, and sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This department is one of the most important under the crown; its object is the finances of the country, and it involves, on that account, all our numerous resources. It consequently connects, with an ample and extensive patronage, a business peculiarly complicated and immense. The various emoluments which it accumulates are enormous, and make an adequate recompense for the indefatigable industry, and great responsibility it supposes. Mere official details, the form or routine of duty, however, depends but little on the chancellor, as it is steadily executed by those bred and appointed for the purpose.

A chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty-three, was a natural object of public curiosity and speculation. The multitude gazed on him as a supernatural being, endowed with the power of working miracles. Never did any man enter on the service of his country with a larger stock of popularity; all the predilection so justly and universally entertained for the father, was, on this occasion, naturally transferred to the son. His very youth, or inexperience, which seemed the only impediment to his official capacity, operated by a strange caprice of the human mind in his favour. To those, however, who envied his appointment, this idol of his country, this statesman by birth, this redeemer of his father's fame, this inheritor of a Chatham's genius, patriotism and oratory, appeared no more than the ill-starred puppet of a ministry, without solidity, union, or credit; and all that profusion of applause, which attended the commencement of his official character, was consequently considered only as fo

much

much fulsome attention officiously paid to the name, the effigy, the echo, the very mimic of Pitt. But the policy of his nomination, which undoubtedly originated with Lord Shelburne, when impartially considered, cannot be condemned: he possessed the public confidence in no inferior degree; his talents for business were, at least supposed, uncommonly great, and he came into power at a time when the state of our finances were not the most flourishing. Genius and address were consequently never more necessary; and thus circumstanced, the hopes of the nation were not a little raised from the fond apprehension of the prosperity which they derived from the exertions and abilities of the father, might yet return with those of the son.

The transactions of this short-lived administration were not numerous, but sufficiently important to make it long remembered: among these the general peace, which succeeded the American war, was singular and conspicuous. Politicians are not yet agreed whether this was, on the whole, an advantageous measure or not. Mr. Pitt, as one of the cabinet, had undoubtedly his share in accomplishing it: this, however, added nothing to that large share of popularity which he previously possessed. It cannot be denied that it rather lowered him in the public opinion, notwithstanding the very masterly apology which he delivered in behalf of himself and colleagues on that memorable occasion.

That parliament which diminished the influence of the crown, which finished the American war, which expelled the contractors from the house of commons, and disqualified excise and custom-house officers for voting in elections, stamped this inglorious peace with marks of strong disapprobation. Still, however, this very young but extraordinary chancellor of the exchequer was constantly extolled as the most worthy of all his coadjutors in office. And if he did not leave the cabinet with the same circumstances of high estimation in which he found it, his official deportment detracted but little from the general eclat of his character.

His time he is said to have employed ever since in study and travelling. To recount all his political exertions would be to give his life in detail ever since he attracted the public attention. No character was ever more problematical than his seems at the present juncture. His late promotion to power was one of those secret evolutions in politics of which com-

mon minds are allowed to form no opinion. The India bills, which have been brought in by an illustrious commoner, and this candidate, at once for the favour of the people and the crown, stated a most invidious contrast between two of the most eminent men that ever adorned the age. These two measures were both great efforts of mind, but that parliament which condemned the peace, and did many other popular things, hath also adopted the one and reprobated the other.

His situation with regard to this parliament has been somewhat uncommon; they have never been wholly on good terms. They thought his language concerning the late peace not sufficiently correct and explicit. He came into office in the most open defiance of their authority, and has continued to act ever since against a very numerous majority; and while these memoirs are concluding, it is probable he may be at St. James's, either resigning his appointment, or issuing his mandate for dissolving the parliament.

The eloquence of this very young and able orator is no longer possessed, however, of those charms with which its maiden exertions were accompanied. His official situations have obliged him to be often on his legs, and he seldom rose without losing some of that admiration he formerly possessed: but they still listen to him with profound attention. His diction is singularly pure and classical; and though his speeches are marked with few strong points, though his reasoning has no uncommon energy, and his declamation no poignancy, though he sometimes trifles with the judgment of his auditors by a mere sonorous arrangement of vocables, in place of argument, his replies are generally happy, his ideas clear and unembarrassed, his remarks always pertinent; and he often enough hits the point in debate with precision and elegance.

The exterior of this celebrated youth is dignity of gesture and erectness of attitude. He is said to be fastidious and capricious to all beneath, and not a little obsequious to such as are above him. His temper, among domestics, is by no means engaging; and he is said to regard the fair sex with a kind of constitutional aversion. To a manly and genteel figure, however, he adds a musical voice, and a graceful manner. And, unless we should except to a uniform movement of his head, the singular prominence of his elbows, and a certain theatrical use of his hands, he is at least the most elegant speaker in the British senate.



## THE OCCASIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CRITIC. NO. II.

IT is several years since the idea struck me that a periodical paper containing occasional and miscellaneous criticism on the works of both foreign and domestic writers, ancient and modern, might prove, for properly conducted is included, an agreeable offering to the public. Having lately revolved the plan in my thoughts, it appeared to me, that to point out the beauties of various writers, would be an endless, unnecessary, and totally unconnected work. But that to have one object in view, however various the subjects with which that object is endeavoured to be illustrated, would be most likely to give both a propriety and uniformity to the plan proposed. And I have already mentioned, that that false taste, which is fast gaining ground in our polite literature, and threatens its speedy declension, was to be the leading object of our occasional and miscellaneous essays.

From examples of false taste, in whatever age or country, the same salutary lessons may be drawn, as from the tinsel of the most recent writers of our own times; and perhaps the chastisement of the critical lash may be more willingly acknowledged, by some readers, when the object of its severity is a celebrated Frenchman. On a Frenchman therefore shall the present number be bestowed. Nor may that earnest search for little *finical* pretinences, that *petit-maitreism* in poetry, if I may be allowed the expression, which seems to be the ton of the day, be more happily exemplified than from many French writers.

That work of Monsieur Diderot, entitled, "*Connaissance des Bouteux et des Défauts de la Poésie et de l'Eloquence, dans la Langue Française, à l'Usage des jeunes Gens et surtout des Etrangers.*" holds much the same rank in France as the Elements of Criticism, by Lord Kames, hold in this country; both are much read, and both have their admirers, and both authors have often the same turn of thinking, and the same taste. To prove this is reserved for a future occasion. Let us first ascertain the taste of Monsieur Diderot. He opens his treatise thus; "*Ayant accompagné en France plusieurs jeunes Etrangers, j'ai toujours tâché de leur inspirer le bon goût, qui est si cultivé dans notre Nation, et de leur faire lire, &c.*" Having accompanied in France several young strangers, I have always endea-

voured to inspire them with that good taste, so cultivated in our nation, and to make them read, with advantage to themselves, our best authors. It is with this view I have made this collection, for the benefit of those who are desirous to know the true beauties of the French language, and to feel in reality its charms."

From this pompous exordium something rational and solid ought to be expected. How these qualities, absolutely necessary to vindicate the above quotation, appear, the reader will soon be able to judge for himself, from the two topics which will exhaust the limits of this essay.

"*Nous avons en France, says M. Diderot, une foule de Chansons préférable à toutes celles d'Anacreon, sans qu'elles aient jamais fait la réputation d'un Auteur, &c.*"

"We have in France numberless songs preferable to all those of Anacreon, without having given the reputation of an author to any one. All these amiable bagatelles have been written rather for pleasure than for glory—I speak of those easy and delicate songs which we may repeat without blushing, and which are the models of taste. Such is the following: it is a woman who speaks,

" Si j'avois la vivacité  
Qui fait briller Coulange;  
Si je possédois la beauté  
Qui fait régner Fontange;  
Ou si j'étois comme Conty,  
Des grâces le modèle  
Tout cela seroit pour Créqui;  
Dût il m'être infidèle?

Let another song, cited by our author with the very raptures of eulogium, be also examined.

"Who could think, says he, that in praise of the herb *Fern* there could have been such an agreeable song as the following,

" Vous n'avez point, verte Fougère,  
L'éclat des fleurs qui parent le Printems,  
Mais leur beauté ne dure guère,  
Vous êtes aimable en tout tems.

Vous pretez des secours charmants  
Aux plaisirs les plus doux qu'on  
goûte sur la terre  
Vous servez de lit aux Amants,  
Aux Buveurs vous servez de verre."

The first song is literally thus:

" Had I all the vivacity which makes  
B Coulange

Coulange to shine; were I possessed of all the beauty which makes Fontange reign; were I like Conty the model of the graces, all should be for Crequi; ought he to be unfaithful to me?

The other is thus;

"You have not, green Fern, the lustre of the flowers which adorn the spring; but their beauty is soon over and you are amiable at all times. You give the most charming assistance to the sweetest pleasures we taste upon earth, beds to lovers, and glasses to topers."

And are these bagatels to be compared, nay to be preferred to the brilliant, lively and poetical follies of an Anacreon! *had I this, and had I that, all should be for my sweet-heart*, is the burthen of a thousand songs, few of which are more contemptible than the above. And the conceit which winds up the second is as inferior to the usual points of wit in Anacreon, as a modern French *petit maitre* is to an ancient Greek hero.

Let us now, from the many instances that offer, take one view of our author's ideas of the sublime.

Having cited some lines from a poem on *Grace* by Racine the younger, which he says contain a fine idea of the grandeur of God, he adds; "*Il faut avouer &c.*" It must be confessed that the finest verses in this passage are those where M. Racine has followed his own genius, and the worst are those where he has copied from the Hebrew, so different is the turn and spirit of the two languages. *To weigh the universe in the hollow of his hand*, appears in French a gigantic and ignoble image; because it presents to our idea a laborious effort to support something in forming a hollow in the hand. But when any thing shocks us in an expression, we ought to search the source, and there we will surely find it. For the *je ne sais quoi* is not always a reason—it requires no trouble to shew that this verse is highly faulty;

*Et les nuages sont la poudre de ses pieds.\**

"For besides that this image is quite disgusting! it is most false. We know now-a-days that water is not dust."

Addison, Swift, and Atterbury have separately given their opinions, that the translations of the bible into English, was the great refiner and enricher of our language; the Hebrew poems, says Addison, run so happily into it. And every one critically skilled in the beauties of the English tongue will, I believe, readily assent to their position. But this Frenchman asserts that Racine is beneath himself when he adopts from the Hebrew, so different is it from the spirit of the French language. If this be to praise the French tongue, let that nation enjoy it. But it is to be hoped that the French criticism which calls that grand figure which says the Deity *weighs the universe in the hollow of his hand*, a gigantic and low (*peu noble*) image, will not yet be the taste of this country. The personification is truly sublime, greatly superior in poetical merit, to Homer's admired description of Jupiter supporting the universe by a golden chain. The Frenchman's reason that making a hollow in the hand, implies an idea of labour, is cold and frivolous in the extreme; and were it founded in truth, is infinitely more applicable to Homer's Jupiter and his golden chain. The truth is, poetry delights in personification, and catches at the most striking appearances. The Deity, says the Hebrew prophet, *weighs the universe in the hollow of his hand, and the clouds are the dust of his feet.*" Dust raised by a crowd aptly describes some appearances of the sky, and it is usual to say *clouds of dust*. But to mention dust, it would seem, puts a Frenchman in fear for his fine cloaths, for he calls it a most disgusting image; and it is false too, says he, "*for we know now a-days, that the clouds are composed of water and not of dust.*"——*Rijum teneatis Amici.*

## THE MAN MILLINER, No. XVIII.

### QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

CONTRARY to every thing that was expected by the votaries of fashion, her majesty's birth-day this year was the least splendid, and exhibited the least festivity, of any since her arrival in this kingdom. Indeed it is not much to be wondered at, when it is considered this illustrious personage looks with inattention on every pleasure out of the bosom of

her family. The propriety of this in a crowned head, I shall leave to the reflection of my readers.

His majesty appeared in a suit of marone velvet embroidered with gold. This colour was too high for a complexion so florid as his majesty's, and it was observed by the circle he never wore a dress so unbecoming. The queen was dressed in green satin trimmed all over with a most inestimable rich fable and point lace.

Her

\* i. e. The clouds are the dust of his feet.



Her majesty seemed in high spirits, and engaged the attention of every one near her in the circle.

The Prince of Wales wore an air-balloon satten embroidered down the seams with silver. The instant he made his appearance the seat of majesty was forgot, and all eyes, (particularly the ladies) directed towards him. His usual vivacity attended him, particularly in company with the Hebe's and daughters of Venus, who conversed with him.

His highness went to St. James's in a new carriage of great beauty. The outside was a very high gold colour, with festoons in party-coloured gold: each corner formed a fluted pillar. The roof was ornamented with a very beautiful crown, and eight plumes in curious carved-work. His liveries were as usual splendid in the extreme. Indeed it may be said with truth his liveries are superior in point of magnificence to any that have been seen within the memory of man in this kingdom.

We may say with truth of the Princess Royal, she was

All that painting could express,  
O youthful poets fancy when they love!

The eyes of the male circle were not more captivated by the beauties of her face and person, than they were by the elegance of her dress. Her highness's train was a white satten, figured with blue and gold. The petticoat was entirely covered with a rich embroidered crape, and the ornaments, which were chiefly of gold and foil, were adjusted, with uncommon taste, into wreaths, festoons, &c. &c. Her highness's bouquet of natural flowers had a pretty effect, and completed as it were, an artless model of perfection.

The Princess Augusta, from an unfavorable indisposition, could not be present at the drawing-room as was expected; which was much lamented, as her highness's beauty and affability have long since secured her the affections of all beholders.

The Duchess of Rutland was loveliness itself, on this occasion, though it may be said, without flattery, her grace at no time stands in need of

#### Foreign aid of ornament.

Her dress was magnificent. The body was black velvet, with a pink satten train and petticoat; the petticoat was covered with a silver embroidered crape, representing grape-vines and bunches of grapes. Across the coat was a wreath of gold, and at the bottom a fine execution of black

velvet and gold, *en Marlbourg*, which supported a most costly gold fringe. Her jewels were estimated at seventy thousand pounds.

The Duchess of Marlborough was greatly admired for the beauty of her dress, which was a white and gold figured satten, superbly ornamented in gold and embroidery.

The Duchess of Chandos dress was extremely rich and beautiful; her grace's train was a white and gold figured satten, upon the coat, which was covered with a very fine embroidery, were dispersed wreaths and festoons of gold, &c. of great value.

Lady Gideon was likewise much distinguished for her superior neatness, at the same time richness of dress; her train and petticoat were a fine pale blue satten, finely ornamented with a silver balloon fringe, wreaths, tassels, bands, &c. Lady Charlotte Bertie was no less conspicuous in royal purple, most superbly trimmed.

Lady Ann Lewson had on a beautiful dress of embroidery on a white ground, supposed to be her ladyship's own work. It engaged the attention of almost every lady in the drawing room.

Lady Georgiana Bulkely was uncommonly graceful and splendid; her ladyship wore a train of blue satten, very beautiful, and her petticoat, which was white, was trimmed in a very peculiar style of elegance, with blue and gold, and at the bottom was a most curious border of gold fringe. Her ladyship was taken great notice of, and the French Ambassador was heard to declare she was the most elegant woman he had ever beheld.

The younger Miss Bootle looked divinely! it has been observed of this lady, that she was one of the loveliest women that has appeared at St. James's, since the present reign.

Lady Augusta Campbell, never appeared with more charms about her than on that day; and Lady C. Bertie and the Miss Markhams were likewise distinguished for their peculiar brilliancy of beauty and attire.

Though Lady Sefton was not altogether as superbly dressed as on the last birth-day, (this time twelvemonth) yet her admirers were numerous; and it must be added, she possesses that enchanting manner whenever she appears in the brilliant assembly, that rises superior to all that art and fashion can bestow.

Of Lady Salisbury, too much cannot  
B 2

be said, as she is full mistress of every native beauty; her superlative taste on the present occasion was equally conspicuous, and won the admiration of all who had the pleasure of beholding her.

Of the rest of the ladies distinguished for beauty and dress, Lady Walsingham, Lady Weymouth, Lady Rodney, Lady Harris, Mrs. Burrell, the honourable the Miss Thynnes, Lady North and the honourable the Miss Norths, Lady Palmerston, Miss Moore, the Miss Rodneys and Mrs. Johnston, were the most admired.

There was no fixed fashion respecting the head dresses. The ladies wore their hair rather wide, as usual, lightly finished, with gauze, flowers, and jewels dispersed as the idea of fashion seemed to suit the imagination of the wearer. The *chignon* turned up low upon the neck, in plaits or plain, looked elegant, natural and beautiful. The head was finished in that neat style which shewed almost every hair distinctly wearing its ornamental powder, a colour in which neither pink nor yellow predominated, but which possessed a mixture of each. This is called *poudre d'Orleans*.

The fashionable mens dresses were silks lined with furs, and tabinets corded and plain, of various colours. Tabinets were worn by both ladies and gentlemen.

The perfumes which predominated were lavender water and olympian dew; the latter, indeed, was refreshing in the circle near their Majesties.

Purple, blue, and brown silks of different shades, were most conspicuous throughout the whole assembly.

The ball-room (which by the bye would do well enough for a village assembly) was uncommonly crowded, which is not to be wondered at, considering the few that will fill it. Soon after their Majesties, the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal entered the room, and were seated, the ball was opened by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal; his Highness also danced a minuet with the Duchess of Rutland, after which minuets were continued in the following order:

Lord Graham	{ Lady Augusta Campbell, Lady Charlotte Bertie.
Lord Rochford	{ Lady Salisbury, Lady Delaware.

Minuets were also danced by Lord Delaware, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Smith, &c. &c.

Lady Georgiana Bulkeley, Miss Moore, Miss Thynne, Miss Rodney, Miss Broderick, Mrs. Johnstone, &c. &c.

The gentlemen who danced minuets, the Prince of Wales excepted, walked four minuets with each lady.

After the minuets had concluded the country dances commenced. Six couple only stood up!!! the three first of which were the

Prince of Wales—Princess Royal,  
Marq. of Graham—Lady A. Campbell,  
Lord Rochford—Lady Salisbury.

The ball finished about twelve, after which their Majesties retired. The company immediately after began to depart, and the room was cleared pretty early.

Among other ladies who had never before danced in the presence of their Majesties, was Miss Rodney, eldest daughter of Lord Rodney.

The Princess Royal appeared to feel very sensibly the absence of her amiable sister, as she had none to whom she could communicate her observations during the continuance of the dancing.

The beautiful *bouquet*, worn by the Princess Royal, was a present of the Princess Elizabeth's, which her Highness gave in emulation of her sister the Princess Royal, who had the same morning paid a similar compliment of attention to her Majesty.

The much admired *sable*, which the Queen wore, is thought to be the finest ever brought to England, and is said to be a present to her Majesty from the Empress of Russia.

We should not omit that among the belles that danced Mrs. Johnstone was one of the most conspicuous for beauty and elegance; her dress was chosen with great taste, grey embroidered with black velvet, stones and flowers. Every eye in the assembly appeared charmed with her figure and manner in walking the minuet.

#### SQUIBS of the MONTH.

The Duke of Queensbury exhibits on his vis-a-vis the family *crest*. It consists of a *heart*, to which are attached *two wings*, and over it is placed a *crown*. Heraldry may say what it pleases, but surely it is the best exposition to say, that the puiſſant Peer is the *King of Hearts*—female ones of course; and that by the *wings*, his own appears to be in the *flutter of everlasting youth*.

The Maids of Honour, to a single virgin, now refuse to traverse the back-stairs at St. James's; one and all having declared to her —, through their Recorder, Miss



V—n, that they will rather forego the bewitching blandishments of *secret transport*, than any longer obtain them by the odious means of *secret influence*!

The female cognoscenti are at present not a little embarrassed upon a question of much delicacy, respecting the propriety or impropriety of paying their compliments to the Prince of Wales on the celebration of his birth-day, which is expected to take place in April. *Les filles précieuses* have positively set their faces against it; but the more reasonable part of the sex are of opinion, that if the Prince were to give a general ball previous to the great day, all difficulties are fairly surmounted, and that after such an initiation, even the most scrupulous may venture to salute his Highness *sans blesser les mœurs* upon all occasions. The grand question is to be debated again in a few days.

We hear that the Perdita's vis-a-vis was seized in execution a few days ago, for five hundred pounds; and that a certain Ex-secretary generously advanced the money; in consequence of which it was determined by the grateful fair one, that the

*lion couchant* should be erased from the panels, and a *Fox rampant* placed in his stead.

The Bench of Bishops always vote according to their *conscience*.—They take their text from the Book of Kings, and though they preach up to the spirit of it, they have still an eye on the chapter of *Numbers*!

It is recommended to Lady Horatia W——, Lady Augusta C——ll, Miss K——ll, and numbers beside, who move within the *frozen sphere* of maidenhood, not to throw away the *gudgeons* and *small-fry*, who are disposed to bite, in confidence that *whales* and *large fish* are at all times to be caught in the seas of *Lapland*!

The extreme cold, a few days ago, was not a sufficient restraint on the Countess of Chatham:—in defiance of a *biting west wind* she quitted her vis-a-vis, and walked for some time in St. James's-street and its avenues. She had on, it is true, a hat of a *sun-beam colour*, but it is supposed all its *warmth* was derived from her ladyship's superior charms!

## EXHIBITION OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

### No. VIII.

#### MISS YOUNGE.

WE have been accused of partiality by many of our readers, for exhibiting the portraits of Johnstone and Kemble, while Mrs. Yates and Miss Younge belonged to the Theatre. We plead guilty to the charge, and assure our angry readers, if we could select any characters as *novel*, as these gentlemen were, we would pay it the same attention this month.

The play-going world pays very little regard to the past services of an actor or actress, and would prefer the slightest memoir of a new face on the stage, to the sublimest piece of writing on the merit, beauty, and supereminent perfections of a Crawford, an Abington, a King, or an Henderson. Such is the difference between a speaker and a writer, that every trait of the first shall be forgot, while the slightest memorial of the latter, as a man and a writer, will be handed to posterity with the highest veneration. The one has ceased to charm; the other captivates to the last:—all recollection is lost of the merit of one in the course of a century,

while the other lives and speaks in a single page of his writings, till the dissolution of literature.

Miss Younge, we are told, is descended from reputable parents, and was thrown very early into the world to seek her fortune. She had stored her mind very early with reading, and acquitted herself wherever she visited in such a manner, that she found many admirers among the men: But being possessed of cool passions, and a heart devoted to parsimony, she listened to the devoirs of the wealthiest of her admirers. This gentleman, who we find was originally an apothecary, but then of the long robe, enticed her to his embraces, and lived in perfect cordiality with her for some time, till variety placed “metal more attractive” before him. It was then she turned her thoughts to the stage, and after a pleasing reception from Mr. Garrick, she appeared in the character of Imogen, in the tragedy of *Cymbeline*. This happened in the winter of 1768. Her success was beyond her most sanguine expectations, and that of her friends. She gave a colouring to the character critically beautiful,

beautiful, and to this hour merits and receives the warmest plaudits of the best judges of good acting.

Her performance of Ovifa in the tragedy of Zingis, was the next character she acquired fame in. This excellent, neglected tragedy, abounds with beauties, and those that fell to the share of Miss Younge she did ample justice to.

Her delivery of the following beautiful passage will be long remembered.

If e'er the spirit of a warrior slain,  
Journey'd in storms across the troubled  
sky:

Last night my brother Zangon passed this  
place,

And call'd Ovifa hence. The voice was  
deep,

As when high Arol, shaking all his  
woods,

Speaks to the passing thunder.—Thro' my  
foul

A pleasing horror runs; perhaps not long  
Ovifa tarries here. The silent tomb

Is not the house of sorrow.—Airy form  
Of him who is no more! Where dost  
thou dwell?

Rejoicest thou on golden-skirted clouds?  
Or is thy murmur in the hollow wind?

Where'er thou art, mine ear with awful  
joy,

Shall listen to thy voice!—Descend with  
night,

If thou must shun the day.—O stray not  
far

From the remains of Aunac's failing line.

Nor was she less happy in the following  
exquisite lines:

Alas my father! Pale and cold he lies  
On the bare ground, beneath the chilly  
blast

That howls across the desert!—Will no  
friend

Direct me—lead me—bear me to the  
place

Where murder'd Aunac bleeds in all his  
wounds.

Some faint remains of life may wander  
still

Along his cheek—may falter on his  
tongue.

O let me press him in my warm embrace,  
Let poor Ovifa close his dying eyes.

Her delivery of three lines to Timur,  
exhibited one of the sweetest and most  
pathetic pictures we ever beheld with the  
eye of fancy.

O place me by my father;—let his hand  
Cold as it is, support his daughter's head,

Thro' her long slumbers in the peaceful  
grave.

We have taken more notice of Miss Younge in this character than any other she has appeared in, thinking with the million, she appeared surrounded with greater excellencies than any other lady who has appeared in it since.

In the year 1771, she was engaged by the managers of Smock-alley Theatre, in Dublin, where she acquitted herself so well, that she is ranked to this hour second to none but Mrs. Crawford, whose unbounded merit, Mrs. Siddons, with all the fools of fashion in that capital at her head, can never erase from the minds of the judicious there, who have an opinion of their own—not borrowed from the news papers.

The following year Miss Younge returned to her old master, Mr. Garrick, with whom she continued many years, securing a considerable share of applause in every character she filled.

The last time she was in Ireland, about three years ago, she, however it may astonish the Siddonian party, brought more money to the theatres of Dublin and Corke, during the season, than Mrs. Siddons herself.

Since she engaged with Mr. Harris, she has appeared in a number of new pieces, and has acquired celebrity in every character she has supported, particularly the Countess of Narbonne, Lady Bell Bloomer, Letitia Hardy, and Donna Olivia, &c. &c. Her dying scene in the Count of Narbonne is supereminently beautiful, and leaves an indelible impression on the mind of every feeling auditor.

Should posterity wish for a picture of her external attractions, they are only striking in her person, which is very pleasing. In the attire of tragedy, she appears with dignity, and her action is perfectly graceful.

As to her private life, we are told of her swallowing a bank-note, in Liverpool, in a great passion; presented by an humble admirer, who thought it would plead more powerfully with the tragic fair one in his behalf than all his eloquence. All which may be true, but we will not believe any gentleman so insane to be guilty of such an act. When we recollect the fair one yielded to the embraces of an admirer in the vale of years, at a period when youth gave a brilliancy to her attractions, this anecdote appears the coinage of her own brain, or one of those hireling fabricators, who would make her beauties excel



cel the fairest damsel in Circassia, for a guinea!

She has been attacked with uncommon severity in many of the public prints, about her disinclination to the *natural* joys of society, which Mrs. Cowley, in her last comedy, (*More Ways than One*) has in some measure defended. Mrs. Cowley appeared in this a weak advocate, and it would have been much better if she had turned her thoughts to any other subject—for there were no laurels to be gathered in that field!

Upon the whole, Miss Younge is the counterpart, in her private life, of Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Siddons, and the other imperial queens of the stage, (Mrs. Abington and one or two more excepted) partitioned, haughty, and inattentive to the voice of affliction, even among the fallen Empresses of her own profession, and would as soon part with her eye teeth as with a guinea. Her friends may exclaim with uplifted hands and the voice of rage at this assertion, but it is an indisputable

fact, that both men and women of the stage are in possession of the hardest hearts of any members of the community. Their severest beadle, Churchill, exercised the lash with justice, when he affirmed,

In this great stage the world, no monarch  
e'er  
Was half so haughty as a monarch-play'r.

And though in the infancy of their career they

—fawning cringe, for wretched means  
of life,

To madam may'refs, or his worship's wife—

Yet when the bountiful managers of the London Theatres present them with twelve pounds a week for a few hours labour, or rather amusement, reflection on their former situation is hid beneath the veil of arrogance, and the very people who supply them with the means of living, meet less respect (except at benefit time) than scene shifters, or the gentlemen of the orchestra.

#### THE HIVE. A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

Exercet sub sole labor——

——et in medium quæsitâ reponit. VIRG.

*Anecdote of the late Dr. Goldsmith, never published.*

ONE great point in the Doctor's pride was to be liberal to his poor countrymen, who applied to him in distress. The expression *pride* is not improper, because he did it with some degree of ostentation: one that was artful never failed to apply to him as soon as he published any new work, and while it was likely the Doctor would be in cash. He succeeded twice, but very often found that all the copy money was gone before his works saw the light. The Doctor, tired of his applications, told him he should write himself, and ordered him to draw up a description of China, interspersed with political reflections, a work which a bookseller had applied to Goldsmith for at a price he despised, but had not rejected. The idle carelessness of his temper may be collected from this, that he never gave himself the trouble to read the manuscript, but sent to the press an account which made the Emperor of China a Mahometan, and which supposed India to be between China and Japan. Two sheets were cancelled at Goldsmith's expence, who kicked his newly created author down stairs. While this

ingenious man was in the pay of Newbury, and lived in Green Arbour-court, he was a tolerable economist, and lived happily; but when he emerged from obscurity, and enjoyed a great income, he had no principle or idea of saving or any degree of care; was dreadfully necessitous ten months of every year, and never at that period was quiet and free from demands, he could not pay. When the excess of the evil roused him, he retired at times into the country to a farm-house in Hampshire, where he lived for little or nothing, letting nobody know where he was, and employing almost the whole day in writing, did not return to London till he was so well stocked with finished manuscripts, as to be able to clear himself. These intervals of labour and retirement, he has declared were among the happiest periods of his life. Some years before his death, he was much embittered by disappointed expectation. Lord L—— had promised him a place; the expectation contributed to involve him, and he often spoke with great asperity of his dependance on what he called moonshine. He enjoyed brilliant moments of wit, festivity, and conversation, but the bulk of all his latter days were poisoned with want and anxiety.

*Hu-*

*Humourous Anecdote of a Baker.*—One of this business was charged by a person in a different line, with purloining from the articles sent by the neighbours to his oven. He admitted the accusation to be well-founded, and challenged his accuser to guard against his impositions. For this purpose he proposed a bet of one shilling's worth of punch, that out of three he would take one rib of beef without discovery. The proposal was readily accepted, and the meat brought to the baker's shop. He took off a rib, and with it the principal part of the flesh belonging to the adjoining one. In this state it was returned to the owner. A meeting was held to decide the wager. The baker asked if he had not performed his engagement? His opponent answered in the negative, for that the theft was evident. Why, then, replied Burnt-crust, I must pay my shilling. Thus did he artfully turn the tables on his antagonist, and for twelve-penny-worth of punch, entitle himself to seven pounds of prime English roasting beef.

Some days ago Lady Mary D——, the patroness of Signor Pacchierotti, being in company with several ladies of fashion, took occasion to descant on the extraordinary *vocal powers* of her favourite, pretending that he was a *perfect* singer, when a young lady, remarkable for quick repartees, and *presence d'esprit*, begged leave to differ from her ladyship's opinion, as it was pretty evident that Pacchierotti's voice discovered one of the greatest imperfections in human nature.

*Bon Mot.*—A humourist asked a citizen the other day, *whether he would sooner kiss a pretty girl, or partake of a good feast?* The citizen honestly replied, that *he should prefer the latter*: to which the wag archly rejoined, "I never thought you a man of the *ton* before, but I find now that you have more *taste* than *feeling*."

*Bon Mot of George Selwyn.*—It being a received opinion, that Mr. Selwyn frequently attended executions through choice, he was asked by an acquaintance, if he proposed being present at the late execution of Fox and Burke on the new scaffold? to which he replied, that he was not fond of attending *rehearsals*.

*Anecdote.*—Some years since a certain Judge pulled out his watch in company, and presently it was gone. His Lordship hinted a search among the company, and every gentleman but one agreed to it, who

drew his sword, and swore if any one attempted to search him before he was permitted to explain himself, he would dispatch him: and then declared he was an unfortunate gentleman, and could scarce keep from starving; but was sometimes admitted to dine with gentlemen, and if he had opportunity, did take some of the fragments and put in his pockets, and that at that time he had a leg of a fowl in his pocket, which he pulled out, and then submitted to be searched; observing, that if he had not told them his case before, he should have been rendered the contempt of the company. After some little interval of time, the Judge found his watch hatched in his robes, and by way of amends to the gentleman for the exposing his poverty, made an ample provision for him for his life.

*Anecdote.*—When Farinelli, the celebrated *castrato*, received the order of Calarrava from the king of Spain, the ceremony was performed, as usual, before all the court. The English ambassador, observing that an officer, pursuant to the formality established on those occasions, was tying a brace of golden spurs to the heels of the new knight, made the following remark:—In England, said he, we clap spurs to *cocks*; but in Spain they think proper to do it to *capons*.

*Anecdote of the Prince of Wales.*—One of the Lords of the Bedchamber seeing his Royal Highness reading the other night in the House of Commons, begged to know what his Highness had got? Nothing, my Lord, said the Prince, but *Secret Influence Public Ruin*, which certainly contains a great many very handsome compliments to the Lords of the Bedchamber.

*Bon Mot of the late Sam. Foote.*—Sam. was invited to a convivial meeting at the house of the late Sir Francis Blake Delaval. Lord Sandwich was one of the guests upon the same occasion. When the Comedian entered, the Peer exclaimed, "what are you alive still?" "Yes, my Lord," replied Foote. "Pray Sam." retorted his Lordship, "which do you think will happen to you first, the experience of a certain disease, or an intimate acquaintance with the gallows?" "Why," rejoined the Comedian, "that depends upon circumstances, and they are these, *whether I prefer embracing your Lordship's mistress, or your principles.*"



## THE NATURAL DAUGHTER.

(Embellished with an elegant Copper-plate.)

**G**OVERNOR P. is one of the many husbands who does not love his wife. Thus much can be said in his vindication, that his lady is far from being feminine or amiable: on the contrary, she prides herself on having acquired a smattering of the dead languages, and speaks French, German and Italian, admirably well to those who are no judges. She is likewise a great critic in Poetry, Painting, and Music. With these accomplishments Mrs. P. can think none of her sex worthy of her society, and domestic affairs are held in detestation: in a word, this lady, upon every occasion, assumes the pedagogue, and avoids the fine feelings of a woman. The consequence of this absurd conduct is, that the governor was forced to find, in another place, his pleasures and his amusements.

The first object of an illicit amour was Miss Hortensia Raymond, the daughter of a goldsmith, who by his extravagancy became a bankrupt. The Governor defrayed the expences of her education, and placed her in one of the first shops in Tavistock-street, in order to learn every branch of millenerv. This attachment was not the effect of love, but that of a caprice which seldom lasts but for a few months. Hortensia, in this situation, became acquainted with a young musician, who undertook to teach her to sing. The Governor, looking upon this master in the light of a lover, gave Hortensia to understand, that he should desist from his visits, if she ever received any more lessons from that young man. Hortensia promised to comply with his injunctions.

She kept her resolution for six months, but a favourite song got the better of her prudence; she sent for the musician, and, unfortunately, the Governor entered her apartment as the other was going out: this produced a rupture, and the Governor bid her an eternal adieu.

These particulars have their importance, in this little history of modern manners. Hortensia, about six months after, was brought to bed of a girl, whom we shall call by the name of Lavinia. Her mother adopted every possible mode to inform the Governor of this circumstance, in order to procure a sufficiency for her maintenance; but he burnt her letters unopened, and refused seeing any one in her behalf. Hortensia, worn out with

reiterated disappointments, gave up all hope of finding succours from that quarter, and began seriously to bring up her infant in the best manner she was able; not doubting but chance or accident might effect what she was not able to obtain by her fruitless importunities. "A weakness to one man is, said Hortensia, undoubtedly a fault, but to repeat it with a second is infamous." With this sentiment, she, for the space of fourteen years, fulfilled the duties of a mother and a virtuous woman. Time however had not made her lose sight of her favourite plan, of contriving some means, by which Lavinia should become known to her father, and to clear up every doubt respecting her character, prior to the rupture. She was at that period ignorant of the fate of her letters, concluding that they had been read by the Governor, and therefore she was encouraged to hope, that the personal and acquired accomplishments of Lavinia, would one day inspire the father with the affections of a parent. The mother, considering Lavinia arrived at the most interesting epoch of her life, and concluding that the ravages of time had rendered her unknown to the Governor, began her enquiries accordingly. She learnt that the Governor continued in the same habits of life, and that he was still without children. Having enquired minutely concerning his walks and hours of amusement, she contrived that Lavinia should attract his attention. As soon as she discovered him at a great distance, she informed Lavinia that the gentleman she saw coming that way was her father. She observed, that her mother had been despised and she neglected, nevertheless, she was inclined to expect that the steps she had taken, would lead to some kind of éclaircissement, and of course terminate in her favour. This information caused the most lively emotion in the breast of Lavinia, and she beheld her father's eyes fastened upon her, with a degree of curiosity and attention. Hortensia, wearing a *calèche*, observed the conduct of the Governor, who was carefully watching the movements of Lavinia. At last they left the gardens, at the gate of the palace, and not finding there a coach, expressed their concern so loud, as to be overheard by the Governor, who politely offered them his carriage, to let them down wherever

wherever they thought proper. Hortensia, in the midst of her confusion and solicitude, thanked him for his attentions; and after some pressing compliments, she and Lavinia stepped into the Governor's elegant equipage. They were scarce seated, when the Governor recollected the features of the mother; and he immediately exclaimed, "If I am not greatly deceived, you are Hortensia?"

"You are right, sir, in your conjecture, answered the lady."

"You have here, madam, a lovely little creature."

She is my niece, sir.

This supposed information gave the Governor a secret pleasure, and he pressed Hortensia that she would permit him to be better acquainted with the young lady; and as he spoke these words, he darted upon her looks of great tenderness and animation. Hortensia, knowing the character of the Governor, feared to come to a proper explanation at once. She therefore continued for some time to treat Lavinia, in his presence, as her niece, but observing the real views that induced the Governor to be so assiduous in his visits, she thought it highly necessary to put a stop to them, by avowing the relation in which Lavinia really stood. This letter, sir, said Hortensia, will explain myself in a few words; you will find by the date that you returned it unopened fourteen years ago, it is within but a few hours I have obtained this information from Mrs. B. who had always assured me she had delivered it into your hands, from a motive of tenderness to my then sufferings. The Governor broke the seal and read:

"Sir,

"An unfortunate creature whom you have abandoned, after having been brought to bed of a daughter, has recourse to you, Sir, not in behalf of herself, but for the helpless innocent who has claims on your humanity and tenderness."

Where is she, exclaimed Mr. P.

Here, Sir, before you is my adored child.

"Come, my daughter, come and embrace thy astonished father."

These words were scarce articulated, when Lavinia, with a cry of joy, flew to the arms of the Governor. This mute scene being passed in tears of ecstasy; it was some time ere Mr. P. recovered the faculty of speech. Having contemplated his daughter's features with a studied at-

tention, "I have, said he, for some time endeavoured to trace the features of this lovely creature, and I now recal those of a sister that I tenderly loved, and who is now no more. Yes, she has her eyes, her mouth, and her enchanting smile. Hortensia! what obligations am I under for this long forbearance, and what injury has my ignorance occasioned. Can you pardon me for a conduct so highly reprehensible?"

Hortensia, overwhelmed with the consequences of this eluciscement, answered him with tears, that announced her present happiness, and a perfect oblivion of what had past. The Governor, reading this language in every lineament of Hortensia's countenance, turned about to his daughter, and observed, that she was arrived at an age, that required his immediate attention towards a proper connexion, and settling her in the best manner he was able. "I have a wife—said he, but if ever your conduct should resemble hers, I should cease to love you. I have an object in view, he is in fact another self—he is my nephew; and his youth, amiable manners, and address cannot fail of inspiring my child with sentiments of tenderness. I am not less certain that you will be the object of his choice; who indeed can see thee, Lavinia, and not adore thee? my sister, whom you resemble so very much, was universally adored. I love my nephew as my son, and I have a long time considered him as the heir to all my property. It may be however prudent for the present to conceal the circumstance of your birth, even to my nephew; and it must be left to my prudence, if I should some time hence think proper to make the discovery myself. As for you, Hortensia, to whom I am indebted for this invaluable treasure, judge how dear you are to me." Then, embracing his daughter, he added, "You are from henceforth to consider me as the father that adores his child—nevertheless, you will be announced to the world as my niece. When I have effected your union I shall be less solicitous of the sentiments that contracted minds might adopt in our disfavour."

Hortensia and Lavinia, left to felicitate each other, enjoyed that tumultuous pleasure that banished sleep from their eyes; and early in the morning the Governor was announced. He informed Hortensia that he had taken proper lodgings for them in Harley-street; and that he would not permit his nephew to see his daughter, till he could see her in the external of



opulence and gentility: and therefore I request you will be both ready to enter them by tomorrow evening.

"I am the happiest of daughters," said Lavinia, kissing his hands, which she held while Mr. P. was talking—"And I am the happiest of fathers," said the Governor! "Your merit and virtues are equal to your personal attractions. Adieu my little enchantress! I leave you, but it is only for to contribute to the ease and comfort of you and your mother."

As soon as every necessary preparation was made, the Governor conducted them both to their new apartments. Lavinia assumed the name of Miss P. who was recently come to town from her mother's mansion in Derbyshire. The Governor maturely reflected on the mode he was to adopt in bringing about an acquaintance between Lavinia and his nephew. He determined to take him in his carriage and to drive occasionally down Harley-street. The uncle stopped at Lavinia's door, apologizing to his nephew that he would not detain him three minutes. As he returned to his seat, Lavinia saluted him at the window, which was soon observed by the nephew, and caught his whole attention. "Who is that handsome young lady," said the nephew. "One of my relations," replied the uncle. "She is extremely beautiful," said the other; "well my nephew, if you think her so, and desire to be introduced to her acquaintance, I think I can venture to present you without incurring any censure from her mother."

The next evening the nephew was introduced, for the first time, to Lavinia's mother, who, as the reader naturally conjectures, received him in the most gracious and flattering manner. The young man, delighted with the conversation of Lavinia, became deeply enamoured of her charms, and was extremely pressing with his uncle to speak to her mother in his favour.

But it is now high time to introduce the learned lady, Mrs. P. She had secretly found out the intrigue of her husband, but she thought it beneath her way of thinking to display the least jealousy on that account. On the contrary, having one day, by mistake, opened one of the letters of the unhappy Hortensia, she was let into all her secrets. It is necessary to remark here, that if this lady were a very indifferent wife, she possessed, in an eminent degree, the virtues of humanity, and a generous disposition. She had, from that moment, contributed to the wants of the mother and child, by furnishing the

former with frequent commissions in the millinery business, for which she was always paid double the worth, under the pretence that she was superior to others in point of elegance and fashion. This secret connexion with Hortensia, soon gave Mrs. P. an opportunity of knowing that her husband had renewed his former acquaintance; and she found, upon nearer investigation, that he had acknowledged Lavinia as his daughter. She esteemed him the more for this generous and manly procedure; she was highly pleased that he had the satisfaction of being a father, without subjecting herself to the pains of child-birth, and a thousand other distressing circumstances, too humiliating for a woman, who prided herself in every qualification that was energetic and masculine. And by a singularity, the more extraordinary, since they never agreed in any one point, Mrs. P. had projected to establish Lavinia in a manner suitable to her condition. As she was likewise very fond of her nephew, who had assiduously cultivated her good graces, she had him in view for a husband, and full of this idea, she proposed to introduce him to an elegant lovely woman, whom she had long since adopted to succeed to her personal estates, independent of her marriage with Mr. P.

At the same time she intimated, that as his uncle had made him his heir, she thought it an object of some moment, if he could unite their respective fortunes, by marrying the young lady.

"I am madam, penetrated with a sense of the favours you have always conferred upon me; but as my fate is placed in the hands of my uncle, I hope you will permit me to consult with him upon that subject."

Your dutiful conduct towards your uncle, is very grateful to me; and as I could wish to oblige him in a matter of such moment, I wish to know that if he gives into it, it would meet your inclination."

"With transport, dear madam, I should embrace your kind offers."

This conversation being ended, the nephew did not fail of communicating to his uncle the result, who was greatly alarmed at this piece of intelligence. Mr. P. lost no time in giving Lavinia previous notice of the extraordinary visit she was soon to receive; and that he might become master of her motives, he posted himself in an adjoining apartment for that purpose.

Mrs. P. and her nephew were announced, and being conducted into the drawing room; Lavinia rose to receive her,

with every possible mark of respect and consideration. After the first ceremonious compliments were reciprocally passed, she communicated, in the most delicate terms possible, her long friendship, altho' unknown, and of her wishes that she would receive the addresses of her nephew. She observed, that she was anxiously desirous to surprise the Governor, as she was certain such a measure would cause the most lively pleasure; but to procure his consent in the first instance, would deprive her of an advantage that she highly prized.

The nephew, delighted with the proposition, desired his aunt would permit him to pay his addresses to Lavinia alone, and Mrs. P. prevailed on Lavinia to receive him the next day.

As soon as he was withdrawn, Mrs. P. confessed that she had taken pains to procure proper intelligence, that she was greatly pleased with the conduct of her mother, and charmed with the noble procedure of her husband, who she found had adopted her as his daughter.

This information gave new spirits to Hortensia and her daughter, who threw themselves at her feet, and implored her to indulge, in their favour such honourable sentiments.

The Governor did not quit his retreat till Mrs. P. had left the drawing room, in order that she might receive no obstacle in pursuing her project. He also cautioned the nephew to keep the secret, in order that Mrs. P. might always consider the happiness of Lavinia as the fruits of her own plan.

Mrs. P. gave her husband to understand, that she would leave her nephew her heir likewise, provided he would let her have the sole direction in marrying him, according to her desires and wishes, and that he would not meddle in the affair. This singular proposition met with many apparent difficulties, but as Mr. P. knew the drift of her intention, he acquiesced to what he dignified with the title of an extraordinary whim.

As soon as matters had been duly arranged, and the day fixed for signing the marriage articles was arrived, Mrs. P. presented Lavinia as his intended niece.

"I receive her Madam, said the Governor, to give her to my nephew as a tender, dutiful, and affectionate daughter."

"I am delighted with this honest avowal, replied Mrs. P."

"And I am still more, said the husband, in finding that my daughter is indebted for her happiness to you alone. This proof of your friendship for me will never be effaced from my memory or from my heart. And I from this day shall look upon you as my best friend.

"Now sir! replied Mrs. P. I have heard the expression that I have desired for these last fifteen years. Rest assured, that I shall never forget, while I have life, that I owe this to your Natural Daughter." Then turning towards Lavinia she said, "And you are also my daughter as well as the Governor's, and I love you with the same cordiality."

Instances of the MUTABILITY of FORTUNE; selected from *Ancient and Modern History.*

( Continued from Vol. IV. p. 421. )

#### INSTANCE THE THIRD.

##### Job.

THE book of Job, in the sacred scriptures, is undoubtedly a dramatic poem; and, like that species of writing among the Greeks, contains fiction founded on facts. The honour of being its author, has been attributed to several of the writers who lived in the earliest ages; the probability, however, from many expressions and circumstances in it, is greatly in favour of Moses. To whomsoever the merit is due, it is certainly the most ancient and noblest work of the kind, extant; and contains, with one of the most instructive lessons on the efficacy of pa-

ience and resignation to the will of heaven, an extraordinary instance of that mutability of fortune we are treating of. The discriminating eye of the judicious reader, will distinguish with facility the fictitious part; that is, the machinery; which is the produce of the author's luxuriant imagination, from the story, which appears to have had its foundation in truth.

Job, as therein related, was the most opulent of all the men in the East, at the time he lived; possessing large tracts of land in the country of Idumea, or Uz, and his substance consisting of 7000 sheep, 3000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen, and 500 she-asses, besides a numerous household of servants and dependants. So that he exceeded in wealth the richest of his



his contemporaries among the Arabians, Chaldeans, and all the neighbouring nations. And with these Job possessed that inclinable treasure, a heart enlarged as the vast abundance he enjoyed, together with a mind fraught with every virtue; or as it is emphatically expressed in holy writ, "he was a perfect and upright man, one that feared God, and eschewed evil."

With these immense riches, Job was blessed with a numerous progeny; with seven sons, and three daughters; to whom he had given suitable establishments. For at the time the circumstances of his life, here to be noted, took place, the sons entertained each other, in rotation, at their several houses, and invited their sisters to partake of their banquets. And such was their father's anxiety for their happiness, and his innate piety, that as soon as the days of their feasting were concluded, he always offered up sacrifices in their behalf, and sent and sanctified them, lest, during their mirth and hilarity, they should have been guilty of any sins.

Thus blessed with affluence, and happy in his connections, did this holy man enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity for some years. Neither his riches nor his virtues, could, however, secure him from that reverse of fortune, to which mankind are so liable. For at one of those periodical revolutions, when the sons of God, the governing powers of every system throughout the universe, come from every quarter (agreeable to the imagery of the poem,) to present themselves before their great creator, and to pay their accustomed homage, Job's piety and virtue became the subject of celestial conversation.

Satan coming among the rest to make those acknowledgments, which even his rebellious conduct, and degraded rank could not exempt him from, the Lord asked the prince of fallen angels, from whence he came? To which Satan replied, "From going to and fro in the earth." "Hast thou then," said the Lord, "considered my servant Job, that most perfect and upright man?" "I have," answered Satan; "and allow the justice of the encomium thou dost pass upon him; but doth he serve thee for nought? hast thou not blessed him with affluence, and taken him under thy immediate protection? Put but thy hand forth, and deprive him of that wealth, and those comforts thou hast bestowed on him, or suffer me to do it, and he will curse thee to thy face." "Be it Satan as thou hast said," replied the Lord, "I permit thee to take from him what I have given him,

but against his person put not forth thy hand."

Ever ready to execute commissions of this nature, Satan immediately retired from the presence of the Lord, and by means of secondary causes; by the hands of the Sabeans, and the Chaldeans; by a fire from heaven; and by a hurricane, in a short time destroyed not only the cattle and servants of Job, but his children also, as they were feasting in their eldest brother's house.

This extreme vicissitude, this trying stroke of fortune, was not, however, sufficient totally to depress Job. With that patience and resignation which so eminently distinguished his character, and which have caused his name to be handed down through so many generations, to this remote age, he bowed to the unseen hand that gave the blow, but murmured not. We read that he only rent his mantle, as a token of his humiliation, and falling down upon the ground, worshipped the great Disposer of events; breathing forth, at the same time, this memorable ejaculation; "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither. The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Thus patient and submissive to the divine will, did the venerable man bear this first trial, this first attack of his malign assailant.

On the next appearance of Satan before his Almighty Sovereign, the Lord, after the usual interrogations, said to him, "Thou seest, Satan, that my servant Job still holdeth fast his integrity, although thou movedst me to destroy him without cause." "True," replied the fallen potentate; "he does so; skin for skin, yea all that a man hath, will he give for his life. But permit me to afflict him with disease, and I make no doubt but he will curse thee."

Having obtained permission to do this likewise, Satan again left the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils, from the sole of his foot, to the crown of his head. When Job found himself thus afflicted, instead of breaking out into fruitless complaints and murmurings, he still preserved his serenity of mind, and patiently sitting down among the ashes, scraped himself with a potsherd.

In this situation he continued for several days. At length his wife, irritated by his sufferings, advised him, with the impatience natural to her sex, to curse God; and by thus drawing down his immediate vengeance, put a speedier end to his misfortunes.

fortunes. But far from being excited by his wife's counsel to pursue the desperate means she pointed out, to obtain a release from his misfortunes, Job only calmly replied to her, "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh. What! shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

Whilst Job laboured under these afflictive dispensations, three of his friends, Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite, having heard of his distress, came by appointment with each other, to mourn with him, and to endeavour to afford him some comfort. As they approached the place where Job sat, they did not recognize him; so much had grief, and the mean habit in which he was now clothed, altered him. But no sooner did they perceive that the piteous object before them was no other than their once opulent and happy friend, than they all wept aloud, rent their mantles, and sprinkled dust upon their heads. And so overcome were they by the excess of their sorrow, that they silently seated themselves by him on the ground, and continued there seven days and seven nights, without speaking a word; for they saw his dejection was extreme.

At the expiration of that time, Job first broke silence. Wearied out by his sufferings, he could not help bemoaning his hard fate, and bitterly lamenting that he had ever been born. This brought on an argumentative contest between him and his three friends; who, instead of affording that consolation in it they might be supposed to have intended, only augmented his sorrow. For they took great pains to convince him, and made use of many subtle arguments for this purpose, that God was a severe and rigorous judge, and would not have inflicted the punishment on him he had done, had he not deserved it by proportionable transgressions. They consequently would have persuaded him that justice must have its course, and that he had no room to hope God would shew him any favour.

Job combated these dejecting tenets with asserting that the judgments which happened to mankind, were not a rule whereby to judge of their transgressions. But that God had frequently secret reasons for punishing them, which were beyond our discernment. He from thence argued, that though his present afflictions were excessive, they ought not to drive him to despair, or lead him to conclude that God had cast him off for ever.

Whilst Job's three friends, with an uncharitable spirit, thus strove to depress him, and made use of many acute and weighty arguments to support their ill-grounded propositions; he on the other hand deserved censure for giving way, in the bitterness of his soul, to an improper impatience; and dropping now and then expressions that seem to upbraid the Almighty with chastising him more severely than his faults demanded.

The contest was, however, at length put an end to by the interference of Elihu, the son of Barachel the Buzite, another of Job's friends, who had listened to the whole of the arguments which had been advanced during it. Displeased with the conduct of both parties, he blamed Job, because he justified himself rather than God; and reprimands his three opponents, because, notwithstanding they had given no satisfactory answer to Job's assertions, yet they had condemned him.

At last the Almighty is supposed to interfere, and from a whirlwind to bring the drama to a conclusion, by convincing Job of his ignorance and inability to reason on his dispensations. Upon which Job submits, and repenting of what he had advanced, thus exclaims; "I have uttered that I understood not, things too wonderful for me, which I knew not."

But the wrath of the Lord was kindled against Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, "because they had not spoken of him the thing that was right, as Job had." Moreover, to shew in what superior estimation he held Job, he commanded them (lest he should deal with them after their folly,) to appease his displeasure by a burnt-offering, which he pleased to accept at the intercession of their more righteous friend. Now also, as a compensation for the sufferings and severe trial Job had undergone, at the infliction of the great seducer of mankind, the Lord gave him twice as much as he had before his downfall.

Through the valuable presents made him by his relations, who now came to console and assist him, he was enabled to recruit his broken fortunes. So that the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning; for his flocks and herds increased to fourteen thousand sheep, six thousand camels, a thousand yoke of oxen, and a thousand she-asses. He had also born unto him seven sons, and three daughters; and at last died in a good old age, leaving this memento to succeeding generations; that though neither riches,

power,



power, nor worth can secure from adversity, yet a just and upright man has room to hope for a return of prosperity.

#### INSTANCE THE FOURTH.

##### Ruth.

As Thompson has constituted his beautiful tale of Palemon and Lavinia, so well known, and so justly admired, on the history of Ruth in the sacred writings; and as it affords a pleasing instance of the mutability of fortune, we flatter ourselves it will not be deemed unworthy a place here.

During the period in which the judges ruled over the children of Israel, there was a grievous famine in the land. Among great numbers who left their habitations to seek for bread in other countries, a certain man of Bethlehem-Judah, named Elimelech, went to sojourn in the country of Moab. He took with him his wife, whose name was Naomi, and his two sons; and soon after their arrival, the two young men married two Moabitish women, the name of one of whom was Orpah, and of the other Ruth.

After a residence of ten years, during which time Naomi buried her husband, and her two sons, she determined to return to her own country. But concluding it would not be agreeable to her two daughters-in-law to leave the place of their nativity, and follow her into a strange land, she desired them, just before her departure, to return each to her mother's house; "and may the Lord deal kindly with you," said the good old woman, "as ye have dealt with the dead and me." She then tenderly embraced them. Affected by this regardful behaviour of their mother-in-law, Orpah and Ruth both wept, and said, "surely we will return with thee unto thy people." But Naomi continuing to dissuade them, Orpah at length was prevailed on to continue with her mother; Ruth, however, would not listen to any calls, but those of tenderness for Naomi. "Intreat me not to leave thee," said she to her, "or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if I ought but death part thee and me." After this emphatic and determined declaration, Naomi no longer opposed her going.

When they arrived at Bethlehem, they appear to have been in such distressed cir-

cumstances, that Naomi, upon hearing her old acquaintance exclaim, "Is not this Naomi?" replied, "Call me not Naomi, but Mara; for the Almighty hath dealt bitterly with me. I went out full, and am returned empty."

In the same city lived a young man, whose name was Boaz, a near relation to Elimelech, Naomi's late husband; who was a person of great wealth. It being now the beginning of the barley harvest, Ruth proposed to her mother-in-law, as the most probable means of procuring a present subsistence, that she should suffer her to go into the fields belonging to Boaz, and there to glean after his reapers; hoping to find greater indulgence from one to whom they were related, than from a stranger.

Having received Naomi's permission, and dressed herself as decently as she could, Ruth went into the fields accordingly. Her beauty and comeliness did not remain long unobserved by Boaz. Seeing her a stranger, he enquired who she was; and being informed, treated her with great kindness; not only allowing her to glean, but ordering the reapers now and then to let fall a handful on purpose for her. When he had learnt from some of his servants the whole of her story, he graciously accosted her, saying, "It has been shewed unto me all that thou hast done, unto thy mother-in-law since the death of thine husband, and how thou hast left thy father, and thy mother, and the land of thy nativity, and art come unto a people which thou knewest not heretofore. The Lord recompence thy works, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust." Having said this, he gave directions that she should partake of what was prepared for his people, and be permitted to pursue her employment as long as the harvest lasted. Ruth received these tokens of favour with a grateful humility, and thanked him for the friendly notice he had taken of her.

When she returned to Naomi in the evening, and shewed her the great quantity of corn she had collected, and acquainted her with the favourable reception she had met with from Boaz, the good old woman began to entertain views for the good of her dutiful and beloved daughter-in-law, which had not before entered her head. As Boaz was so near a relation to her late husband, was unmarried, and therefore, agreeable to the custom of the Jews, the most proper person to take her to wife, she meditated

how to bring about their union. The difference in their circumstances, the flattered herself would not prove an irremovable bar, as to a man of Boaz's generous disposition, the beauty and virtues of Ruth might be esteemed equivalent with his wealth. She accordingly gave her daughter-in-law such prudential instruc-

tions for ingratiating herself still farther into the esteem of their rich relation, that in a short time he married her.

Thus was this Moabitish damsel, thro' her prudent and virtuous behaviour, raised from a low estate, to such an eminence, that mighty kings descended from her.

(To be continued.)

An Account of a contagious Disorder, called the VENOM, which has prevailed lately among the horned Cattle in Friesland. Communicated in a letter to Samuel Foarz Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. By Petrus Camper, M. D. F. R. S. honorary Professor of Phytic, Anatomy, and Surgery at Amsterdam, &c.

A Great number of black cattle of all ages have died suddenly in Friesland in the neighbourhood of Sneek and Ylst, without any previous symptom but that of giving no milk a few hours before their death, as they continued to eat, drink and ruminate to the last. In general, however, the beasts affected with this disorder lived several days, and had very large tumours in the cellular membrane, about the head and neck, in the axilla, and sometimes, though rarely, in the groin. These tumours, which were often as large as a man's head, were very hard and elastic, with a dry horny skin at the part which was most prominent. In some, this swelling entirely disappeared, while in others the dry piece of skin separated and left a large ulcer, which healed slowly. Some were soon relieved; others required many days, and even weeks, before they were entirely cured, and many, as I have already observed, died suddenly, or after a relapse. The dung was in the greater number natural, but in some it was of a blackish colour, or at least darker than usual.

The city of Sneek is about twelve English miles from my seat, and I passed several days there in examining the disorder, and dissecting the cattle that died of it. This latter part of my inquiry, however, was not to be carried on without danger of being poisoned by the blood, flesh, and skin, &c. of the animal.

The disease has gotten the name of *venom*, or *venenum*, from this circumstance, that the people who handle the hide or the flesh, are often poisoned, as it were, in the hands, especially when they have any scratch or wound there to favour absorption, and sometimes without any, such previous hurt. In a few hours an inflammation takes place, and, if not speedily prevented by scarifications and suitable remedies, terminates in a gangrene which sometimes spreads to the arm, and in some few instances has occasioned the death of the patient. It is worthy of observation how-

ever, that after the flesh of animals, who have died of this disease, has been boiled, the poor eat it without any bad consequence, but they carefully avoid the steam of the meat.

On the 6th of September last I opened a cow that had died the night before at Ylst, which is not far from Sneek. In my way I visited an old man whose hands were so much affected by the venom, that I was almost deterred from attempting the intended dissection. I used the precaution, however, of greasing my hands with pomatum, and by frequently washing them, and renewing the ointment, I prevented the poisonous juices from acting, so that although I separated the viscera, &c. with my hands, I got not the least hurt.

The eyes, tongue, and throat of the cow were sound. The udders were without milk, but in other respects healthy, and there was no where any appearance of tumour. But on opening the abdomen we found the omentum entirely mortified, with a yellowish ichor within its cavity, and between the intestines were observed thick purulent coagulated membranes, similar to those appearances which are found in the human body, where death has been occasioned by an inflammation of the bowels.

Neither of the stomachs were affected, but the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum were inflamed and mortified, as likewise the colon in some places. The gall bladder, which was uncommonly distended, being larger than even the urinary bladder of a cow usually is, was filled with air, and with a very thin bile. The uterus was a little inflamed with gangrenous spots. The calf had been dead some time, but the cow continued to give her ordinary portion of milk till the day before she died. The liver seemed to be pretty sound, but its lymphatics were visible and much enlarged. The spleen was in a gangrenous state, and there was emphysema between the



the duplicature of the peritoneum, where it forms the mesentery.

The lungs were in a natural state, but the glandulæ cordis and the thymus were much inflamed. The heart itself was in a good condition.

I examined several other beasts that were affected with the same disorder, which was evidently of the putrid kind. The pulse was quick and low, as it is in all putrid fevers, and I had reason to suspect that those died very suddenly, whose blood was much affected by the putrid matter, and on the contrary, that others soon recovered whose blood had a better disposition. The tumours were neither a good nor a bad sign, for many died and as many recovered with and without any such swelling. The peasants told me, that an old mare died of the venom, but upon opening her abdomen and thorax after death, I found nothing analogous to the disorder I have been describing.

The disease abated much towards the latter end of September, and the contagion is now totally over. I could find no account of this disease in books, till I consulted the famous Dr. Pallas's Northern Magazine \* (vol. I. b. I. sect. 4. p. 113) in which Dr. Jos. James Lerche has given a description of a contagious disorder that made great havock, after a hot dry summer in 1756, amongst the horned cattle in Livonia and Finland, and which spread even as far as Moscow. He informs us, that the cows were attacked with large tu-

mours in the neck, breast, belly, and pùdenda, and commonly died in two or three days. He adds, that horses and hogs were likewise susceptible of the contagion which generally carried them off in a day or two, and that it also proved fatal to a number of the human species; but upon inquiry he found that the latter died of a mortification of the hands, &c. occasioned by an absorption of the venom. A similar plague was observed in those countries in the year 1764.

I flatter myself the description I have given of this disease, though short, will be sufficient to give you an idea of its nature, and to enable you and your medical friends to compare it with the symptoms of the disorder which was observed lately in England: for I have reason to believe that the latter was of the same species, and of course different from that described by Dr. Layard and others, which, by the bye, still prevails in this country. It may not be improper to add, that calves borne by cows that have passed through the latter distemper are inoculated here with great success.

I am now growing old, but I have not lost my public spirit and zeal for useful improvements, so that I shall be very much obliged to you for any information you can furnish me with relative to the disorder I have mentioned to you. I am with the greatest respect and sincerity,  
*Klein Lancum,* Dear Doctor,  
Oct. 21, 1783. Yours, &c.

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of the MARQUIS D'ARLANDES and M. PILASTRE DE ROSIER, and Mess. ROBERT and CHARLES, in AIR BALLOONS, published by Authority.

*Paris, Nov. 24.*

**L**AST Friday this city beheld a spectacle, the like of which was never shewn since the world began.—On that day Mons. Montgolfier's grand air-balloon, with two persons, the Marquis D'Arlandes and Mons. Pilastre de Rosier, in the gallery of it, was sent up into the air, from the king's palace of La Muette.

At sixteen minutes after twelve the machine was filled with inflammable air; but it was determined first to try it still once more, held fast with ropes, to know the exact weight, and to see if every thing was in order. In this experiment an accident happened, namely, the machine was driven by the wind on one of the avenues of the garden, and the ropes then drawing too strongly, several rents were made in

it, one of which was five feet long. In less than two hours the machine was repaired. There belonged nothing less to it than the zeal of these two gentlemen now to venture themselves with it; but they had always maintained, and as it seems with reason, that they ran less danger when the machine was free, than when it was held fast. At fifty-four minutes after one the air balloon began to ascend: the two aerial travellers, having mounted 250 feet, took off their hats, and saluted the spectators, all of whom at that instant felt a sensation, rather the effect of fear than of astonishment.

The machine, which was 70 feet high and 46 in diameter, contained 60,000 square feet, and weighed from 16 to 1700 pounds, ascended in a wonderful manner

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to

EUROP. MAG.

\* Nordische Beytrage.

to the height of no less than 3000 feet. The aerial travellers were presently no more to be discerned, but the balloon itself continued visible. The north west wind drove it till it was over the Seine, directly opposite to Chaillot, where it met with a river air current, which carried it down till over the Petit Cours. The aerial travellers, unwillingly remaining hovering so long over the river, doubled their fire, and so rose to a still greater height, where they, without doubt, met with another current, for in less than a minute they were driven to the south, between the Invalides and l'Ecole Militaire, from whence the wind brought them just above Paris.

The bold sailors, satisfied with the good issue of what had past, and seeing that the machine was much heated, agreed to descend. They were at that instant over the street de Babilone, at one of the corners of the Fauxbourg of St. Germaine. They then lessened their fire, but seeing that they should come down upon the houses, and that they should even drive directly on the towers of the church of St. Sulpice, they rekindled the fire, to escape that danger, and to mount afresh. The wind served them, and in four or five minutes they went over Paris to the side of the Observatory. The machine, by these experiments, being very much dried, and being now become very hot by a constant fire for twenty-two minutes, began to shrink and crack; this made them resolve to moderate their fire; and they descended gently down on a piece of ground at the end of the New Bulwark. They had two thirds left of their provision for making air, so that they might have gone three times the distance. They had now gone between four and 5000 toises or fathoms in from 20 to 25 minutes.

They were not fatigued, but much heated, and had not suffered the least inconvenience. Being at the height, Paris appeared to them no other than that of a great heap of stones: the object the most apparent to them, without doubt by the reflection of the sun-beams, was the Seine, which they in all their windings followed as far as to Pontoise, or as far as their sight extended. They are well paid for their zeal and courage, for all Paris longs to see them. It was, indeed, a most astonishing spectacle, and what must make every one shudder to see two young persons, from their love of the sciences, well known, sail three or 4000 feet high into the air, by the side of a burning stove, from which they were but slightly separated

by a single cloth, and to which their sight gallery was fastened, which itself was filled with the most inflammable matter.

*Paris, Dec. 5.*

Mess. Robert and Charles had actually received on Sunday evening a verbal order not to go up with their air balloon, but on Monday morning they had worked so with the lieutenant of police, as that the minister of that department of the city at last consented to their doing as they thought fit.

The experiment was thereupon made on Monday, at forty minutes after one, with the utmost success. In the first place they did *Monf. Montgolfier*, as the person who made this extraordinary discovery, the honour of letting off a small balloon up into the air. Then Mess. Charles and Robert, the younger, placed themselves in the carr, which was fastened underneath the grand balloon. After the necessary instruments and provisions were put in, the air balloon ascended at the above mentioned time, amidst the acclamations of all the spectators. Being driven by the wind, which was not very strong, it passed over the Fauxbourg of St. Monore, &c. at the height of about 1000 feet, so that it was not lost to the sight, but in proportion as it got farther in the horizontal distance; for the Duke de Chartres, and twenty other young gentlemen, who followed it on horseback, never once lost sight of it. The gentlemen of the academy, who observed it from the top of the castle of the Thuilleries, kept it in sight for fifty-five minutes.

When our aerial travellers were so high that they could not well distinguish any thing more on the earth, and were assured that they could not even with telescopes be discerned, they sat themselves down, and, with all composure, took their dinner. They say, that nothing is to be compared with the pureness of the air which they then breathed; the earth at that time presented itself in their eyes as no other than a great plain, with black, white, grey, and other different coloured stripes.

Having passed the *Sanney Mountain*, the highest they found in their voyage, they descended several rood, by setting open the valve of the machine, and seeing some countrymen, hailed them with their speaking trumpet. A quarter of an hour afterwards, not knowing where they then were, they descended somewhat lower, and enquired. They answered them, that they were over the *Isle of Adam*. Mr. Charles then called out, "Compliments to *Monf. de Conti*," and throwing



throwing out a part of his ballast, the balloon ascended more than 1200 feet. Being at that height, they went on a mile further, but then, seeing a beautiful spot, Mr. Charles proposed to his friend to let him down, in order that he might mount up higher, alone, with the machine, which would be now 125 pounds lighter, and make more observations. Young Robert consenting to it, they set open again the valve, and the balloon descended gently down, so much so, that they did not touch the ground until they had grazed along for twenty rods at the height of three or four feet. They were then between Nessel and Hedouville, and it was a quarter before four in the afternoon. The country people, the priests, and principal persons of the place, immediately surrounded the case from whence Mr. Charles, who remained in it, made his verbal process (or declaration.) The Duke de Chartres came up also time enough to be likewise a subscribing witness to the process verbal. The Duke, hearing that Mr. Charles intended before night to make a second expedition, would not consent to it, but on condition that he should remain in the air not more than half an hour.

After having let loose the ropes at

a quarter after four, the air balloon was out of sight in less than six minutes. It ascended with that velocity that it mounted in ten minutes to the height of 1524 toises, or 9144 feet. This was ascertained by the falling of the barometer, which Mr. Charles had with him, which on the ground was at twenty-eight inches, four lines, and then fell to eighteen inches, four lines. The thermometer, which on the ground had stood at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, according to Reaumur, above the freezing point, was also in that time fallen to five degrees below that point. This sudden transition from warmth to cold, which so sensibly affected Mr. Charles that he let the pen fall out of his hand when he was minuting down his observation, added to the approaching night, and the promise he had made, determined him to open the valve and to descend, and the balloon then again appeared in sight of the beholders. After having been driven for some time to and fro by the wind, the machine descended thirty-five minutes afterwards near the Wood de la Tour du Lay, at the distance for an hour and an half's walk from the place from whence he last ascended. The machine likewise had not received the least injury.

#### DESULTORY THOUGHTS on the INTERCOURSE between the SEXES.

(Continued from vol. IV. p. 432.)

IN courtships, where there is great difference with respect to the situation in life, uncommon circumspection is necessary. Let us suppose inferiority, either of rank or fortune, to be on the side of the lady, this may induce her lover to violate promises made when the warmth of passion was excited by the force of female attraction; cold discretion may suggest to him an unwillingness to contract an alliance that might diminish his consequence with his friends and relations, and obstruct the advancement of his fortune; and while deliberating, whether he shall cruelly and meanly desert the woman to whom he has vowed eternal constancy, ambition may come to the aid of the phlegmatic monitor, and present to him such alluring prospects, that the hope of realizing them may urge him to revoke all his former protestations; and to quiet his conscience for an act of such dissimulation and baseness, he will call to his recollection the common practice of the world, and plead general iniquity in extenuation of his particular guilt. Hence, then, it appears, that women cannot be too cautious of a conquest

being gained over their hearts by men, who, from the fear of degrading their family, or losing the opportunity of improving their circumstances, will be always under the temptation of breaking through their engagements. But it must be added, that apprehensions of this kind cannot be reasonably entertained against men of a liberal and generous turn of mind; for every one of that description will despise the pitiful and vile conduct of complying with vulgar and absurd prejudices, at the expence of forfeiting his professions of regard to a deserving woman.

The adage that "a reformed rake makes the best husband," ought to be exploded, both because it carries absurdity on the face of it, and has manifestly an immoral tendency. Of a man who has indulged in the grossest sensualities, it may be expected that he will abandon his vicious course rather from satiety than sentiment, and therefore but little praise is due to him on the score of his amendment; for where is the merit of refraining from actions, whose frequency has cloyed and palled the appetite, and destroyed the force of incen-

ment? To eradicate ill habits, confirmed by long acquaintance, is a task of great difficulty. And a man who has been once a slave to intemperance and debauchery, is seldom able to rescue his mind from the dominion of that gross sensuality to which he had before yielded implicit submission. I believe I shall not run the hazard of contradiction when I assert, that those who are called men of the world entertain a most unworthy opinion of the female sex in general. Of this Lord Chesterfield is one instance, and many others might be easily produced. How can we account for this depravity of sentiment in men of gallantry, but by supposing that their intercourse with dissolute and abandoned women induces the belief, that the vices they know belong to some, are likewise the property of others, whose characters have not deserved the smallest impeachment. Upon the whole, I am most clearly persuaded, that a reformed rake, or a man satiated with scenes of debauchery, is unworthy the preference that the ladies are too apt to allow him, and that a good husband is only to be expected in the man of strict moral integrity.

It is not unfrequent that a playfulness of temper, and a fondness for triumphing

in the conquests she has made, without a wish to give permanent affliction to a suitor whose addresses have been encouraged, but merely with a view to exalt herself in his opinion, by shewing the force of her charms upon others; this, I say, is the motive whereby ladies are often seduced into that species of coquetry, which flatters their vanity, but not without rendering their candour and ingenuousness of mind suspected. When this, however, is the effect of a gaiety of disposition, it may be excused as a levity of the mind, which time will gradually lessen, instead of being condemned as proceeding from any actual corruption of the heart.

If a woman avails herself of every occasion of throwing out lures to new admirers, and affording them reason to imagine that their respective pretensions will be countenanced, her character for sincerity must be utterly ruined: and she will have to regret that the vanity of endeavouring to render herself an object of general admiration, had irreconcilably disgusted the man who alone possessed the requisites for making her as happy as this mortal state will admit of, by conducting himself towards her in the character of a "married lover."

CHRONOLOGICAL OCCURRENCES for the Year, 1783; with those of 1782, that did not arrive time enough to be inserted in the Occurrences of that Year.

August 26, 1782.

A Detachment of 300 Americans defeated 140 British, under Major Baretton, at Combahee.

28. A brigade of 300 provincials under General Marion, defeated by a detachment of South-Carolina Loyalists, under Major Frazer, at Watboo Creek.

Oct. 8. A hurricane at Surat in the East-Indies destroy'd 3000 inhabitants and much shipping.

Nov. 6. The Solitaire French 64 gun ship, taken by Captain Collins, in the Ruby of 64 guns, off Barbadoes in the West-Indies.

12. Captain Asgill was set at liberty by order of Congress.

14. Two large American ships taken by the William and Mary letter of marque, in the West-Indies. Valued at 20,000 l. each.

Dec. 4. The inquisition was abolish'd in Spain.

10. The Portuguese acknowledged the independence of the Americans.

12. Captain James Luttrell in the Mediator attack'd 5, and took 2 ships of war off Ferrol. The American Alexan-

der, and the French Menagere, and brought them into Plymouth.

An outrageous mob at the Hague, alarm'd the Deputies of the States, but committed no mischief.

15. The palace of Warsaw was burnt down.

20. The thanks of the city of London were presented Lord Rodney for his eminent services.

23. The thanks of the house of lords were voted Sir Eyre Coote for his eminent services in the East-Indies.

30. Riots in Denbighshire, when the corn was seized and sold at very reduced prizes.

1783.

Jan. 8. General Elliott created a knight of the Bath.

11. General Grey appointed commander in chief in North-America.

The Bank of Scotland offered 4000 l. for 12 months free of interest to the lord provost of Edinburgh, to purchase corn, and 1000 l. more for the charity work-house.

13. A considerable fire in Constantinople destroyed ten palaces.

14. Charles



14. Charles Town, South-Carolina, was evacuated by the British troops.

15. Mr. Laurens, American commissary arriv'd from Paris.

20. The preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris between Great-Britain, France and Spain.

27. A Riot at Portsmouth on the embarkation of the Athol Highlanders for the East-Indies.

Feb. 5. The order of St. Patrick was instituted in Ireland.

A terrible Earthquake destroyed Messina, and a great part of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples.

Sweden sign'd a treaty of commerce with the American states.

10. The Surry, Kent, and Middlesex militia were disembodied.

This day a messenger arriv'd with the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, by the King of France.

12. All the militias throughout the kingdom were order'd to their respective counties to be disbanded.

13. A messenger arriv'd with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, by the King of Spain.

14. A proclamation was issued, for a cessation of arms.

18. The Jesuits were re-instituted in Russia by the Pope.

19. The house of peers, presented their address of thanks to his Majesty, for the communication of the preliminary articles of peace.

22. The bank gain'd a cause, in refusing to pay a bill, stolen from them and lost at a gaming table.

The Americans had a loan raised in Holland.

25. An embargo was laid upon all ships taking in goods for America.

The Yorkshire petition for a more equal representation in parliament, was presented, signed by 10,124 names.

An account arriv'd of the loss of the Dartmouth Indiaman.

26. A fire at Buda in Bohemia destroyed the whole town except six houses and part of the church.

27. A riot at Portsmouth.

28. A magazine of gunpowder blew up near Bourdeaux, when 29 persons lost their lives.

29. The city of London's address was presented to his Majesty on the peace.

March 1st. An address from Canterbury, was presented the king on the conclusion of the peace.

The Dublin Bank received 600,000 l. subscription.

5. Lord Thurlow's pension of 2,680 l. passed the great seal.

Lord Rawdon, and Lord Sydney's patents of creation pass'd the great seal.

8. A violent flood in the North of England did much damage.

The Belgioioso Indiaman was cast away on the Irish coast, and 147 men perished in her.

10. A violent storm on the coast of Scotland, much shipping lost.

12. The West-India merchants, &c. presented their address to his majesty on the peace.

13. Riots at Portsmouth, and Newcastle in Staffordshire.

14. Several bills, public and private, passed by commission.

The French minister was introduced to his Majesty.

15. The French were attempted to be repulsed at Turk's Island, by the English, but in vain.

16. Prince Edward was invested by the king with the ensigns of the order of St. Patrick.

17. The Knights of St. Patrick were installed in Dublin.

18. A total and visible eclipse of the moon.

19. Advice was received of Sir Edward Hughes having had an engagement with Commodore Suffrein, in which the latter received much damage.

21. The Quakers presented their address on the peace.

24. The minister from the king of Spain was introduced to his Majesty.

A mutiny at Jersey by the soldiery.

25. Lord Rawdon took his seat as a peer.

Lord Ogilby was restored to his honours, having been attained in 1746.

26. A terrible fire at Rotherhithe-wall.

28. Another earthquake in Sicily destroyed the remains of Messina, and 290 inhabitants.

April 1. A mutiny at Wakefield by the 90th regiment of foot.

2. Dr. Moore, bishop of Bangor, was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

A general change of the ministry took place.

5. The Swift cutter, with transport felons on board, was driven on shore near Rye in Sussex, when the greatest part escaped on shore.

Advice was received of the surrender of Trincomale to the French and Dutch, on the 1st of last September, and that Admiral Hughes had had a severe engagement

ment with Commodore Suffrein on the 13th but not decisive.

Advice was received of peace being signed by the Mahrattas in the East-Indies.

6. The crop of the Island of Barbadoes was totally destroyed by the dry season.

7. Major Devaux surprized the Spanish garrison on Providence Island, and recovered it to the British government.

A monument was erected on Portsea Common to the memory of Admiral Kempenfelt and the crew of the Royal George.

12. A fire and storm happened at Presburg in Germany which did much damage.

13. The new loan of 12 millions was settled.

Advice was received of the surrender of Cuddalore and Permacoli, in the East-Indies, to the French.

16. A fire destroyed 57 houses, &c. at Alstadt in Saxe Weimar.

17. A bill passed which separated the courts of justice in England and Ireland.

A fire in Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, burnt several houses.

18. The Genevese emigrants were admitted to settle in Ireland by authority.

The sailors petitioned the king to have their wages, and prize money paid them, and that foreigners should not be employed by the merchants when numbers of British seamen want employ.

19. The East-India company received news of the defeat of Colonel Braithwaite, and the loss of the Grosvenor Indianman, the 18th. October 1782.

21. Advice was received of another engagement between Admiral Hughes and Commodore Suffrein in January, wherein the latter was totally defeated.

24. Dr. Young bishop of Norwich died.

25. The neat produce of Blackfriars-bridge toll for the past year to this day was 8,074 l. 11 s.

A revolution in Persia, when the regent was killed.

27. The exhibition at the Royal Academy opened.

29. Earl of Northington was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May 3. Prince Oskavius died.

The king granted 50,000 l. for the relief of the Genevans in Ireland.

A fire at Stone in Staffordshire, did great damage.

4. The Duke of Chartres, Marquis

of Conflans, Duke of Fitzjames, &c. arrived in town.

7. Mr. Pitt's motion for a parliamentary reform was negatived.

8. Neofal in Hungary was destroyed by fire.

An earthquake in the Adriatic sea, destroyed the Island of St. Maria.

13. Seventeen monasteries were suppressed in Austria.

Cremnitz in Hungary nearly destroyed by fire and an inundation.

14. The former treaties between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco were confirmed and renewed.

15. An account was received of the death of Hyder Ally, and the retreat of his son's army.

An interview took place, in the most amicable manner, between the British and American Generals near New-York.

17. An order of council was issued for the removal of all restrictions on the American commerce.

Above 235 houses were destroyed by a fire at Neufolk in Hungary.

21. An account was received that the Vermontese in America had demanded a seat in Congress for their chief, Nathan Allen, and some other privileges. And the American States had ordered in all dollars, &c. of base metal, to be replaced by a new coinage.

22. The anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy this day, when their whole collection amounted to 1,064 l. 13 s. 6 d.

The commercial treaty with the American States was settled.

26. An account was received from Madras that on the 15th of October, 1782, they had had a most violent storm, and immense damage was done to the shipping, 100 coasting vessels being lost.

The Spaniards began to destroy all the fortifications on the Island of Minorca.

A whole street in the town of Augher in Ireland was burnt.

The whole town of Miesbach, near Munich; was destroyed by fire.

30. Resignation bands of the clergy cancelled by the judges opinion and the house of peers.

Advice was received that the magazine and laboratory at Bencoolen were blown up the 18th of March, 1782, both containing 500 barrels of gunpowder, when every implement of artillery was destroyed.

Colonel Cockburne received the sentence of the court martial for the loss of St. Eu.



St. Eustatia, and was declared guilty of the charge.

The admiralty of Petersburg was destroyed by fire.

June 3. Mr. Spalding was lost in attempting to get at the effects of the Belgiofo near Dublin Bay.

5. The first stone of Brentford-bridge to Kew was lain.

The bishop of Osnaburgh arrived at Hanover.

10. A meeting of the livery to oppose the receipt tax. And a petition was presented the 12th to the house of commons.

16. Congress was insulted, and retired from Philadelphia to Princes Town.

Sir Roger Curtis renewed the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the emperor of Morocco.

20. A sudden heavy rain did much damage in London and Westminster.

21. Credit for 10,000 l. was given by his Majesty for the relief of the inhabitants of Scotland.

The village of Fouchardiere, in the bishopric of Mans in France, was destroyed by fire.

22. The county of Glatz in Germany was visited with a dreadful storm.

The Empress of Russia took possession of the Crimea, and signed a treaty of commerce with the Turks.

24. The Island of Iceland received great damage from eruptions from Mount Ecla.

The king sent a message to the commons, of his intention to establish the household of the Prince of Wales.

25. The Dublin bank opened.

26. Prince William Henry and Lord Hood arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies.

July 1. Sir George Brydges Rodney was created a peer of Great-Britain, with a pension of 2,000 l. per. annum.

Sir George Augustus Elliott was granted a pension 1,500 l. per. annum.

Sir Samuel Hood was created a peer of Ireland.

A new island made its appearance near Iceland.

13. Admiral Pigot, in the Formidable, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies.

The Hoy alongside the Royal George at Portsmouth was weighed up.

The town of Attendorn in Westphalia was destroyed by an accidental fire.

14. A violent storm near Birmingham, Leeds, &c. which did much mischief.

Another in France.

17. A considerable fire near the king's brewhouse, Wapping, which burnt down upwards of 15 houses &c.

The first vessel under American colour's arrived at Bristol.

18. A ball of fire, or meteor, was seen in the greatest part of England, and at Ostend, at the same time.

19. A proclamation issued for restraining American ships from conveying the produce of the West-India islands.

23. Advice was received of the death of Hyder Ally, the Nabob of the Marattas, December last, and the peace concluded on February 17, between his son and the East-India Company.

24. Violent storms in different parts of England, as well as Switzerland.

25. Prince William Henry set off for Germany.

29. The Spaniards began the bombardment of Algiers.

Tripoli, in Syria, was visited by a dreadful earthquake.

Aug. 2. A violent storm of hail in Yorkshire, where the hail-stones measured five inches in circumference.

The town of Berolzheim, in Anspach, had 138 houses destroyed by fire.

The town of Shelburne was named at Port Roseway in Nova Scotia.

A violent storm throughout Orleans in France.

5. Prince William Henry arrived at Stade.

7. The Queen was delivered of princess Amelia.

An earthquake was felt in different parts of Cornwall.

9. The Spaniards desisted from the bombardment of Algiers.

12. The Prince of Wales came of age.

An account was received that the island of Formosa, in China, was, in December last, in a great part destroyed by an inundation of the sea, occasioned by an earthquake, wherein 40,000 souls were lost.

14. A terrible fire broke out at Potton in Bedfordshire.

17. The quarantine was taken off the shipping coming from the Prussian dominions.

The king's messenger arrived in London with the ratification of the provisional articles, signed at Paris the 13th instant, between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

18. An extraordinary meteor, or ball of fire, was seen in London, &c.

27. The first air balloon was let up at Paris by Mr. Mongolfier, in the camp of Mars.

Disturbances arose between Dantzick and the King of Prussia,

28. A storm near London, which damaged the King's Bench.

30. The King of Prussia abolished the custom of kneeling to his Majesty's person.

31. A violent storm of rain in the environs of London, and counties adjacent.

Sept. 2. The preliminary articles with the Dutch were signed.

The embargo on the shipping for America taken off.

The princes of Georgia voluntarily declared themselves vassals of the Russian Empire.

3. The definitive treaty with France and Spain, and the United States of America, were signed.

A lady of Konigsburg was brought to bed of five living children.

10. Violent storm at Liverpool.

20. The king created eight new peers of Ireland.

The Jews, at Mentz, in Germany, were forbid using any other language to carry on their trade but German.

21. A great fire at Biggleswade in Bedfordshire,

23. The ratification of the definitive treaty arrived in London.

24. A terrible fire at Bell-dock, Wapping.

28. A French naturalist discovered a method to convert the lava of a volcano, to the purpose of making bottles, &c.

Oct. 2. The Caisse d'Escompte, at Paris, stopped payment.

4. Two of the convicts were shot in a mutiny, in the lighter that was conveying them to the transport.

5. The Dutch concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the American States.

6. Peace was proclaimed in London and Westminster.

9. An unsuccessful attempt was made to remove the Royal George at Portsmouth.

11. Peace was proclaimed at Paris.

The Dutch prisoners in England were released.

The Royal Society of Scotland received their charter.

13. Peace was proclaimed at Edinburgh.

15. The Bishop of Osnaburgh took possession of his bishoprick.

19. Further experiments were made by air balloons, when Monsieur Rosier, and a gardener, were elevated in one of them upwards of 300 feet,

20. Prussian troops entered the territory of Dantzick.

Nov. 5. A great fire broke out at Mr. Seddons, in Aldersgate-street, when 30 houses were consumed, and 20 more damaged. Several people were buried in the ruins.

11. The Prince of Wales first took his seat in the House of Peers.

17. Accounts received from India, that Mangalore had surrendered to Tippe Saib and General Matthews, and his whole army taken prisoners.

Colonel Humberstone was slain, and Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras.

21. The Prince of Wales sworn of the Privy Council.

The Marquis d'Arlandes, and Monsieur Rosier, mounted in a gallery to an air balloon, at the Chateau de la Muette; their route was four or five thousand toises or fathoms.

22. Accounts received at the India House, of the loss of the Duke of Athol and Fairford Indiamen, outward bound.

24. Christopher Atkinson, Esq; expelled the House of Commons for wilful and corrupt perjury.

The Court of King's Bench ordered the rule absolute, for a Mandamus, on the removal of Alderman Wooldridge from his office in the City of London.

25. An air balloon of ten feet diameter, was sent up from the Artillery Ground, by Monsieur Biaggini, and fell at Petworth in Suffex.

Dec. 1. Messrs. Charles and Robert, ascended in an air balloon at Paris, and descended above a league from the place they set out from.

6. Order from the College of Arms, that no baronet in future shall have his name and title inserted in any deed or other instrument, until he shall have proved his right to such title in the Herald's Office.

9. Ten malefactors were executed opposite to Newgate, on a scaffold erected for that purpose.

17. The India Reform Bill rejected in the House of Lords without a division.

The House of Commons address his Majesty not to dissolve his parliament.

18. Lord North and Mr. Fox, the two Secretaries of State, dismissed from their offices.

19. Mr. Pitt accepted the premiership.

23. Lord Thurlow a second time appointed Lord Chancellor.

30. Mr. Thomas Pitt created Lord Camelford.



T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W,  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L.

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

Sacred Biography: or, the History of the Patriarchs from Adam to Abraham inclusively: being a Course of Lectures delivered at the Scots Church, London Wall By Henry Hunter, D. D. continued from Vol. IV. page 437.

Lecture XII. History of Melchizedec.

THE particulars recorded of this most extraordinary of men are so few in number, that one is ready to wonder why the author should call his account of him "An History." It is, however, the fullest history of him that is to be found. It was impossible to say any thing new of Melchizedec. Mankind had long since been over fruitful in their conjectures concerning him. That impenetrable veil which limits the view of mortals, must drop before we can discover his real character. From the little that is recorded, however, the author finds means to make out a very agreeable discourse, in which several important lessons are taught. The two principal classes of his disciples are bishops and kings. The bishops are desired to look up to him as a pattern of humility, benevolence, and piety; and the first who had the happiness of receiving tythes: kings are desired to regard him as an example of condescension, liberality, and sympathy, and one who knew no equal on earth—and for this reason—that he was at once "King of Salem, and Priest of the Most High God."

The History of Abraham forms the subjects of all the remaining discourses. "The history of Abraham," says the author, "occupies a larger space in the sacred volume, than that of the whole human race, from the creation, down to his day. Hitherto we have had only sketches of character; but the inspired penman has gone into a full detail of Abraham's life: and marks with precision the whole succession of events which befall him."

"What renders the history of this patriarch so very useful, is the exhibition of private life therein presented to us, and the lessons of virtue and wisdom thereby taught to ordinary men."

EUROP. MAG.

This is the true reason of its utility, and it certainly is a weighty one. We hope, however, that ordinary men, and christians in general, will not be contented with Dr. Hunter's word; but take the volume itself, and judge of it by its merits. Dr. Hunter asks, "Why may we not suppose the call given to Abraham to depart from his native country, (p. 214,) to be the impulse of an honest and enlightened mind?" If the author meant to insinuate that the call really was an impulse of the mind, his insinuation gives room to hesitation.—Is it not allowed in this very history, nay, almost certain, that the angel which appeared to Hagar, and one of those which afterwards appeared to Abraham, was none less than the son of God—that is, God himself? And has not his voice been often heard to thunder in the clouds, and to dictate useful lessons, and utter tidings of great joy to the sons of men? why then interpret the passage before us in this manner: and by taking away that which constitutes the sublimity, and the validity of the call, thus reduce it to the mere suggestions of an old man's imagination?

On the subject of Abraham's denial of his wife, the author is copious, and very severe on the old man's conduct: but by no means more so, than the inconsistency and perverseness of his behaviour had rendered it necessary for him to be. The wedded reader will find in the discussion of that point, many hints which tend to beget constancy of affection, fortitude under impending misfortunes, charity towards our fellow-creatures, and love and perfect obedience towards our maker. There is one light in which this able and worthy divine has not viewed the patriarch's conduct with sufficient attention. We mean, as it respects his trust in God, to make him the father of the promised

E

seed

seed. It does not seem to have been the mortification of seeing his beautiful, his beloved Sarah's chastity prostituted to strangers, that induced him to deny her, but the mean and impious dread of losing his own life: that life which he who cannot lie, had promised to protect. Herein, then, the father of the faithful shewed his unbelief, and left his posterity, a precept which our author has desired them to mark, namely, "That perfection of any kind belongs not to man." It would appear from the history, that Abraham and Sarah must have been mutually complainant. Abraham had given his consent to his wife to accept the favours of the Egyptian king: by way of return, Sarah offers her handmaid to her husband. We need say nothing further here. The effects of that rash step are fully and pathetically related in the fourteenth of these lectures. The inference which the ingenious writer draws from the domestic troubles which ensued on the birth of Ishmael, is, "That the experience of such wretchedness militates more strongly against polygamy, than a thousand volumes written professedly to subvert it."

The next thing to be taken notice of, is, the separation which took place between Abraham and Lot, on account of a difference between their herdsmen. All we shall say of it, is this: the author has handled it in his usual masterly manner: and has drawn several important conclusions, which teach us to consider Abraham as a proper model for humility, moderation, and forbearance.

The sacrifice of Isaac contains many tender, many beautiful, and many instructive circumstances. Before we take our leave of this history, we observe, that if the author's plan had allowed him to keep out of this printed work, the preludes and perorations of the several lectures, the narration would have been regular and uniform, and the chain of incidents undivided and firm.

We are now to conclude. The author's language is not unexceptionable: it presents us with several inaccuracies; but for these he has sufficiently apologized in his preface. We think ourselves, however, very safe in saying, that it is strong, flowing, spirited, and sonorous: that his arrangement is simple, easy, and unaffected; and that his periods, though sometimes long, exhibit a very pleasing variety. Wherever any social passion or affection is concerned, the doctor describes it with a masterly pen: and we think him peculiarly happy, in his using quotations

from holy writ: we could point to several passages of his book, that owe much of the impression they leave on the mind, to their being closed with some pertinent, and beautiful text.

To the flock of moral knowledge, Dr. Hunter has made no inconsiderable addition. He seems to be well acquainted with the workings of the human heart: and he has shewn much judgment in applying the knowledge of the heart to the explanation of the actions of intelligent beings; which is the proper office of morals. We have already taken notice of several excellent precepts and lessons which he has delivered for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

As a theological teacher, he would have had more merit, had he been more adventurous. It is true, speculation was not his object, (Lect. v. p. 100,) nor does it always contribute to the interest of religion. It often subjects the enquirer to the labour of a tedious and painful research, and then leaves him ungratified with discovery, and exposed to doubt. But this will not be the end of a good man's researches. He may miss of discovery; but will sustain no injury from doubt. Where the ways of his God exceed his comprehension, he will sit down in silent and respectful admiration. This will be the procedure of a good man in his closet: in the pulpit, something more will be requisite. In treating of different points, he must not only shew his hearers that it is in vain to enquire concerning what they are; but must point out to them what they are not. By these means he will gratify curiosity, prevent injudicious enquiry, and remove all occasion to doubt. Cain's mark; Enoch's translation; the cause of the flood; and the manner of God's appearing to Abraham, are proper subjects for such exercises.

To convince the reader of Dr. Hunter's taste, and classical abilities, we need only refer him to the ingenious and original remarks which he will find on the word "Nod," p. 106; on the "making of covenants," p. 288; "on the media of exchange in ancient times," p. 406.

By way of desert, we shall present our readers with the following passage from the fourth lecture.

"Adam, with the partner of his guilt, and of his future fortunes, being expelled from Eden, and tumbled from all his native honours, enters on the possession of a globe, cursed for his sake. He feels that he has fallen from a spiritual and divine life, from righteousness and innocence;



cence; that he is become liable to death; nay, by the very act of disobedience, that he really died to goodness and happiness. But the sentence itself which condemns him, gives him full assurance, that his natural life, though forfeited, was to be reprieved; that he should live to labour; to eat his bread with the sweat of his brow; and not only so, but that he should be the means of communicating that natural life to others; for that Eve should become a mother, though the pain and sorrow of conception and child-bearing were to be greatly multiplied. In process of time, she accordingly brings forth a son; and pain and sorrow are no more remembered, for joy that a man-child is born into the world. What she thought and felt upon this occasion, we learn from what she said, and from the name she gave her new-born son. With a heart overflowing with gratitude, she looks up to God, who had not only spared and prolonged her life, but made her the joyful mother of a living child; and who in multiplying her sorrow, had much more abundantly multiplied her comfort. Ease that succeeds anguish, is doubly relished and enjoyed. Kindness from one we have offended, falls with a weight pleasingly oppressive upon the mind. Some interpreters, and not without reason, suppose, that she considered the son given her, as the promised seed, who should bruise the head of the serpent; and read her self-gratulatory exclamation thus, "I have gotten the man from the Lord."—And how soothing to the maternal heart must have been the hope of deliverance and relief for herself, and triumph over her bitter enemy, by means of the son of her own bowels! How fondly does the dream of repairing the ruin which her frailty had brought upon her husband and family, by this first-born of many brethren! The name she gives him, signifies "possessed" or a "possession." She flatters herself that she has now got something she can call her own; and even the loss of paradise seems compensated by a dearer inheritance. If there be a portion more tenderly cherished, or more highly prized than another, it is that of which David speaks, Psalm cxxvii. 3—5. "Lo children are an heritage of the Lord: and the fruit of the womb is his reward. As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man; so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them: they shall not be ashamed: but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate." But O, blind to futurity! with

how many sorrows was this "possession," so exultingly triumphed in, about to pierce the fond maternal breast! How unlike are the forebodings and wishes of parental tenderness and partiality, to the destinations of providence, and the discoveries which time brings to light.—"And she again bare his brother Abel." The word denotes vanity, or a breath of air. Was this name given him through the unreasonable prejudice and unjust preference of a partial mother? or was it an unintentional prediction of the brevity of his life, and of the lamentable manner of his death? But the materials of which life is composed, are not so much, days and months and years; as works of piety, and mercy, and justice, or their opposites; he dies in full maturity, who has lived to God and eternity, at whatever period, and in whatever manner he is cut off: that life is short, though extended to a thousand years, which is disfigured with vice, devoted to the pursuits of time merely, and at the close of which the unhappy man is found unreconciled to God."

The eminent character of Dr. Hunter as a preacher, and the variety of powers he has displayed in this curious and interesting performance, will, we doubt not, apologize to our readers for our copious details on this subject.

#### ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

Dr. Henry Hunter was born at Culross, a royal borough in Perthshire, in the end of the year 1741. His ancestors were plain, decent trades-people, zealous whigs, and presbyterians; and considerably above mediocrity in point of understanding. His father filled the office of magistracy in his borough, in that difficult and trying period, the year 1745: and with much moderation and wisdom.

Dr. Hunter discovered an early taste for classical learning, and the belles lettres; which he had the good fortune to improve at the university of Edinburgh. Having gone through the usual routine of academical study, with the friendship and esteem of his fellow students, and the reputation of diligence and ability among the professors, he lost no time in preparing himself for being admitted to holy orders. In May, 1764, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunfermline; and in January, 1766, ordained minister of the gospel at South Leith; here he continued to exercise his clerical function till August, 1771, encouraged by all that attention, and all that respect which

are usually paid to shining talents, great assiduity in the discharge of duty, and an open, benevolent disposition of mind. It was at that period (1771) that he received an invitation to come and undertake a charge in this metropolis: the invitation was accepted: and he has, ever since, been preaching and lecturing at London-Wall, to a very numerous, respectable, and we are happy to add, a grateful and generous congregation!

The doctor has been married some years, and has six promising sons, and two lovely daughters, rising up to comfort and support him in the evening of life.

These are the outlines of Dr. Hunter's history. With regard to his present mental qualifications, it is not enough to say, that he is a good classical scholar, and an able divine: for to extensive learning, he adds a well cultivated taste. In his dis-

position he is amiable; in his temper he is chearful; and in his conversation there sparkle that wit, and those lively sallies of humour, which always please, and very seldom offend. He is an affectionate husband; and his family is a picture of that domestic happiness, which is founded on the sincerity of affection and virtue. As a friend, he is kind and active; in his profession of a clergyman, he has been uncommonly successful; and, if we are rightly informed, his ministry has spread a wide field of consolation and improvement to many a pious christian. It is always a pleasure to us, to meet with a book and an author so worthy of commendation; and in the present instance, our praise is given with all that impartiality which we wish to be the uniform characteristic of our work.

Le Lettere Americane: nova edizione correcta, &c.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the labours of Dr. Robinson, and Abbate Gilii on the History of America, have been universally read, yet the publication now before us is by no means uninteresting to almost every class of readers. We are happy to find that history maintains her just rights, and that the Italians have preserved their superiority in this valuable branch of literature. The author of these letters, Count Carli, is a distinguished nobleman, whose talents are an honour to nobility. He has here given us an authentic and particular account of the ancient inhabitants of these vast continents, together with their origin, character, customs, arts and legislation, both civil and religious.

The principal object of these letters, is to demonstrate that the ancient people of America were descendants of the ancient Atlantides. In adducing his proofs, the count exposes the system of Mr. Paw's, intitled, "*Recherches philosophiques sur les Américains*," in which he pretends, that America is a country recently abandoned; that the Americans are a new race of men, and that the inhabitants of the ancient continent, had never any correspondence with the new world.

The first part of these letters appeared at Florence in 1780, and were addressed by the count to the Marquis de Pietrapelosa, his relation. They were chiefly pointed at the sophisms of Mr. Paw, and drawn from authentic memoirs, sent to the Spanish monarchs by the first conquerors and missionaries, or from the monuments still subsisting, relative to the

power and authority of the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans. He cites Oviedo, who was thirteen times in America, as also Cortez, Vespusius, and various others to prove, that the Americans were accustomed to bows and arrows, lances, swords, bucklers, &c. to drums, trumpets, flutes, and other musical instruments; and that their arms and military accoutrements were like those that had been in use among the Africans, Egyptians, Gauls, and other nations. Count Carli is likewise minute in his account of the resistance that the Mexicans made against the Spanish army, commanded by Cortez, and evinces, even from the memoirs of Cortez, that the taking of Mexico ought not to be attributed to the depopulation or pusillanimity of its inhabitants. The count judiciously remarks, that there is something more extraordinary in the signal victories of the Greeks, in the battles of Marathon, Salamine, Platea, Granicus, Issus and Arbèles, than in all the conquests of the Spanish against the Mexicans; since the Greeks had only the superiority of courage, and a knowledge in tactics, to oppose against the numerous armies of the Persian monarchs; while the Spaniards had every preferable advantage, such as cavalry, fire-arms, &c. Besides the materials to be adduced from this Spanish general, our author has produced sufficient documents to prove, that the cities of Mexico and Peru were not inferior to the first cities in Spain, either for the number of its inhabitants, nor the grandeur of its public edifices; and at Cusco and



and other places, there are still such remains as incontestibly demonstrate the truth of these assertions.

The count infers, that the belief in the existence of one God, the creator and preserver of the universe, and the immortality of the soul, among the Mexicans and Peruvians shew their antiquity, as well as their ceremonies of marriages and funerals. He next treats of the constitution or government established in the two empires of Mexico and Peru, and particularly the latter. From thence he passes on to the wise laws of the three republics, Tlascala, Cuetacal, and Guezecingo, upon the frontiers of that vast empire of Mexico. Cortez has compared them to the form of government established at Genoa, Venice, and Pisa. In one of the count's lettres, he makes a beautiful comparison between the laws of Lycurgus, and the Incas. The reader is likewise presented with the state of manufactories among the Peruvians, in wool, gold, silver, marble, &c. he also treats of their feasts, their spectacles, and their poetry.

In the twenty-first letter, Count Carli enumerates the many articles which the new world has furnished to the old, such as medicinal plants, drugs, gums, metals, minerals, Indian corn, chocolate, cochénille, tobacco, sugar, furs, &c.—Such are the subjects of the first part.

Last year was published at Cremona, the second part of these letters, in which he exhibits the surprizing conformity in certain primitive customs, and prejudices of the inhabitants of both hemispheres, and concludes that they had the same origin, and ancient correspondence. The ancient people of Germania made their arrows of bones or wood, hardened by fire; the same practice is found among the savages of America, for want of iron. Among the Scythians, and other nations, they had poisoned darts, and the same barbarous customs were still retained in America. Americus, Vesputius, and other voyagers remark, that the inhabitants painted their bodies with figures that could not be effaced. Among the Egyptians and Syrians, they worshipped upon the summits of their pyramids; the Mexicans do the same, as also the Peruvians, upon their solar columns. The latter have also the institution of vestals, and the sacred fire. The Mexicans worship serpents, like the Egyptians. Their priests made use of libations of bread and wine, or other liquors. Beer, according to Pliny, Tacitus, Xenophon, and other writers, was the most an-

cient liquor among the Germans, and other countries, and differs scarcely from the Chica that the Americans make from grain fermented. Our author, in analyzing the custom of wearing rings, or other ornaments suspended from the nose, the manner of cutting the hair round, like the Incas, and other strange customs, are in common with our continent, such as their games and exercises, and human sacrifices. In the third letter, the Egyptians are compared to the Mexicans; not only in their worship upon pyramids, but in their adoration of the sun, moon, and planets, and in representing things by means of hieroglyphics; the custom of stone knives for opening the entrails of their victims; that of their principal warriors, in ornamenting their casques with the heads of dragons, lions, and other furious animals; their custom of exposing their dead monarchs and great men to public view, their habits of polygamy, purchasing slaves, and manufactories of cotton, &c.

The fourth letter presents a more striking conformity between the Chinese, and the Peruvians. The sovereigns of these two people re-unite in their persons the priesthood and supreme power; they look upon themselves as the inventors of agriculture, and annually perform the ceremony of holding the plough; they call themselves the children of the sun; both nations calculate their time by lunar years, and their principal solemnities are celebrated about the equinoxes.

That learned philosopher M. de la Condamine thought, that the only means of discovering the origin of the Americans, was in comparing their languages with those of the old world. Chanti, is the word which the Chinese give to the sun, and has a great resemblance with Hin-ti or Yn-ti, which among the Peruvians signify the same luminary. In Egypt the invention of letters was attributed to a certain deity called Theut, from whence perhaps the Greeks derived their word Θεός, and the Romans Deus. The Orenouois, according to Gumilla, call the sun by the name of Teos. The words Abba, Babba, Papa, to signify father, and Mamma to signify mother, are common to both continents, and always taken in the same sense. These, with many other observations of the like nature, induce this nobleman to believe that they had one common origin.

In support of this system, we have many writers who have given very probable conjectures that there was formerly an intercourse between the Carthaginians, and

and the inhabitants of America. This matter, however, will be soon cleared up, if the report be true, that a professor of oriental languages at Cambridge, in America, has transmitted to Mr. Gebelin, author of the primitive world, three Runic Inscriptions, which have been found engraved on the rocks, at the mouth of a river, that is not fifty miles S. of

Boston. It is said that the Carthaginians had there recorded their first landing on that unknown shore, and of their having entered into a treaty with the natives. In our next, we shall give an outline of the principal arguments of Count Carli's system, which has more partizans than adversaries.

Divini Poetæ Dantis Alighierii sepulchrum à Card. Aloysio Valenti Gonzaga, Prov. Æmil. Leg. à fundam. restitutum cur. Camillo Motigia Archit. æneis tabulis expressum, Anno M.DCC.LXXXIII. Florentiæ. Excudebant Benedictus Eredi et Joannes—Baptista Cocchi. Fol. Max.

**C**RITICS of every enlightened nation have at all times considered Dante among the first class of Italian poets. His works which have been preserved, are various poems, intitled Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise; the best edition is the Venetian one, published in 5 vols. 1757, in 4to. adorned with beautiful engravings. He was also author of a satyrical work, in which is displayed great genius, and a brilliant imagination. This monument does honour to the poet, and to the illustrious and munificent Mæcenas of letters

and arts, the Cardinal Valentine Gonzaga, legate of Ravenna. The plates that compose this volume are nine, including the frontispiece: and from hence we see verified of Dante, what Horace said of himself.

—Uſque ego poſterâ,  
Crescam laude recens.

—That nobler part \* ſhall bloom,  
With youth unfading. —

#### Introduzione allo studio delle Romane antichità.

**T**HE author of this useful introduction is Ventimiglia, who has dedicated it to the sovereign pontiff. Strangers in particular, who visit this capital, will find her still the mistress of the world, with respect to the remains of antiquity, and the fine arts; and this Neapolitan doctor will prove an excellent guide to those who would study the origin, situation, and extent of ancient Rome. He also treats of the civil government of the Romans, under their first kings, the various classes and distinctions of the people, their magistrature, privileges, marriages, education, monies, games, division of time, distribution of their houses, their names, dress, table, and amusements, which make up

eighteen distinct dissertations. The second volume, treats of the ancient military government of the Romans, their rites and ceremonies, their gods, temples, priests, sacrifices, public feasts, and funerals; their legislative government, from their first kings, down to the emperor Justinian. Our author has also given his reader five dissertations on the origin of tongues, and the various epochs of the Latin language, in which he has displayed much erudition and fidelity. Upon the whole, this work, which has a considerable share of merit, would have been more perfect, had he not treated too superficially the subjects of medals and inscriptions.

Vie de Michel-Ange Buonaroti, Peintre, Sculpteur et Architecte de Florence; par M. l'Abbé Hauchecorne. A Paris, chez L. Cellot. 1783.

**T**HE life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, by Abbé Hauchecorne, is but a liberal translation from the Italian of Condivi, a disciple of Michael Angelo, and the favourite and confidant of that great artist. The Abbé, however, has introduced several digressions upon those celebrated characters who have been the

friends and patrons of Buonaroti, as well as upon the divers events of which Italy became the theatre. He has likewise introduced the state of the arts in Italy, at that period in which this singular painter, sculptor and architect lived. Rome, having experienced all the horrors of pillage, and intestine commotions, had fallen a

\* His fame.



prey to its conquerors, and became enveloped in the grossest ignorance. The polite arts were buried under her frightful ruins; for although she had still her artists, yet they were all inspired with a wretched taste, that was more difficult to destroy than ignorance. Sculpture and architecture were the first that began to revive. Leonard de Vinci, celebrated for the universality of his talents, gave new life to the pencil, but it remained for Michael Angelo to carry it to its last perfection.

From his early age, Michael Angelo shewed a wonderful propensity for design; and as he was descended from the Counts of Canosse, his family were alarmed at the disgrace attending the profession of a painter. Every representation was made by his noble relations, accompanied with threats, and corporal chastisements; nevertheless, he persevered in following the bent of his genius and inclinations.

Among the first attempts that signalized his pencil, was a head that he copied so perfectly, that his master Ghirlandaio mistook it for the original. About the same time, he did something still more surprising, and that without the advice or direction of any one. He undertook to represent his master in the action of painting in fresco, together with his disciples, in the attitudes and habits he had been accustomed to see them. The execution was so masterly, that Ghirlandaio confessed that he had surpassed him in the art.

—Michael Angelo was then but thirteen years of age. The statue of a fawn, which he made for the Medicis' Gardens, by which he obtained the patronage of that family, so celebrated for their encouragement of the fine arts and belles lettres. He had apartments allotted him in the palace; and after the death of this prince, he represented him under the figure of his famous Hercules. While he was employed in finishing this noble figure, a vast quantity of snow fell; the successor of his patron took it into his head to raise a statue with these materials, and to employ Michael Angelo in this extraordinary operation. Strange destiny of genius! Michael Angelo's father treated his son as a mason, and the son of his patron employed him to make statues of snow! Another trait of Peter will still give us a better idea of his capacity. He often boasted that he had two uncommon men in his court, Michael Angelo, and a running footman, who could run swifter than a race-horse.

At the age of twenty-nine, our artist

was sent for by the pope, to erect his monument during his life-time. The honours he received at that court, created many enemies; and at last the pope withdrew his favours and protection. Having desired to speak to the pope about the arrival of some marbles, he was told that his holiness was not at leisure to see him; he came a second time, and as he was entering the anti-chamber, he was stopped by one of the domestics, saying, "You must excuse me, I have orders to refuse you admittance." A bishop being present, said, "Is it that you are a stranger to this man?" "Pardon me, my lord," replied the domestic, "I only execute my master's orders." "Well then," exclaimed Michael Angelo, "if that be the case, tell the pope that he must find me elsewhere, if he wants to see me,"—and immediately took post for Florence.

It was there that he finished the famous Carton in the council chamber, which has been the admiration and study of every artist. Julius, not willing to give up the services of Michael Angelo, wrote twice for his return to Rome; and his third letter was to the court of Florence, threatening war if he was not sent back to Rome. Our artist, fearing the consequences, repaired to his old station, and throwing himself at his holiness's feet, obtained his pardon. Upon this, Julius employed him to cast his statue larger than life, to be placed upon the frontispiece of St. Petrone, at Bologna. Michael Angelo having made the model in earth, and not knowing what to place in the left hand, asked the pope if he would have a book placed there? "A book!" replied the holy father;—"a sword; I know how to handle that much better." This statue was finished, but it was broken to pieces, when the Bentivoglios re-entered Bologna. Alphonso of Est, duke of Ferrara, bought the materials, and had it cast into a piece of artillery, and called it Juliana.

A detail of all his works, would be foreign to our plan; and therefore it only remains for us to add, that he excelled in painting, sculpture, and architecture. As a painter, many will have him to possess more energy than Raphael, but with less taste; more boldness, but less correct. L' Abbé du Bos calls him the Corneille, and the English the Shakespeare of painting. He neglected the graces of colouring, but he astonished the spectator by the boldness and richness of his pencil, and the sublimity of his ideas. As a sculptor, Michael Angelo was still a greater artist;

artist; and what was very remarkable, that his chisel had not the roughness of his pencil: but as architect he surpassed all his rivals, ancient and modern. St. Peter's at Rome is a lasting monument of his unrivalled superiority.

Michael Angelo was equally celebrated for his personal qualities. He had many great and powerful protectors, but he never purchased or preserved them by any acts of meanness or adulation. Among the list of his noble friends, are Laurence of Medicis, popes Julius II. Leo X. Cle-

ment VII. Paul III. and Julius III.; and he lived in the greatest familiarity with the Cardinals Hypolito of Medicis, Polo, Farneze, Ridolphi, Maffei, Bembo, Carpi, Idolo, Crespi, and a crowd of prelates.

This work may be characterized in a few words. The author writes with enthusiasm on the arts, and has masterly portrayed the hero of his panegyric; but his style is unequal, though animated and expressive.

De Rebus Justiniani magni, auctore Philippo Invernizi. - Rome.

**T**HIS morceau of biography is divided into twelve books. The three first are appropriated to the private life of Justinian, in which he mentions his birth, country, education, and his marriage with the infamous Theodora. The fourth relates to physical and political events, such as earthquakes, pestilence, seditions, &c. which ravaged the internal part of the Roman empire. Book 5, 6, and 7, contain the history of the three most memorable wars against the Persians, Goths, &c.

which illustrate this prince's reign, under the conduct of the famous Belisarius and Narses. Justinian, as a legislator, is the subject of the next book; and that which follows, particularises the magnificence of public edifices. In the three last, Sig. Invernizi enumerates and contrasts the virtues and vices of Justinian, in which he has displayed great erudition, and solid criticism: and these two excellent qualities are adorned with a style that is both elegant and correct.

Notes sur la G  n  , la Discipline Militaire et la Tactique des Egyptiens, des Grecs, des Rois d'Asie, des Carthaginois et des Romains, avec la Relation Raisonn  e des principales Exp  ditions militaires de ces Peuples guerriers; d  di  e    Monsieur fr  re du Roi, par le Comte De Saint-Cyr. A Paris, chez Lottin. 1783.

**T**HE title-page of this work announces its novelty and importance. Count Saint-Cyr is one of those noblemen who does honour to an illustrious ancestry, and his writings have given him no inconsiderable rank in the republic of letters. The tactics of the ancients, is a subject extremely interesting to military men in particular; for although the nature of military evolutions and operations are greatly altered, the talents and genius of the commander are ever the same; and a Hannibal, a C  sar, or a Pompey would have been great men in any age or country.

Our author has drawn into one volume the substance of what the ancients and moderns have said upon this subject; and one excellent trait of this work is, that those who are not thorough proficient of the technical language, will read his Notes (as he modestly calls them) with ease and satisfaction. The art of war is here traced to its first source; and the weapons, offensive and defensive, are enumerated. The warlike nations, such as the Egyptians, the Grecians, the Persians, Carthaginians and Romans pass in review; and each nation is characterised with the traits of

erudition, genius, order, and perspicuity. According to our author, the Egyptians were the most ancient warriors in the universe. They possessed strength and courage, but the science of war was little known among them. Their most brilliant epoch was in the reign of Sesostris. Their soldiers were held in great esteem, and the profession of arms was transmitted from father to son. Horsemanship was an exercise they delighted in. They mounted without stirrups, and frequently rode without bridles or saddles. Their armies were also exceedingly numerous. Mr. Rollin pretends that they had above two hundred thousand men in pay. They adopted the Asiatic manner of forming the phalanx, but they were never famous for their tactics, or art of manoeuvring.

The Greeks in war, as in every thing else, displayed consummate address and bravery. The siege of Troy may be considered as the   ra of their civilization, and military institutes. But the very great length of time employed at that memorable siege, and their manner of conducting their offensive operations, prove that this science was then but little known. It



It was to their almost perpetual wars with their neighbours, to the institution of the laws by Lycurgus, and to the establishment of the Olympic games, that we are to attribute their progress in this murderous art. The count passes in review the different people of this country, gives a rapid account of their respective excellencies, and gradually unfolds the principles of their tactics; particularly those which were practised by the Spartans, Macedonians, and Athenians. This military history is traced in a few words, which we cite, in order to give our readers a better idea of the count's manner of delineating.

“La jalousie du commandement alluma la guerre du Péloponnèse, qui arma tous les Grecs les uns contre les autres, et dont l'histoire est moins intéressante par la grandeur des événemens, que par la quantité de faits instructifs qu'elle nous présente. On voit dans les deux partis des chefs habiles épuiser tour-à-tour à la tête de leurs petites armées les ressources de l'art profond, et nous étonner par la hardiesse de leurs manœuvres. Alors la tactique des Grecs devint plus savante de jour en jour. On la vit s'avancer vers la perfection par les lumières d'Epaminondas, y arriver sous Philippe, s'y maintenir sous Alexandre, décroître insensiblement par la négligence et l'avarice de ses successeurs, ainsi que par les divisions intestines des Grecs, qui, dégénéralant de leurs ancêtres, et plus occupés à se nuire les uns aux autres, que du soin de leur liberté, semblerent enfin n'avoir hâté la chute de Persée, dernier roi de Macédoine, que pour subir plutôt le joug des Romains.”

As the Asiatic princes trusted the issue of battles rather to the number of their chariots, their cavalry, and their elephants, than to the art of war, it is no wonder that they were so often routed by a handful of disciplined troops, conducted by an able general. For this reason we shall pass on to that rival nation of the Romans, the Carthaginians. The military power of this people, says the count, consisted in allies, and those who were tributary, from whom they raised their militia, and drew immense sums of money. Their soldiers were partly citizens, and partly mercenaries purchased in the neighbouring states, without being obliged to train them to arms. Numidia furnished them with their light cavalry, famous for their enterprise, impetuosity, and daring courage; their islands produced the most skillful slingers in the universe; Spain sent them an infantry that was deemed invin-

cible; Gaul assisted them with troops of known valour; and in Greece they found men acquainted with all the stratagems of war. Thus, without exhausting their own subjects, they could raise a powerful army, selected from the first troops in the whole world. Count de Saint-Cyr has given us the following description of their celebrated capital. “Cette ville étoit close d'une triple muraille, haute de treize coudées, sans les parapets et les tours qui la flanquoient tout à l'entour à égale distance, éloignées l'une de l'autre de quatre-vingts toises. Chaque tour avoit quatre étages, les murailles n'en avoient que deux. Elles étoient voûtées, & dans le bas il y avoit des estables pour mettre trois cens éléphants, avec les choses nécessaires pour leur subsistance, et des écuries au-dessus pour quatre mille chevaux, et les greniers pour leur nourriture. Il s'y trouvoit aussi de quoi y loger vingt mille fantassins, et quatre mille cavaliers.

“Les Carthaginois avoient les mêmes armes et la même manière de combattre que les autres peuples de la Grèce, beaucoup de chars & d'éléphants; mais le mauvais système qu'ils avoient de ne composer leurs armées que d'étrangers, leur fut préjudiciable, & contribua beaucoup à la destruction de cette fameuse et puissante république.”

The military history of the Romans is written with enthusiasm, and a warmth of colouring that animates and seduces the judgment of the reader. After having developed the causes which contributed to the grandeur of this people, causes which generally sprung from their love of poverty, their education, and enthusiasm for liberty, he paints with energy the fatal causes that led to their declension. And although these objects have been handled by a prodigious variety of writers, yet under the masterly touches of this author, they appear in a novel and interesting point of view.

“En tout genre de combat c'est de l'art et de l'expérience, bien plus que du grand nombre, et d'une valeur mal-conduite qu'il faut attendre la victoire, aussi voyons-nous qu'il n'y a qu'une adresse supérieure dans le manniement des armes, une exacte discipline, une longue pratique de la guerre, et surtout l'attention de prendre chez les peuples voisins tout ce qui pouvoit contribuer à la perfection, qui ont rendu les Romains maîtres de l'univers. Sans cela leur petit nombre eût-il pu tenir contre la multitude des Gaulois, leur taille médiocre contre la hauteur gigantesque des Germains? On

fait que les Espagnols les surpassoient par le nombre et par la force du corps ; les Africains, par la ruse et par les richesses ; les Grecs, par les sciences et les arts. Mais ils savoient mieux que tous ces peuples choisir de bons soldats, leur enseigner la guerre par principes, les fortifier par des exercices, journalier, prévoir tout ce qui pouvoit arriver dans les diverses fortés des combats, des marches, des campemens, punir sévèrement les lâches, &c."

The young officer, in particular, will read with avidity and instruction the most memorable battles that were ever fought ; especially as there are plates to accompany each battle, with the author's remarks on the genius, errors, and oversights of the greatest generals. We shall close this interesting and curious article with an extract, as a specimen of the author's happy manner of narrating, and the scientific knowledge he has displayed in describing the battle of Zama, in which Hannibal and Scipio displayed the talents of two consummate masters of this science.

"La conduite des généraux dans cette grande Journée, fut marquée au coin du génie, de la prudence, et du talent. Rien n'est donné au hasard, à l'habitude. Chaque disposition, chaque manœuvre fut calculée d'après les circonstances et les

évolutions de l'ennemi qu'on avoit en tête. Je crois cependant qu'on pourroit reprocher à Annibal, de n'avoir pas assez tiré parti de la supériorité que la force de son armée lui donnoit. Par exemple, ne pouvoit-il pas, pendant que sa première ligne étoit aux prises avec les Hasbaires, faire filer par derrière celle des Carthagénois, qui s'étendant à droite, et à gauche pour dépasser le front de l'armée Romaine, l'acroient prise en flanc ? Pourquoi, lorsqu'il vit ses deux premières lignes mises en fuite, ne pratiqua-t-il pas des intervalles dans sa troisième, pour laisser passer les fuyards et leur donner la facilité de se reformer ? Rien n'acroit été plus aisé à faire ; il ne s'agissoit que de rompre cette troisième ligne par divisions, à droite ou à gauche. Ces intervalles eussent été aussitôt refermés par un mouvement contraire. Si ces étrangers se fussent reformés, ils eussent pu faire tête à la cavalerie qui revint charger à dos l'armée d'Annibal, et ils auroient empêché sa défaite. Scillon se conduisit dans cette affaire en général consommé. Il ne négligea rien de ce qui pouvoit lui procurer la victoire. Annibal avoit un très-beau plan, fit de belles manœuvres, mais il pouvoit encore mieux faire."

*Essays on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul, ascribed to the late David Hume, Esq. never before published. With Remarks, intended as an Antidote to the Poison contained in the Performance, by the Editor. To which are added, two Letters on Suicide, from Rousseau's Eloise. London. 1783. Price 3s. 6d. sewed.*

LITERARY fame, as he himself acknowledged, was the predominant passion of Mr. Hume. And had he always exercised his talents on innocent subjects, he would have acquired celebrity, not only by the subtleness of his philosophy, but the usefulness of his morality.

To illustrate and confirm opinions already received, entitles an author only to secondary praise ; and is the humble task of plodding commentators. But to root out the most inveterate prejudices of the mind, and in their room to substitute doctrines which excite surprize by their novelty, and astonishment by their boldness, procures one a title to no vulgar praise, and seems an object not unworthy ambition. If such innovations can be made conducive to the interests of society, if the efforts of daring and inventive genius can be qualified by a tendency to promote the good of mankind, then praise is complete, and genius meets its highest reward.

It is a reward—a glory something of this kind, of which Mr. Hume is ambi-

tious. The spirit of the greater part of his philosophical, and, indeed, of a great part of his historical writing, is an attempt to raise mankind above the terrors of superstition, by ingenious and acute reasoning. In his last illness, accordingly, he remarked to his intimate friends, with no small triumph, that he saw the clouds of religious fears vanishing before the sunshine of his writings. Serenity of mind is the most precious fruit of philosophy. This fruit Mr. Hume reaped himself, and he was desirous of imparting it to others. The grand practical inference to be drawn from Mr. Hume's philosophy in general ;—he seems desirous to bequeath to posterity, by way of legacy : it is couched in, and indeed is the subject of these two essays, on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul.

That these essays are in reality the production of the author, to whom they are attributed, is a matter that might very easily be proved. Whoever is conversant with the writings of Mr. Hume, will here discover plain marks of his style and manner,



ner, and of his peculiar turn of thinking.

In the essay on suicide, Mr. Hume sets out with magnifying the merits of philosophy, as an antidote against superstition, and anxiety of mind. He proves with much acuteness of argument, that suicide is justifiable, according to the opinions of all the great fathers of antiquity, as also of what he thinks the most respectable and judicious part of the moderns. "Suicide, he says, must be a transgression either of our duty to God, or to our neighbour, or to ourselves." All these different heads he considers attentively, and finds little difficulty in proving that they are nothing but words.—But, on these arguments of Mr. Hume, we observe, that a man's disposing of his life as he thinks proper, certainly is criminal, because in every case it is criminal to encroach upon the laws of matter and motion, and to disturb their operation. But we cannot so readily assent to that reasoning, whereby he endeavours to evince that every one has the free disposal of his own life. There is a certain book, with which we hope all Mr. Hume's readers are acquainted, which teaches a very different doctrine; according to this book, there is a propriety, a grace, a dignity, in facing danger with boldness, and in submitting patiently to the disposal of heaven. The grand objection we make to Mr. Hume on this subject, is that he sets moral obligation entirely aside, and does not consider man as an accountable creature: and reasons concerning his conduct, only on the principles of materialism.

The essay on the immortality of the soul abounds with the most ingenious and subtle reasoning: and we scruple not to agree with our author, that it is difficult to prove the immortality of the soul by the mere light of reason. The arguments for it are commonly derived either from metaphysical, physical, or moral topics. If we were to admit reasoning as a

sufficient proof of the immortality of the soul, that of the author before us, would be perfectly conclusive. There is no subject too profound for his researches; and there is hardly any mind so firm as to follow him in his reasonings, without being greatly biassed.—Mr. Hume reasons against the immortality of the human soul, from the iniquity and cruelty of eternal punishments. But those who look for the immortality of the soul, are not obliged to maintain the eternity of future punishment. In a word—we agree entirely with Mr. Hume in what he expresses ironically, that "Nothing could set in a fuller light the infinite obligations we have to Divine Revelation, than the consideration that no other medium could ascertain the great and important truth of the immortality of the soul." This is the real, unpolluted fountain, and there is no salvation to be found in any other.

The notes annexed to these essays, are intended to expose Mr. Hume's sophistry. The editor thinks he renders the public an essential service, by administering at once the poison, and the antidote. The greatest benefit the reader has to expect from the two, is, an exemption from evil: now he might have had that, without having been presented with either; and there would have been a farther advantage—the editor would have saved himself a good deal of trouble.—Of the notes, we affirm that they are desultory, declamatory, compiled from former publications, and altogether destitute of that metaphysical acumen, which was necessary we do not say to expose, but even to enter into, and fully comprehend the profound argumentation of Mr. Hume. These essays of Mr. Hume are short, and might have sold for a shilling: but the bookseller has thought proper to swell it with notes, and two of Rousseau's well-known letters, which do nothing but add to the price of the pamphlet.

Chemical Reflections relating to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Cure of some Diseases; in particular, the Sea Scurvy, the Stone and Gravel, the Gout, the Rheumatism, Fevers, &c. containing Observations upon Air; upon constituent Principles; and the decomposition of animal and vegetable Substances; with a Variety of occasional Remarks, Philosophical and Medical; to which is added, the Method of making Wine from the Juice of the Sugar Cane. By James Rymer, Surgeon, at Ryegate. 12mo.

WE have, on a former occasion, given our opinion of Mr. Rymer as an author. "Being but a gentleman soldier, in the ranks of the medical army, I hope, says he, no commissioned officer

will shake his cane over the head of a poor private, for presuming to think, and to deliver opinions relative to his profession." This passage, which occurs in the body of the work, shews, that the author still

preserves his eccentricity. The present publication, however, is not destitute of useful observations; and like all Mr. Rymer's other publications, affords marks of a benevolence of heart which does him honour. The following passage points out an abuse which is certainly disgraceful to humanity, and which we hope will be attended to in every future war, by those whose province it is to rectify it.

"When I was surgeon to his Majesty's ship *Conquestadore*, then stationed at the *Nore*, to receive impressed men from tenders, &c. I have received poor wretches under my care, by the tender from the tower, in the most pitiable condition. The method is to shut up sixty or eighty ill-fated mortals in the hold of a small vessel, where they are sometimes, as it were, flowered in bulk. The hatch-way, if the men become troublesome for want of common cool air, is at times hermetically sealed. As they are not suffered to come upon deck, to answer the calls of nature, there is a tub, or a bucket, placed below in the midst of them. The effluvia from human excrement, must of course, add greatly to the misery of Britons so treated. Under such circumstances many faint, and some die: others have been received on board the guardship, with fever that has immediately exhibited putrid phenomena, terminating in death. These wretches, after having been eighteen or twenty hours

thus confined, look as if they had come out of the Black Hole of Calcutta, with cadaverous countenances, drenched with sweat and the vapour of the breath, and reeking with heat. I have seen human nature undergoing severe discipline in various countries, barbarous and polished, but I do not recollect to have seen my fellow-creatures any where in a more unpleasant situation, than I have seen the subjects of a nation, so justly renowned for magnanimity, benevolence and pity, on board British tenders. It is said, the urgency, the exigency of affairs require it. It may be so; and I bow down with reverence, though unconvinced. O for the purse and the power of an absolute monarch, and a royal mandate to travel throughout his dominions in quest of human woe; to saturate the wants of wretchedness, in stations beneath the notice of unfeeling affluence and gaudy giddy blazonry; and above all, O for the purse and power of Majesty, to reward in the gentlest and most delicate way, that suffering glory of humanity, which, like patience on a monument smiling at grief, nobly perishes in some lone retreat, a triumphant and splendid sacrifice to the dignity of our nature, rather than say thank you, to all the monarchs upon earth."

For anecdotes of the author, see Vol. III. p. 264.

*Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters of Richard the Third, King Lear, and Timon of Athens: to which are added, an Essay on the Faults of Shakespeare, and additional Observations on the Character of Hamlet.* By Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. Murray, 1784.

THERE is a natural propensity in mankind, to transfer their ideas concerning objects which are known to them, to others with which they are wholly unacquainted. Hence a few principles or causes, limited both in their operation and extent, have been held forth in different theories of philosophy, as the grand engines that govern the universe. And tho' the absurdity of such a method of philosophising was often confessed, ingenious men continued for ages, to advance in the mazes of theory and conjecture; and in that wild and endless course, exerted the utmost vigour of understanding, and sublimity of genius. Natural philosophy, at last, began to be illuminated by the lights of experiment, and the discoveries made in that science have been wonderful. Writers on metaphysical as well as moral subjects, in process of time, imitated this example. The jargon of the Aristotelian

school is still, in some measure, retained in universities, where the advancement of knowledge is retarded, and ignorance rendered venerable by the sanction of parliament. But the history of the human mind is made the basis of logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy in most of those seminaries that, being free from the dread of innovation, keep pace with the progress of science. In the university to which the author of the essays, which have given rise to these observations, belongs, the professors Hutchinson and Smith had attended, with great sagacity and accuracy, to the phenomena of the moral world; and, from the nature of man, deduced the laws, together with the principles by which they are enforced, that ought to regulate human conduct. The systems of these ingenious philosophers are indeed different; but in this they both agree, that at every turn they make appeals to common life, and



and to the workings of the heart as unfolded in history. Mr. Richardson treads in the same steps with his illustrious predecessors, when, in a philosophical analysis and illustration of some of Shakespeare's remarkable characters published some years ago, he contemplated that faithful mirror of nature, and traced the various influence of external causes upon the images which it reflects. He shews how true to nature the poet appears in his conceptions, and deduces such reflections as both enlighten the theory, and tend to facilitate the practice of virtue.—The discourses now offered by this ingenious author to the public, as we are informed in a preface, were written at different times; and read before a literary society in the college of Glasgow. The first of them relates to the dramatic character of King Richard the Third. The vices of this prince, Mr. Richardson observes, by no means answer the purpose of a foil to the virtues of any other persons represented in the poem; for the virtues and innocence of others serve only to render his hideous guilt the more inexorable. Neither does the pleasure we receive, entirely arise from the gratification of our resentment, or the due display of poetical justice. We are pleased, no doubt, with the punishment of Richard. It is not his punishment, however, but the display of his enormities, and their progress to this completion, that form the chief subject of our attention. By what artifices has the author rendered the shocking vices of Richard an amusing spectacle? Why do we not turn from the Richard of Shakespeare, as we turn from his Titus Andronicus? The subject, as Mr. Richardson observes, is curious and deserves our attention.

The singular appearance in question, according to our author, is produced not by veiling and contrasting offensive features and colours, by so connecting them with agreeable qualities residing in the character itself, that the disagreeable effect is either entirely removed, or by its union with coalescing qualities is converted, agreeably to Mr. Hume's Theory of the Passions, into a pleasurable feeling. The satisfaction we receive in contemplating the character of Richard in the various attitudes in which the poet has placed him, proceeds from a mixed feeling: a feeling compounded of horror, on account of his guilt; and of admiration on account of his talents. "By the concurrence of these two emotions, the mind is thrown into a state of unusual agitation, neither

painful nor pleasant, in the extremes of pain or of pleasure, but strangely delightful." After having made these remarks, the author proceeds to illustrate, by a particular analysis of some striking scenes in the tragedy of Richard the Third, "That the pleasure we receive from the character of Richard, is produced by those emotions, which arise in the mind, on beholding great intellectual ability employed for inhuman and perfidious purposes." In the prosecution of this design, our author, at the same time that he illustrates a very curious truth on the conduct of the passions, exhibits in a very striking light the wonderful penetration and art of the poet.

In the essay on the dramatic character of King Lear, Mr. Richardson points out the difference between actions that flow from mere sensibility, and those which arise from a sense of duty. This difference has been recognized by Dr. Smith, and other writers on morals. Dr. Smith, when handling that subject, supposes the case of a wife who performs all kind of offices to her husband, from an affectionate and tender disposition; and that of a wife who performs all good offices to him from a sense of duty. He justly observes, that where sensibility is not confirmed by principle, it is not entitled to the highest degree of praise, but in many respects, is deficient. In illustrating this truth from the tragedy of King Lear, Mr. Richardson shews an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and an exquisite taste in dramatic criticism. His conclusions on this subject are of a practical and useful nature, and evince the great importance of regulating and fortifying the sentiments of benevolence by the maxims and the standard of virtue. The professor goes on to shew, that mere sensibility, undirected by reflection, renders men capriciously inconsistent in their affections, and variable, and, of course irresolute in their conduct. These things, together with the miseries they occasion, are certainly well illustrated by Shakespeare in his dramatic character of King Lear, as Mr. Richardson has proved in a very satisfactory, pleasing, and useful manner.

In the third of these essays, Mr. Richardson remarks, that there is "An inconsiderate profusion which has the appearance of liberality, and is supposed even by the inconsiderate person himself, to proceed from a generous principle; but which in reality has its chief origin in the love of distinction." This character, with the miseries which accompany it, is

aptly illustrated, as our author, with his usual felicity, shews, in his *Timon of Athens*.

Though this is not the view usually entertained of this singular dramatic character, if we attend to the observations of Mr. Richardson concerning the design of the poet in all its parts, we shall find that the opinion advanced by the professor is not without foundation.—“The love of distinction is asserted to be the ruling principle in the conduct of *Timon*; yet it is not affirmed, nor is it necessary to affirm, that *Timon* has no goodness of heart. He has much goodness, gentleness, and love of society.—These are not inconsistent with the love of distinction: they often reside together; and in particular, that love of distinction which reigned in the conduct of *Timon*, may easily be shewn to have received its particular bias and direction from original goodness. For, without this, what could have determined him to chuse one method of making himself conspicuous rather than another? Why did he not seek the distinction conferred by the display of a military or of a political character? Or why did he not aspire after pageantry and parade, the pomp of public buildings, and the ostentation of wealth, unconnected with any kind of beneficence?”

“In general, our love of fame or distinction is directed and influenced by some previous cast of temper, or early tendency of disposition. Moved by powers and dispositions leading us to one kind of exertion rather than another, we attribute superior excellence to such exertion. We transfer the same sentiment to the rest of mankind. We fancy, that no pre-eminence can be attained but by such talents as we possess; and it requires an effort of cool reflection, before we can allow that there may be excellence in those things which we cannot relish, or merit in that conduct to which we are not inclined. Guided by early or inherent predilection, men actuated by the love of distinction, seek the idol of their desires in various situations; in the bustle of active life, or in the shade of retirement. Take the following examples. The son of *Olorus* was present, while yet a boy, at the Olympic games. All Greece was assembled; many feats of dexterity, no doubt, were exhibited; and every honour that assembled Greece could bestow, was conferred on the victors. Moved by a spectacle so interesting and so inspiring, the Spartan, Theban, or Athenian youth, who were not yet of vigour sufficient to strive

for the wreath, longed, we may readily suppose, for maturer years; and became, in their ardent imaginations, skilful wrestlers and charioteers. The son of *Olorus*, if we may judge by the consequence, felt little emotion; no sympathetic longings; and no impatience to drive a chariot.—But hearing *Herodotus*, on that occasion, reciting his history, he felt other sensations; his heart throbbed, and the tears descended. The venerable historian observed him weeping, and comprehending his character, “I give thee joy,” said he to his father, “for the happy genius of thy son.” Now, the son of *Olorus* became an historian no less renowned than *Herodotus*: for *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* are usually named together. The celebrated *Turenne*, in his early days, was an admirer, no less passionate, of *Quintus Curtius*, than the son of *Olorus* was of *Herodotus*; and we are told by *Ramsey*, from *D’Ablancourt*, that when not yet twelve years of age, he challenged an officer who called his favourite history a romance. But this admiration was not so much for the graces of flowery composition which abound in the Roman historian, as for the valiant actions of *Alexander*. These drew his attention, and soon after, his imitation. Though his breast heaved, and his eyes sparkled, in the perusal of favourite passages, he was not led to write fine descriptions like *Curtius*; but to break horses like the son of *Philip*.

“Now, since those that are actuated by the love of distinction, are led, by early or inherent predilection, to one kind of action rather than another, we have no difficulty in allowing principles of goodness and humanity to have reigned early, or originally, in the breast of *Timon*. Nay, after losing their authority, they continued for some time to attend him; and resided in that breast where they formerly reigned. They became like those eastern princes, or those early sovereigns of a neighbouring country, who grew so indolent and passive, that they lay immersed in their apartments, and left the management of the state to some active minister, an ambitious vizier, or mayor of the palace. Some of these ministers acted for a while under the banner of the sovereign’s authority; but afterwards, having left him but the shadow of power, they set up for themselves; became supreme and despotic.

“Here, however, we are led to enquire, how happens it that a principle inherent in the soul, and once an active principle, becomes passive, suffers others



to operate in its stead; not only so, but to perform similar functions, assume corresponding appearances, and, in general, to be guided apparently to the same tenor of conduct? Did the energy of the inherent affection suffer abatement by frequent exercise? Or were there no kindred principles in the soul to support and confirm its authority? Could not reason, or the sense of duty, support, and the power of active habit confirm? How came the sultan to submit to the vizier?

"In general, original principles and feelings become passive, if they are not, in their first operation, confirmed by reason and convictions of duty; and if the passion which springs up in their place assumes their appearance, and acts apparently as they would have done. Nothing is more imposing than this species of usurpation. It is not the open assault of a foe, but the guile of pretended friendship. Nothing contributes more to dangerous self-deception. Applying this remark to our present subject, and following the lights of observation, we shall briefly illustrate how early or inherent goodness may be subverted by the love of distinction. A person of good dispositions, inclined by his temper and constitution to perform acts of beneficence, receives pleasure in the performance. He also receives applauses. He has done good, and is told of it. Thus he receives pleasure, not only from having gratified a native impulse, but from the praise of mankind, and the gratitude of those whom he may have served. The applauses he receives are more liberally bestowed by designing and undeserving persons, than by the deserving and undesigning. The deserving depend too much on the permanency of the original principle, independent of encouragement; and may therefore be too sparing in their approbation. Gustavus Adolphus used to say, that valour need-

ed encouragement; and was therefore unreserved in his praises. The same may be said of every virtue. But designing, or undeserving persons, transferring their own dispositions to other men, and of course apprehensive lest the wheels and springs of benevolence should contract rust, are oiling them for ever with profuse adulation. Mean time, our man of liberality begins to be moved by other principles than fine feelings and constitutional impulse. The pleasure arising from such actions as these produce, is too fine and too delicate, compared with the joys conferred by loud and continued applauses. Thus his taste becomes vitiated; he not only acquires an undue relish for adulation, but is uneasy without it; he contracts a false appetite; and solicits distinction, not so much for the pleasure it yields him, as to remove a disagreeable craving. Thus, such benevolent actions as formerly proceeded from constitutional goodness, have now their origin in the love of praise and distinction. Goodness may remain in his breast a passive guest; and having no other power than to give countenance to the prevailing principle. It may thus reign in his language and reveries; but the love of distinction directs his conduct. The superseded monarch enjoys the parade of state, and annexes his signature and sanction to the deeds of his active minister."

The ingenious and learned professor ascertains and traces in the conduct of Timon, the marks of that beneficence which proceeds from the love of distinction. He marks the causes of the strange alteration which took place in Timon's character, and traces the operations of those circumstances that changed him from being apparently social, and full of affection, into an absolute misanthrope.

[To be continued.]

A Letter to Dr. Richard Price. Containing Strictures on his Letter to Colonel Sharman, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Volunteer Corps assembled at Lisburn, on the 1st of July, 1783. London, Bladon.

IN this letter the author makes many severe and well pointed reflections against Dr. Price's political principles. In delivering these principles the Doctor, he says, "imitates closely the obscurity of the ancient oracles,"—in every thing, at least, that may be interpreted to his prejudice. The author always disliked the Doctor's system. He ever believed him to be swayed by faction, and such like ignoble motives; and, in the present instance, he

declares him to write like an unfaithful, and disloyal subject, who has not the welfare of his country at heart. Dr. Price was led to write, the author says, by the flatteries which the committee of correspondence bestowed on him. He thinks it ill becomes a man, one of whose feet is already in the grave, to indulge a passion for flatteries: it were more befitting that he now bethought himself of preparing for that region, in which his political

cal knowledge can stand him in no stead. In the course of his strictures he reprobates the administration of Lord Shelburne, in very strong terms; and scruples not to affirm, that he appears to have studied the interest of our enemies much more than our own; and that the sun of Britain did set on that day in which his execrable peace was made. He defends the coalition. He concludes his letter with the following exhortation to the Doctor:

"You have, Sir, but a short season for the indulgence of those passions which have too long been uppermost in your mind; the love of ruin, with all its gratifications must fail you in the end: besides

you should consider you have had your day; you have seen your country greatly humbled, superlatively humbled, even by the men you honour. It must afford no small comfort to you to reflect on the evils that have passed; therefore, let that pleasurable retrospect suffice, and let me advise you to write and sin no more; retire now, old man, retire to your closet, there commune with your heart, and be still, and trust me, that let your attachment to politics be ever so prevalent, there are objects for your consideration of superior importance, and you will do well to observe them."

A brief and impartial Review of the State of Great Britain, at the Commencement of the Session of 1783. Debrett.

THE author of this performance, after making a few general observations on the season proper for mature reflection, and on the voice of the people, with regard to the concerns of the state, mentions, with peculiar vehemence, this as the time for every possible exertion to save this country from impending ruin. He rejoices that the plan of systematic discord is now no more, and that, at present, we enjoy a breathing time from all our difficulties. He takes notice of the independence of America, and the revolution which it has produced. He pronounces it pregnant with events the most numerous and important. On account of it France and Spain have demanded new commercial regulations, and the Dutch no longer wish to be united with their ancient friends.

He considers France as the natural enemy of this state, and, in a truly prophetic style, declares, that the competition will never cease, till a decided superiority be fully accomplished. He looks upon America as ultimately connected with France, and in order to dissolve the union, it is necessary for us to stand with firmness and temper, to despise every adulating practice, and to adhere to the spirit of treaty.

Our ministers, he thinks, deserve the highest praise for prohibiting all intercourse betwixt the new States and the West India islands. He taxes America with the basest ingratitude; he alludes to the treatment of the loyalists, and who can

help lamenting their truly pitiable state? By conceding too much to America, we have rendered her haughty and imperious.

The genius of concession, says the author, no longer predominates in the British councils. Considering the superiority of our manufactures, it is certain, he maintains, that Britain will ever secure a considerable share of the American trade. He takes notice of the prevailing influence of France over the Dutch, and gives a full and satisfactory account, from the subdivisions of interest in that commonwealth, how it has been effected. The author then adverts to the alarming state of the British East India Company—without the reasonable interference of parliament, he adds, a total dissolution of its power and importance may be feared.

He enters into a long detail of the conduct of the Company, the Directors, and Governor Hastings. He founds his observations on the reports and resolutions of the secret and select committees; and, after a few observations on whigs and Tories, he concludes in the following manner: "In short, look to the principle, the conduct, or the sins of the coalition, you every where discern the genuine features of whiggism."

The author of this review neither wants abilities nor political information, but he commits a mistake in the title page when he calls his review impartial.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces. By Major John Scott. Stockdale.

THE professed object of this letter is to refute the arguments used by Mr. Burke, in that very long and elaborate

speech which he delivered in the House of Commons in favour of the late India bill. The foundation of the Major's reasoning is,



is, the report given of that speech in the Morning Chronicle, a foundation which cannot be supposed to be altogether a sound one: indeed he seems himself to think so, when he regrets that "the reporter is so detached, and deals so exceedingly in generals." The author says, Mr. Burke could not but lament, on that day, his misfortune in being deprived by Mr. Fox of the inexpressible pleasure of reading Colonel Bonjour's affecting letter, of telling the piteous tale of Cheyt Sing, &c. There was left for the display of his melting eloquence, only the stale defence of Shah Allum, the expulsion of Colim Ally, and the defraudation of the plenipotentiary Omichund. On all these topics Major Scott is well qualified to write, from his local knowledge of India, and his personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing about these occurrences. Accordingly he

adduces several strong and stubborn facts, which tend not a little to oppose the artful sophistry of Mr. Burke. He defends his honourable patron, Mr. Hastings, very strenuously. He adverts to the little confidence that subsists between the Paymaster General's former professions, and his present conduct;—deviates into the now beaten path of the dangerous consequences that would have arisen from so vast an accession of power, as the patronage of India would have brought to the coalition; and shews that the late twenty-four Directors, with a very few exceptions, were in every respect equal to the management of the Company's affairs. The Major finds fault with Mr. Burke for quibbling so much about words, and he tries to assign to many of them their just meaning. We gave our opinion of this author's style on a former occasion.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. By Major John Scott. Stockdale.

MR. Scott takes up the pen to vindicate his immediate principal, Mr. Hastings. He confesses himself his political agent, but he does not address Mr. Fox in that capacity. He thinks his own property, privileges and rights attacked by his bill, and his feelings call upon him to exert himself to oppose it. He is of opinion that the public will be injured by the new plan, as a blow thereby is given to all public credit. He asserts, in vindication of Mr. Hastings, that he never attempted to secure the interest of any by corrupt practices. During the twelve years of his governorship it is impossible, he says, to give a full account. He traces his conduct from his arrival in India, and adds, that his plan was that of peace. Contrary to his own feelings he has been engaged in war.

The following eulogium on general Sir Eyre Coote is animated and just: "I cannot here deprive myself of contributing my humble mite of gratitude and applause to that worthy and gallant old general, who to the inflexible virtues of the man, joined the most exalted talents of the soldier, who redeemed us from utter ruin in the Carnatic; who sacrificed the declining years of a most active life to the difficulties and labours of war, rendered doubly severe by the feverities of an Asiatic climate, and who lived but to the moment when his country had just began to flatter itself with the possibility of sparing his exertions. Methinks I see the wonderful veteran reclined on his laurels, struggling in the very

arms of death, and collecting the last remnant of his exhausted strength, while he dictates to the disconsolate secretary the animated conclusion of the forcible minute he delivered on this occasion: "Though for my part, says he, I may with propriety say that I have one foot in the grave and the other on the verge of it, I trust in God I shall retain sufficient strength, both of body and mind, to put an advantageous and glorious end to this destructive war in India, instead of having our national honour and military credit degraded by any solicitation for peace to an enemy, already dismayed: and therefore I trust that this board will never consent to so degrading and unjustifiable a measure as is now proposed by the president and select committee of fort St. George."

In conclusion, Mr. Scott roundly asserts, that there is as little mismanagement, corruption, and oppression in the different seats of the British government in India, as are to be found in any part of the world—that a few years of peace will restore the India company's affairs to the highest prosperity in Asia—and that if the India bill were lost to-morrow, every corporate body in the kingdom, and every man who values his birth-right and the freedom of his country, would have reason to triumph in the event.

In this pamphlet we recognise the warm feelings of the friend of Mr. Hastings, rather than the solid arguments of a judicious apologist.

Proceedings of a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the India-House, on Friday, Nov. 7, 1783, relative to the Hon. Warren Hastings, Governor General of Bengal. Debrett.

THE object of this numerous and respectable meeting was, "To consider the advices brought from Bengal, by the Surprize packet. In consequence of a letter from nine proprietors." Governor Johnstone opened the business, and having made the two following motions, the whole attention of the court was turned to the issue of them. The motions were, That the thanks of the court be given to Warren Hastings, Esq; and the other members of the supreme council, for their great services done in India; and That the court request the said Warren Hastings, Esq; governor general, &c. not to resign his offices in India.

Sir Henry Fletcher was chairman.

He and Mr. Edward Moore were the only persons who declared a strong disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Hastings, and who wished to withhold from him those honours which his exalted merit so irresistibly claimed from others. Sir Henry threw out many insinuations to the governor general's prejudice: and Mr. Moore stated his dislike to him with much warmth and inveteracy. Mr. Moore's was the only dissenting voice in the court.

The speakers at this court were Commodore Johnstone, Mr. Dallas, Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. Sullivan, Major Scott, Mr. Watson, Mr. Moore.—Commodore Johnstone, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Watson make the first figure as orators. If the speeches of these gentlemen, as now before us, are exact transcripts of what they delivered, they do much credit to their correctness of diction, and their persuasive elegance. If on the other hand, they owe considerably to the taste and judgment of the editor, then his efforts deserve praise.

Governor Johnstone pays his tribute of respect to the distinguished person, to whom the attention of the court was turned, as being a great and discerning politician, but much more as being a consummate general. In order to confound his enemies, he puts into his mouth the words spoken by the Roman general Sylla, when he was asked, how he could remain in Asia when Marius was carrying on such persecutions against him in Rome? "It is by this, said Sylla, that I am making the most cruel war against Marius. I will first conquer the enemies of the republic, and then return to Rome, and punish Marius."

Observations on a Letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, from Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General of Bengal, &c. Printed by Order of the Court of Directors, Nov. 19, 1783.

THE contents of Mr. Hastings's letter are very generally known. The composition of it has been applauded by men of letters; and the dignity of sentiment which pervades it, joined to that spirited and honest indignation which always steps forth in the cause of injured honour, has commanded the admiration of every man of discernment and real worth.

These Observations were intended to refute the assertions contained in the governor general's letter, but they tend only to traduce them. If the directors have dropt the author a few rupees, by way of a compensation for his pens, ink and paper, and any little ideas of his own, which an acute observer may perchance discover in perusing his book, he will not have so much reason to repine, when he finds his unprejudiced and intelligent readers paying his book that tribute of respect to which it is so justly entitled. That the author may be the more univer-

sally admired, we take this opportunity of announcing to the world, that he does not appear to have considered perspicuity, nor taste, nor truth, as any of the requisites of composition. He and his friends, if there be any tendency to rash judgment in their composition, may conclude from this declaration, that we certainly do not mean that the book should be universally read. If they do make such a conclusion, it will be a false one: for our meaning is, that the person who shall be disposed to read such a work, may be at pains previously to bring his mind to such a train of thinking, that he may be able to peruse it, without being dissatisfied with any desiderata that may occur to him.

It is not our intention—indeed it is not necessary—to trouble ourselves with wiping off every little stain which we see impressed on the character of Mr. Hastings. We shall be contented with taking notice of one or two of the author's comments,



as they present themselves in the beginning of his book.

Mr. Hastings says, "The letter from which the extracts he had quoted were taken, is signed by the two chairs and eleven directors."

The author of *The Observations* thinks he disproves this, by telling us how many directors were for the different resolutions transmitted in the company's general letter; unluckily forgetting that a letter, and a resolution are very different things; so very different, that a letter (as the one in question really did) may contain five resolutions, at least. For the first of these resolutions there were twenty-two directors; for the second, fifteen.—Now if the author had added all the twenty-two's and all the fifteen's together, he might have been able to tack three or four score of directors names to the tail of the letter. It is astonishing that this should have escaped his ingenuity and penetration.

Now comes there another mighty inconsistency in the conduct and character of Mr. Hastings. The president and council of Bengal, in a letter to the court of directors, dated Dec. 24, 1770, say, "Cheyt Sing is now fully invested with the government, to the entire satisfaction of every one, and is considered by the vizier as holding that country on the same terms as

his father, the difference in the revenues excepted"—This difference was two lacks and a half of rupees, by which Cheyt Sing had engaged to increase his annual tribute to the vizier. "This event, the author sagely remarks, happened more than twelve months before Mr. Hastings succeeded to the office of president and governor of Bengal; yet he has asserted in his printed narrative," "That Cheyt Sing obtained from our influence, exerted by myself, the first legal title that his family ever possessed of property in the land of which he, till then, was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemindar, by a *funnud* granted to him by the Nabob, Sujah Dowlah, at my instance, in the month of September, 1773." No body denies that the event happened just at the time which the author mentions. But what is that to the purpose? that is not the event to which Mr. Hastings alludes. That is the event by which Cheyt Sing obtained the title of Aumil, not of the Zemindar: it procured him the government of the country, not a legal title to any property in its lands.

It is not worth while to follow the author through any more of his reasonings. We shall take our leave of him, with observing, that he who embarks in a bad cause will always be liable to reproach.

The Effects to be expected from the East India Bill, upon the Constitution of Great-Britain, if passed into a Law. By William Pulteney, Esq. Stockdale, 1783.

MR. Pulteney informs us, in an advertisement prefixed to his performance, that the contents of it were intended to have been delivered by him in parliament, while the late India Bill was depending: but never finding an opportunity to speak, he was forced to reserve his thoughts; which his regard for the interest of the state has now prompted him to submit to the consideration of the public.

Having entered pretty fully into the views that were most likely to occur to men of different political sentiments, Mr. Pulteney proceeds to investigate the inten-

tions of those who were to introduce it; and the effects it would, most probably, produce on the constitution of our government. He next states, with much accuracy, the power which the bill was to give to the seven directors.

Having reasoned very clearly on this subject, he goes on to show the ruinous effects, which such an innovation would produce on the British government, and on the prosperity of British subjects. On this last topic his observations are striking, and well calculated to set men a thinking.

History of the Dispute with America, from its Origin in 1754, written in the Year 1774. By John Adams, Esq. Stockdale, 1784.

THE object of this performance, seems to have been, to rouse the minds of the American to a sense of their danger, and to a sense of their just title to liberty; and to point out the circumstances, by which it was probable, that perseverance and vigour in asserting their rights, would really put them in possession of these

rights. Whether Mr. Adams now publishes this tract, for it cannot be called a history, in order to convince the world of the political sentiments he then entertained; or whether it be only to acquire fame as an author, and zealous supporter of his country's rights, we cannot determine. The predictions that this gentleman made

in 1774, are for the most part now fully verified. He is a sensible and a well informed writer. It appears, from this little work, that in the year 1774, the Americans contended not for total independence on Great-Britain; they only wished for a redress of their grievances, and a cordial reconciliation. Towards the conclusion of the pamphlet, we find some in-

genious reflections, and observations on the importance of a free communication of sentiments, among the people, to civil liberty.

The Americans, of future ages, will, perhaps, look upon this little book as one of their most valuable monuments of curiosity.

An Argument to prove, that it is the indispensable Duty of the Creditors of the Public, to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the Consideration of the State of the Nation, and strengthen the public Credit, and restore public Confidence. By John Earl of Stair. Stockdale.

**T**HE noble author of this pamphlet deserves all the praise that is due to industry, in procuring information on his subject; to exactness of calculation, and a sincere regard for the welfare of his countrymen. He has delivered his ideas in a manner that does him credit as a writer; having rejected that turgidity, and unmeaning pompousness, which characterize the style of so many writers. He discovers, however, some negligencies. The press too, has added a few errors.

We shall here subjoin some of his Lordship's statements of the revenue; in all of which we think he is very accurate.

1783 Total unfunded debt £30,605,244.

1774 The total expenditure of the civil list establishment was £4,147,757,

1784 The expenditure of civil list establishment will be £5,517,549.

The total annual peace expenditure will be £16,747,549.

Towards the conclusion of this ingenious little work, his lordship thinks it idle, "To imagine that we can answer all the deficiencies that flow press upon us, from the gleaming and refuse of taxable subjects that now remain." He proposes a plan by which considerable duties may be raised, without oppression, on wine and tobacco.

This judicious writer makes several strictures on the conduct of the Shelburne ministry. He says, it was wrong in them to superadd the load of pensions, which the state must now make good to the American loyalists, to its former burthens. He commends the peace however; and says, that there was no need of any other proof to shew, how highly acceptable it was to the present ministry, then the extreme anxiety with which they waited for the definitive treaty, and the eagerness with which they announced it. The over free bestowing of pensions, he blames both in the ministry of Lord Shelburne's day, and that of the Marquis of Rockingham. He says, it is commendable in no ministry to aim at too much economy in the civil list establishment: every father in the kingdom must, from his own feelings, condemn such a measure. The remains of the Rockingham party, he says, are by no means guilty of this crime; though the nation had much cause to fear, from the rigidly economical system they promised to adopt. Of them, his lordship remarks, that their practice uniformly runs counter to their professions. The late alarming fall in the funds, was not owing to the artful conduct of an obscure Jew broker, but to the declining state of public credit.

Addressed to his Grace the Duke of Portland, A Memorial concerning the Woollen Manufactory, and the Exportation of Wool unmanufactured, to foreign Countries. To which is added, a Plan to prevent so destructive a Commerce, by Peter Peterson. Hookham; 1783.

**T**HE memorialist seems to be well acquainted with the manufacturing of wool. He illustrates its importance to Great-Britain, very judiciously; and de-

livers several ideas, which, if properly attended to, would go a great way to improve that branch of commerce.

Eleventh Report from the Select Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the State of the Administration of Justice in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. Debrett.

**T**HE committee in the course of their inquiry into the obedience yielded by the company's servants, to the orders of the court of directors, could not overlook



look the circumstance of their accepting, "gifts and presents." This object is the subject of the eleventh report, which exceeds all former reports in peevishness of style, and prejudice, and ill-nature against the Governor of Bengal. The members of the committee seem to have quite overlooked the motives which induced Governor Hastings to accept of those sums, which he afterwards disbursed for the company's emolument. Had he been an avaricious man, he might now have been in possession of a fortune far exceeding the most splendid one possessed by the most affluent subject of Great-Britain. But this is not the case. After enjoying every opportunity of acquiring wealth, his fortune is but moderate: a clear proof that his ru-

ling passion is one of a nobler kind than that which governs men of ordinary views. The framers of the eleventh report seem not to have proceeded with that coolness, and dispassionateness which became their rank and office. They seem to have proceeded with all the eagerness and severity of barristers, whose sole object is, not the elucidation of truth, but the imputation of guilt. Nor is their impartiality, and prejudice, covered with the cloak of smooth language, and plausible arguments, as in the ninth report: it appears in a rough and uncouth garb; from which circumstance we are inclined to think, that it is not the production of Mr. Burke, but that of General Richard Smith.

A Collection of the Letters which have been addressed to the Volunteers of Ireland, on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform, by the Earl of Effingham, Doctor Price, Major Cartwright, Doctor Jebb, and Mr. Wyvill. Stockdale, 2s. 6d.

THIS collection commences with the proceedings of the Yorkshire Committee. The Rev. C. Wyvill, chairman of the said committee, transmits the determinations of the committee, and his own sentiments, to the different societies and private persons, with whom they wished to establish a political correspondence, with all the earnestness, spirit and zeal, which the consciousness of a good cause could possibly inspire. The particular station which he filled, gave him an opportunity of diffusing his ideas very widely; for the Yorkshire Committee was not only a respectable and numerous committee, but the earliest formed of any in England, and that which pursued the measures it approved, with the greatest warmth and vigour. Mr. Wyvill displays a very considerable share of political knowledge; many of his thoughts are new, and all of them are clothed in that decent and substantial sort of garb, which indicates the richness of an author's treasure.

The Earl of Effingham's opinions are

liberal and just. The Irish Gentlemen discover the greatest vehemence and fire. Their ideas of political freedom, and of wealth and grandeur, are the obvious sources of these characteristic features in their style. Dr. Jebb and Mr. Cartwright support their principles eloquently. Dr. Price writes, it is true, with his usual solidity and judgment; but he seems to join with the Irish so heartily, and unbecomingly, in triumphing for their boasted emancipation, that a generous Briton is apt to look upon him in the unamiable light of a party-man, who will sacrifice any consideration to the pleasure of a patron, or the acquirement of a little unsubstantial reputation.

To those who are interested in the subject of parliamentary reform, this collection must be very acceptable. They will find in it, a catalogue of the chief defects in our present mode of representation; and the hints that have been thrown out for removing these defects, and for rendering the system complete and sound.

An authentic Account of the Debates in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, December 9; Monday, December 15; and Wednesday, December 17, 1783, on the Bill "For establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Territories, Revenues, and Commerce of this Kingdom, in the East Indies." To which is added, an accurate List of the Divisions both on Monday and Wednesday. London, Debrett, 1783.

WE are told in a preface to this collection, that they were sent to the press by a Gentleman who was present; and his reasons for doing the public so great a favour were, "His anxiety to see the public furnished with as accurate

an account as possible; and his conviction of the great deficiency of the newspapers."

The grounds of the gentleman's anxiety still remain: for the public is by no means furnished with "as accurate an account as possible," of these important debates.

With

With regard to the great deficiency of the newspapers, it is a pity that his conviction of that deficiency did not enable him to supply it. We shall mention only one omission; but that one is great; and by it the gentleman's account of the proceedings of the noble lords, goes forth into the world destitute of what would have been its chief ornament, Earl Fitzwilliam, in his speech of the 17th, proved, with much beauty of language, and much ingenuity of argument, "That all charters, all monopolies, and all exclusive privileges whatever, are infringements of the just and natural rights of the people; and by

consequence, that the bill then pending in parliament, was so far from being the cruel and tyrannical bill it had been represented to be, that its manifest tendency was to restore to the people those indisputable rights of which a blind and unwise policy had robbed them." This thought properly spread out, and properly dressed, would have made a good figure in the collection before us. The omission of it gives us reason to suspect, that the gentleman who sent the speeches to the press, did nothing but detail the ideas which the newspapers had already made public.

A short Commercial and Political Letter from Mr. Joseph Price, to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the Subject of his Asiatic Bills now pending in Parliament. Stockdale, 1783.

MR. Price informs Mr. Fox in the beginning of his letter, that he thinks the manifest tendency of his India bill is, to enslave all the Englishmen in that country. At the same time, he bids him be cautious, lest they serve this nation as the Americans have done—send over all its subjects to their native country. He recommends to Mr. Fox, to talk more boldly to "his enemies, and less delusively to his fellow-subjects."

"Where such power, as the India Bill would confer, will lead, is the duty of every Englishman to consider," and that the nation may have an opportunity of considering the thing fully and fairly: Mr. Price thinks the case should be referred to a dissolution of parliament. Such a measure he thinks, would be, at once, constitutional, expedient, and popular. In this pamphlet Mr. Price writes with his usual good sense and drollery.

An Address to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, upon the dissatisfied State of the British Navy. By a Sailor. Stockdale.

THE author of this useful and interesting little work, by uniting practical with theoretical knowledge, has been able to present the world with a set of directions and regulations which will not only tend to the improvement of those who are occasionally employed in active duty, but furnish salutary hints for those who guide the grand movements of the navy. He confesses himself partial to the navy, which must appear a very strange thing to one who has reflected on the following passage: "I have had the honour and satisfaction to serve my country above thirty years, with the fullest approbation of my superior officers; and I have shed my blood in its defence: yet have I the misfortune not to bear any rank." What a disgrace to the lords of the admiralty, if there be room for such reproach!

The dissatisfied state of our navy the author imputes to the hasty and undue promotion of the sons of great families to the important offices of lieutenants and post captains, and to the palpable neglect that is often shewn to humble but well attested merit. He seems to be well acquainted

with the sentiments of British tars; and, in consequence of his knowledge, he affirms, that no very young commander will ever be cheerfully obeyed; men will do their duty under him, only because they cannot avoid doing it; whereas they would respect, and honour, and obey an officer arrived at a decent period of life; who had gone regularly through the different gradations of rank, and given proof of his courage in battle, and his skill in directing the conduct and manœuvres of his ship.

The author mentions the vast attention paid by the cabinet of Versailles to the state of the French navy, as a strong motive for those in power among us to establish the navy of England on a formidable and permanent footing. He thinks Britain ought at all times to have 120 line of battle ships ready to be manned, and put to sea.

To commissioners of the admiralty, and to professional gentlemen, and indeed to all who wish to be instructed in some of the principal topics of naval science, we recommend what the writer of this book has



has said, on the management of ships after being paid off; on the caulking of ships; (to the unskilful practice of which he imputes the loss of the *Centaur*, and several

other ships that have foundered at sea) on the keeping up of a respectable body of marines; on the regulation of dock-yards, &c.

An Essay on Misanthropy. By Percival Stockdale. Law, 1783. 1s.

IT is the object of this little pamphlet, accurately to distinguish between acrimonious declamation, and philosophical decision on the subject of misanthropy. There are, as our author observes, two kinds of misanthropy; the one the foe to our dignity, and the bane of our happiness: the other the genuine effects of our diligent speculations. This last will keep us calm and serene amidst the tumults of life. It will secure us esteem, respect, content, and satisfaction. And however paradoxical the assertion may seem, he affirms it will tend to make us good Christians. The author goes on to evince the truth of these propositions. The word misanthropy, he justly observes, in its natural and simple meaning, undoubtedly signifies a hatred of mankind. But often a word departs, on its transition into a foreign or later language from its primitive signification; and accordingly, there is a misanthrope who is not more acute and se-

vere in his observations, than he is gentle and placid in his conduct. Impressed with the idea of the weakness of the human heart; of those powerful temptations to evil, and of the cruel woes which are almost the necessary and constant attendants on vice, even in this nether state, he feels every emotion of vehement and practical hatred to mankind, die within his breast. This short abridgement will serve to give some idea of the scope of this publication. The character delineated by Mr. Stockdale exists, to a certain degree, in nature, and naturally arises from an union of philanthropy with philosophy. Towards the conclusion of this essay, we meet with several very just strictures on a criticism of Mr. Harris on Dr. Swift, whom Mr. Stockdale justly prefers, in point of wit to Mr. Addison. Mr. Stockdale is a very acute observer on human nature; but his writings do not tend to inspire either an hatred or contempt of mankind.

The Ministerialist, by Junius, London, Stockdale, 1783.

THE name of Junius is well known to the world. The quickness of his discernment, and the keenness of his satire, had long since distinguished him. In the present little work, he fully supports his character as a writer; being, throughout, spirited, acute, and witty; but very ironical and sarcastic.

His aim is, to direct the reader's observation to the conduct of the Whig part of the present ministry: in order to discover "Whether they have gratified in office, the expectations they raised in opposition." To attain this end, there are two things which he uses as the ground-work of his reasonings, their professions, and their actions: and these he makes to tally in a manner that reflects on them no great degree of honour.

The coalition is the first object of his ridicule. He holds out Mr. Fox to the contempt of the world; and he does so with much propriety and justice, using his protestations recorded in the Parliamentary Register of 1782, as an authority for what he alleges. But in this instance, Lord North comes in for a share of the obloquy.

The author observes, that they could

both say with the unjust steward, "To dig we are not able, and to beg we are ashamed." What remained then for them but "To make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness." In shewing the right honourable Secretary's inconsistency of conduct, he says, "Influences were familiar to him, where deviations from the strict rule of right were justified by the greatness of the stake: in this instance the hazard was great, and the game he played deep:" he might have quoted his own speech, and added, that the hazard was nothing less than a kingdom, besides the two little circumstances of losing "his own honour," and running the risk "of being called the most infamous of mankind."

The splendid talents of the Duke of Portland, the valourous conduct of my Lord Keppel, Lord Northington's abilities and wealth, and Mr. Sheridan's noble thirst after the glory of a newspaper reputation, are all duly noticed in the course of this work: but Mr. Burke is distinguished by an extraordinary degree of attention; and were it not for the great variety of Mr. Fox's character, he would be the hero of the piece.

Mr. Burke's scandalous behaviour on the discovery made of fraud in the Pay-Office, is painted in very proper colours. Mr. Fox, the man of the people, receives a just tribute of respect for his proceedings with respect to the loan in April last; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's reform bill in June; the Prince of Wales's establishment, &c. &c. To these, the author adds the steps that have been taken with regard to India affairs, and compares the whole with the Right Hon. Secretary's "attention to the voice of the people, his dread

of an overgrown court influence, &c." and thence draws conclusions which we recommend to the reader to peruse in the work itself. We have heard, says the author, mighty professions, and mighty promises of prudent measures for the public: "Let us wait the issue with fervent hope, and a lively expectation; we cannot be more than disappointed; and the interval may afford salutary exercise for faith, charity, sufficiency, and other Christian virtues."

Remarks on the Climate, Produce, and Natural Productions of Nova Scotia; in a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield. Debrett, 1s.

FROM this publication it would appear, that the profits to be derived from fishing and farming in Nova Scotia, far exceed the ideas generally entertained of these objects. With regard to the climate and natural productions of that country, we are disposed to think, that the

author rather writes with a bias in favour of it; which circumstance tends a good deal to make his information questionable. Indeed, most of the topics which he handles, have been discussed in earlier publications. Prefixed to the work, is a very accurate map of Nova Scotia.

A familiar Address to the Curious in English Poetry, more particularly to the Readers of Shakspeare. By Theristes Literarius, London, 1784. Payne.

PART of the motto of this learned pamphlet is, "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." In this injunction of the wise man, there is much wisdom; but whether we are qualified to follow it, we

shall not, in the present instance, attempt to demonstrate. We shall only say, that this "Address to the curious in poetry," is a strange performance, and that he must be a strange genius indeed, who can find entertainment in perusing it.

Observations on Infant Sprinkling: or, an Answer to a certain Publication entitled, The Reviewer Reviewed, in a Series of Letters to the Author. By William Richards. Lynn, the Booksellers there, and Keith and Cater, London. Price 9d.

IF we consider the very general prevalence of ablutions from sin, in modern as well as ancient times, in Asia, by plunging or bathing in holy rivers; the manner in which it is evident our Saviour was baptized by John the Baptist in Jordan; the manner too, in which the eunuch was baptized by the disciple of our Lord, the apostle Philip; and have regard to the plain and unforced interpretation of Scripture; we shall have some reason to wonder how infant sprinkling should ever have been substituted in the room of the true and original rite of initiation into the Christian faith, and also at the pertinacity or prejudices of those, who enter into the dispute concerning pedobaptism, and examine its merits with industry, without being convinced that it is a deviation from the meaning and genius of Christianity, and the practice of the first Christian teachers. Infant sprinkling manifestly appears

to us to be one of the numerous corruptions which superstition and priest-craft have introduced into the Christian Religion: although we do not think that this instance of deviation from the truth, is incompatible by any means with lively faith in all those particulars that are essential to salvation.

Mr. Richards had published strictures on infant baptism, and a Mr. Carter, who, it seems, is a clergyman, replied to him in a publication entitled, the Reviewer reviewed. Mr. Richards replies to Mr. Carter, in the letters before us, and clearly proves, that infant sprinkling is not authorized by either precept or example in the sacred scriptures. He is a man of considerable ability, and theological learning. But he does not write in that grave, modest, liberal, candid, and charitable manner which ought to adorn the writings, as well as the lives of Christian men.



## SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.

( Continued from Vol. IV. p. 466. )

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 12.

**T**HE House was unusually crowded by twelve o'clock.

The Speaker informed the House, that since their last meeting he had received a letter from Sir Edward Hughes, and also a letter from Commodore King, in answer to the vote of thanks of that house, which he had communicated to them. He read the letters in his place, and delivered them to the clerk to be entered in the votes.

At half past two, Mr. Fox rose and said, he would proceed to move the order of the day; but he was interrupted by the re-elected members coming to take their seats. They came separately, and it was near four o'clock before they were all seated.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Chancellor Pitt then rose at the same, and the friends of both Gentlemen were very loud in procuring for them the preference. The Speaker said, that Mr. Fox was in possession of the house, for he had been up, and was interrupted by the swearing in of the re-elected members. Mr. Chancellor Pitt said, he spoke to order, and he therefore was heard.

He said he knew not that Mr. Fox was in possession of the house, but he thought it requisite for him to say, that the reason for his rising was to present to the house a message from his Majesty, conceiving, as he did, that the house would be disposed to hear that in preference to other matter.

The Speaker then from the chair said, that Mr. Fox having begun his speech was clearly in possession of the house, and was entitled to go on.

The right hon. Mr. Fox then rose and said, that nobody would believe that he was inclined by any means to prevent the right honourable chancellor of the exchequer from presenting a message from his majesty; but having risen to move for the order of the day, and the right honourable gentleman having it in his power to present the message after the business of the day as well as before, and knowing at the same time, from the nature of the message, that there would be no injury in waiting, he wished that the house should go into the committee on the state of the nation, where a motion of the most immediate consequence to the house would be made, and which, in his mind, ought to precede all other business. He therefore begged leave to move the order of the day.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt then rose. He was by no means anxious, he said, to prevent the house from going into the committee on the state of the nation, or to keep the right hon. gentleman from the possession of the house, to

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the gaining of which such art and such accommodation had been used.

At the same time, however, that he cheerfully expressed his readiness to go into the committee on the state of the nation, he thought it right that this committee should be delayed for some short time, and he trusted the reasons which he should give would be satisfactory to the house. It had pleased his majesty to command his services, at a time, when, however he might feel himself unqualified for the high station of the minister, he could not think himself justified in conscience to decline. The circumstances of the country were peculiar and distressing.

The East-India bill, brought in by the right hon. gentleman, a bill so violent in its form as to give just reason for alarm to every thinking man, had been, by what powerful management it was not for him to say, hurried through that house. That bill established a species of influence unknown to the constitution of this country; and he was one of a most respectable minority, who thought, that if it had passed into a law, the independence of that house, the equilibrium between the three estates of the realm, and the beautiful frame of our government, was at an end. That bill passed this house, but at the same time it was the idea of all men, even of those who objected to that bill, that though that bill was perfectly unfit to be passed, some bill was essentially necessary; and he had pledged himself, if it was withdrawn, or thrown out, to propose one less violent in its principle, and, as he thought, more adequate to its purposes.

He stated all his great objections to Mr. Fox's bill, and said, that he was now called upon by his duty, to bring in a new bill, and if the house, by agreeing with him to postpone the order of the day, would give him leave to move for leave to bring in his bill, he would state all the outlines of his system, as shortly and precisely as he could. He trusted, that he should not be prevented because the right hon. gentleman had foretalled the house, by rising at a time when those persons were absent, whose duty it was to conduct official business, and he hoped the house in general would agree with him in voting against the order of the day.

Mr. Powys assured the house, that he was not agitated with any of that heat or violence, which he saw but too evidently was rising in their minds; he lamented that it was so; and he was happy that he was absent at the time, when the bill, which gave occasion to all this heat, was thrown out. He wished it had been thrown out by that house, rather than by another branch of the legislature; but he rejoiced that it was defeated; for it was charged in his mind with great and alarming consequences. It was certainly the opinion of every

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man,

man, that a bill was immediately required for settling the government of the East-Indies; and as the right hon. gentleman had said he was ready to bring in his bill, it surely ought to be their immediate desire to give him the opportunity. He called not for concurrence, but a hearing. The house was pledged to the discussion of the India business. It was their declaration to the throne, that they would immediately pursue it, and as it was an argument with some men for voting for the last bill, that they had no option, because there was no other, no less violent measure, he wished the option might be given, and that for this express purpose the right hon. gentleman might have an opportunity of bringing in his bill.

But as he knew that the present was a trial of strength, he was sensible that all argument was frail and frivolous. He presumed, however, to remind the house of the great points of their duty—that it was certainly their first regard to attend to the welfare of their country, rather than to the aggrandizement of this or that party—for while they were struggling for power, and contending points of particular interest to themselves, it was literally death to the country. He wished to heaven, therefore, it were possible to put an end to the contests of faction, and to bring those men to act together again, who, while they were together, did so much for their country. It would immortalize the man who could accomplish this great reconciliation.

He concluded with saying, that he thought it was the duty of the house to pay respect to the modest request of his ministers. They asked only to be heard, and surely in so important a matter they ought most seriously to listen to them.

Mr. Fox then rose and said, I shall endeavour to discharge my duty, whether I am here or at the other side of the house, with perfect candour and fairness. I wish not to give any delay to the Indian business. It is the duty of the house to go into the discussion of it without the loss of time, and I wish them to go to it as soon as it is possible for them to go to it with any probability of success. To do that we must go to it with freedom; we must go to it unembarrassed, and that I aver we cannot do, while the danger of a dissolution of Parliament hangs over our heads. That they were under this danger was clear, from the whole of the conduct of ministers since they came into office. It was in the answer to the address of the house. It was in the rumours of the day. It was the spirit of every part of their conduct. The answer of the throne to the address clearly spoke this language to the house. If you dare to assert an opinion of your own, nay if you do not without any argument or reason change your sentiment on this ground, you shall be dissolved; but if you do change your opinion, if you do support the ministers of the day you may live.

But it was said—what—would you interfere with the prerogative of the crown? It is the

prerogative of the crown to dissolve the parliament. It had been denied by many great lawyers that there was a prerogative of the crown to dissolve the Parliament during a session, and while business and petitions were pending. Of this, however, he was certain, that there had not been an instance since the Revolution of any such exercise of the prerogative, if it did exist. Amidst all the contentions of party since that glorious period, the parliament had never been dissolved during the business of a session. In the reigns of the miserable family of the Stewarts, this sort of violence was not uncommon. Charles I. had done it; Charles II. had done it; and James II. had done it; and it was to be remembered—he hoped to be engraven on the minds of Englishmen—that when this violent measure was last perpetrated, which was as he said by James II. he had not been allowed to meet another. He dissolved one parliament in the middle of a session, and it put a period to his violations of the constitution and to his reign.

It was for the purpose of moving a very necessary and proper resolution to guard themselves against this danger, that he was anxious to go into the committee; but, says the hon. gentleman, it is not right to disturb government: we ought not to have opposition. He had no wish to make the situation of ministers unpleasant to them; but he desired at the same time that their situation should be secured. How had their implicit panegyrist said if there was not a majority they would go down again to the people; they would appeal to the people; and they stood better with the people than their opponents—a story of which he did not believe one word. He fancied that this measure might depend on the issue of the question on that day. He believed, that if ministers found the house of commons firm in their integrity and opinion—that they were not to be shaken by any, or by all the temptations which were held out, then he would be bound to say, there would be no dissolution, for they would not venture to meet the consequence of a house of commons rendered so vigorous by honesty and determination: but if they found them waver; if they found them timorous and unsettled; or corrupt and tractable—dispositions which he did not believe the present house of commons would ever be found in—then the parliament would be dissolved; for though they might gain a particular question, they would not think themselves sufficiently fortified without a dissolution: and if they went down again to the people, he assured the house, they would depend more on certain advantages which they would give them in certain marketable boroughs, than on the opinion of the people.

But why not suffer the right hon. gentleman to move for his bill first, and go into the committee on the state of the nation afterwards? For the clearest of all possible reasons. Because, if they are suffered to pursue this course, they feel the pulse of the house, and finding it disagreeable to them, the next day dissolve the

parliament;



parliament; whereas by going into the committee, measures might be taken to guard against a measure so inimical to the true interests of the country.

It was said that he had got possession of the house by management, and that it was unfair; he conceived it to be the contrary. This day was appointed for going into the committee on the state of the nation, and in order to prevent confusion, in order that it might not be made merely what it had been called, a question of strength, he had come down early to move for the order of the day, that the house might come regularly to a question which he intended to move in the committee.

An hon. gentleman wishes for more coalitions. It had always been his idea that there were, in cases of political variance and objection, but two means to be used. The one was, in case of delinquency, to inflict public censure, and where that was not pursued, public oblivion. This had been his motive in coalescing with the noble lord.

He was one of those who imagined that nothing was so injurious as that men should perpetually conceive enmities to one another, because they had been hostile in debate. This he knew was the principle propagated by the secret advisers of the crown, because there was nothing which they hated so much as confidence and connection. To destroy connection and to prevent it—to separate those who were joined, and to keep those asunder who had accidentally differed, was their great object; for it was only by dividing men that they could expect to prevail.

“It was a trial of strength.” It was no trial of strength between the present ministers and those on his side of the house. If it was a trial of strength, it was whether this country was in future to be governed by a ministry supported by that house, or by the secret advisers of the crown. This was the question at issue, and he trusted it would be very soon decided.

He said that a government of secret influence must be a weak government; and a weak government was worse than none; for where there was perfect confusion, there would soon grow out of it order; but the anarchy of a weak government might be lasting. Would one, then, think of changing the strong, manly, public, and responsible government, which we had enjoyed for a century past, into this miserable expedient?

Where it depended on secret influence, the government never could be lasting, for it was the nature of jealousy to be capricious. One would imagine that one could not be jealous of that person whom we ought only to despise; and men would think, that on this principle the present cabinet would be safe, for it was composed of men who were in general of that description which folly itself could not be jealous of; but even they would not escape.—By and bye they would be suspected in their turn, and whenever they were established they would be dethroned.

He called on them therefore to go into the committee on the state of the nation, that they might prevent their dissolution—that they might not let the fears of death perplex their fancy; and when they had come to a resolution which would effectuate this, they might then enter on the India bill with security and spirit.

“But nothing had yet happened to make the dissolution of the parliament necessary.” No! What did that signify? What but that something might happen, which would render it necessary. Let us, says Mr. Fox, go into the committee and render it impossible. Let us preserve the beauty of our constitution, of that happy practicable equilibrium which has all the efficacy of monarchy, and all the liberty of republicanism, moderating the despotism of the one, and the licentiousness of the other: that which was in theory proved to be fallacious, but which has been, since the revolution, so pure as well as so effectual. This was his object, and he called upon the house to accompany him to the committee.

Lord Mulgrave imputed to opposition a spirit of wrangling inconsistent with their professions of patriotism and public spirit. His praises of the minister were lavish and animated. He endeavoured to contrast him with a late right honourable secretary, whom he, however, allowed to possess the first abilities. The India bill in contemplation could only be imperfectly understood. There was, however, in the noble lord's opinion, a strong propensity in the house to speculate on the subject. The object then was easy. Let the right honourable gentleman submit to the consideration of the house, those great outlines which constituted the substance and spirit of his measure. Then there would be an opportunity of hearing his own conceptions, and no danger of misrepresenting them.

Mr. Pulteney detested every thing which had the most distant similitude to secret influence: but he was not sure what was meant by that phrase. Most undoubtedly it could never be intended to make a monopoly of the royal ear, or to deprive the sovereign even of voition. He was sure there was not an honourable gentleman in the house who would not join issue with him on the subject; but he would not agree to stigmatize every instance of advice which the sovereign might have occasion to call for as unconstitutional. He was certain that the more advice of this kind reached the throne, the better it would be for the public. He adverted to the idea of a dissolution of parliament, which seemed to be so generally entertained.

He was sorry to see gentlemen on the other side of the house so very vehement and determined on the question, as, in his opinion, the very steps they were taking to prevent, must unavoidably produce that effect. They were themselves, he thought, obviously inclined for the very object they reprobated, and seemed not a little eager to bring it on. He rested the strength of his argument on this point,

that the resolutions which might be entered into by the committee, would assuredly terminate in a dissolution of parliament.

Lord North rose in answer to the foregoing speaker, and was extremely pointed and strong in his remarks, especially on the hon. gentleman's idea of a dissolution. His lordship vindicated himself against the constant imputation that he had once, and long been the agent or minister of secret influence. He had frequently declared on his honour, that he was privy to no secret influence. He however, when in office, had spoke of himself as the premier, but generally included those who acted with him; and they ever had been, and were now willing to stand forth as one man, and answer as well as they could, for the several acts of their administration.

His lordship, for one, never would agree to shift the blame from his own shoulders. There might be influence unknown to him, but then he had no concern with it whatever. He did not feel it. He advised his majesty to the best of his abilities, and acted on that advice with uprightness. But he now declared, as he ever had, that no secret advice whatever had once interfered to thwart his measures, or force him to act on an opinion not his own.

All the parts, he contended, of the constitution, were formed to act harmoniously, but an excess of adhering literally and dogmatically to the prerogatives of either must inevitably terminate in the destruction of the whole. He therefore hoped his majesty would be better advised than to rush on a measure which might be followed with the most dismal and general mischiefs. However, he trusted no man would speak lightly of the evils, which, in his opinion, were inevitable from such an event, of the flame which a dissolution of parliament would undoubtedly raise. No, these were not to be concealed, and could not be palliated. He concluded, with wishing for the order of the day, and that the house may go forthwith into the committee on the state of the nation.

Mr. Dundas rose in reply to Lord North, whom he professed he did not understand. It was in his apprehension at least somewhat marvellous, that he who had been the offensive minister for upwards of twelve years, could not decide the fact whether there was a secret influence or not.

He was in hopes the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox) in support of his strong and pointed declamation on the subject, would have brought forward some facts which might have decided the contest, and which, from his connection with the noble lord in the blue ribbon, it was not unnatural to suppose him possessed of. But is this the case? No. He asserts strongly and pointedly, but leaves the drudgery and detail of proof to some person of inferior eloquence to state at their leisure. But what are we to infer from this? that all the clamour that has been raised, is only on something chimerical, and founded on no fact whatever. He wished gentlemen would not go so much as they had

lately done into quaint phrases, which only gave a handle against them, and tended to load them with ridicule and contempt. He instanced in the phrase of the late Attorney-General, about charters only being a piece of parchment, with a piece of wax dangling at the end of it. A facetious writer, he said, had observed on this, that an attorney, supposing him to die a premature death, was only a carcass dangling at a rope. This, he said, was indecent, but it originated in the looseness of speaking, which had now become fashionable.

He then entered on a long discussion of the king's prerogative, and affirmed the exercise of this was not subjected to any emendation whatever, and that the reasoning on the other side was calculated only to prove that the parliament was not to be dissolved without its own consent.

Gen. Conway answered Mr. Dundas by a variety of pertinent animadversions on the doctrines he had held forth in what he had then advanced. He was not fond of finding out so many new theories as expedient to suit the purposes of a new practice lately introduced in the government of this country. The doctrines of this day had been pretty fully exemplified in the speech of the learned gentleman who spoke last. Surely no higher prerogative doctrines were ever broached in parliament. What were some of them? Why, that whenever the parliament did not chime in with the minister it should be dissolved. This was undoubtedly a novelty in the English constitution, which the friends of it would not easily admit. This was making parliament nothing at all but the mere instrument of an arbitrary sovereign; for the moment any thing struck them as eligible, they had it not in their power to adopt it without previously consulting the pleasure of the king. He recommended it to the house not to lose a moment, but to go directly into the committee, and there, after taking such steps as seemed necessary to their own preservation, they might determine the right hon. gentleman's motion.

Mr. Pitt rose in order to answer the questions which had been so frequently put to him by several gentlemen on the other side of the house. He began by recording every question he had been asking during the course of the debate. He speculated with much ingenuity on their motives who urged him thus keenly on this point; and he denied that he was either bound as a minister to give any satisfaction, or to consider himself as acting a fair and conscientious part in saying positively what should be the future dispositions of his majesty on that subject. He then applied himself to answer a variety of things which had been aimed at him during the debate. He affected to hold them all in the greatest contempt. He parried some, and flatly denied others. But still he acknowledged, that responsibility of government was the greatest security to the subject, and the best test of ministers. It was not for him to point out in all cases the express boundaries of the



the prerogative; but he would answer for himself, and take this opportunity of declaring, that nothing should induce him ever to be the dupe of secret influence; that to all such imputations he would only oppose his own personal character, his integrity, and his conscience; and that whenever he should be endangered by any influence to which he was not free in his judgment and his heart to acquiesce, the way was open. It was his duty to retire, and he would. He might be weak, but he trusted he should never be mean.

Lord J. Cavendish was very pointed and severe on the mode by which the new ministry were admitted to power. The prerogative of the crown, his lordship observed, had been lately more the subject of conversation within these few months, than even for these last thirty years which he had sat in the house. He vindicated the people with whom he acted, and urged with much weight and severity the necessity of going immediately into the committee.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Arden, Commodore Johnstone, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Thornton, Lord Maitland, General Rofs, General Smith, Mr. Scott, and Lord Frederick Campbell, also spoke, and the house divided on the order of the day.

Ayes	—	232
Noes	—	193

Majority	—	39
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The speaker having left the chair, the house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the nation; when the following resolutions were moved and put.

First, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no sums be issued from the treasury for a limited time, without the reasons of disbursement being stated, and the objects for which they are respectively appropriated; and that an account of these be laid on the table of the house of commons.

Second, That an account of all sums issued from the treasury, from the 19th of December last to the 12th of January, be laid on the table of the house.

Third, That the second reading of the mutiny bill be on the 23d day of February next.

The above three motions were made by Mr. Fox, and after some reasoning and altercation, agreed to without a division.

Lord Surrey then rose and stated, that it might naturally be expected that in a committee of this nature the system of ministerial arrangement and government should be attended to; this the situation of the nation loudly called for. He therefore moved, that in the present state of the country it was highly necessary that an administration should be formed, which possessed the confidence of the public.

After some reasoning on this point,

Mr. Dundas rose to express his surprize at a strange omission in the motion. It seemed only framed to secure the confidence of the

public at large, independent of the approbation either of majesty or parliament. To what cause was this omission to be attributed? He wished therefore to remedy it by moving an amendment, that after the word confidence be inserted, of majesty.

The amendment was put but negatived without a division. The original motion was then carried nem. con.

Lord Surrey then moved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that previous to the late arrangement of ministry, rumours had been industriously propagated, and ways and means used in no respect calculated to conciliate the confidence of parliament in the present administration; and that the sacred name of majesty had been intentionally employed and abused for promoting these measures.

The committee, after a long debate, divided on the last question,

Ayes	—	196
Noes	—	142

Majority against the ministers	—	54
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The house was then resumed, and the motions were severally reported, and agreed to.

Mr. Huxley, chairman of the committee, moved that the mutiny bill be put off till the 23d of February.—Ordered.

After the other orders of the day were postponed, Mr. Chancellor Pitt delivered the message from the crown, which stated the reasons of the Hessian troops being landed, and assuring the house that they would be re-embarked.

It being then seven o'clock in the morning, the house, after fifteen hours debate, adjourned.

#### JANUARY 16.

The Speaker having left the chair, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the nation.

Lord Charles Spencer then rose, and shortly adverted to the resolutions of the House on Monday, and the particular circumstances of the nation, made the following Motion, viz.

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an Administration having come into office under circumstances so new and extraordinary as not to conciliate the confidence of the House, their continuance in office, after so explicit a declaration, is disrespectful to the House of Commons, and highly injurious to the interest of the public.”

Mr. Baker seconded the Motion.

This Motion brought on a very long and unentertaining Debate, consisting chiefly of declamation on Secret Influence, and other popular topics, notwithstanding the attempts of Sir William Dolben and Mr. Powis to reconcile the contending parties, the latter of whom regretted the melancholy struggles and divisions which daily prevailed in the House. He wished most devoutly that principles of agreement and coalition might be some how or other established amongst the opposing parties. He reprobated the

the severity of the Resolutions of Monday night. He recalled their attention to the nature of these Resolutions; they tended to affect the character of an Administration who were untried in office, and against whom no proof of misconduct had been either adduced or substantiated. And at what period, and with how much precipitancy had these Resolutions been adopted? Had not they been gone into at six o'clock in the morning, after a long and fatiguing debate on a previous question, in the discussion of which the spirits of the House had been almost exhausted? It was at this period that this "deed without a name" was functioned and confirmed.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt concluded the Debate with a short speech, in which he said, that the Motion being of so personal a nature, he did not think it decent for him to enter at length into its merit, or to endeavour by argument to ward off the vengeance of the House. He should shortly state, therefore, what it was that they were about to do. They were to decide on a Ministry whom they had not tried. They were to declare them undeserving of their places before they had committed any act even to excite suspicion. They were to be condemned unheard, unknown, untried, and unconvicted. This was a sort of conviction which he should not consider as a punishment, and he should bear their determination with a mind unmoved.

The Committee then divided on the Question:

Ayes,	-	205
Noes,	-	184

Majority for removing the Ministry,	} 21
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The House was then resumed, and the Report being made, the Question was agreed to.

#### JANUARY 23.

Previous to going into the Order of the Day, Mr. Charteris solicited the attention of the House to a transaction, the knowledge of which he had come to through no authentic channel of information. He had been absent from attending his duty in Parliament when the above affair happened, and he had only gathered his accounts of it from the news-papers. It referred to an assertion of his, which he understood had been quoted in the House, respecting Ministers distributing a sum of money, which had been lodged in the bank of Edinburgh for the purpose of forwarding the motions of the Scotch Members to Parliament. He begged to know who had propagated such stories, and upon whose authority they rested. He thought himself affected by such reports, and wished to have them properly explained, or at least to have an opportunity, in person, of vindicating himself to the House.

Mr. York stood up, and stated to the House what had passed on a former occasion. He had been informed, by an Hon. Member of that House, that a sum of money had been lodged in

the bank of Edinburgh, by the Duke of Portland, during his administration, for the purpose of expediting the Motions of the Scotch Members to Parliament. This was precisely the circumstance he had stated to the House, and he doubted not but it was in their recollection.

Mr. Dalrymple expressed much regret, that the circumstance which he had stated to his Hon. friend had occasioned so much uneasiness. He had been imposed upon during the whole course of the business, or at least had misunderstood the Hon. Member who had given him his communication on the subject. He wished therefore to apologize to the House on that account.

Mr. Charteris declared himself still dissatisfied, and pressed the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last to be more explicit.

Mr. Dalrymple, upon this, plainly avowed that he was the person who had given him the information respecting the supposed benevolence that had been extended by the Portland Administration to the Scotch Members.

Mr. Charteris recollected that he had overtaken Mr. Dalrymple on his way to London, at the commencement of the present session; that he was moving very slowly; that he asked him why he did not get on a little faster; that he asked, in a joke, why he had not petitioned for a share of the money allotted by the Premier, and which, he understood, was in circulation at Edinburgh for the purpose of forwarding the Scotch Members. He only threw out these things in a joke. He believed they were founded in a similar circumstance, and that they originated in a political squib which had been circulated at Edinburgh. This was the precise statement of the business.

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt moved, that the India bill be read a second time and committed. The motion being seconded,

Mr. Fox rose, with an intention to enter into the intrinsic merits of a bill, on the fate of which depended so many and various circumstances of magnitude and importance. He wished to consider them dispassionately, and with the deference and candour which they deserved. He hoped no person would suspect him of prejudice on a point of so much interest, and which so materially affected the political concerns of the nation, and the prosperity and happiness of so vast a number of the human race. This was no object of trivial concern; no question of light discussion; no subject in the investigation of which the spirit of party should mingle itself.

The evils existing in the administration and government of India, might be digested under distinct heads. From the reports of the Secret and Select Committees it appeared, that the company's servants abroad, by a secret influence, corrupted and abused to their purposes the proprietors and directors at home. It was no less evident that there was no energy,



or at least no sufficient vigour in the administration of the company's affairs in this country. And it was equally obvious, that there were no remedies for those evils of various descriptions, which were committed by the servants of the company abroad. These (said he) are the grand and leading points of consideration in the digestion of a scheme of India reform, and which it was my object to correct in the bill which I formed on the subject, and which obtained the approbation and sanction of the house. Let us now compare the bill under consideration in its various tendencies to correct these evils, and in its different relations to these objects.

The bill under consideration then, by continuing the influence and power of the proprietors and court of directors, by rendering the latter dependent on the former, even for its existence, by avowedly leaving as much as possible the commerce of the company to its own superintendence, has surely in it no tendency to eradicate these evils or to emancipate the company from that slavish dependence on its servants abroad, which has deprived it of energy and decision, and rendered it the prostituted object of foreign cabal. It was the intention of my bill to remedy these encroachments of so threatening and destructive a nature, by excluding the proprietors, as far as was consistent with necessity, from a participation in a government, in the conduct of which they had exhibited such a prostitution of sentiment and so strange an accommodation of measures to the corrupt influence and secret intrigues of their servants abroad. This, however, is by no means the intention of the bill under discussion. According to it matters are still allowed to move on in their former track. Directors must still look to their constituents, and proprietors may still be decided, not by motives of public utility, not by the sentiments of cool deliberation, but by the secret influence of persons who perhaps gave them existence.

Did not daily observation and experience illustrate the connection between representative and constituent bodies? Nowhere is this dependence more eminently exemplified than in this house. Here all of us look to our electors. Here all of us wish to accommodate ourselves to their inclinations, so far as is agreeable to our principles; and in the event of dissolution, each of us are anxious to conciliate the approbation of our constituents, and even some of his constituent, that we may not be dismissed. This dependence exhibits in the strongest light, the extreme danger of continuing the commercial concerns of the company in the hands of persons raised to office, and placed under the absolute controul of men who have uniformly been under the influence and direction of their servants abroad. Do not recent facts illustrate this truth, and evidently demonstrate that directors are chosen not in virtue of their own merits, but agreeable to the prepossessions and prejudices of the proprietors? I do not mean to expatiate on the circumstances

of a late election, or to develop the various causes which have raised an hon. gentleman (Commodore Johnstone) behind me, and others, to the office they now hold in the court of directors. It is sufficient for me to observe, that in determining the judgment of the proprietors in such cases, merit is not always the criterion of decision, but that in proportion as a servant has acted wrong, in proportion as he has forfeited the favour of the company, he has, in the same proportion, recommended himself to their patronage and regard. Here then is a defect of system, a corruption in government, a protection of delinquency, which loudly calls for correction and remedy. On the present scheme, however, are not these evils rather heightened than destroyed?

Another objection to the bill, in my opinion, is, that it insures no effective mode of obedience. It enacts an appointment of officers by one body, and vests their recall in another. How could such a system be rendered either executive or effectual? According to every idea of jurisprudence I have formed, the executive authority in every well regulated government ought to be placed in a small body. This was the constant theme of those who declaimed on the advantages of monarchical government, and their reasonings ought certainly to be admitted, in as far as they were agreeable to the maxims of freedom. Here were, however, two distinct bodies; a court of directors and superintendants, constituted on different principles, who might be actuated by various motives, who might occasionally be influenced by opposite interests; and yet into the hands of these two bodies is to be committed the executive power of administering the affairs of the India company. The one is to have the authority to appoint. It is the privilege of the other to recall. In so divided a government, where can there exist either energy or execution? Founded in principles so heterogeneous, must it not be the constant victim of internal distraction?

But supposing there should be a cordial agreement established between these two executive bodies, though there should even exist a danger of such an union amongst them, how dreadful must their combination be to this country? By whom is the Board of Superintendence to be appointed? Is it not by his Majesty? Is it not to be under his controul? In how dreadful a point of view, then, must the very supposition of an agreement between this Board, and the Court of Directors, strike every one who attends to it? Must not the existence of such an union extend the influence of the Prerogative, by adding to it the patronage of the Company? Is it not giving power to the Sovereign for the ends of influence, and for the extension of that system of corruption which had been so justly reprobated? How can those, then, who affect to be the enemies of undue influence, the candidates for popular distinction, and the affected friends of freedom, pretend to support a Bill so dangerous in its tendencies, and so hostile to the liberties of the country? In whatever

point of view, then, I consider the nature of this regulation, I must pronounce it to be unwise and unsafe; for no truths are more obvious than these, that when the Courts of Superintendants and Directors are at variance, anarchy will be the effect; and when, on the other hand, they are agreed, measures will be adopted tending to increase the influence of the Crown, and destructive of the liberties of the subject.

To prevent these evils, and to guard against such fluctuation of system, it was proposed in the Bill which received the sanction of this House, that a consistent and permanent government of India affairs should be established in London. On this plan officers were not to be appointed one day, and recalled another. The administration of India was not to be subjected to change, and become a shuttlecock of government, similar to that which exists in this country: for what has been the fate of this distracted kingdom for some years past? Look at the revolutions which have taken place within this period. Consider how Ministry has fluctuated through various successions, occasioned by different causes, whether of national disaster, or of secret influence. Look how many changes there have been brought about in the Administration of Ireland, and in the men appointed in the conduct of it. Would not a system, then, constituted on similar principles, be productive of similar effects? Would not the appointments of men vary in India, according to the revolutions of politics in this country, and every circumstance, on this principle of the Bill, be rendered unstable and ineffectual? No person setting out to India for the most benevolent purposes, could either accomplish his wishes, or secure his permanency under so precarious a regulation.

But this Bill is by no means calculated to restrain any of those abuses which have existed so long, and have been so loudly complained of. This is another of its cardinal defects. In so divided a scheme of government, where the management of affairs is vested in the same hands as those to whom it was formerly committed, how can such an object be accomplished? In whom did the responsibility of nomination rest? No where. His majesty had the power of appointment *toties quoties*, without responsibility. In so strange a system, how could those abuses be rectified, which it was the object of every bill on this subject to remedy?

The bill which I introduced to parliament, placed the responsibility of appointment and of measures in India affairs in this house—there it was safe. But where does this bill rest it? In his majesty's prerogative, without the circumstances of responsibility. Does not such a measure give even a legal extent, without controul, to the influence of the crown? On the principle of the bill which received your sanction, every thing was to be canvassed with freedom in this house. All was responsibility, openness, and fairness: but on the present scheme, every thing is dark design and secret

influence. Is it not its intention to steal the patronage of the company to the crown?

There is another defect which must strike every one who attends to the nature and regulations of this bill. Here it is expressly declared that the civil governor shall be appointed by the company, and the commander in chief by the crown. Could any regulation be more effectually calculated to establish an *imperium in imperio*, or to produce division and discontent? Is it not the principle of every well regulated society that the military government shall be under the direction of the civil? But how can so wise a regulation have its effect on the supposition that the civil governor is created by one party and the commander in chief by another? Such a regulation was almost too weak and obvious to be exposed.

To the bill which I proposed to the house it was objected, that it had a tendency to give existence to a patronage, and to erect a fourth estate, subversive of the liberties of this country; but let it be remembered to whose hands this patronage was to be committed, and by whom it was to be exercised—it was parliament—it was this house. The present bill rests it in hands appointed by the crown, without responsibility, recallable by the crown under the same circumstances, and to be exercised by the crown for the corruption of this house.

An hon. member (Mr. Chancellor Pitt) has accused me of being possessed of a towering ambition—I think his a submissive one—as it seems to lead him to erect a system of mean compliance and secret subordination.

Whether I therefore view the present bill with respect to its intrinsic merits, or in comparison with the other, which was the bill of this house, I can neither approve of its principle or its expediency. It was the object of that bill not to erect a government at Calcutta, but in London; not to give existence to a precarious, changeable mode of administration, but to establish one stable and permanent; not to give an improper extension to the prerogative of majesty; not to enchant this house into an idea of its merits by the charm of the royal name—but to subject its various regulations to the inspection of parliament—not screen culprits from judicial infliction, but bring them to merited punishment:—such were the principles, the circumstances, and the objects of that bill which obtained the approbation of this house.

But though this bill has been rejected, other expedients, perhaps, less exceptionable, may surely be devised. An alloy of jealousy respecting it, it has been alledged, influenced the sentiments of the public. I like and approve of jealousy in every point of political concern, and in all points of new regulation, which may affect the freedom and happiness of the nation. But though jealousies have existed, surely proper restraints may be imposed on those circumstances which seemed more especially to awaken the suspicion of the public.



Much has been said of the nomination of persons which had taken place in the former bill. Their character and abilities had been canvassed with much freedom. He was, however, happy to say, that they were all of them persons of wisdom and integrity equal to the important trust reposed in them. The noble earl (Lord Fitzwilliam) on whom the first charge was to devolve, was a person whose knowledge, whose abilities, and whose industries rendered him every way capable for so interesting a charge. There was no person he was sure who had the honour of his acquaintance, and who knew his merits, but who would admit the truth of the assertion. The character of another gentleman (Sir H. Fletcher) who was to have been connected with the noble earl in office, had been reflected on in another house. Aspersions, however, if unsupported by evidence, is the worst species of invective. Enquiry I know has been made into the foundation of these reflexions, and they have been discovered to be groundless. In this situation then it surely becomes the noble lord who threw them out to disavow them as openly as he uttered them. He was convinced there was no person among the seven who had been appointed by that house, whose character and abilities were objectionable, and with respect to which he was not prepared to meet enquiry.

For these reasons I am fully decided against the principle and political regulations of the present bill. It tends to no reformation at home, and to no correction of abuse abroad. It tends to remedy none of those evils which have existed for so long a period, or to put a period to those barbarities which have stigmatized and rendered infamous the character of Britain, and the annals of India. If adopted, the company may send out their orders to their servants—they may replenish their letters with morals and ethics, but they will be listened to with indifference and disrespect. If adopted, I do not hesitate to say that India is gone, is irrecoverably lost for ever. Gone I am sorry to say, because I am aware, that notwithstanding the magnitude of this truth, notwithstanding its alarming circumstances, there are still some in this house who will give it their concurrence and assent.

Mr. Powys and Sir William Dolben, with the true spirit of patriotism, lamented those asperities of language which tended to widen the breach between the late and present ministers; freely blamed what they thought exceptionable in both their bills; and earnestly called on them to unite their abilities to form a ministry which should give stability and consequence to the country.

Mr. Erskine, in a long and elaborate speech, went over all the arguments adduced by Mr. Fox on the subject, and several other gentlemen spoke in the debate, but without throwing any new light upon it.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt rose and observed, that he had listened with all his attention to the

several arguments which had been produced. These had been sufficiently diffusive, often plausible, and he would not affect to deny, that they were sometimes convincing and satisfactory. He trusted, however, the sense of the house would be with him in opinion, that much strong assertion, much general declamation, much circumstantial detail, much partial statement, and some not very well founded invective had also mixed insensibly with that strong torrent of eloquence, which the right honourable gentleman, who commenced the debate, had poured forth against him. The learned gentleman (Mr. Erskine) had literally followed the line of his great leader, and scorning to burden the subject with any novelty, repeated his arguments with great fidelity. As, however, the strength of the debate certainly rested with him, he should, without meaning any disrespect to the learned gentleman, chiefly direct what he had to say to what fell from his right hon. friend.

In this respect, however, he was at some loss where to begin, as the right honourable gentleman had assailed almost every part in the bill, and indeed allowed it not to have any merit except the last sentence, which restricted it to a limited time. He was not, however, altogether without hope, that parliament would give him credit for having done something towards a system of regulation, which, after a very severe and minute scrutiny he still thought respectable.

Notwithstanding all that had been said about controul, he would venture to assert, that the same objection which lay against his measure, was also against that of the right hon. gentleman, as his bill had no clause for abridging or superseding that of the executive power over every subordinate authority whatever. He begged gentlemen would therefore attend to this circumstance, and mark how the right hon. gentleman's arguments operated, not less against his own measures than the bill now pending. In this case it was obvious all the abuses and inconveniences which had been enumerated with so much eloquence, invective, and triumph, as resulting from the circumstances of the one, were, in a certain degree, equally applicable to those of the other.

Though the great outlines of the bill were in his own opinion unexceptionable, most violent indeed had been the conclusions drawn from that check which was given to the executive power of this country; and a series of very wanton interrogatories had been grafted on this part of the plan, but with what candour the house would certainly judge. Surely gentlemen were not disposed to admit all those extravagant conjectures which the honourable gentleman was so willing to impute to that measure. He did not by any means think it capable of such an excess as was in this manner supposed. Nor did he at the same time think the general maxim a good one, that power would always be thus abused. The check, however, was calculated to operate for the good of the object to which the aspect of the whole was directed;

directed; and nothing which had been yet advanced could satisfy him that it was an improper particular in the general institution.

The Honourable Gentleman had been at no small pains to shew, that recall was equal to nomination. This argument he would not, by any means whatever, adopt. Had not the House of Commons the power of recall by Address? Would any Gentleman stand up and assert, that this was equal to the power of nomination? In what respect could they be compared? The one was a power which was circumscribed by no limitation, the other could operate only under certain circumstances. He was therefore disposed to think all the argument, which went to prove the deficiency on these premises, must, in their own nature, fall to the ground. He was not unwilling, at the same time, to allow much real force in what had been said, about lodging the nomination in one power, and the recall in another; and he did not doubt but should the Bill go to the Committee, the House would take the advantage of it.

He complained that much slander had been circulated on the subject of his Bill. Great industry had been used to exhibit it as a monster unworthy of seeing the light. But he protested against all such arts, as giving him an advantage which he did not wish, and which he trusted no cause in which he should ever embark should ever stand in need. The epithets thrown out against it had been harsh and unpleasant. He was not disposed to present it to the House as a model of perfection. He allowed it had many faults. It was committed to the House in confidence that they would correct it, and render it in all respects worthy of their wisdom.

The influence of the Crown had been mentioned. He was surprised to hear it so strongly imputed to his Bill. The fact was, that any influence it lent was indirectly, and therefore could not operate so as to create any power of an alarming nature: for the Officers abroad were directed to promote, both in the military and civil line, according to a regular succession and gradation; and the nomination of the Crown by this, must of consequence be not a little abridged. In this state of the case he did not hesitate to say, that no arguments could prevail on the House to persuade them, that there was any danger where there undoubtedly was none.

A great variety of other particulars, no doubt, demanded his attention, but he would not encroach farther on the patience of the House. He politely acknowledged his obligations to their indulgence through the whole of the business, and only requested, that what he had produced with a sincere intention of serving his country, they might receive and judge of with candour and impartiality.

Lord North concluded the Debate, and in very strong terms contended for the imbecility, folly, and dark patronage of the present Bill. He put the principle into a variety of prospects, and argued that it was not a system of practical, of sound, or of rational government.

The House, at half past eleven o'clock, divided on the second reading,

Ayes,	—	214
Noes,	—	223
Majority against the Bill		9

It was then rejected.

## FRENCH THEATRES.

### OPERA-HOUSE.

THE frequenters of the French opera are divided into two parties; under their famous Generals M. Chevalier Gluck and Sacchini. The stream of popularity is in favour of the former, but the queen having patronised the latter, the opposition is carried on with spirit and emulation. Orpheus and Euridice is generally esteemed a chief-d'œuvre, and its success on the French and Italian stages has insured Mr. Gluck a brilliant reputation. At the court of Parma, and upon almost every theatre in Europe, it has been received with the highest plaudits; and what is a little extraordinary, this is the first opera that has been ever engraven in Italy. The translation in French has been represented forty-nine nights successively in the summer of 75, and its revival has proved very fortunate to the managers.

The beau monde has also been highly entertained with a new opera, intitled Alexander in India, written by M. \*\*\*, and the music

by M. Méreau, who is well known for several superb and popular oratorios. The fable, Alexander, the conqueror of the Persians, marches his army into India. His fame had already reached the court of Porus, which becomes the scene of the first act. The piece opens with the representation of the temple of Bacchus, adorned with palm trees, and such other as are common to those climates. A grand sacrifice is prepared to this victorious god, and protector of the eastern world. Axiane, surrounded by her women, announces all the terrors which the invincible conqueror threatens the prince, at the moment in which she was to be proclaimed queen. The theatre is filled with warriors, who implore their sovereign to lead them forth to battle. Porus appears, encourages their ardour, but previously orders the sacrifices to begin. The high priest, followed by the priests and priestesses of Bacchus, begins the ceremony by a hymn to Bacchus. A dance of priestesses and warriors succeeds, but are interrupted by the arrival of Ephestion, Alexander's ambassador, who came



to offer Porus war or peace, in the name of his master, who was the conqueror of the world. The magnanimous king returns the following answer :

*Je jure par ces autels,  
De ne pas imiter le reste des mortels.  
Vas redire à ton Maître, au tyran de la terre,  
Que Porus lui déclare une éternelle guerre.*

Ephesion retires, and a choir of warriors follow their prince to the scene of action, which opens with the second act. A furious battle succeeds, when Porus being hard pressed by the enemy is ready to perish, when Alexander enters, and commands his soldiers to respect the valour of that Indian, whom he took for a simple soldier. He is interrogated, and without discovering himself, with a firmness that inspired esteem. He is employed by the conqueror to offer terms of peace to Porus, but he replies that Porus could never submit to terms so ignominious.

The Macedonians celebrate the victory of their royal master, when their songs of triumph are interrupted by the arrival of Axiane, who descends from a vessel, followed by her women loaded with presents. She throws herself at Alexander's feet, and implores him to see the dead body of her intended lord. Alexander endeavours to pacify the princess, when Ephesion announces that Porus is still living, and at the head of his shattered army. Axiane conjures Alexander not to pursue an unhappy warrior, and proposes a treaty between him and Porus. Alexander yields to her intreaties, receives her presents, and conducts her to the ship.

The third act opens in the king's palace, where this prince reproaches Axiane for having humbled herself in asking a favour from the hands of his enemy; he breathes nothing but vengeance, and resolves to conquer or die in the attempt. The cries of the soldiers, who announced the approach of the enemy to attack their ramparts, cause the king to leave Axiane abruptly, who is left to deplore the fate awaiting her royal lover. The scene changes to a representation of the city, where Porus gallantly defends the fortifications, and repulses the furious attacks of the Macedonians. At last a breach is made, and Porus falls among the ruins; nevertheless he flies to face the Grecian hero; at that instant Axiane throws herself between the combatants, and saves the life of her lover. Alexander touched with the personal courage of his enemy, restored him to his throne, and gave him Axiane in marriage.

This poem is upon the whole well conducted, the action dramatic, and the stile in general correct, perspicuous, and often elegant. Several entire scenes were justly applauded, for they abound with every species of good writing. The Cognoscenti speak of the music as a masterly composition.

# COMEDIE FRANÇOISE.

At this house has been revived the *Les Troyennes*, a tragedy by the late M. de Châteaubrun. In the years 1764 and 69, this piece was extremely popular, but the eternal lamentations of Hecuba and her daughters have failed this year in affecting the gay Parisians. We notice this performance the more readily, since it abounds with many interesting incidents; and passages happily transcribed from the Greek tragedians. The outline of the *Troyennes* is, Hecuba, king Priam's widow, and her three daughters are taken prisoners by the victorious Greeks. The unhappy queen deplores the miseries she has entailed upon her country in favouring the criminal love of her son. Cassandra had predicted the misfortunes which were to befall her mother, her sisters, and the Grecian states. Alysanax is to be sacrificed to appease the Manes of Achilles, but news is brought that the high priest had effected his escape: They therefore seize upon Polixena, and drag her from her mother's arms to the tomb of Hector's conqueror, where she was sacrificed. Hecuba dies with grief, despair, and distraction.

There has been a new comedy of five acts, called *Les Marims*, or, *Le Mediateur mal-adroit*; but as it was not well received by the audience, we shall only add, that we suppose the character of Marplot was not totally unknown to this writer, who seems to be well acquainted with the drama, and who failed in the wish for success from his precipitancy, and an ill chosen fable.

# COMEDIE ITALIENNE.

Among the newest pieces performed on this theatre are, the *Heureuse Erreur*, and the *Bateau Volant*. The first is a petite piece, that was received with great indulgence. M. Patras, the author, is well known for several other dramatic performances, which have been played with various success.

The plot of the *Happy Error* is simply thus: A young widow forms the resolution of never admitting a second engagement; and that this resolution might be carried into effect, she secludes herself from the company of men, except one who is a beloved brother. The count of Elval is passionately enamoured of this lady, and seeks every method to obtain an interview. His sister, Sophie, giving way to his importunities feigns a dislike for her waiting woman, discharges her, and as matters were ordered she enters into the widow's service. The new comer tells her mistress, that Miss Sophie was projecting a scheme of finding admission into her house in men's apparel, in order to gain her affections. The widow proposed to receive her in this assumed character, that she might return the compliment of deception. In these circumstances the count is introduced to the widow and her brother as Sophie in disguise. He is received with all possible courtesy by the lady, and the modes

adopted by the brother to bring about a discovery of the supposed sex, render the scene highly diverting. He went so far as to propose a written contract of marriage; the count signs it with transport, and the widow, firmly persuaded that Count Elval was a woman, signs likewise. Sophie, in the assumed character of a country girl, informs the widow of the intrigue, and has not only the pleasure of seeing an union take place between her and the count, but also a double marriage in her own person with the widow's brother.

The "Flying Vessel," or, *Bateau Volant*, is an opera of one act, and is a squib of the day. Cassandre, a mere pretender in the science of mechanics, publishes in all the prints that he was building a Flying Vessel, by which he could traverse unknown regions in the air. Our ship-builder is represented to be guardian to a young lady, whose name is Isabella, and what is very common, the guardian loves Isabella, and Isabella hates her guardian. Leander, the happy-lover, having filled Cassandre's head with the practicability of constructing this aerial vessel, and of his first attempting the experiment, obtained by this means, an opportunity of carrying off the prize of beauty. A number of persons are collected to see Leander mount into the skies, and when the moment arrived for the experiment, Isabella and Leander throw themselves at Cassandre's feet and demand pardon. This bagatelle, composed with such slight materials, is nevertheless extremely gay, witty, and amusing in the representation. The author's name is Goulard.

The last new piece at this theatre is *La Sorcière par Hasard*, an opera of two acts.

The story of this little piece is simply thus :

A young lady of some reputation in the capital retires into the country to indulge her passion for the polite arts and sciences. The various instruments necessary for experimental philosophy and astronomy, she had brought with her into the village, where she was soon considered as deeply versed in the black art. A young couple, persecuted by an old guardian, who, according to custom, is in love with his Ward, come to this lady to consult her concerning the success of their penchants. The lover is conducted into a cabinet, when she shews him in a glass the object of his wishes. The guardian, not so credulous as the young couple, being a professed Freethinker, comes to puzzle the lady with his studied questions. Here by pretended incantations, he trembles exceedingly; and being conducted into a whimsical apartment is strictly charged not to leave it till the clock strikes eight. The lovers shut up in other rooms endeavoured to leave the house, when they met; at that instant the clock strikes, and the guardian hastens to the door, sees the young couple, whom he took for apparitions. Lights are then introduced, and the denouement takes place, by the guardian's consenting to the union of his Ward's wishes. The piece ends with the following verses, which are spoken by an actress:

Dans le monde on connoit une forcellerie,  
C'est l'art de faire des heureux;  
Celle-là, je l'avoue, et je m'en glorifie,  
Je m'en sers tant que je peux.

This close excited repeated bursts of laughter, and the most lively applause. The actress was encored, and the house was kept in one continued roar.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 7.

Drury-Lane.

A New Pantomime was exhibited, entitled, *HARLEQUIN JUNIOR*; or, *THE MAGIC CESTUS*. The story of the Pantomime contains a pleasant satire on the inconsistency of modern husbands, exemplified in the capricious changeableness of Harlequin Junior; and at the same time give due credit to the unabating tenderness of female fidelity, in the character of a married Columbine.

The Pantomime opens and shews Harlequin in despair, not being able to obtain Columbine on account of his supposed poverty. Old Harlequin and Columbine are affected by his distress, and his father is at length prevailed upon to trust him with the Magic Sword, by the means of which he procures riches, and by the consent of the parents on both sides, obtains his Columbine. Young Harlequin soon grows tired of the confinement of a domestic life, and being in possession of the sword, de-

termines to travel and see the world; and, contrary to all advice and persuasion, sets off with the Clown, whom he entices into his service, in pursuit of adventures. He is cheated, however, in the outset, by the interposition of the Magicians who had formerly protected his father, and who, to punish his desertion of Columbine, deprive him of the Sword; at this time Columbine and Old Harlequin repair to these Magicians, to enquire of his fate. Old Harlequin is blamed for entrusting his power to his son, but is forgiven, and Columbine is presented with the Magic Cestus, which contains all female virtues and accomplishments, and by which she at length reclaims and fixes his wandering heart. Hence the Pantomime is called the Cestus. Columbine has likewise given her a Magic Wand, by which she has a power of controuling the effects of Harlequin's Sword, whenever he prepares to abuse it by gratifying his inconsistency. Thus equipped, she follows him to Paris, and pursues and restrains him in his wild attempts in that city. From this arises the perplexities and business



of the Pantomime. At length he is again deprived of his power, and told, that he shall never more retrieve it, or obtain Columbine, till he has, by his own virtue and courage performed such actions as may deserve her; and, to give him an opportunity of doing so, he is sent to the siege of Gibraltar, where, after fighting gallantly in defence of his country, he is at length forgiven, and directed to "fry no more;" while at the same time, Colombine is reminded to retain the qualities that have been so fortunate to her.

By sense and gentleness to prove  
Here is the Magic Cestus of true love.

The Pantomime concludes with a view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar, and repulse of the Spaniards by General Elliott.

The Pantomime is unquestionably one of the best that has been brought forward for several years. In point of story, business, scenery, character, and machinery, we have not for several years seen so finished a performance. It abounds with that which is the life of pantomime, business, and the incidents follow one another with a rapidity which sustains the interest, and gives it the quality of a drama. It has the recommendation also of a moral tendency: for the fable is conducted with allegoric chastity, and inculcates conjugal fidelity by the demonstration of the calamities that flow from error.

The changes are in some instances admirable, and in particular that of the Caisse d'Escompte, which is converted into an air balloon—it is a palpable hit; and indeed we do not know any transition in pantomime more pointedly epigrammatic. The scenes are beautiful, and they are given us in a profusion which does great credit to the liberality of the house. There are upwards of twenty highly finished scenes, and we understand that they are all executed under the direction of Greenwood. The last scene, exhibiting the destruction of the gun-boats at Gibraltar, is full of terrible grandeur. The red-hot balls, the bombs, and the ships on fire, form a picture of sublime beauty.

The following are some of the *Airs*:

SONG and CHORUS by the MAGICIAN and SPIRITS.

MAGICIAN.

YE elves, ye sprites, that love to dwell  
In gloomy bower or rocky cell,  
Attend my summons—'tis your chief  
That calls you to a friend's relief.

SPIRITS.

We hear, we own our master's voice,  
To speed his wishes we rejoice;  
Pleas'd we obey our potent chief,  
Thrice pleas'd to bring a friend relief.

MAGICIAN.

Prepare the Magic Zone, prepare,  
Grac'd with each virtue of the fair,  
That Columbine again may win  
The wandering heart of Harlequin.

CHORUS.

Pleas'd we obey our potent chief,  
Thrice pleas'd to bring a friend relief.

SONG and CHORUS of SPIRITS.

I.

TAKE, happy fair, this dearest charm  
The youthful heart can know;  
Smiles that the faithless heart can warm,  
And bid new raptures glow.  
Dismiss then each sorrow, each happiness prove,  
Good humour's soft grace is the Cestus of Love.

II.

Soon by this aid, the wandering youth  
Thy virtues shall allure;  
Soon shall this charm restore his truth,  
His constancy secure.  
Dismiss then each sorrow, each happiness prove,  
Good-humour's soft grace is the Cestus of Love.

SONG and CHORUS of SAILORS.

I.

OLD England to thyself be true,  
Firm as this rock thy fame shall stand;  
The sword that Elliott, Curtis drew,  
Be never wanted thro' the land:  
Join then this prayer, our foes shall rue,  
Let England to herself be true.

II.

Tho' foes on foes contending throng,  
And dreadful havoc threaten round,  
Thy flaming bolts shall whirl along,  
Thro'out the world thy thunder's sound:  
Nought then on earth shall make us rue,  
Let England to herself be true.

III.

What tho' no grand alliance share  
Each wallike, envied deed of thine;  
'Tis doubly glorious thus to dare,  
Against the world in arms to shine.  
Nought then shall make Britannia rue,  
Let Britons to themselves be true.

## P O E T R Y.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1784.

**E**NOUGH of arms. To happier ends,  
Her forward view, Britannia bends:  
Her generous hosts, who grasp'd the sword,  
Obedient to her awful word,  
Tho' martial glory cease,  
Shall now with equal industry,  
Like Rome's brave sons, when Rome was free,  
Resume the arts of peace.

O come, ye toil-worn wanderers, come  
To genial hearths, and social home,  
The tender housewife's busy care!  
The board, with temperate plenty crown'd,  
And smiling progeny around,  
That listen to the tale of war!

Yet be not war the favourite theme;  
For what has war with bliss to do?  
Teach them more justly far to deem,  
And own experience taught it you:  
Teach them, 'tis in the will of fate;  
Their frugal industry alone  
Can make their country truly great,  
And, in her bliss, secure their own.

Be all the songs that sooth their toil,  
And bid the brow of labour smile;  
When thro' the loom the shuttle glides,  
Or shining share the glebe divides;  
Or bending to the woodman's stroke,  
To waste her commerce, falls the British oak;  
Be all their songs, that soften these,  
Of calm Content, and future well-earn'd ease.

Nor dread lest inborn spirit die:  
One glorious lesson, early taught,  
With all the boasted powers supply,  
Of practis'd rules, and studied thought,  
From the first dawn of Reason's ray,  
On the young bottom's yielding clay,  
Strong be their country's love impress'd,  
And with your own example fire their breast.

Tell them, 'tis theirs to grasp the sword,  
When Britain gives the awful word,  
To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause:  
And guard, from faction nobly free,  
Their birth-right blessing, liberty,  
True liberty, that loves the laws.

## THE COMPLAINT.

**A**S Adam by an injur'd Maker driven,  
From Eden's grove, the vicinage of  
Heaven,

Compell'd to wander, and oblig'd to bear  
The harsh impression of a ruder air.  
With heavy sorrow and with weeping eyes,  
Look'd back and mourned the loss of Para-  
dise;

With a concern like his do I review  
My native plains, my charming Anna too,  
There's such a sweetness in a female's mind,  
Which in a man's we can't expect to find;  
(Nor can I'er to those gay nymphs address,  
Whose pride is greater and whose virtue less;  
Their tinsel beauty may perhaps subdue  
A gaudy cockcomb or an upstart beau;  
And likewise may, with greedy rapture seize,  
Their fond embraces, such the zenith breeze.)  
A soul she has for greater actions fit,  
Prudence and wisdom to direct her wit;  
Her mind is generous, open and sincere,  
Her heart is free, and no deceit reigns there.  
Th' expression of her thoughts are ever such,  
She never seems reserved, nor talks too  
much:

That shows a want of judgment and of sense,  
More than enough is but impertinence.  
Her conduct's regular, her mirth refin'd,  
Civil to strangers, to her neighbours kind;  
Averse to vanity, revenge and pride,  
In all the methods of deceit untry'd,  
So faithful to her friend, and just to all;  
No censure can upon her actions fall.  
Now may pale envy be compell'd to say,  
She goes the least of womankind astray.

To this fair maid I sometimes do retire,  
Her conversation does new joys inspire;  
Gives life so keen an edge, no surly care,  
Would venture to assault my soul, or dare  
Near my retreat to hide one secret snare.  
Sometimes I please myself, and think her far  
Too good to make me wretched by despair;  
That tenderness, which in her soul is plac'd,  
Will move her to compassion sure at last.  
I've thought that can encourage my address,  
My worth is little, and my fortune less:  
But if a love of the sublimest kind  
Can make impressions on a generous mind,  
If all has real value that's divine,  
There cannot be a nobler flame than mine.  
Perhaps she pities me, I know she must,  
And my affection can no more distrust:  
But what, alas, can helpless pity do!  
She pities, but she may despise me too.  
Still I am wretched, it no more she'll give,  
The starving orphan can't on pity live;  
He must receive the food for which he cries,  
Or he consumes, and, tho' much pitied, dies!

To



To the Memory of Mrs. ———.

**S**HE sleeps in peace, on death's cold lap  
reclin'd,  
Who once could beauty boast, and polish'd  
grace;  
In whom that truth and sweetness were combin'd,  
By which divine in human forms we trace.

If it be true, that those belov'd of Heav'n  
Bear of affliction's grief the heavier load,  
Her soul, ah sure! enjoys the promise giv'n,  
And rests with angels high enthron'd with God.

For woe, succeeding woe, a grievous train,  
She bore with firm, serene, and patient mind;  
In her own bosom buried all her pain,  
Upheld by faith, nor once at fate repin'd.

Pleas'd nature smil'd, Heav'n rais'd her portals high,  
Whilst raints in strains seraphic loudly cry'd,  
"Haste to thy blest abode, above the sky."  
She droop'd her pious head, conform'd, and dy'd.

D——

An Occasional PROLOGUE to MISS  
MOORE'S Tragedy of FATAL FALSE-  
HOOD.

Performed December 31, 1783.

Written and spoken by Mr. MARSHALL.

**T**HOU' some may rail at this degen'rate age,  
Yet Candour owns that virtue rules the  
stage;

Which our immortal Shakespear has defined  
To be the faithful mirror of mankind;  
Should manners paint, and like the prism true,  
Black vice in all her odious colours shew.  
We, animated by a generous zeal  
In Virtue's cause, it is our boast to feel,  
This night presume to court the tragic Muse,  
Shew villainy in all its native hues,  
And move the gentle breast with fancied }  
woes.

Here sterling sense may please th' attentive ear,  
And female sorrows claim a pitying tear;  
But lest you think we make a rash pretence,  
From attic story I'll draw our defence:  
In ancient Greece, that seat of arms and arts,  
Fam'd Thespis once exhibited from carts;  
And if examples oft our actions rule,  
Why may not we exhibit in a school †?  
But spouting say you is so common grown,  
That scarce a 'prentice will one find in town,  
Whose bosom glows not with theatric rage,  
Eager to strut his hour upon the stage;  
And ridicule still points her dart in vain,  
They seize the *Charter'd rights of Drury-lane*.  
But tho' 'tis sometimes subject to abuse,  
Yet all confess that it may have its use.

Instructive lessons it may oft impart,  
Imprint them deeply on the youthful heart.  
You, whom good sense and sentiment delight,  
With candour view the efforts of to-night:  
And you whose breasts each gen'rous passion feel  
Will kindly on our errors draw a veil:  
We grasp not at th' unfading wreath of fame,  
Amusement only is our humble aim.

An Occasional EPILOGUE to the  
Tragedy of FATAL FALSEHOOD.

Performed December 31, 1783.

Written and spoken by Mr. FRENCH, in the  
Character of Orlando.

**R**ELIEV'D from the jurors occasion'd by  
death,  
For ye all may perceive I've recover'd my breath,  
I am happy indeed to discern—by your eyes,  
That the critic your hearts could not take by  
surprise.

And that generous candour most kindly has  
spread

Her mantle alike o'er our living and dead.

'Tis true that our females, who never appear  
On a stage for applause more than once in a year,  
With reluctance attempted your thoughts to  
employ,

Orexa't the soft tear from compassion's mild eye,  
Lest, while they endeavour'd the time to beguile,  
They might merit a frown where they hop'd for  
a smile.

Then Bertrand complain'd he the villain must  
prove,

And suffer your scorn, tho' he wish'd for your love.  
But when recollection the truth shall impart,  
You'll find that the villain ne'er governed his  
heart.

And I, unaccustom'd, ye fair, to deceive,  
Or to wish e'er the wretched a moment to grieve,  
Unknown to betray—and, I hope, to disgrace—  
Have been whining five acts—with a comedy-  
face.

So in life—as with us—you will frequently see  
That often the tongue and the heart disagree.  
The senate I'm sure will this maxim confirm,  
I beg to be heard, Sir—I move to adjourn—  
I think it will lessen the pow'r of the crown—  
One gets on his legs—and another sits down—  
And yet we're convinc'd that these talkative  
elves

Just think of the people—but speak for them-  
selves.

The coxcomb, whom fashion has rul'd from his  
birth,

Who delights but in dress—or his family's  
worth,

Cries, "George, don't you see now my taylor's  
a bore?"

"This coat is not cut in the ton, George,  
before."

"Egad, at Almack's it will never go down."  
Yet thinks he employs the best ship in the town.

† The piece was represented in a school.

And for whom ill-nature still terms an old  
maid;  
Who of men's subtle arts is (tho' needless)  
afraid,  
While recounting the joys she experienc'd when  
young,  
Laments that her heart was conceal'd—by her  
tongue.  
But we, who to-night have emerg'd from  
the curtain,

Toast in a line—which to most is uncertain,  
Still hope your dread censure won't bid us  
depart—  
May, with, if ye praise—it may come from the  
heart;  
And if your good sense cannot sanction our  
cause,  
Remember, we've died to obtain—your ap-  
plause.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 22.

**T**HE American Packet, Washington, arrived at Havre-de-Grace on the 8th instant; Major L'Enfant came passenger on board, and brings over the insignia of the Cincinnati's society.

This association, whose regulations are soon to be published, was formed by American officers, as a monument of their fraternity, and union in the good cause.

The order by which the members are to be distinguished is the bald eagle; the cross or star bearing emblems, relative to the glory and disinterestedness of Cincinnati, hangs from a blue ribbon edged with white, in token of the alliance of the United States with France.

Augsburgh, Nov. 22. There are in this city some copies of a work published at Naples, under the title of "A general history and theory of earthquakes, and particularly those of Calabria and Messina." We learn by this work, that in February and March, Calabria contained 439,776 souls, and at present there is reckoned to be only 410,326.

Rome, Dec. 10. By letters from Naples we are informed, that on the 13th and 16th of last month several shocks of an earthquake were felt in the Pouille, which did great damage, and so terrified the inhabitants, that they left their habitations, and passed both the nights in the fields.

Paris, Dec. 28. Several letters from Toulon assure us, that the Chevalier de Bonneval, by M. Mignonne, has taken possession of the Island of Candia and of Morea, which now belong to Louis the XVIII, to dispose of as he may please; and it is even thought the Ottoman Porte will be obliged to make further sacrifices. For this fortnight past the greatest activity has been used in fitting out 15 sail of the line at Toulon, which joined to ten Dutch, and 15 Spanish men of war, will form a fleet of 40 sail, which are to cruise in the Mediterranean. About 6000 of our sailors have entered into the Turkish service.

Naples, Dec. 6. Besides the earthquakes which have desolated Calabria, and which are still felt in divers places, the unhappy inhabitants of this province are now experiencing the scourge of epidemic diseases, owing to those disorders, and the consequent want of every necessary. General Pignatelli has orders to go there to their relief, and to preserve that good order which is often interrupted by public calamities.

Paris, Jan. 3. We have just learned that a small Portuguese squadron has possessed itself of all the places on the coast of Guinea, where are the principal markets for purchasing negroes.

Paris, Jan. 11. Baron de Breteuil has just removed all the prisoners from the castle of Vincennes to the Bastille. The administration of the first mentioned state prison had become very bad. Messrs. Mirabeau and Linguet, who have wrote an account of these two prisons, have touched the humanity of the king and ministry, so that all the state prisoners being so near them, and under the management of the Chevalier de Launay will enjoy the benefit of being treated in the most humane manner.

Vienna, Jan. 3. The public papers have amused themselves with an account that the ancient city of Salonica was entirely destroyed by an earthquake. This falsehood is contradicted by several letters from the Levant, and from Salonica, of a more recent date.

Paris, Jan. 8. At Port L'Orient a ship is preparing, which is to sail immediately for China, and to depart in the course of February. The King having been accustomed to send annually to the Emperor of China some merchandizes and rarities of his country, has this year added to other curiosities 12 air balloons of taffety, with bottles of vitriolic acid, and every necessary instruction, addressed to the ancient Missionaries who reside in the palace of the Emperor at Peking. Without doubt this new spectacle will give infinite pleasure to a Prince who loves the arts and sciences. The



last ships from Canton confirm what we related concerning the exemplary justice inflicted by the Emperor about a year ago, on several Mandarins who disturbed his people. On one day 1500 were convened, arrested by the order of the Emperor, and sent to Peking; 300 were condemned to lose their heads, 300 were discharged, and 900 others degraded and condemned to the public works.

Peterburgh, Dec. 2. Yesterday evening Prince Potemkin arrived here from Moscow; he has travelled in 54 hours the 100 wersts which separate the ancient capital of the empire from this city.

Hungary, Dec. 12. The regulations of the Emperor, with regard to the higher order of the Clergy, has occasioned some alarm on

the part of the Bishops. It is said that those of this kingdom have unanimously agreed to make some representations to his Imperial Majesty on this subject.

It is said that the Emperor, on his departure for Italy, carried with him all the papers relative to the Clergy, and to his negotiations with the Holy See, from whence it is inferred that his Imperial Majesty will visit Rome.

Cherson, Nov. 20. The plague has not yet ceased its ravages, though its malignancy lessens. They reckoned 16,000 to have died here and at Gloubakow, a port situated at the mouth of the Nieper. In the last mentioned place every inhabitant was carried off, except seven or eight people.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DECEMBER 27.

**H**IS Majesty's sloop *Orestes*, commanded by Capt. Ellis, has had the good fortune to fall in with and capture a very capital smuggling cutter. The *Orestes* was at Weymouth a few hours before, repairing her rigging, which was not quite completed, when Capt. Ellis gave orders to weigh and put to sea; his object was to cruise for two smugglers, who had escaped him in a fog a few days before. On the smuggling cutter above-mentioned appearing in sight, they gave chase to her, when the set all the sail she could possibly go under. The *Orestes*, however, came up with her at five in the evening, and fired a shot at her, after which a running action commenced, that continued for three hours, when the smuggler struck her colours. Capt. Ellis sent an officer on board to take possession of her, and carried her immediately into Yarmouth port, on the west side of the Isle of Wight, and the next morning brought her to Spithead. The above cutter had several men wounded in the action, many of whom have since died. She did not strike till her canvas and rigging were entirely rendered useless by the fire of the *Orestes*. She is said to be the finest sea-boat which has been taken since the war, being near 300 tons burthen. She mounts 22 six-pounders. Her cargo consists of teas, brandy, silks, and lace, and is estimated at upwards of 30,000*l.* the moiety of which sum will sufficiently reward Capt. Ellis for his vigilance.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 10.

Extract of a dispatch to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his Excellency Major-General James Stuart, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the East-India Company's forces on the Coast of Colomandel; dated Camp, one mile south of Cuddalore, June 27, 1783, received yesterday by Captain Thomas, of the 23d Light Dragoons, who arrived in his Majesty's ship *Melea*.

I do myself the honour of acquainting you,

EUROP. MAG.

by this separate letter, of the very signal victory obtained over the French and Tippoo Saib's auxiliares, by the troops of his Majesty, and of the Honourable East-India Company, under my command, on June 13th, being the fourth day after our operations began south of Cuddalore. The particulars will be found in the form of a letter, inclosed to your Lordship, nearly the same as I had the honour to address to this Government.

Every account which I have received, induces me to believe, that the enemy, in killed and wounded upon this occasion, suffered in Europeans to the extent of 42 Officers, and 600 men.

I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the general orders to the army, and the separate instructions to the Officers commanding the four divisions of the army in the action of that day.

There is also another letter inclosed, containing the particulars of the total repulse of the enemy in their attack upon our parallel, the morning of the 25th of June; an action which gives additional lustre to the steadiness and bravery of this army. The particulars are also nearly the same with what was my duty to acquaint this Government of. The name of the Officer who commanded the fortification, and now our prisoner, is Mons. Des Darnas, Chevalier de Malte, Colonel of the regiment of Aquitaine. There are, besides, two Captains, and one or two Subaltern Officers, prisoners. The total Europeans of the enemy, killed, wounded, or prisoners, are reported to exceed 400.

I enclose to your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded on our part, which, I am happy to find on this occasion, are in no great number. In this force of the enemy, it happened that a small party, in the dark, got over one particular place of the trenches, where two chance shot killed one Jemindar, and badly wounded another, both of whom carried the colours of the 24th Bengal regiment, which fell from their hands, and, in the scramble,

K

10m:

some French soldiers stole off, unperceived, with the two stands of colours. But your Lordship will see, both from the return of our considerable loss, and from the narrative annexed, that the honour of the regiment was in no shape affected by this little dark exploit, which, as I am informed, the enemy make such a parade of.

Your Lordship will know, from the separate dispatches, that the army under my command were in the impossibility of proceeding towards Cuddalore with effect, until May the 28th, when the rice, and other necessary articles, were landed, and received from the ship at Conjemeer; and that on our coming to the high ground, near Pondicherry, we received certain information that Mons. Suffrein had found the means to send supplies of stores and provisions under an escort, superior in force, as I believe, to the escort with our main convoy expected from Madras, and on which every thing turned. Some of the French ships were indeed (from our camps) seen at anchor. I nevertheless continued the march, in the way I fixed in my own mind for months before, and getting round that side of Cuddalore where the enemy expected us, I fixed this as our ultimate encampment in the afternoon of the 7th of June.

To speak of the enemy's strength in Europeans only, the French, my Lord, at little more than a musquet-shot from us now in Cuddalore, are upwards of 2500 \* Regulars of the Old Establishment, besides what M. Suffrein, who is now here with 19 fail at anchor, has in his power to land at an hour's notice; and, previous to the late fall, he had landed upwards of 1500 land troops, or marines.

I take the liberty, my Lord, to transmit to your Lordship what I judged as a mark of private gratitude, as well as public duty, to give out in general orders to this brave army, in full confidence that your Lordship will do them the honour to communicate to his Majesty whatever you think proper, and particularly what regards the detachment of his Majesty's 15th and 16th regiments of his Electoral subjects, and to Col. Wangenheim, who commanded them.

Upon the whole, I request your Lordship to lay before his Majesty my most humble recommendation of this brave army to his Majesty's most gracious favour, as highly deserving of it; and, as a mark of that favour, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve of the promotions which, as commanding his Majesty's troops, I have taken the liberty to make, in regular succession by seniority, to vacancies during the present very severe service; for such it has been in every sense of the word.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, as your Lordship will perceive, has had very great merit at the head of the corps of Grenadiers,

both on the 13th and 25th. He will have the honour to deliver this letter; and there is none more capable to supply any information, which, in the hurry, I may have omitted. I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty as an Officer attached to his profession, and of very good abilities.

[N. B. The original dispatch, of which the above is a duplicate, brought by the Medea, was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, who is now on his passage from India, in the Pondicherry.]

Extract of the Letter first referred to in the preceding dispatch, containing the particulars of the action on the 13th of June, 1783.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the successful efforts of this brave army, in carrying, at one stroke, the whole of the outposts and redoubts of the enemy, with † 18 pieces of artillery mounted on them. Their loss in artillery, killed and wounded, according to the prisoners report, being ‡ 26 Officers, and 600 men. We have also lost many excellent Officers and brave men.

On the preceding day (the 12th) I called as a council of war the two officers next in command to me, Major General Bruce and Colonel Stuart. I acquainted them of the state of our affairs in general; the letters I had received from the admiral, representing the sickly condition of his men, and the state of the water, which might oblige him to return to Madras; also the approach of the French fleet; but above all, the indefatigable industry visible in the vast works they were making on the high grounds and lines, in communication with the post commonly called Brickmire's, thus stretching along the neck by which we must approach the place; and I requested General Bruce and Colonel Stuart freely to speak their minds. I had called the chief engineer and the commanding officers of the Bengal and Coast artillery, as deliberate, desiring to know in their different departments if they were in readiness, so far as regarded materials for closing the redoubts after we should get possession, and to form a first parallel, and as to guns, with a sufficient supply of stores for the enterprize. They agreed that every thing was in readiness, and we were unanimous of opinion that there was not an hour to be lost in driving the French from all their outposts into Cuddalore, or under the guns.

I immediately presented the plan I meant to follow in effecting our purpose, a copy of which I have the honour of inclosing. It was in general most exactly followed. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, in the precise moment agreed on, got possession of the posts of the enemy on the Bandipollum hills, with their guns, and Lieutenant Colonel Cathcart, at the head of the grenadiers,

\* July 1783. It has been since found from the returns, that the French Regulars and Dutch Europeans, exclusive of the Marines, exceeded 4000.

† Upon examining the returns, the number was 16.

‡ It was afterwards found they had 42 Officers killed or wounded.



supported by Colonel Stuart, commanding the advanced picquets on the left, consisting of the remains of the 73d regiment, under Captain Lamont, and two battalions of Sepoys, made a movement to turn the enemy's right flank.

In advancing they sustained such a heavy fire, and the ground so difficult, that with great judgment Colonel Stuart covered his people until he could better reconnoitre, and some further disposition could be taken to approach the enemy from different quarters nearly about the same time. He sent me a report of his situation, and I gave orders in consequence to the reserve, under Colonel Gordon, to make a movement in advance to their left, and to Major General Bruce to march from the right in the direction of the redoubt, if the ground could admit of it.

The general had very properly posted Lieutenant-Colonel Edmondson upon the sand hills, near the sea, to support the four brass eighteens, and prevent our being flanked on that side.

Upon further information that the redoubt, which principally annoyed the Grenadiers, was to be got at in the rear, orders were given for the grenadiers, the reserve, and the right under General Bruce, to close upon the enemy with their musquetry, leaving their guns under cover. I desired the Commanding Officer of Artillery to fire three guns as a signal, and to continue a heavy fire for five minutes on the enemy's redoubt on the front, opposite to Col. Stuart and the Grenadiers, whilst the reserve under Colonel Gordon was moving on; upon our fire ceasing, the attack on all sides to begin.

The reserve, which consisted chiefly of the remains of his Majesty's 101st, and of the detachment from the 15th and 16th Hanoverians, with five companies of Captain Muirhead's battalion of Sepoys, advanced in the best order imaginable, under the heaviest fire of musquetry, round and grape, from the enemy, that I ever beheld. The greater part had got within the enemy's entrenchments; many of our Officers fell there.

The detachment of his Majesty's Hanoverians, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wangerheim, and Major Varrennius, behaved remarkably well. The Major fell in the attempt. The company of Grenadiers and Light Infantry of his Majesty's 101st, and the Officers of that corps, and the Officers and Sepoys of the 20th Carnatic battalion, showed the greatest spirit and headiness; and if the other men of the 101st had seconded the efforts of their Officers and their Grenadiers and Light Infantry, there is not a doubt but the business would have been over at once; but they did not; and our people, on that attack, were for a certain time driven back, and pursued to a considerable distance by the enemy. However, at that precise time, when the French were in the pursuit, our grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart and Major Moore, with Colonel Stuart and Captain Lamont, with the precious

remains of the 73d, entered the redoubt on the side where it was not entirely closed, and not only took possession of it, but pushed forward to a post called Brickmire's, considerably in advance, and were for some time in possession of it, with the guns, but obliged to quit, upon fresh troops pouring in upon them.

Our people kept hold of the first redoubt, as commanding or enfilading every thing in front or to the right of it, and therefore a good point to go from in our approaches; it was ordered to be closed by the chief engineer as soon as possible. The haycock done by our guns from the Heights, now appeared plain; and having thus secured, by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and his brigade, the commanding points of the Bandipollum Hills, giving an opening to the large Tank that lies between them, and seeing from thence, in reverse, the whole bound hedge of Cuddalore; and having secured a post to approach from of such importance as before-mentioned, I thought it sufficient for the day, considering the numbers of our brave men that had fallen.

The spirit of our people, even after so severe an action, was so undaunted, that I was urged to proceed further, and to drive the whole of the enemy into the fort the same evening, although we must have had both heavy guns and musquetry to encounter with; but I declined it, both for the above reason, and because, from my knowledge of the French, I was sure, that after a night's reflection of what had passed, they would not try a second day out of the fort. It happened so, for they abandoned, in the course of the night, all their remaining out-posts, and drew off their guns, excepting three, which we brought into the redoubt. The inclosed return will shew your Lordship the guns we have taken from the enemy; two of them are upon the hill, and two in the redoubt, ready to open against their former masters.

I shall in a separate letter, so soon as I know it with precision, acquaint your Lordship of the loss on our side. It is with infinite regret that I mention the loss of Captain Douglas, Deputy Adjutant-General, as an Officer, and as a Member of Society; and the same of Lieutenant Peter Campbell, my first Aid de Camp. Major Varrennius fell haranguing his men, advancing to the redoubt. The Hon. Captain Lindsey, commanding the Grenadiers of the 73d, was wounded and taken prisoner, refusing to suffer his own people to remain behind with him†. In a word, nothing I believe in history ever exceeded the heroism and coolness of this army in general, visible to every one; for it lasted from four in the morning to two in the afternoon.

The Admiral, with the whole fleet, is now at an anchor near our rice ships, and, by our last accounts, Mons. Suffrein was seen by him to the southward, with fifteen ships of the line, and two frigates.

† Captain Lindsey died of his wounds at Cuddalore.

I have written to Major-General Burgeyne to give orders (with the previous information to Government) that 200 Hanoverians, with all the recovered men and recruits belonging to his Majesty's troops, now at or near the Presidency, be sent with the utmost dispatch to us by sea; and I have recommended to order the same, regarding the recruits and recovered men of the Company's Europeans.

The army lay upon their arms for twenty hours, after the business of the 13th was over, and until I had the means to bring our camp further in advance, now that we had silenced the guns planted on the enemy's out-posts. Our right is now within a mile of Cuddalore; but as I had the honour, in a former letter, to represent to the Select Committee, and having nearly a brigade to cover our rear and landing-place, and so large a circuit of posts to occupy in front, added to our loss in action, and sickness incident to fatigue, I repeat, that unless the force under Colonel Fullarton does come nearer to co-operate and to take off some part of the heavy duty that now falls to our share, this army will, in a very short time, be melted to nothing through sickness, and other accidents.

Camp, S. of Cuddalore, June 15, 1784.

Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, containing the particulars of the repulse of the French, on the 25th of June, 1783.

IT is with great additional satisfaction that I give you the account of the repulse the enemy met with in a *sortée* they made early this morning. We have taken their Commanding Officer, Chevalier de Damas, Colonel (Maitre de Camp) of the regiment of Aquitaine; likewise a Captain and a Lieutenant. There is a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns killed. The prisoners are about 150. I do not know how many of the enemy have been killed or carried off wounded; but this I know, that it was a most complete route. Our loss is Major Cotgrove, Lieutenant Gruebar of the Bengal detachment, and Lieutenant Ochterloney missing, Capt. Williamson wounded, and about 20 rank and file killed or wounded.

Upon the return of the French fleet, and our's not appearing, I was sure that they would take every occasion to annoy us: We were prepared for it, as they have found to their experience. From what I can collect of the prisoners, the troops engaged were of their best sort, the regiment of Aquitaine and other old corps, besides volunteers from all the other corps, and two battalions of Sepoys. Their principal impression seems to have been directed to the right of our parallel; but they had no idea of our having completed a redoubt there, which, with the two guns, galled them very severely. Our people behaved wonderfully well, and the Sepoys mixed their's with the French bayonets: Nothing could exceed their steadiness. Colonel Gordon commanded in the trenches with Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart and Major Cotgrove; only one half of

the grenadiers were with the outlying pickets, but Major Moore with the other half was instantly on the ground from their advanced camp, and they proved an excellent support to the parallel on the right.

From the character of Mons. Suffrein, and the infinite superiority of the present means on the part of the French now that we are left to ourselves, I expect a daily visit of this fort from them, and shall be prepared to give them a similar reception; but I cannot too often repeat, that the severity of the present duty, both on officers and men, is become almost insupportable.

As to my own uneasiness of mind, considering many things which I need not detail to you, and that it is now nine days since our fleet and provision ships left us, and having no certainty of Colonel Fullarton's movements towards me, in consequence of my order of the 16th instant; I say that, on the whole of these considerations, my mind is upon the rack without a moment's rest.

The steady undaunted valour of this army is my present resource in the midst of surrounding difficulties, if the admiral does not soon appear.

The high idea I entertain of the merit of the army has led me to express my sentiments at some length in this day's general orders, both of their conduct on the 13th, and in the action of this day. I shall have the honour of transmitting to your lordship, &c. a copy, together with every paper of any consequence which you have not hitherto been furnished with, owing to the uncertainty of conveyance since we lost sight of the admiral.

I pray your lordship, &c. to forward the means of conveyance by sea to us, for the detachment of 200 Hanoverians, with the recruits and the recovered men of his Majesty's and the Company's troops, together with money, rice, and horse grain, our only dependence for all those things being upon you.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 12. Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the East-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, received on Friday by Captain Erasmus Gower, of his majesty's ship *Medea*; the original of which is on board the Pondicherry armed transport, not yet arrived.

Superb, in Madras Road, July 25, 1783.

My last address to you, for their lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea with the ships of his majesty's squadron under my command, and I sailed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Bassas, I was joined by Captain Troubridge, in his majesty's ship *Active*, who had been cruising for a month off the Friar's Hood by my orders, and had seen nothing of the enemy's squadron during that time.

In



In the night of the 10th, a grab ship of the enemy's, that had been taken from the English, fell into the squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners, taken in this ship, I learned the whole of the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, was in Trincomale Harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruising off Madras to block up that port, and intercept all supplies bound to it: I therefore immediately steered with the squadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but saw nothing of the French cruisers; however, as they had been in sight of the place only the day before, I directed the ships named in the margin,\* under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them; and, on the day following Captain Graves, of his majesty's ship Sceptre, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail on the 11th, joined me with the Naiade, a French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night and captured.

On the 16th of April, Captain Burney, of his majesty's ship Bristol, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, escorted by the ships under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruisers, but fell in with the Bristol and her convoy at sea.

On the 19th of April, the company's ship Duke of Athol made the signal of distress, and the boats of the squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, the unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the squadron lost † six commissioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our best seamen.

From the day of the squadron's arrival in this road, all possible diligence hath been used to compleat the ships water, in doing which great delays and frequent disappointments arose from the want of a sufficient number of shore boats, and the high surf on the beach. However, I put to sea on the 2d of May with his majesty's ships to seek the enemy's squadron, and if possible, intercept their expected reinforcements, altho' the water of many of the ships was by no means compleat, having left in the road his majesty's storeships Pondicherry, Harriot, and Minerva, to lade military stores and provisions for the service of the army then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the French land forces, was posted; and to cover and protect the storeships, as well as some other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose, from the enemy's cruisers, I left in the road, at the request of

the select committee of this Presidency, his majesty's ships and vessels as per margin ‡, under the command of Captain Haliday, of his majesty's ship Isis.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I spoke two Portuguese ships from Trincomale, who informed me Mons. Suffrein with his whole force was there, sitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working to windward with the squadron along shore, lest the enemy's squadron should pass in shore of me, and fall on the storeships and their covering party, then at anchor near to Cuddalore.

On the 25th of May I came off Trincomale, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy's squadron, which I did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of their gun and mortar batteries, and therefore stood to the southward to intercept any reinforcement or supplies that might be coming to them, at the same time watching their motions by the frigates of the squadron, and keeping within a proper distance of the place, lest they should put to sea in the night, and fall down on the covering ships and storeships of Cuddalore.

On the 1st of June two English seamen in a boat escaped from the French squadron, and brought certain intelligence, that the Fendant, of 74 guns, with two frigates and two storeships, had slipped out of Trincomale Bay; the storeships I concluded carried stores for the French Garrison of Cuddalore, and the Fendant and two frigates destined to cover and protect them; and being apprehensive they might attack our covering ships and storeships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coast, and on the 3d had sight of the Fendant and two frigates, whom I chased till night, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo Road, about seven leagues to the Southward of that place, partly to cover our own ships in Cuddalore Road, and engage the enemy's squadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting ourselves to the utmost, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo or Tranquebar; at the first place the enemy's troops were in possession of both banks of the river, at the other the wells were dried up.

On the 13th of June the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, came in sight to the southward, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, three frigates and a fireship;

\* Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active.

† The names of the commissioned officers are as follows, those of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz. Lieutenant Charles Egan, of the Superb. Neal Morrison, of the Eagle. Thomas Wilson, of the Sceptre. James Thomson, of the Juno. Pringle, of the Active.

‡ Isis, Active, San Carlos, Naiade, Chaser, Pondicherry, Minerva, and Harriot.

and the same day I weighed with his majesty's squadron, and dropped down to about five miles distance off Cuddalore, and there anchored: the French squadron anchored off the Coleroon River, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of ours.

On the 17th the French squadron being under sail and bearing down, I made the signal and weighed with his majesty's squadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: in the evening they hauled the wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them with his majesty's squadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, I was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableness of the winds, that often brought part of the two squadrons within a random shot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy still having the wind, shewed a disposition to engage, when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to to receive them: at four minutes past four, P. M. the Van ship of the enemy, having first tried her distance by a single shot, when she came within point-blank shot distance, the enemy's squadron began their fire on his majesty's, which, at 20 minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, the enemy still keeping up their first distance; the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off: at daylight I made the signal and wore with the squadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ships heads towards the land: several of the ships much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the Gibraltar and Lis in particular; the enemy's squadron not in sight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French squadron at anchor in Pondicherry Road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majesty's squadron, and some of them getting under weigh; and I made what sail I could towards them, and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alempaivo, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that so early as the 8th of June, the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 1121 men, 605 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the Naval Hospital at this place, in his majesty's ships Bristol and San Carlos.

From that time to the 22d, the disease increased the numbers of the sick daily, 10 as most of the ships of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ships last from England double that number, very many in the last stage

of the disease, and unable to come to quarters, dying daily. Under these circumstances, and the water of most of the ships being expended, except a few casks in their ground tiers, and none to be obtained to the southward, I determined to return to this road, there to land the sick and wounded, and compleat the water of the squadron for further service; and on the 23d of June I weighed with the squadron, and arrived in this road on the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival here, I received authentic (although not official) intelligence, that the Preliminary Articles of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America, had been signed and ratified, as well as a cessation of hostilities agreed on between Great-Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, of which information the select committee of this presidency were also in possession; and being summoned to take into consideration these circumstances, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper and was necessary to communicate to the commanders in chief of the sea and land forces of the French King at Cuddalore, the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we believed it to be true and authentic; and on the 27th of June I dispatched his Majesty's ship Medea, as a flag of truce, with letters to Monsf. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffly.

On the 4th of July the Medea returned to this road, with answers from Monsf. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffly to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides: in consequence, I have received all the prisoners belonging to the squadron in Monsf. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 200, and have returned all those made prisoners in French ships, amounting to about 350. Monsf. Suffrein informs me by letter, he has also sent to the Mauritius for such English prisoners as have been sent thither, and will return them.

17. A common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a representative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Esq; deceased; the candidates were Brads Crosby, Esq; and Brook Watson, Esq; upon being put up it was at first uncertain which had the shew of hands, but on putting them up the second time, the shew appeared in favour of Brook Watson, Esq; on which he was declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of Brads Crosby, Esq.

26. At half past twelve o'clock, the sheriffs met at Guildhall, on the hustings, in order to declare the numbers for a representative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Esq; when there appeared for Brook Watson, Esq; 2007; and for Alderman Crosby, 1043; upon which Brook Watson, Esq; was declared duly elected. Mr. Watson then came forward, and in a short speech assured them that the honour they



they had done him would be a lasting obligation, and his endeavours to discharge the duties of the high office they had conferred on him, he hoped would be proved by the constant attention he should pay to it.

### PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Clarendon to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Chesterfield Ambassador to the Court of France—Earl of Aylesford to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—Lord de Ferrars to be Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners—Earl of Tankerville, and Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, Post-Masters General—Sir George Yonge Secretary at War.

### DEATHS.

Robert Young, Esq; of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury—Dr. Griffith, Rector of St. Mary-hill—Mrs. Shiddey, of Totteridge, Herts, aged 110—Charles Rogers, Esq; Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies—Thomas Bowyer, Esq; of Tudhoe-hall, only son of the late worthy and learned printer, Mr. William Bowyer—Sir George Savile, Bart, aged 58—Frederick Bull, Esq; one of the Aldermen, and Representative in Parliament for the City of London—Sir Edward Walpole, Clerk of the Pells—Lady Hume.

### BANKRUPTCIES superfeded.

George Mathews, of Broxley, Salop, iron-master—John Haydon, of Droitwich, Worcestershire, dealer.

### CERTIFICATES granted.

William Sandwich, of Barnard Castle, merchant—William Rice, of St. Thomas in the Cliff, Suffex, timber-merchant—Thomas Ibbetson, of Skircoat, Yorkshire, merchant—Elthorpe Waterhouse, of Liverpool, merchant—Joseph Stokes, of Liverpool, dealer in earthenware—William Crawford, of Holborn, merchant—Daniel Walker, of Newbold-Lane, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer—William Underwood Wilson, of Greenwalk, Surry, coal-merchant—Joseph Burnett, of Christ Church, Surry, dealer in corn—Charles Wakeman and Thomas Gillam, of Bristol, linen-draper—William Lay, of Milford-lane, Strand, coal-merchant—Patrick Kelly, of Upper Mary-le-bone-street, mariner—Henry Tipping, of Taplow-mills, Bucks, and Robert Pilkington, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers—Thomas Proudlove, of Craven-street, coal-merchant—Claes Grill, of Dunster's-court, Mincing-lane, merchant—Richard Wright, of East Fearnden, Northamptonshire, dealer—Charles Lindegren, of Dunster's-court, Mincing-lane, merchant—John Fencott, of Cleghanger, Hereford, tanner—Thomas Relph, of Salisbury-square, merchant—Thomas Wilby, jun. of Boston, coal-merchant—Edward Watson, of Lambeth, paper and stock-maker—Samuel Adshade, of Helmet-row, Old-street, cooper—Charles Colcutt, of Poulton, Wilt-

shire, merchant—William Suffolk, of Princes-street, Soho, carpenter—Robert Christian, of the King's Bench prison, linen-merchant—William Gould, of Alport, Derbyshire, wood-stapler—Benjamin Bateman, of Woodstock-street, wine merchant—Henry Gooch, of Great Yarmouth, merchant—Samuel Bigrave, of Bedford, grocer—Thomas Cotton, of Great Yarmouth, merchant—William Forder, of Pitt, Hants, apothecary—Jonathan Kendall, of Uffton Barnes, Derbyshire, dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.

Stephen Northouse, of Leeds, innholder—Thomas Laundry, of St. Neots, grocer—John Elworthy, of Chard, linen-draper—Mary Dare, of the Minorities, oil and colourwoman—Thomas, of Llandovery, mercer—Samuel Harrison, of Bath, dealer in wines—Richard Fielding Meysie, of Great Yarmouth, linen-draper—Thomas Rabson, of Pall-mall, hatter—Moses Harris, of Brown End, Northchurch, Herts, paper-maker—Marmaduke Teasdale, of Scotland-yard, money-scrivener—Isaac Ivory, of Bishopsgate-street Without, hat-maker—Matthew Pagan, of Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, merchant—James Brown, of Saddbury, crape-maker—Joachim Famin, of Moorfields, merchant—William Jackson, of St. Margarets, Westminster, carpenter—Ambrose Moore, of Noble-street, stocking-trimmer—John Fraser, of New-court, Switthins-lane, merchant—Peter Collins, of Ilip, Northamptonshire, merchant—Thomas Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, merchant—Edward Egleton, of Bishopsgate-street, tea-dealer—Callington Ward, of Birmingham, gun-maker—William Ward, of Winckleigh, Devon, shopkeeper—Henry Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cliff, Suffex, timber-merchant—Henry Morris, of Fleet-street, silver-smith—John Evans, of Broad-street, Ratcliff, dealer—Samuel Leman, of Hoxne, Suffolk, grocer—William Walker, of Sudbury, factor—Richard Chaney, of Old-street Road, soap-maker—William Walter, of Oxford-street, haberdasher—Mathew Haynes and Mathew Samuel Haynes, of High Holborn, warehousemen—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, Berks, mealman—John Sanders, of Shadwell, mariner—Edward Camman, of Carey-street, stable-keeper—Owen Meredith, of Glyn Malden, Merionethshire, timber-merchant—John Hudson, of East Ratford, Nottinghamshire, innholder—Joseph Coien, of Stratford, plumber—John Willer, of Old Broad-street, merchant—Gershan Isaac, of Bury-street, merchant—James Tatler, of Shoreditch, coach-master—William Adlard, of Salisbury-square, printer—Rodomonte Dominetti, of Panton-square, dealer—John Hinchcliffe, of Greenhill-bank, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, clothier—Thomas Sutton, of Abingdon, sackcloth-maker—Frances Poirez, of Clerges-street, milliner—Michael Wiegand, of Cannon-street, skinner—Thomas Blenkinsop, of North Shields, merchant—John Godfrey Carke and Daniel Isaac Eaton, of Marybone-street, tailors.

# PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, N<sup>o</sup> 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	1 per C. reduced	3 per C. Consols	4 per C. Consol	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	INDIA ANN.	India Bonds.	Sou. Sea. Stock.	OLD ANN.	NEW ANN.	NAVY BILLS.	Exch. Bill.
27														
28	Sunday													
29	112	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 56	72			125 $\frac{1}{2}$		55	Shut.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	18	12 dif.
30	$\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$									
31	112		57 a 56	$\frac{1}{8}$			124 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
1														
2			56 $\frac{7}{8}$					52						
3		$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$									
4	Sunday													
5			56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		125		48		$\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6			56 a 57	$\frac{1}{4}$			124 $\frac{3}{4}$						20	13
7			56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$			120	$\frac{1}{4}$	42				21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
8	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$			$\frac{1}{2}$		45				21	14
9	112		56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 57						51		$\frac{1}{2}$		20	
10		$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 57	$\frac{1}{8}$									19	
11	Sunday													
12	$\frac{1}{8}$		57 a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				$\frac{3}{8}$	50					
13	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	72			118 $\frac{1}{2}$							15
14	111	55 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55	71 $\frac{3}{4}$				51 $\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{8}$			
15		56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	72									20	12
16			56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{8}$							$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	
17		56	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	72			120 $\frac{1}{2}$						19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
18	Sunday													
19														
20		55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 55	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$								
21	112	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{8}$			$\frac{5}{8}$			
22			55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	73										
23			55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55	72 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$			121		47				19	9
24			54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	$\frac{1}{2}$					45				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	Sunday	56												

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.