

## European Magazine,

A N D

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

C O N T A I N I N G T H E

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

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

For F E B R U A R Y , 1784.

Embellished with the following Engravings :

1. An elegant and accurate Likeness of the Right Hon. James Earl of Charlemount.—2. A striking Scene in the Death of Love. And 3. A Song set to Music.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Tale of Charles and Sophia will be resumed in our next.*

Julia—Letters on Religious Education—Improvement of Bee-hives—and History of a remarkable Duel; are received and intended for *speedy Publication*.

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Scrape-all—Indicus—R. F.—Potter—Americus—Urfa Major—A. B.—R. W.—J. W.—Stratton—Young Wild—and a number of other favours are under consideration.

*The Reader is desired to correct the following Errors in the History of Philosophy, Vol. IV. p. 340. and seq. for Arieto read Aristot; for Perietione read Perittione, for apodeietic read apodeictic, and for Phædane read Phædone.*

*In the first line of the Epilogue to Fatal Falsehood in our last, for jurors read terrors.*

## A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

MEMOIRS of the Right Honourable JAMES CAULFIELD, EARL of CHARLEMOUNT, VISCOUNT and BARON CAULFIELD, Commander in Chief of the Volunteer Forces of Ireland, Governor of the County of Armagh, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Accompanied with an elegant engraved LIKENESS.

**T**HE lives of illustrious senators exhibit a useful picture to posterity; and history, we may affirm, never held up, for the admiration of mankind, a more amiable personage than Lord Charlemount. His line of ancestry is extensive and noble, and he is a branch of the tree, that, we believe, will out-blossom the whole. As he is a leading character at this period in the British dominions, many, no doubt, would wish to know the particulars of his family: we have gathered some which we believe to be authentic, and for those, which shall follow, of himself, we will give them as incontrovertible facts.

Sir Toby Caulfield, descended from a family of great antiquity and worth in the county of Oxford, taking to a military life, performed many brave and heroic actions against the enemies of Queen Elizabeth, in Spain, the Low Countries, and Ireland, particularly in the latter, against the arch-rebel Tyrone. After King James's accession, he was knighted, called to the privy-council, constituted governor of the fort of Charlemount, and of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh, and had many grants of land, and other employments. In 1613, he represented the county of Armagh in parliament; and in 1614, he was made master of the ordnance. In 1615, he was appointed one of the council for the province of Munster; and in 1620, was created Baron Caulfield of Charlemount.

Dying unmarried, August 27, 1627, aged 62, he was succeeded, according to the limitation of the patent, by his nephew, Sir William, son of his brother, Dr. James Caulfield. Which Sir William, the second lord, was knighted by the lord deputy St. John, and in 1625, had a reversionary grant of the office of master general of the ordnance, after his uncle's decease, and enjoyed it therefrom till he surrendered it to Charles I. September 2. 1634. In 1621, he was confirmed in the government of Charlemount for life, and had many other employments in that reign. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John King, Knight, ancestor of the Viscount Kingston, and by her (who survived him twenty-one years) had issue seven sons and three daughters; Toby, Robert, and William, of whom hereafter; George, killed at the siege of Dunkirk; John, drowned at sea; Thomas, of Donamour, founder of that family: Ann, wife of Sir Ralph Gore, of Magherabegg, in the county of Donegal, Bart. secondly of Sir Paul Harris; and thirdly, of Sir John Wroath, by all three of whom she had issue. Mary, the second wife of William Basill, of Donnacarne, near Dublin, Esq; by whom she had issue; and Margaret, wife of Sir George Acheson, of Market-Hill, in the county of Armagh, Knt. and Bart. by whom she had issue. His lordship's deceasing in 1640, was succeeded by his eldest son,



Toby, the third lord, who, in 1641, was surprized by the Irish rebels in his fort of Charlemount, and afterwards murdered by the directions of Sir Phelim O'Neale, with fifteen or sixteen of his servants and tenants, in a most barbarous and perfidious manner. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his next brother,

Robert, the fourth lord; but he dying in a few months, by taking too large a dose of opium, was succeeded by his brother,

William, the fifth lord, who had the good fortune to apprehend his brother's murderer, Sir Phelim O'Neale, and to have him executed. After the restoration, he was called to the privy-council, and in 1661, made governor of the fort of Charlemount, which castle, town and fort, in 1664, he sold to the crown for 3500*l*. He was by Charles the II. created a viscount, and married Sarah, second daughter of Charles Viscount Drogheda, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, viz.

1. Charles, who died in his infancy.
2. William, his successor, of whom presently.

3. Toby, founder of the family of Clone, in the county of Kilkenny, who was a brave officer, and commanded a regiment in Spain in 1706.

4. Colonel John, of Tullydowry, in the county of Tyrone, and left issue.

5. Mary, wife, first of Arthur Dillon of Lismullen, in the county of Meath, Esq; by whom she had issue; and secondly, of William, the sixth Lord Blayney; and died August 8, 1724.

6. Alice, first married to John, son and heir of Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, who being a Major in King William's army, was killed at the siege of Limerick in 1691; and secondly, to George Lord Carpenter; and died Oct. 7, 1731.

7. Elizabeth, wife of John Chichester, Esq; great uncle to Arthur, Earl of Donnegal; and, after, of Dr. Edward Walington, Bishop of Down and Connor, and died in 1694. His lordship deceasing in April 1671, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

William, the sixth lord, and second viscount, a great promoter of the revolution, and friend to the protestant interest, who was attainted, and his estate sequestered, May 7, 1689, by King James's parliament. After the reduction of Ireland, King William gave him the command of a regiment of foot, made him governor and custos rotularum of the counties of

Tyrone and Armagh, and governor of the fort of Charlemount. He served as a general officer in Spain in 1705, and was assistant in the famous attack of fort Montjuic in that year; and, for his bravery therein, being presented to the King of Spain, received his majesty's thanks. For his services on this occasion, and at the siege of Barcelona, the Queen made him a brigadier-general, and, April 22, 1708, a major-general, called him to her privy-council, and appointed him governor of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh.

In May, 1726, he was sworn of the privy-council to King George I. being then reputed to be the oldest peer in the three kingdoms, having enjoyed his title fifty-five years.

On July 11, 1678, he married Anne, only daughter of Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and, by her, who died in 1729, had issue seven sons and six daughters, viz.

1. William, who died in his infancy.
2. James, his successor, of whom hereafter.
3. Toby, who died in his infancy.

4. Thomas, captain of a company in his father's regiment, served under him in Spain; and being made governor of Annapolis-Royal, died there in the reign of George I.

5. The Rev. Charles, rector of Donaghcary, in the diocese of Armagh, who married Alice, daughter of John Houston of Castle-Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, Esq; by whom he had issue.

6. John, one of the chief clerks in the Privy Seal's Office, and member for Charlemount.

7. Henry-Charles, who married Mary, daughter of Bryan Gunning, of Holywell, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; who had a daughter, Anne.

8. Anne, wife of John Davis, of Carrickfergus, and of Hampstead, near Dublin, Esq; by whom she had eight sons and seven daughters.

9. Sarah, wife of Oliver Anketel, of Anketel's-Grove, in the county of Monaghan, and died December 1742, leaving issue.

10. Mary, second wife of John Moore, of Drumbanagher, in the county of Armagh, Esq; and had issue four sons and one daughter.

11. Alicia, who died in her infancy.

12. Letitia, wife of John Cooke, of Dublin, Esq; by whom she had a son and two daughters.

His lordship deceasing July 21, 1726, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,



son, James, the third viscount, born in 1612, who, whilst a commoner, served in parliament for the borough of Charlemount; and November 29, 1727, took his seat in the house of peers. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Bernard, of Castle-Mahon, in the county of Corke, Esq; Justice of the Common-Pleas; and by her (who married, secondly, Thomas Adderley, of Innishannon, in the county of Corke, Esq; and died in childbirth, May 30, 1743) had issue two sons and one daughter; James, the present lord; Francis, member for Charlemount; and Alice. His lordship deceasing April 25, 1784, was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, the fourth Viscount, born August 22, 1728, who, October 29, 1763, was created Earl of Charlemount. His Lordship is governor of the county of Armagh, and F. R. S.

This is the best account we could collect of this distinguished nobleman's family. It now remains to speak of himself. And first of his abilities as a senator.

His lordship never delivers his opinion in the house of peers as an orator; he whispers his opinion to his particular friends, or rather those of his party, and what he says is attended to with the highest respect, as he is allowed by all a man of sound sense, extensive observation, and a great friend to the liberties of his country. He is a constant attendant in the house, and takes minutes of every particular that arises, which enables him to form a perfect opinion of every member's abilities. No man existing is more attentive to the welfare of Ireland; and we firmly believe he has no base interested motive for so doing: what he says breathes unsullied from the heart, and all his actions as a leading member of the House of Peers, speak him the firm patriot in every sense.

If ever he was in error in his patronage, it was when he took notice of Mr. Grattan, a man, who, with a torrent of fascinating eloquence, like Mr. Fox, laboured for the public good; and who, when too liberally rewarded, laboured as hard for the public ruin. In short, he was a patriotic weathercock, and this his illustrious patron is well convinced of now.

Lord Charlemount, before he succeeded to the honours of his father, travelled through Europe, and made a much better use of his time, than any nobleman within our recollection: at the court of Constantinople, he was so distinguished a favour-

rite, that the Sultan made him a present of a bridle of great value, which he lends the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as an ornament for his horse every franchises (a kind of gala day with the different corporations of Dublin, and perhaps the grandest in Europe, which happens in the August of every third year.)

While he was at Constantinople, he was infected with so pernicious a disorder, that on his return home he was on the verge of the grave; some say he was poisoned by a female, who through her love for him, administered it in a fit of distraction, when she found he was leaving her. He tried every medicine, and sought relief from all the faculty of England and Ireland without effect, and would probably have been a victim long since, had not the patriotic Doctor Lucas stepped in to his relief. This eminent physician effected what the whole faculty could not: what he prescribed was of that happy efficacy, that his Lordship in a short while found a renovation of life and spirits; for which relief he settled three hundred a year on the Doctor for life. His Lordship is obliged to bathe in the cold bath every morning, winter and summer, and uses much exercise.

He intended to live a single life, and would have done so, if his friends may be credited, but for the following singular affirmation of his brother, Colonel Caulfield, who, with his family, was drowned in the year 1774, in a dreadful storm, between Dublin and Parkgate. His Lordship and the Colonel were walking in a particular part of Marino, (a beautiful seat of his Lordship's near Dublin) the peer observed a venerable tree in decay, and told his brother he would remove it; the Colonel with a smile told him, he might do as he thought proper while the estate was in his hands, but all those trees he had planted, and the other embellishments he had made, he would remove entirely. His lordship felt himself hurt exceedingly, and related the anecdote to Doctor Lucas that day at dinner. The Doctor told him he had it in his power to prevent him, by marrying instantly, and took that opportunity of recommending the daughter of a decayed gentleman, of his acquaintance, in possession of every attraction but money. His Lordship debated the matter a very short while with himself, when he was united to Miss Hickman, daughter to Luke Hickman, Esq; of the county of Clare, by whom he has now many children. The Doctor did not live long enough to be re-

warded by the happy couple; and his children, like the children of many a worthy friend, are totally neglected—the worst feature in Lord Charlemount's character. As to the lady herself, she mounted so high on the slits of nobility, that she saw all her former friends with a new face,—one lady in particular, whom we knew to be her bosom friend before fortune smiled on her.

Even the Doctor himself sunk to oblivion with his Lordship and his numerous friends the public, and he lay for years in an undistinguished spot in the church-yard of St. Michan, Dublin, till Sir Edward Newenham placed a frail memorial over his grave, very fit for a man whose merits can only live in the memory of a few friends, but a poor tribute to the first friend to the welfare of Ireland, one of the ablest advocates of this century in the cause of it, and whose integrity to the last hour of his existence was immaculate.

Lord Charlemount bore away the laurel from all the officers of the volunteer forces of Ireland, till the mitred General, Lord Bristol, appeared in the north; since then his name has not been shouted to the skies, and the tide of enthusiastic applause has turned in favour of the learned bishop, whose elegant addresses to the different corps have operated like a charm with all who have sensibility enough to relish their glowing beauties.

Lord Charlemount, on his return from his travels, was chosen president of the Dilletanti Society, and discovering a fine taste for the polite arts, he was consulted by the leading characters of that time. Hogarth and he were very intimate, and Sterne ranked him with his particular friends. Of his taste in building, the Casino, at Marino, will remain for centuries a sublime specimen. This magnificent temple has won the approbation of every traveller who has beheld it, and we are told it is to the full as beautiful as that distinguished one in Italy, after which it is built. It is erected in one of the finest situations in the world, commanding four views, three of which are admirable, the bay of Dublin, the county Wicklow mountains, and the city of Dublin. This temple cost his lordship upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

As a landlord and a master, we know very few better; in Ireland, (where landlords have very little mercy, or gratitude, when leases expire, and where decayed servants seldom meet with a pension to make the evening of their days happy, though they should be grown grey headed in the families of the richest) he seems to have the good wishes of all men, and we sincerely hope to see him live long a friend to his long depressed, but now rising country.

## TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

BEING one evening at the female disputing society, which was instituted some few years ago in the Hay-market, under the appellation of *La Belle Assemblée*, I heard or thought I heard the following orations. As the custom, the propriety of which was at that time the subject of discussion, still as much prevails, and is still as interesting to the fair sex of these kingdoms, I shall transcribe them from the notes I then took, and submit them to the perusal of your fair readers; trusting they will not prove unentertaining.

I am, gentlemen, your constant reader, and humble servant,

A. B.

### PRESIDENT.

Ladies the question for this evening's debate is, "Whether the use of cosmetics by the fair sex is allowable, or answers the end proposed, that of captivating the hearts of the men?"

First Lady.

As the proposer of the question, Mr. President, before I deliver my sentiments upon it, I beg leave to remark, that I wish to make a distinction in using the word cosmetics, between such as by softening and polishing the skin tend to preserve and heighten beauty; and that long catalogue of paints and washes which are designed to create an artificial beauty: that is, to bestow charms which nature

has not given. The use of the former will, I dare say, be readily allowed us by the most rigid of the other sex. But whether it be allowable to endeavour to acquire beauties to which we have no right, and thus to wear a temporary disguise, I submit to the decision of this assembly—Some author, I cannot just now recollect who, says,

"That God never made his works for men to mend."

By parity of reasoning, women ought to be contented with the faces and persons nature has given them, without attempting to new model, or make an unfair representation of them. Thus if a brunette,  
through



through caprice, or envy of some fairer acquaintance, takes a dislike to her own complexion, and wishes to obtain one similar to that which has excited her jealousy, is it allowable for her to do it by the aid of pearl powder and rouge? I think not! because the complexion she had received from nature, aided, probably, by an elegant person, a graceful air, an enchanting voice, or some other pleasing endowment, (for heaven, ever kind, generally makes up for one deficiency by bestowing some valuable compensation) might possibly have gained her a sufficient number of lovers; and she might have become a happy tho' not a handsome wife—for, as Mr. Pope says,

“ There swims no goose so grey, but  
soon or late,  
She finds some honest gander for her  
mate.”

Whereas, by stepping out of the road of nature, she, perhaps lives whilst single, in a constant state of anxiety lest her own natural hue should accidentally peep through and discover the deception; and when married, if she possesses any sensibility, she cannot avoid being apprehensive lest her husband, disgusted at the imposition, should repay it with unkind usage, or total neglect—I could bring many other instances, Mr. President, to prove that cosmetics do not answer the purpose intended; or at least, that tho' they may conduce to attract the eye of a lover, they do not tend to secure his heart. I could likewise prove by a variety of arguments that the use of them is not allowable but I will no longer trespass upon your patience.

Second Lady. (An antiquated beauty.)

The lady who has just spoke, gives me a proof that we do not always judge of the propriety or impropriety of matters of this kind from their general tendency, but from our own feelings or convenience. She is happily blessed, I see, by nature with a good complexion and regular features. She therefore boldly pronounces that the use of cosmetics is not allowable—But why are those who are unhappy enough to want a good skin, tho' they have a regular set of features, to be debarred from putting themselves upon an equality with her, if they can procure the means? or why shall those whose charms are faded by time, be forbidden from renewing them, if the art lies within their reach? shall women live neglected and forlorn whilst the desire of pleasing remains, because, forsooth, it is supposed not allowable to create artificial

charms? If the power which cosmetics procure is but temporary; give me that temporary power rather than none at all! It will be soon enough when every wish to charm is extinguished in the mind, for us to give over the use of incentives. I am therefore of opinion that cosmetics, if not allowable to those who never have been possessed of any natural charms, may be used, both to preserve beauty from the ravages of time, and to restore it when faded.

I wish I could convey an idea of the manner and gestures of this antiquated beauty during her speech; but as that is impossible, I shall leave the readers to fashion them in their imagination. Suffice it to say, they were such as tended greatly to enforce the efficacy of her arguments, and seemed to come warm from the heart.

Here two ladies rising almost at the same instant to speak, a contest for priority arose, which rendered it difficult to hear distinctly what was said; I could however collect what follows.

4th Lad. I rise to give—

Pres. The other lady was up before you, madam.

4th Lad. I cannot think she was; and therefore shall not give up my right.

3d Lad. I certainly was; and shall be as tenacious of my right as you, madam!

Comp. Order! order! order!

4th Lad. You shall have the precedence, madam! But I must say it is through partiality.

Comp. Order! order! order!

3d Lad. I rise, I say—I say I rise to give my sentiments on this subject. But really that lady has put me into such a frustration by her rudeness, that what I intended to say is flown quite out of my head.

4th Lad. I rise, as the speaker who has just spoke says, to give my thoughts upon this occasion—and shall endeavour to show—to show I say; that I am not to be put out by such a one as she.

Pres. Pray keep to the question madam;

4th Lad. Why Mr. President, as for painting—I say there is several sorts of painting—That is, there is picture painting; there is house painting; and there is face painting—now as for face painting, which is I suppose the painting the proposer of the question means, tho' she only makes use of the word cosmetics.—I say with regard to this painting—but before I bring any more arguments on the subject, I must observe that there should be no partiality shown by the chair to any one.

Pres.

Pres. I am not conscious of having ever shown any, madam!

Comp. No more! no more! no more!

Pres. If you will keep to the question, madam, I dare say the company will yet hear you.

4th Lad. I don't like to be interrupted every minute; and therefore I'll put an end to my speech.

5th Lady. (A butcher's daughter lately come from a genteel boarding school.)

Mr. President! sir! I rise to give, my sentiments on this subject with that freedom, the place allows. And tho' young may perhaps be able to speak to it as well as some of maturer years.—The first with of our sex, after they are entered into their teens, Mr. President, is to render themselves amiable in the eyes of the men. Now, as this is the principal view of us all, is it to be wondered at, if we make use of every allurement we are endowed with by nature, or can be furnished with by art, to engage their attention? How our little hearts flutter when we find ourselves, on first entering into public life, the admiration of all the fine fellows in the *beau monde*! How extatic, to sail round Ranelagh, or through the rooms of the Pantheon, amidst the admiring glances of the other sex, and the envious whispers of our own! How delightful to sit in the front row of the front boxes at the play-house, with a score of glasses presented towards one at once! 'Tis true the happy object of this general adoration sits apparently composed; but she is in reality elevated into the third heavens!—As this is the case: As admiration I say, Mr. President, is our darling desire: every method to obtain it is certainly allowable—whilst we are young, if nature has been so bountiful as to bestow on us a clear skin and a regular set of features, cold cream, and Lady Molineaux's paste may keep up our bloom, and prove sufficient for the purpose. But should your skins, ladies, be unhappily of a dingey hue, or your charms a little faded by time; strive to disguise the one, and to recover the other, by every means in your power—lay on—plaster—daub—may even enamel, to preserve that homage, without which no woman of spirit can live—for though the men may conclude, where they see it laid on thick, that it is to supply some deficiency of nature, yet they will forgive the deception, and consider it only as a proof of your wish and endeavour to please them.

Sixth speaker. (A prude.)

The young lady who spoke last has given it as her opinion, that the first and grand wish of our sex is to attract the admiration of the men; and consequently, that every cosmetic art; as it tends to promote this is allowable. The lady is a young lady; a very young lady; and not much acquainted with the disposition of the sedate and prudent part of her sex, or she would not have made such a declaration. There are many, very many among us I hope, whose sentiments are more delicate; and who are so far from employing their thoughts and attention on pleasing the men, that on the contrary they would much rather not be troubled with their adorations, as she calls them. For my own part, I find more pleasure in a pool of quadrille, or in a social circle where little anecdotes of our acquaintance are the subject of conversation, than I should in listening to the oaths and vows of false perjured man—nor can I think how any lady can be so indelicate as openly to declare before this assembly, that it is allowable to make use of art, purposely to please them. Eye upon it! I am shocked to hear the sex to which I belong so scandalized, and the honour of it so degraded. The adoration of the men, indeed! I had rather see the black axes in my hand, than the finest fellow in the kingdom at my feet. So Mr. President, I give it as my opinion, that painting the face, which I suppose is meant by the use of cosmeticks, is by no means allowable.

7th Speak. Mr. What's your name! I keep the sign of the five pewter pots in East-Smithfield. And hearing as how the women had a club here for speechifying, I thought I would come and see how things went on; as I had that in my pocket which would pay for a place as well as you there with your powdered nobs and all your fallalls—aye! you may laugh if you please—now I am up I'll tell you a bit of my mind—If this is not a free society, as the news papers says, you mister, in the chair there, tell me so, and I'll ha done. As your nodding seems to say it is so, I'll go on with my speech. And tho' I mayn't deliver it in such fine lingo as some of you have done, mayhap it may be as much to the purpose.—I say, there's no occasion for any of my sex, the fair sex I mean, to whitewash or paint themselves at all!—In the first place, it don't answer the end. For if a fine madam, who is all bedawbed with white  
and



and red, and as beautiful as an angel to look at, has a man to sleep with her; and what else you know does she plaster her face for, what a pretty haggard devil does she look in the morning, with her own parchment complexion instead of the roses and lilies with which she lay down! 'tis a hundred to one if ever her spark wishes to do the like again—so there you see, Mr. Presumptent, that the question is answered at once. And as for them things that are good for preserving beauty, and which the gentlewoman who spoke first says are innocent, why d'ye see, they don't answer the purpose—sometimes they mis. You have all heard, I suppose, the story of the lady's dog-skin gloves, and the man's dog-skin breeches—there's a proof that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, as a body may say. To be sure they made the lady's hands white; but if we may believe the fish-woman, her husband's skin was as brown as a nutmeg to his dying day—aye! laugh on—laugh on—I'm sure I've a right to speak. If any of you wants a good complexion, do as I do; scower your faces every morning with good clean soap suds; and if that won't get the dirt off, why make use of a little sand. If they want painting; paint them with good Nantz, or right Hollands—that's my only cosmagig, as you call it. And then they will bear the wind and the weather; and, more-

over, you may get up as fresh and rosy as you lay down, let the menfolks towzle you ever so much—so here ends my speech, Mr: What d'ye call em!

I think I need not add, that the whole company were kept in a continual roar by this extraordinary orator, whose dress and deportment perfectly corresponded with the matter of her speech.

Pres. As I suppose no other lady will attempt to speak after the elegant orator and profound reasoner who has just sat down, I shall conclude the debate of this night, by saying, that it appears from the arguments which have been made use of, "That the younger part of the fair sex stand a better chance of captivating the hearts of the men by suffering their faces to remain in their natural state, tho' they might not equal their wishes, than if they had recourse to art to disguise, and give them a temporary improvement. Whilst those whose charms begin to fade, may have liberty to restore them, as far as possible, by the most innocent cosmetics; that they may not be totally deprived of that homage from the men they have been accustomed to."

Ladies! the subject of the next evening's debate is, "Whether vanity is most predominant in the male or female sex?"

*Exeunt Omnes.*

## TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

If the inclosed relation of an affecting story is considered worthy of a place in your publication, I will be much obliged to you to insert it.

Your most obedient servant,

London, Jan. 22, 1784.

A CONSTANT READER.

**A**LTHOUGH tendencies to moralize are not sought after with that avidousness which their importance require, and which their rank among mankind demands; although the recital of private distress is frequently forced to give way to the tide of public amusements, and the voluntary tear is lost in the general merriment, yet Religion will sometimes assert its claim, and remind us of its importance. Sensibility will sometimes inspire us with the feelings of sympathy, and arrest our attention to the woes of the wretched.

It is on these surmises that I have been encouraged to commit to paper what is contained in the following lines; if it in

any measure answers the intention, my trouble will be fully compensated for, as my wishes will be gratified.

The goodness of a friend had invited me, the end of last summer, from the assiduities of business to the recreations of the country\*. Riding out by myself in an evening as I was accustomed to do, I was suddenly struck with the rural beauties of a situation that presented itself. In contemplating them I espied a boy, of about ten years old, running towards me, his youthful features bore evident marks of anxiety, and his precipitate approach was conformable to them.—He addressed me with impatience, and requested I

\* Not far from Uxbridge.

would accompany him to the cottage, which I saw by itself at a little distance; there he told me laid his eldest sister, in all the agonies of death, surrounded by his mother and her weeping family; that he could not bear the sad sight, and that in coming out to avoid it he saw me, who he thought might be able to give some assistance.

Although from my habits in life it was not in my power to render this in a professional manner, yet humanity prompted me to add any exertion within my reach. I rode hastily to the cottage, attended by my young informant, and after alighting and fastening my horse to a tree, desired him to precede me, and announce my approach. I followed almost instantly into this humble mansion of sorrow, and was soon a partaker in the distress that pervaded it:—A mother and four children, besides the boy who brought me, hung over the sorry bed of their sick relation, indulging themselves in unavailing tears, and with all the tokens of sorrow.

The unhappy parent got up and welcomed my arrival, desired I would excuse the situation in which I saw her, and the unaccustomed disorder of her house—"Here, (said she, leading me forward to the sight of a young girl, seemingly about nineteen, and who, from the vestiges that remained, appeared to have been handsome,) here is the cause of all our griefs—here is my dear Betsey on the bed of sickness, and I fear that of death!—little, oh little, Sir, did I expect to have had a meeting of this kind after three years absence!—I had pleased myself with the thoughts that she would have been able to provide for some of her young brothers, by getting them into services in London, and Billy (pointing to the boy who I saw first) always when I was complaining of the times, consoled me with that hope, but now there appears a sad reverse; here is my family, and there (directing my notice to a girl of about fourteen) is the oldest of them—the loss of my husband, which happened near twelve months ago, now pressed on me with redoubled force, and the little sums which my sick daughter used to send, will never come to assist me more."—A flood of tears at this time stopped her utterance, nature could not sustain the shock which these reflections occasioned, and she sunk down in all the agonies of despair.

A little time and attention brought this unhappy woman to herself, but it was only to encounter new miseries, and to take another draught of the cup of wretched-

ness. Her sick daughter hearing her lamentations, accused herself as being instrumental to the cause of them: the sensibility of her mind was an overmatch for a constitution worn out with the pressure of sickness, and a conflict so unequal could not be lasting; it tore asunder the remaining threads of life, and gave loose to a soul perhaps little prepared for its departure.

Description is inadequate to the scene that now presented itself, suffice it therefore that I saw, the most obdurate heart would have melted at the spectacle, and the most callous mind softened at such complicated sorrows. The young boy I have mentioned (who since I went into the house kept constantly by me) seemed to be moved above measure, he stood like a lifeless statue, devoid of motion, and as if bereft of sense.

The poor consolation I could give under such trying circumstances was not wanting, but it availed little under the poignancy of grief that they occasioned. Reason and religion, however, came in a little time to the assistance of this unhappy widow—they tended to her composure, and formed her mind to a resignation in Providence.

I proposed that my little friend and I should walk to a village about a mile distant, where I learned they had an acquaintance, and that I should return again with him.

We set out accordingly, and got there in about twenty minutes, during which time my companion gave the most striking testimonies of his young understanding, and of the goodness of his yet uncultivated heart; he lamented the death of his sister in terms of the highest affection, but trusted that God would enable the others and him to supply her loss, adding, with a most engaging sweetness, "that their mother's kindness could never be repaid by them." I gave my testimony of approval to the exercise of so much affection, and after recommending the continuance it, bestowed some little trifle as a token of my esteem.

During our return with the person we went in search of, and who was also to be followed by his wife, I desired the boy to go on before, while something that was hinted at should be explained. From this opportunity I was informed that the now deceased daughter had gone to London about three years before in the quality of an upper servant; that the son of her mistress had ingratiated himself into her affections, and had used the basest of methods in completing his purposes; that the unhappy girl soon proved pregnant, absconded privately from her place at the

son's



son's desire, and with the assurance of his support, and was delivered of a dead child. That in this situation she was left to all the miseries of shame and of want, and deserted, notwithstanding his solemn professions to the contrary, by her seducer. Deprived thereby of the advice and assistance of a friend (as she had fondly conceived him) so particularly essential at this period, and harassed by the importunities of her unfeeling landlady, necessity obliged her to take the most wretched of courtes, and barter her person for the means to subsist it!

During this time, however, she did not lose sight of her natural affection, which was the more necessary as her father's death, which she was informed of, pointed out how much it was wanted; she frequently conveyed such little sums as her precarious mode of getting them enabled her to spare, and entrusted the delivery of them to the person who was giving me the information, charging him, however, to conceal her way of life, and to assure her mother that though removed from her first place, she had got into another.

Thus the unsuspecting parent received part of the wages of her daughter's disgrace, while that daughter was labouring under the worst of misfortunes to supply her own and the wants of her parent.

He went on by acquainting me, that even this means of support at last failed, that she was attacked by a disorder, and after an attendance in some of the hospitals, was discharged incurable; here then was a situation of the most distressing kind; an accumulation of all the wretchedness that preceded it; she scarcely knew how to act, her health impairing daily, and from all she had learnt irrecoverable; no friendly hand to shelter her from want or to assist her in her miseries, she resolved, as the only alternative, to return to her mother;—conscious of her approaching dissolution, she thought there, at last, she might live the few days that were still allotted her, and insure to herself in her last moments what

she esteemed as the only remaining comfort. Her resolution had not been put in practice more than ten days, when the event that I have related took place.

By this time we arrived again at the cottage, and found the unhappy family as composed as from their situations could be expected. Night approaching I recommended them to the attention of their friend, and after giving to the mother some little matter from my pocket, and expressing my wish to be of service to some of the children, I took my leave, promising, as I afterwards frequently did, to call and see how they went on, and to render them any assistance, which my slender opportunities permitted.

Although unfortunately, not in general very religiously inclined, yet in my return to my friend's house, I wished not to suppress reflections of that kind which then occurred to me. What said I in my own sex is the strong inducement to ruin an unsuspecting and unthinking girl? Where is the satisfaction that can arise from her shame, and the consequences that follow it? When the passions are gratified where are the honour and justice of deserting her? When that desertion brings her to want and misery, where are the feelings of humanity? And when these distresses render an honest and till then happy family wretched, as that I have been a witness of, what can be the sentiments of the author of them? Where is the elevation that places us above brutes—where every thing that constitutes our superiority and tells us we are men—where are religion and morality—where is conscience? A train of those questions pressed upon my mind, and the answers which I could give were not worthy of a name. I fear, indeed, that those of more enlarged understandings and more elevated abilities, would like me feel a want if they attempted the reply. A good cause may at all times be supported, but that which is built on the basis of error cannot stand the trial.

R.

WHIMSICAL ADVERTISEMENT, addressed to all Male Fortune-Hunters in IRELAND, with a more WHIMSICAL ANSWER.

A YOUNG LADY,  
WHO has long waited in vain for the approach of a lover to suit her fancy, and is willing to taste of the connubial joys, with all convenient speed, takes this mode of announcing to all sprightly bachelors the qualifications she requires in the man whom she will bless with her hand. —

He must be at least five feet six inches —straight—well proportioned—athletic make—his face rather inclined to the virile, and destitute of that effeminacy which characterises a Jessamy. He must rather incline to loquacity than taciturnity—If he has had some experience in the service of the Cyprian Queen, so much the better; and must be neither awkward or ill-mannered.

nered. If such a man be to be had, it will not be requisite that he be either a gentleman by birth, or that he be rich—as the lady thinks the former would only serve to make him proud—and she can supply the want of the latter.

The lady is possessed of a large fortune—is far from being old—her person is unexceptionable—and neither pains or experience have been spared to provide her with every accomplishment requisite to adorn the female sex.

Letters, descriptive of person, situation, &c. addressed to L. M. B. at the printer's hereof, shall be duly attended to. The strictest honour must be observed.

N. B. All impertinent curiosity to enquire who she is, will be fruitless, as she has not disclosed herself to any person whatsoever.

To the LADY who signs herself, L. M. B.

Madam,

I Thought it prudent to send you this public answer to your public address, as, if I do not please you, perhaps I may some other person. You tell me you have long waited in vain for a man that suited your taste, and have therefore very judiciously delineated the husband you require. As I flatter myself I am pretty accurately the man, I here trouble you with my description. Five feet six inches is the least standard you admit of—I measure six feet and an inch—an athletic make you require—any one to look at me would take me for a drayman—his face must not be effeminate—the bearded face of a Duncann, is a Venus to mine—he must be loquacious, rather than silent—I am loquacity itself, as I never want words, however I may want ideas—he must have had some experience in the service of the Cyprian Queen—I am an Irishman, Madam, and that's enough, but should you wish to

know more, I have served much, as my honourable scars will testify, but which, till we are married, you never will perceive. I am singularly happy, that this is your way of thinking, as I was afraid it might be with men as with horses. A man selling a horse, boasted to the buyer, how great matches he had rode him; "Friend (said the other) I always consider, the more he has done already, the less he will do hereafter."—It is not necessary that the object of your choice be a gentleman by birth—I am glad also of that, as, although I pass for one, there is good ground to believe my father was a coal-porter. You need not fear therefore the pride you speak of, as I am ready for any meanness you please—he need not be rich—that I have some reason to be glad of—you say you can supply the want of riches—very good; I'll engage to supply the means of spending them—you tell us, you are far from being old—but as you say also, you have long waited—I suppose you are not very young; however, you have too many precious charms in my eyes, not to make me anxious for your possession—you mention that no pains or experience has been spared to provide you every accomplishment—but as you omit saying whether or no they succeeded, perhaps we shall marry on that equality which is necessary to make the state happy, as, altho' great sums were spent by my mamma, on her dear boy's education, the advantage of it was never to be perceived in,

Adored Madam,

Your able and willing slave,

PAUPER COLOSSUS.

Please to send your answer, directed to Pauper Colossus, Esq; and let it be left with the printer of this paper, as I am impatient for your bonds.

Dublin,

Jan. 5th, 1784.

## H I B E R N I A N A N E C D O T E.

QUEEN Mary, that inveterate enemy to the Protestants, and their religion in England, signed a commission for the same proceedings in Ireland, where the Reformed Church was just beginning to raise her flourishing head. Doctor Cole, a zealous Roman, was honoured with this commission. He was equipped accordingly, and arrived safe at Chester, with all his tackle about him. He sent for the mayor to his lodgings, where, after a formal preamble, taking a box out of his cloak-bag, and patting it with his hands, "In this box (said he) is a commission

from our gracious Queen Mary, that shall lash the Heretics of Ireland." The good woman of the house, being a staunch Protestant, had a curiosity to know their business, therefore slyly listened, and overheard all the discourse between the Doctor and the Mayor. She, good woman, having several relations in Ireland, resolved to put a trick upon the Doctor; while he went down to wait upon the magistrate to the door, she nimbly whips out the commission, and claps in its place a pack of dirty cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost. The zealous priest, suspecting  
nothing



nothing of the matter, laid up his affairs in order, took shipping, arrived safe in Dublin on the 4th of October 1558; and, to lose no time, went immediately to the castle to open his commission before the Lord Fitzwalter, then Lord Deputy.

A council was called, and after an eloquent speech to prepare them for the purpose, he delivered his commission to be read. The Secretary opened the Doctor's credentials, and the first card of the pack that shewed its face was the knave of clubs, a court card, that seemed long to have been in use. This sight surprised the deputy and council, but much more the doctor, who assured them he had a commission from the Queen, given him by her own royal hand, but was quite confounded with the exchange. "Well! well! (replied the deputy viceroy) you must go back for another, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean time."

The doctor packed over to England again, where he procured another commission, which he took more care of than

the former; but waiting for a fair wind at Holyhead, the news overtook him of Queen Mary's death, and Queen Elizabeth's happy accession to the throne; so that he returned the same way he came, his commission now being of as little use as before.

The good woman, whose name was Elizabeth Edmonds, concealed the trick she played the doctor till the death of Queen Mary (perhaps a painful taciturnity to a female) but then out it flies every where.

When the Lord Fitzwalter returned to England, as he passed through Chester, he enquired fully into the affair, and was convinced by the woman herself in every circumstance, which he informed the Queen of. Her majesty was so well pleased with the story, that she ordered a pension of forty pounds a year for life to be settled upon Mrs. Edmonds, for saving her Protestant subjects in Ireland. This very singular story is well authenticated.

#### Copy of a Singular WILL found in IRELAND,

**I** JOHN Langley, born at Wincaunton, in Somersetshire, and settled in Ireland in the year 1651, now in my right mind and wits, do make my will in my own hand writing. I do leave all my house, goods, and farm of black-kettle, of two hundred and forty-three acres, to my son John, commonly called Stubborn Jack, to him and his heirs for ever; provided he marries a Protestant woman, but not Alice Kendrick, who called me Oliver's whelp. My new buck-skin breeches, and my silver tobacco-topper, with J. L. on the top, I give to Richard Richards, my comrade, who helped me off at the storm of Clonmell, when I was shot thro' the leg. My said son John shall keep my body above ground six days and six nights after I am dead, and Grace Hendrick shall lay me out, who shall have for so doing five shillings. My body shall be put upon the oak table, in my coffin, in the brown room, and fifty Irishmen shall be invited to my wake, and every one

shall have two quarts of the best aqua vitæ, and each one a skein, dirk, or knife laid before him; and when their liquor is out, nail up my coffin, and commit me to earth, from whence I came. This is my will. Witness my hand, this 3d of March, 1674.

John Langley.

Witness,  
William Puleal,  
Joseph Edwards.

Some of his friends asked him, why he would be at such a charge to treat the Irish at his funeral, a people whom he never loved? Why, for that reason, replied Langley; for they will get so drunk at my wake, that they will kill one another, and so we shall get rid of some of the breed; and if every one would follow my example in their wills, in time we should get rid of them all.—Stubborn Jack did not comply with this part of the will.

#### A PICTURE OF JOHN BULL.

**J**OHN Bull, who, with all his faults, is the noblest animal of the present race, has the most voracious and changeable appetite. They have not analyzed his palate, who assert that roast beef and plumb-pudding are to his taste, as they are to tavern-keepers, fixtured, and

standing resorts. Novelty is his grand provocative, and in the pursuit of novelty he is the most indefatigable being on the earth. He feasts on one Novelty only until another presents itself, and in this inconstancy of appetite he is directed by no consideration of the superior value or quality

quality of one thing to another—That which comes last is always the most dear—and thus we have seen a New Farce succeed to a Naval Engagement—and the fashion of a Cork Rump drive from the public mind the memory of a Heavy Tax; but a chronological illustration of the public inconstancy will be the most perspicuous. Let us have the Memorabilia of the last year.

Mrs. Siddons began the season, and nothing was heard, seen, thought, or dreamt of, but Mrs. Siddons.

An Influenza succeeded to Mrs. Siddons.

The Earl of Shelburne's Peace destroyed the Influenza.

The case of the abandoned Loyalists overcame the Peace.

The Coalition destroyed the Loyalists, the Peace, and the Ministry.

Mr. Ryland's forgery succeeded to the Coalition.

Mr. Pitt's Reform Bill took the place of the Forgery.

The Loan got the better of the Reform.

The Receipt-Tax put an end to the Loan.

The Prince's Establishment followed the Receipt-Tax.

Sir Thomas Rumbold overthrew the Prince of Wales.

Powell and Bembridge overcame Sir Thomas Rumbold.

Mr. Richard Atkinson overcame Mess. Powell and Bembridge.

The Caisse d'Escompte followed Mr. Atkinson.

The Air Balloon carried off the Caisse d'Escompte.

The India Bill overwhelmed the Air Balloon.

Secret Influence destroyed the India Bill.

Chartered Rights was set up in opposition to Secret Influence.

The Change of Ministry destroyed them both.

The Young Minister succeeded to the Change.

Addressees followed the Young Minister.

The St. Alban's Congress got the better of the Addressees.

A General Union of Parties followed the St. Alban's Congress.

Dissention took the place of General Union.

The Privileges of the Commons rose above Dissention.

The Westminster Meeting succeeded to the Privileges, and is for this day the topic uppermost in the public mind.

**THE IMPARTIAL TATLER.** By PADDY WHACK. Formerly Cousin GERMAN to JOHN BULL, but now no Relation at all.

## NUMBER I.

He would on any Side dispute,  
Confute, change Hands, and still confute. HUDIBRAS.

**N**O nation upon the face of the globe ever poured forth such an inundation of literary matter as this fertile island, and no nation since the birth of genius ever exhibited such a heap of incongruous, abusive, and extraneous composition. Candour has fled from all the periodical writers we boast of, and genius is daily sacrificed at the shrine of hypocrisy. I need not say at what particular time this observation occurred, because every hour something arises to strengthen the assertion. When my kinsman, the New Spectator, made his appearance, I was in hopes he had no objects in view but truth, justice, and integrity; but how was I deceived a few days after, on reading a contradiction to half his assertions. It may be said, a writer should not use the lash wantonly. I say he should not use it at all, unless he has good grounds for what

he asserts, and then with mercy, but by no means retract from what he has asserted, and what he, with many others, is conscious is an indubitable fact. One day we are told, Cecilia, the divine Cecilia, has fled to the arms of a noble cricketer, and is absolutely with him in Paris; this, in a few days after is contradicted, though the Spectator knows it to be a truth; a truth so far, as that the sweet warbler, enchants her noble admirer with her matchless harmony at this hour.

In another phrenzied moment, the happy effusions of genius are sacrificed to private pique. Mr. Murphy, of all the dramatic writers that ever existed, has been most insulted by his contemporaries; indeed, the race of diurnal scribblers, whose inquisition is worse than that of Portugal, or any other merciless nation, have insulted the offspring of Mr. Murphy,

with



with a severity the meanest in the Muses' train scarcely merits. A sentimental gentleman, or trunk-maker, as he calls himself, who makes more noise than work, in the Public Advertiser, protests there is not one good line in the Grecian Daughter! while another, this morning, insults the understanding of the million, by loudly affirming the comedy of All in the Wrong, to be *one of the most wretched plays that disgrace the English Stage*.

As to the dirt flung at Mrs. Abington and her tinsel wardrobe, it cannot soil either; Mrs. Abington is in possession of what no distinguished actress in this kingdom can boast of, (which she has on a thousand occasions convinced the feeling world of) a heart "tremblingly alive" to the most distant calamity, and surely her persecutor cannot say as much for his dear, bewitching, charming Miss Younge! Mrs. Abington needs not the sword of Rinaldo to vanquish her enemies, for they are very few, and sorry am I to affirm it for a truth, these are confined within the narrow limits of the theatrical world; a place where there is very little reputation to lose, and where many of the sons of genius are employed to assassinate the worthy.

Candid criticism is estimable, and merits all praise, but why wantonly descend to illiberal abuse? If Mrs. Abington is in possession of those attractions, personages in superior life think worthy their imitation: Is the fault hers—for a fault it certainly is with her calumniators? Is a work of genius less estimable, because it has admirers of the first rank in life? Should Shakspeare be less read because a sovereign admires him?

Real errors, or public insult requires correction, so that I shall make use of no apology in addressing a few lines to

GEORGE COLMAN, Esq;

SIR,

When the Hay-market Theatre fell

into your hands, the admirers of the stage were led to suppose you intended it for a theatre, in which the Comic Muse was to appear with all her beautiful attractions about her; but how have they been disappointed in beholding it turned into a booth, less respectable than that of your neighbour, Mr. Lawrence, whose puppets are a much more respectable company than those you suffered to appear in your theatre last night. As to the insult offered the public, by announcing the appearance of demireps of the high ton, who never showed their lovely faces, except in a metamorphose, of reptiles from Hedge-lane, or the regions of ugliness, when d——l Davis the caterer, protested (with one in each hand) were the identical Miss Watsons! This, Sir, you might have been a stranger to; but you could not be a stranger to the tricks of the execrable wretch who furnished out the entertainment for the evening; who, after the hodge-podge concluded, sent that infamous woman, Miss H——t, to insult a deluded audience, by thrusting her face through the slit of the curtain, laughing and shaking her hand at the exasperated assembly.

A lady of fashion, who was deceived by the bills, took her seat in the stage box, and in ten minutes after in jumps a journeyman shoemaker with a dirty apron and arrayed in his working apparel! It was some pleasure to find the audience resent this indignity, by having the fellow turned out.

As you mean, Sir, to prevent abuses of this nature in future, and as I understand you have now a score washers and scrubbers cleansing your theatre from the dirt and noisome effluvia left behind by drabble-tail servants, who were enboxed for the first time in their lives, I shall rest satisfied with this short admonition.

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

Exercet sub sole labor——

——et in medium quæsitâ reponit. VIRG.

THE Emperor of Germany, in his late excursion through Italy, the first day he arrived at Rome, went to see the Princess Santacroce, a young lady of singular beauty, who keeps a *grand conversation*. This visit, especially as his imperial majesty had before this time betrayed a *penchant* for the said lady, gave birth to the following pasquinade, which appeared the next morning: Pasquin asked Mar-

torio, "What is the Emperor Joseph come to Rome for?" Martorio answers, "*A bracciar la Santa Croce*"—To kiss the Holy Cross.

*Anecdote of Quin and King Derrick.*—During the reign of King Derrick, like many other monarchs, his civil list was often in arrears, and he was obliged to have recourse to a vote of credit to raise the necessary supplies. One day being precisely

precisely in this predicament, and greatly importuned by his taylor, to pay a bill of long standing, he applied to his old acquaintance James Quin. The ex-comedian received him with great politeness (considering the natural rusticity of his manners), and having learnt Derrick's errand, told him, "he was greatly mortified not to have it in his power to accommodate so *great* a man, as he had that very morning paid away all his cash; but that he expected a bill from London, towards the end of the week, when he might rest assured, he should command any sum he wanted." After this declaration, he waited on the king to the bottom of the stairs; but before the servant had shut the street door, the distressed prince heard Quin vociferate, "John, that fellow comes to borrow money—whenever he calls again, you may be sure I am not at home."

The Emperor Sigismund was reproached for rewarding instead of destroying his enemies, and by that means giving them the power again to injure him. "What," said the noble-minded monarch, "do not I destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?"

*Bon Mot of Henry IV. of France.*—Though this prince had conformed to the Catholic religion, in order to obtain the crown, yet, as the sincerity of his conversion was much doubted, many plots were formed against his life; and one John Chastel, a disciple of the Jesuits, having attempted to assassinate him, but only wounded him in the mouth, being questioned what could instigate him to the commission of such a crime, frankly owned that he was urged to it by the pious fathers of the above society. "Well (said the king, who was present at his examination) I have often heard from the mouths of others, that the Jesuits were my enemies; but am now convinced of it by my own."

A soldier in the garrison of a small town of Prussian Silesia being suspected of making free with the *ex voto*, or offerings, made by the pious Roman Catholics, to the celebrated image of a wonder-working virgin; he was watched, and upon his being searched, two silver hearts were found upon him. He was dragged before the magistrate, imprisoned, tried, and doomed to death, as a sacrilegious robber. In the course of his trial he constantly denied his having committed a theft, but that the virgin herself, in pity to his poverty, had ordered him to take the above offerings. The sentence, with the

prisoner's defence, was, as usual, laid before the king. His majesty conversed with several of the Popish divines, asking them whether such a miracle was possible, according to the tenets of their religion. They unanimously answered, that the case was very extraordinary, but not absolutely impossible; upon which the king wrote in his own hand the following words:

"The culprit cannot be put to death, because he positively denies the charge, and that the divines of his religion declare that the miracle wrought in his favor is not impossible; but we strictly forbid him, under pain of death, to receive any present from the Virgin Mary, or any saint whatsoever.

Signed FREDERIC."

*Bon Mot.*—Mr. Macklin the comedian, going the other day to one of the Fire Offices to insure some property, was asked by the clerk, how he would please to have his name entered: "Entered," replied the veteran of the Sock; "why, I am only plain Charles Macklin, a Vagabond by act of parliament; but in compliment to the times, you may set me down, Charles Macklin, Esquire, as they are now synonymous terms!"

*Anecdote of a late celebrated Wit.*—As this gentleman one morning very early was walking through one of the streets near Grosvenor-square, he was accosted by a shabby looking man, who asked him the way to Tyburn, to which the gentleman (who was remarkably fond of jesting on every occasion) replied, why friend, you need only rob the first person you meet, and you'll find your way thither very easily. The fellow returned him thanks for his advice, and presenting a pistol, ordered him to deliver, under pain of having his brains blown out if he refused, with which severe injunction our wit was obliged to comply (seeing no alternative) to his very great mortification, as he thereby lost his jest and his money at the same time.

#### EPIGRAMME.

LE Roi Chretien pense qu'il a le droit,  
A toute la nature de donner la loi,  
Le balon s'envole malgré de par le Roi.

#### TRANSLATION.

IN the pride of his heart (says Louis le Grand,  
So great is my sway I can nature command:  
The air is my slave—nor dares disobey:  
Guards, stop the balloon—the balloon  
flew away.



# THE DEATH OF LOVE.

(Illustrated with an elegant Engraving.)

LET others celebrate the heroes who have ravaged the world, be mine to delineate the softer feelings of humanity. It is my wish to preserve the memory of those interesting beings, who were the images of the divinity; those interesting beings whose presence elevate the soul, and whose sentiments raise us to the pinnacle of felicity.

How fleeting is time! alas! it appears but as yesterday, that in traversing the mall, I met two lovely creatures, which called forth wonder and admiration. Their complexions were singularly beautiful; the one was delicately fair, the other an animated brunette. The one by a bewitching look displayed a feeling heart, and the liveliest sensibility—but they are no more! The latter fell a victim to an unhappy marriage, and the former is the subject of this little tale.

Augusta M——, at the age of fifteen, was one of those beauties that called forth universal admiration. Her eyes were sparkling; her arched eyebrows of a fable hue; her complexion was the tint of the lily and the rose; her mien majestic and graceful, her shape singularly striking, and her manner enchanting.—Such is the sketch of our captivating heroine.

Augusta, so susceptible herself of the tenderest sentiments, inspired the popular Mr. B—— with the most violent passion. He was the only son and heir to a very considerable estate; and this disparity in their fortunes led to their mutual ruin. Augusta soon discovered his attachment, and with a kind of concern mixed with fear, she received his visits with a *froidueur* that awed her lover into a respectful silence. Her looks seemed to indicate ‘Why are your addresses made to me? Why will you expose me to the danger of becoming too susceptible, at the expense of my happiness?’

The lover had already drank such large portions of love, that nothing could hinder his assiduities. He got himself introduced into those families that Augusta visited, in order to behold more frequently the object of his adoration. Nothing seemed to amuse him; a deep melancholy reigned in his countenance. While Augusta affected not to observe this alteration, she studied how to shun his importunities; nevertheless, he was ever upper-

most in her thoughts. This persevering conduct in Mr. B—— produced the natural effect of pity for his apparent misery. The lover was consoled in experiencing this change in his favour; he ventured to articulate certain phrases; he was listened to with a certain degree of condescension. This point being once gained, the progress became rapid.

One day, as the lovers were singularly embarrassed at Lady Hume’s concert, the good-naturedly relieved them by an agreeable raillery.

“Good Mr. B——,” said her ladyship, “when did you see Miss Sophia Medwin?”

“Ah, Madam! do not name the tyrant,” replied Mr. B——, with apparent emotion.

“Bless me! what an epithet.—This lady’s adorers have eternally on their lips chains, slavery and wretchedness!—Your admiration, Mr. B——, has spoilt the polite, affable, and easy gentleman. Let me undeceive you, Sir; I believe Miss Sophy Medwin the most amiable of her sex. Take my word for it, we are not such tyrants as you may suppose us.—This air of sadness ill becomes you any where, but at the representation of a deep tragedy.”

“Ah, Madam, tell the lady who has won my heart to quit her’s, and I will instantly quit mine.”

“And do I know her; may I crave her name?” said Augusta.

“Her name, Madam, is the All-amiable: nothing is equal to her in the world. The lilies and roses dispute the empire of her complexion; her eyes—(deceitful eyes, for they appear tender and compassionate) her look is ravishing; on her lips sit the loves and the graces.”

“But, Sir,” said Lady Hume, “this description is perhaps applicable to many ladies who are now present.”

“I grant the propriety of your remark; but there is one here that has no equal, and for my unhappiness it is her that I adore.”

Lady Hume discovering the original of this portrait, left it immediately to his entire possession.

“Madam,” said Mr. B——, “the favourable moment is too precious not to tell you, that Augusta M—— is the lady

to whom I look up for happiness or misery. Be my future days marked with joy or sadness, every movement of my soul will depend upon you, and you alone.—Ah, lovely woman! I only dread your indifference;—if I have incurred your displeasure, I shall die with grief and vexation. I call heaven to witness that whether I inspire your love or hate, my destiny depends upon you alone.”

“I little, Sir, expected from you this hyperbolic manner of speaking; I am ignorant to what it tends; perhaps this species of *badinage* gives you pleasure?”

“I must interrupt you, Madam; this beginning is too cruel to debase the continuation. You are as insensible as you are handsome; I have the unhappiness of knowing this fact when too late. The period for flying your preference is past. It is true that Lady Hume’s raillery furnished me with an occasion of declaring my sentiments.”

“Are you so tragic, Sir, as to think I ought to dispense with the laws imposed on our sex—?”

“Ah! if I knew the motive of your rigour!—But” on his knees, “pardon me, lovely creature, this indiscreet transport.”

“Sir,” Augusta blushing, “I must pardon you, since I have been the cause of your imprudence.”

“Gracious Heavens! how am I to interpret this language?”

“Let me intreat you, Sir, to finish a discourse that cannot fail of giving me the most lively inquietude.”

“No, Madam, I cannot, dare not quit your presence, till you have sealed my pardon. Permit me then to explain my sentiments more fully:—You know I adore you; you know my family; you know that you are there in high favour; my ambition is only to please you, and to offer you a heart ennobled by your beauty, worth, and talents. Life has its pains, its miseries, its tortures; but softened by your gracious looks, by that magic voice that penetrates to the bottom of my soul—and these calamities will be instantly changed into pleasures.”

Augusta listened to this peroration with a mixture of complaisance and timidity. She presently saw that Mr. B—— could talk no other language than that of love, and she abruptly withdrew.

A few days after our lovers by invitation dined at the same house, where Mrs. B—— the mother was of the party. This lady being announced, Augusta coloured

up to the eyes; in that moment she was introduced to Mrs. B——, who seemed delighted with her beauty and address.

“I am happy,” said Mrs. B——, “in having a few hours of your agreeable company; and if I am not too presuming, I beg you will be seated near enough to converse together.”

These flattering compliments had their desired effect, and Augusta was delighted with the reception she had so unexpectedly experienced. The communicative Mrs. B—— made the panegyric of her son; adding, that she should esteem it as a happy event if he should be so fortunate as to be distinguished by a lady of her worth and accomplishments. It is impossible to express the confusion which was visibly marked in the expressive countenance of Augusta; the mother immediately discovered it, and leaning towards her with a kiss, whispered, that if her son was not indifferent to her, she could not make choice of a better confidante.

“Madam,” answered Augusta, “I am not insensible to the merits of your son; but do me the justice to believe that I have not as yet thought upon the subject you have just mentioned; on the contrary, Madam, my sentiments—”

“Enough, my dear lady, I am perfectly satisfied on that head; and therefore let me offer you his heart, and his hand.”

“If this came—if this came from you, Madam—”

“Yes, this offer comes on the part of a mother interested in the happiness of her only child.”

“Ah! Madam, I am sensible I ought to give you a different answer than if I received it from him. The honour of being allied to your family—”

“I understand you, my dear M——. This marriage meets my warmest approbation, I must confess. The public have adopted the same sentiment, and the deference I owe to my friends, make me readily subscribe to so promising and respectable a union. At my return, I will open the affair to his father; in the mean while, deign to receive my son with marks of your favour. He adores you; he has repeated it a thousand times; I tenderly love and esteem my son.”

Such was the substance of what passed between them; enough had been said to break down the barrier between the two lovers. Alas! was perfidy necessary to seduce a young and feeling heart, attached by the seductions of love!

[To be continued.]



## A short HISTORY of, and REMARKS upon, the ANTIENT PHILOSOPHY.

**A**FTER the death of Plato, his nephew Speusippus took upon him the management of the school, nor varied from the opinions of his uncle. There was, indeed, a material difference in their tempers; for Speusippus was austere, choleric, and rather unbridled in his pleasures. He was particularly addicted to avarice and voluptuousness. The latter, probably, brought on that weakness of constitution whereof he died. Perceiving the approach of death, he sent for Xenocrates to come and take the chair, which he accordingly did.

Xenocrates had heard Plato from his childhood, but was dull of apprehension; whence his master observed, respecting him and Aristotle; What an ass, and what an horse have I to yoke together; one needs a spur, the other a bridle? Being of a demure countenance, Plato used to beg of him to sacrifice to the Graces. Yet he did not want spirit, as appears from the reply, he made to Dionysius, when he threatened to send some one to cut off Plato's head.—Not before he hath cut off this, said Xenocrates, shewing his own.

Aristotle, who had much molested Plato, also lampooned him. Finding him in possession of the school, he in opposition instituted another, assigning the following reason,

Silent to be, now most disgraceful were,  
And see Xenocrates possess the chair.

Xenocrates asserted unity and duality to be Gods, the first as it were masculine, in the nature of a father, reigning in heaven, whom he called also Jupiter, the odd and the mind. The other as it were female, and the mother commanding all things under heaven. This he called the mind of the universe. He likewise asserted heaven to be divine, and the fiery stars to be Olympian Gods, the rest sublunary, invisible deities, who permeate through the elements of matter, whereof that which passeth through the air is called Juno, that which goeth through the water Neptune, and that through the earth Ceres. This the Stoics borrowed from him, as he the former from Plato.

What did not always take place then, no more than now, was nevertheless verified in him. He practised the virtues he taught. His wisdom and sanctity were so much revered by the Athenians, that once being an evidence at the bar, and

about to swear, the judges all rose up, and cried out, that he should not give his oath, indulging that to his sincerity, which they did not allow to one another. His clemency, saith Elian, extended not only to men, but often to irrational creatures, as once when a sparrow, pursued by a hawk, flew to his bosom, he took it much pleased, and hid it till the enemy was out of sight, and when he thought it was out of fear and danger, opening his bosom, he let it go, saying, I have not betrayed a suppliant. His continence was almost unparalleled, for Phryne, a famous Athenian courtesan, having laid a wager with some young men his disciples, that he could not resist her enticements, stole privately into his bed: the next morning being questioned, and laughed at by his disciples, she said, The wager they laid was of a man, not of a stone.

Xenocrates had no pride, and was so cool and regular in the management of his concerns, that he assigned a particular business to every part of the day, which nothing could tempt him to interrupt, or break in upon. A great part he dedicated to meditation: being aware that if virtue sat empress in the breast, solitude would heighten her charms; whereas if vice prevails, it generally proves the cradle of mischief. Being so enamoured with silence, that even detraction could not prompt him to speak, when asked the reason, he calmly replied;—Because I have sometimes repented of speaking, but never of holding my peace.

Although the practice of Xenocrates merits the highest praise, we should not have so particularly dwelt upon it, had it not been in order to add this remark, which as a problem must have struck the accurate students of human nature, viz. whether lively powers, quick apprehension, and brilliancy of genius, though doubtless desirable, do not for the most part lead the possessor into irksome situations, or prompt to actions, contrary to moral rectitude and public utility?—On the other hand—Whether moderate abilities, void of the fire and fancy appendant to the other, may not get easier through life, and be productive of more happiness to the possessor, and of less injury to the momentous concernment of propriety and morality. Men of acuteness and sensibility have commonly strong passions, and often glaring foibles; but the cold, rigid temper, and the crassid caput, from the incapability of exciting envy, may escape

cape censure, nay, under certain restrictions, may meet with a kind of applause.

Polemo, an Athenian, was very intemperate and dissolute in his youth. He not only gloried in his luxury, but even in the infamy of it. On a time, coming from a feast, not after the setting, but rising of the sun, full of wine, richly dressed, crowned with garlands, and scented strong with unguents; seeing the door of Xenocrates open, he rushed into his school, where the amiable philosopher was lecturing to a crowd of learned persons. Not content with the rude intrusion, he sat down, with an intention to deride both the speaker and his doctrines. The company felt the affront, which they probably would have instantly resented, had not the manly firmness of Xenocrates more sweetly engaged their attention. He continued the same countenance, fell from the discourse in which he was, and began to speak of modesty and temperance; with the poignancy whereof, Polemo, led to repentance, first took his garland off his head and flung it on the ground, soon after he drew his anointed arms under his cloak. He next changed his looks, bad adieu to luxury and riot, and being thus cured by the wholesome medicine of one discourse, he from an infamous prodigal became an excellent philosopher, being from that time forward so addicted to study, that he surpassed all the rest, and succeeded Xenocrates in the government of the school.

According to Polemo, we ought to exercise ourselves in things, not in dialectic disciplines, lest satisfying ourselves with the taste of, and meditation on the superficial parts of science, we become admired for subtilty in discourse, but contradict ourselves in the practice of our life. He also held that the world is God.

Mindful of his youthful excesses, from the thirtieth year of his age, to the day of his death, he drank nothing but water. When very old, he died of a consumption, on whom Laertius wrote this epitaph: Wert thou not told that Polemo lies here, On whom slow sickness man's worst passion prey'd.

No! 'tis the robe of flesh he us'd to wear,  
Which ere to heav'n he mounted, down  
he laid.

He was succeeded in the government of the school by Crates a Thraſian, betwixt whom and Polemo, there was an exceeding warm friendship. They followed the same institutes, and when dead were buried in one tomb.

Of this school was Crantor of Soli, who

being asked how he came to be so taken with Polemo, made answer, from his speech, the tone of which was never either exalted or depressed. Whimsical enough, but none can account for the influence, that trifling circumstances produce. Arceſilaus came to study under him, but he rather chose to recommend him to Polemo. However, he left his fortune to Arceſilaus, who wished to know where his benefactor chose to be buried, and putting the question to him, received this answer;

In earth's kind bosom happy 'tis to lie.

At the decease of Crates, Arceſilaus, a Pitanean, took upon him the government of the school; and altered both the doctrine and manner of teaching, handed down from Plato, and put in practice by his successors.

Plato and his followers, down to Arceſilaus held, that there are two kinds of things, some perceptible by sense, others perceptible only by intellect. That from the latter ariseth science, from the former opinion. That the mind only seeth what is always simple, and in the same manner, and such as it is, that is ideas. But the senses are all dull and slow, unable to perceive those things, seemingly subjected to sense; because they are either so little that they cannot fall beneath sense, or so moveable and transient, that not one of them is constant or the same. Wherefore they called all this part of things opinionable, affirming that science is no where but in the notions and reasons of the mind.

Thus held the academics down to Polemo, of whom, Zeno and Arceſilaus were constant auditors. Zeno being older than Arceſilaus, and a subtle disputant, endeavoured to correct his doctrine, not that as Theophrastus saith, he did enervate virtue, but on the contrary, he placed all things that are reckoned among the good in virtue only, and this he called honest; as being simple, sole, and good. Of the rest he held, that though they were neither good nor evil, yet some were according to nature, others contrary thereto, others mediate. Those which are according to nature, he deemed commendable; those contrary, to be avoided, and the neuter he left betwixt both, in which he placed no value. The philosophers of the old academy, not imagining all virtue to consist in reason, but some to be perfected by nature or custom, Zeno placed all virtue in reason, that is in acting conformable to its dictates. The academics held, that



that all those virtues may be separated, Zeno that they could not, averring, that not only the use of virtue, but the habit thereof, was excellent in itself; neither did any one possess it, who did not always make use of it. And whereas the academics took not away passion from man, affirming, that we are subject to compassion, desire, fear, and joy by nature; but only contracted them, and reduced them within narrower limits; Zeno contended, that from all these, as from so many diseases, a wise man must be free. And whereas they held, that all passions were natural and irrational, and placed in concupiscence or in reason; from this Zeno dissenting—teaching that passions are voluntary, that opinions are taken up by judgment, and that immoderate intemperance is the mother of all passions. In a word, Zeno maintained many things contrary to Plato, as that the soul is mortal, that there is no other world but this, which is subject to sense. Arcefilaus set himself to oppose him, especially when he perceived, how fast the doctrine began to get ground. He was afraid lest the mysteries of Plato being divulged, should become despicable, and therefore, saith St. Augustine, he thought it fitter to unteach the man that was not well taught, than to teach those whom by experience he found not to be docile enough.

The reason why Arcefilaus opposed Zeno, proceeded not from pertinacity, or desire of vain glory, but from that obscurity of things, which had brought Socrates to a confession of his own ignorance; as likewise Democritus, Apaxagoras, Empedocles, and almost all the ancient philosophers, who affirmed, That nothing could be understood, nothing perceived, nothing known; that the senses are narrow—our minds weak—our lives short—and truth drowned in an abyss. That all things are held by opinion, nothing left to truth, and finally—that all things are involved in darkness.

Thus Arcefilaus denied there is any thing that can be known, not so much as that which Socrates reserved, (that he knew nothing) conceiving all things to be hid in such darkness, that there is nothing which can be seen or understood. For these reasons, we ought not to profess or affirm any thing, or to approve any thing by assent, but always to restrain and withhold our hasty assent from error, which glares the most, when it approves a thing false or unknown. Neither is there any thing more despicable, philosophically consid-

ered, than by assent to pervert perception, or prevent knowledge.

Agreeable to this tenet, Arcefilaus disputed against all assertions and doctrines, and having found that in the same thing, the reasons of two opinions directly opposite, were of equal weight; he inferred, that we ought to withhold our assents from both, maintaining, that neither the senses nor reason are to be credited. He therefore praised that saying of Hesiod,

The Gods all knowledge have concealed from men.

Which St. Augustine affirms was done to conceal mysteriously the meaning of Plato; but they nevertheless had, and held his doctrines; which they never unfolded, save to those, who for a long time cohabited with them.

He moreover altered the manner of disputing, which Plato delivered, rendering it more litigious by question and answer, of which Cicero thus writes. Socrates used, by way of question and answer, to discover the opinions of those with whom he discoursed, that he might, if science required it, animadvert upon the answers given. This custom, dropt by his successors, was resumed by Arcefilaus, who decreed, that they who would learn of him, should not question him, only propose their own sentiments, which when they had done, he disputed against it, allowing the proposers to argue for their opinion, as strongly as they possibly could.

This school, instituted by Arcefilaus, was called the second academy, in relation to its descent from Plato; or the middle academy in respect of the new one, which was set up by Carneades; though Cicero seemeth to make no distinction between this and that, but calleth this the new academy.

These academics differ from the Sceptics, in as much as they took not away true or false from things, though they affirmed that nothing can be comprehended, according to its proper nature or substance. The academics assert some things to be wholly improbable, some more probable than others, and that a wise man, when any of these occur, may answer yes or no, according to the probability, provided he withhold his assent. But the Sceptics deem all things alike indifferent, not admitting judgment, nor allowing that either our senses or opinions can perceive true or false, and consequently no faith is to be given to them, yet we ought to persist firm and unmoveable, without opinion,

not saying of any thing, that it is, any more, than that it is not.

Such doctrines as the above, instead of having the least tendency to make wiser men, or amend the heart, are inimical to improvements in virtue, and at best only a perversion of the terms of real science; in a word, resemble the boast of vanity, which may be suffered without severe reprehension, and the prattle of absurdity, which may be heard without expressions of contempt.

Lacydes, a Cyrenean, succeeded Arcefilaus. He was a person of much gravity and had many emulators. Though poor, a common case with literary men, from his youth he was addicted to study, and being of a pleasing conversation, he was agreeable to every company. The groves of philosophy, like the hill of Parnassus, afford only water to some of their most painful votaries. Respecting the management of his household, it is reported of Lacydes, that when he took any thing out of the place where he kept his provisions, he locked the door, and threw the key in at a hole that none might steal ought from him, which his servants observing, frequently took it, and opening the door, carried away what they wanted, and then returned the key to its place, in which they never were discovered. However ridiculous the idea, yet this circumstance determined him to the doctrine of the middle academy, that nothing is comprehended by sense, arguing thus, Why should I think that sense can comprehend any thing certainly, when I know that my own senses are so often deceived; for when I go abroad, I think that I see with my eyes, those things which I leave in my storehouse; when I return, I find none of them, which, said the infatuated sage, could not be, unless our senses were fallible and uncertain. On hearing this of Lacydes, one might be tempted to deny him not only the appellation of philosopher, but even to stigmatize him with the epithet of fool; were we not restrained in our precipitancy by this consideration, that men of genius in all ages of the world, have had striking singularities, or were particularly absent, concerning the most ordinary occurrences in life.

Witness our own immortal Bacon, who after he had added to a long and careful contemplation of almost every other object of knowledge, a curious inspection into common life, and after having sur-

veyed nature as a philosophy, had examined mens business and bosoms as a statesman; yet failed so much in the conduct of domestic affairs, that in the most lucrative post, to which a great and wealthy kingdom could advance him, he felt all the miseries of distressful poverty, and committed all the crimes to which poverty incites. Such were at once his negligence and rapacity, that as it is said, he would gain by unworthy practices, that money, which when so acquired, his servants might steal from one end of the table, while he sat studious and abstracted at the other. Equally applicable to the point is the case of Boileau, who when Lewis the Fourteenth was one day lamenting the death of an old comedian, whom he highly extolled, replied in the presence of Madam Maintenon, he performed tolerably well in the despicable pieces of Scarron, which are now deservedly forgotten even in the provinces.

Bernard, Abbot of Cleival, having travelled all day by the side of the lake of Geneva, when he came to his inn at night, and heard the friars, who had accompanied him, talking about that lake, he asked where it was; when they told him, it was the lake near which they had been travelling, he was surprized, declaring, he had not once seen it, being engaged in such deep meditation all the time of his journey.

Franciscus Vieta, a learned Frenchman, studied with such uncommon application, that sometimes he would set close at it for three days together, without taking any food, or any sleep, except what he took leaning on his elbow, and without stirring from the place.

To come nearer home—The celebrated Simson, of Woolwich, after being immersed in mathematical studies for weeks, would suppose he was going just to take a turn down Prince Rupert's walk, which was almost contiguous to the house where he dwelt, and ere he recollected himself, was roused from his mental lethargy above a mile beyond Shooter's Hill.

Simpsom, the famous geometrician of Glasgow, and contemporary with the former towards the latter part of his life, was also so absent, that nothing could recall him from his studies except old \* John Donaldson with the newspapers, or a bottle of † Mrs. Millar's port in the evening. I remember, when at that university, to have heard it rumoured of an eminent

\* The man who supplied the college with coals.

† This woman kept a tavern close by the university.



divine formerly of the north-west kirk, that so absorbed was he in spiritual thought, as frequently when on a tea visit, he used to cram the napkins in his breeches, with which it was then customary for the family visited, to supply their guests, and when he got home, reprimanded his wife for making his shirts too long.

After these, with many other instances which might easily have been quoted, why wonder at the absence of Lacydes, who was succeeded in the school by Evander, and he by Egefinus.

FIDELIO.

## FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

Académie Française.

**T**HE prize of eloquence for the year 1785, is the eulogium of Louis the Twelfth, King of France, and father of the people.

Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture de Paris.

The academical subject for this year in painting, was our Saviour's raising from the dead the widow's son; and in sculpture, the moment that the Israelites were about to inter a corpse, but perceiving a band of robbers, let down the dead body into the sepulchre of Elisha, which restored him to life.

Société Royale de Médecine de Paris.

An anonymous member of this institution has ordered two hundred livres to be given to him, who can best ascertain, by experience, if the fevry be infectious. Among the number of candidates for this prize, the society have distinguished Messrs. Goguelin and Bougourd, of the faculty, to whom was adjudged *ex æquo* gold medals worth one hundred livres each.

In 1781, this society appropriated a benefaction left them by the late Mademoiselle Guérin for the following subject: Determiner par l'analyse chymique quelle est la nature des remèdes anti-scorbutiques tirés de la famille des crucifères. This question being not satisfactorily answered, it is given out again with this modification: Elle demande toujours quelle est la nature des plantes anti-scorbutiques prises dans la classe des crucifères; mais elle n'exige point un travail chymique complet sur toutes les plantes de cette famille. Il suffira que les auteurs fassent une analyse exacte de deux ou trois de ces plantes, telles que le cochlearia, le cresson, le raifort. The prize is three hundred livres for Lent 1785; and the memoirs are to

be sent before the first of January of the same year.

The king's premium of six hundred livres is to be given for the best dissertation on the use and dangerous consequences of bark, administered in rémittentes \* fevers.

This society has likewise appropriated three thousand livres to be distributed in medals, for the best observations upon epidemical disorders. This distribution is to take place in the year 1786, in order to give proper time for collecting and determining the respective merit of each performance. We shall give the mode for obtaining the prizes in their own words.

1. Par une correspondance suivie pendant cet intervalle de tems, sur la constitution médicale des saisons, c'est-à-dire sur les observations nosologiques journalières, comparées avec les principaux résultats que la météorologie fournit, et dont l'ensemble forme l'année médicale (annus medicus,) que tout médecin peut rédiger dans le lieu qu'il habite. Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, sous ce premier rapport, ceux qui correspondront exactement mériteront la préférence.

2. Par des mémoires bien faits, soit 1<sup>o</sup> sur une épidémie isolée, ou sur la constitution d'une saison pendant laquelle il aura régné des maladies remarquables, soit 2<sup>o</sup> en réponse à des questions, ou programmes concernant la nature et le traitement des maladies épidémiques, que la société se réserve le droit de proposer dans ses séances publiques. These observations are to be forwarded to M. Vicq d'Azyr, secrétaire perpétuel, rue des Petits-Augustins, No. 2, à Paris. This meeting was closed by the eulogium of our celebrated physician Sir John Pringle, who was a member of this learned body.

\* Les fievres rémittentes ont tant de rapport avec les intermittentes, que tous les médecins les ont regardées comme formant deux ordres très-voisins l'un de l'autre. Quelques-uns même les ont confondues et n'en fait qu'une seule classe.

MISCELLANEOUS SCRAPS, relating to ENGLISH HISTORY, collected from Manuscripts in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Saxons had a law, that whosoever had committed theft, and the goods were found in his house, all his family were made bond even to the child in the cradle. This severe law Canute the Great abrogated, ordaining, that only the malefactor, and such as aided him, should endure the punishment; and that the wife, (unless the things stolen were found under her lock) should not be found guilty of her husband's offence.—This subsists at this day.

In the beginning of William the Conqueror's reign, the resentment of the English to the Normans was such, that if they found them in woods or remote places, they secretly murdered them, nor could the perpetrators be discovered. Whereupon it was ordained, that the hundred wherein a Norman was slain, and the murderer not taken, should be condemned to pay to the king, 36l. or 28l. according to the quantity of the hundred.—We may suppose, that from this originated the process of suing the hundred.

The custom of offering money by the bridegroom at our marriage ceremonies, originated with the Saxons, who bought their wives.

No king of England before or since the conquest, sealed with any seal of arms before Richard the First, but the seal was the king sitting on a chair on one side, on the reverse, on horseback in several forms. King Richard the First sealed with a seal of two lions; for William the Conqueror bare two lions. King John, in right of his dukedom of Normandy, (the duke whereof bears one lion) was the first that bore three lions, and made his seal accordingly. All the Kings of England have followed him.

Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, about 1230, built an house for the receipt of himself and successors when they should come to London. It is now known by the name of Lincoln's-Inn, because it was afterwards in the possession of Henry Percy, Earl of Lincoln, who enlarged it, and left it the name it now bears.

Hugh Bishop of Durham purchased of Richard the First the manor of Sadborough, with the dignity palatinate of his own province. The king conferred on him the honor of earldom, jestingly boasting what a good workman he was, that could make of an old Bishop a new Earl. From this time all the Bishops of Durham possessed the temporal powers which they now enjoy.

In the 16th of Edward the First, were fined for bribery and extortions these officers, viz. Sir Balf. Hingman, Chief Justice Banc. Regis, seven thousand marks; Sir Jo. Loveton, Chief Baron, three thousand marks; Sir William Brompton, six thousand marks; Sir Solomon Rochester, four thousand marks; Sir Robert Boyland, four thousand marks; Sir Thomas Sodington, two hundred marks; Sir Walter Hopton, two thousand marks.—The four last were Justices Itinerants. Sir William Saham, three thousand marks; Robert Lithbury, Master of the Rolls, one thousand marks; Roger Leicester, one thousand marks; Henry Bray, Escheator and Judge for the Jews, one thousand marks; Sir Adam Stratton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, thirty-four thousand marks; and Thomas Wailand, the greatest delinquent, and of greatest substance, had his estate and all his goods confiscated to the King.

32d of Edward the First, Sir Nicholas Segrave, Knt. being accused of treason by Sir John Crombwell, offered to justify himself by duel, which the King refusing to grant; Ségrave, without licence, passed the sea to fight his enemy. For this disobedience, the King demanded justice to proceed against him; and after three days consultation of the Judges, he was adjudged guilty of death, and all his moveables and immoveables forfeited to the King.

Edward the First imprisoned his son Edward, and banished Gaveston, for their breaking the park of the Bishop of Chester.

In the time of Edward the Second, and tenth of his reign, one Richard St. Martin, a deformed dwarf, and follower of Earl Warren, claimed the wife of Thomas Earl of Lancaster as his own; avowing her to be his prior possession before she was married to the Earl, which she averred. By these means he took her out of the Earl's house at Canford, in Dorsetshire, and claimed the earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury to which she was heir.

The first Earl or Baron that was executed upon a scaffold in England, was the above Earl of Lancaster, and the other peers which suffered with him, 15 Edw. II.

Upon petition of the Commons, at a parliament 36 Edw. the Third, he caused pleas which before were in French, to be made in English, that his subjects might understand the laws by which they hold what they have, and know what they do.

Alice



Alice Pierce, concubine to Edward the Third, in the latter end of his reign, was so impudently presuming, that she would sit in Courts of Justice and compass her own desires. At a parliament in the fiftieth year of his reign, at her suit, she caused Sir Peter De la Mere (speaker of a late parliament, who had exhibited complaints against her) to be committed perpetual prisoner at Nottingham.

The first poll-tax was exacted in the fiftieth of Edward the Third. Every man, woman, and child, above fourteen years of age, (alms people excepted) were obliged to pay four-pence; the clergy one

shilling; every beneficed person, and all other religious persons, four-pence per head.—This became a precedent for the usurpations in the next reign, which caused the greatest and first popular insurrection till that time in England.

It was the custom in England continually, till about one hundred and twenty years since printing was invented, that the statutes which were made in parliament, were sent to the sheriffs of the several shires, who were to receive them, and cause them to be published and proclaimed in their counties.

Instances of the MUTABILITY of FORTUNE; selected from *Ancient and Modern History*, Continued from p. 24.

# INSTANCE THE FIFTH.

David.

**A**NOTHER singular instance of the mutability of fortune, is the elevation of David, the son of Jesse, to the throne of Israel; descended from Boaz and Ruth before-mentioned, his father held a respectable rank in the Hebrew nation; but not so elevated as to afford him the least room to expect, that the brows of any of his descendants would be encircled with a crown. However, it pleased the great disposer of events, to confer that honour on his youngest son, David.

We read in the history of the Kings of Israel, that Saul having so highly offended the theocratic head of the Jewish empire, by disobeying his commands relative to the destruction of the Amalekites, as to make him form the resolution of taking the kingdom from him; the prophet Samuel was directed by the divine inspiration to go to Bethlehem, to anoint one of the sons of Jesse to be his successor, when the train of circumstances which were to bring about this event should be completed.

Samuel naturally thought the eldest of Jesse's sons must be the object of his choice, not only on account of the priority of his birth, but the superior dignity of his person to any of the others. But God, who judgeth not as man judgeth, by the outward appearance, preferring the mental qualifications and integrity of the youngest, directed the prophet to fix on him; and David was accordingly anointed after the usual form.

Notwithstanding this young man did not equal his eldest brother in the height of his stature and majesty of his deportment,

yet he wanted no personal or mental endowment that could render him worthy of the honour intended him. His person was formed after one of nature's most perfect models, such as we see it described by the pencil of Corregio; and that both his natural and acquired accomplishments were far above the level of the times, appears from every circumstance of his life.

In the following, the observation is remarkably conspicuous. Soon after his selection to the future sovereignty of Israel, Saul being attacked with strange demoniacal complaints, it was proposed by his physicians, as the most effectual remedy they could point out for the cure of his perturbed mind, that a person should be sought for who was skilful in playing upon the harp, and in reciting hymns, to perform before the king. Upon this occasion, when it is rational to suppose the most able judges directed the choice, David, though the youngest son of a person at a distance from the royal residence, and whose usual employment it was to tend his father's sheep, was fixed on, in preference to all others, for this purpose. A certain proof that his abilities in that line were of the first rate. And we find he exerted them so happily, that whenever the evil spirit became turbulent, the melody of his voice, aided by the sweet reverberations of his harp, restored the mind of Saul to its usual placidity.

But what raised David so high in the estimation of his countrymen, and served as the foundation of his future glory, was his combat with Goliath; which for its singularity requires more than a cursory recital.

The Philistines having with a great army invaded the country of the Israelites, Saul marched with his forces to oppose them,

them. Whilst the two armies lay encamped on two hills opposite to each other, one of the Philistines, named Goliath of Gath, came daily into the valley between the two camps, defying any one of the Israelites to meet him and decide the contest by single combat. "If," exclaimed Goliath, "the man you shall choose vanquishes me, then will we be your servants; but if I prevail against him and kill him, then shall ye be our servants and serve us." And this he continued to do for forty days, to the great terror of Saul and his troops, not a man daring to accept the challenge, on account of his gigantic size; he being above four cubits in height, clad in complete armour, and bearing weapons proportionable to his enormous bulk.

About the expiration of this time, it happened that Jesse sent his son David to the camp, to carry some refreshments to his three eldest brothers, who were with the army, and to enquire after their welfare; from whence we must conclude, though there appears to be a chasm in the history here, that as soon as Saul's disorder was removed by the musical exertions of David, he returned to his former occupation of tending his father's flocks.

Just as David arrived, the Philistine came to his wonted station, and repeated aloud his defiance and reproaches. The young man found his indignation kindled, and his valour aroused, on hearing so glaring an insult offered to his countrymen, and he instantly declared that he would accept the challenge of this vaunting infidel. Nor could the discouragement he met with, on making this declaration, from his eldest brother, (who despising his youth and want of military skill, reproved him for his presumption, and bid him return to his flocks) deter him from adhering to his resolution. Impelled by that invisible power, who was planning his future elevation, he was not to be silenced, but continued publicly to express his design, till at length it reached the ears of the king.

As soon as Saul received the information, he ordered David to be brought before him, and interrogated him relative to the truth of the report. Upon which David thus addressed him: "Be not dismayed, oh King! at the insolence of this uncircumcised Philistine, for I will go down and meet him; and I trust, altho' there is such a vast disproportion in our strength and stature, that I shall be able to rid thee of so troublesome an enemy."

Saul admired the spirit of the young

man, but reflecting on the disparity of the age, size, and military knowledge of the two combatants, would have dissuaded him from undertaking the combat. "How canst thou," said the King, "attempt so hazardous an encounter, who art but a stripling, and thy opponent, not only a man exceeding all others in strength and bulk, but one that has been a warrior from his youth?"

"Judge not of my abilities by my appearance, oh King!" replied David, (whilst firmness, tempered by modesty, beamed from his engaging countenance) "for not long ago, as I kept my father's flocks, a hungry lion rushed from a thicket, and carried off a lamb. Though unarmed, I instantly pursued him, and rescued the bleating animal from his savage gripe. Upon which, he turned to attack me, when I seized him by the beard, and having overpowered him by dint of strength and resolution, slew him. A bear, likewise, upon another day, seized one of my flock, and I vanquished him with the same ease. Thy servant, oh King," continued the young man, (his voice being now animated by the pleasing recollection) thy servant "slew both the lion and the bear, and God, in whose strength I go to meet this uncircumcised Philistine, may enable me to vanquish him with the same facility I did the two wild beasts. He who delivered me out of their hands, will, I doubt not, deliver me out of his."

David appearing thus resolute, Saul armed him with his own warlike accoutrements, and permitted him to meet the Philistine. But the armour proving cumbersome to the young hero, he laid it aside; and taking his staff in his hand, went to a neighbouring brook, from whence he chose five smooth stones, which he put into his scrip, and with these and his sling only, advanced towards his gigantic adversary.

Goliath seeing David approach with such trivial weapons, and the bearer of them such a stripling, he contemned and ridiculed him; saying, "Am I a dog, that thou comest against me with staves?" After which he cursed him by his gods. But the son of Jesse, not in the least intimidated, marched boldly on, and as he came near him, thus said: "Thou comest towards me with a sword, a spear, and a shield; but I meet thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied; and this day will he most assuredly deliver thee into my hands; and likewise the whole



whole of the army to which thou belongest, into the hands of my countrymen; and we will give your carcases to the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the earth, that all the world might know there is a God in Israel, who saveth not with the sword and the spear, but by his mighty power."

Having said this, David moved on, and taking one of the pebbles from his scrip, flung it with so much strength and dexterity, that it entered the forehead of the vaunting Philistine, and sinking deep into his skull, brought his gigantic body to the ground. As soon as he fell, his conqueror took the sword which belonged to him, having brought none of his own, and with it severed the head from the body.

The Philistines no sooner saw that their champion was overcome, whom they thought invincible, than they were struck with a sudden panic, and fled with great precipitation. The Israelitish army taking advantage of their dismay, fell instantly upon them, and having totally overthrown them, pursued them, with a very great slaughter, into their own dominions. Thus by the unexpected but providential interference of this young shepherd, was Saul delivered from the adversaries he had lately so much dreaded.

From that moment, a friendship, founded on a similarity of temper and manners, took place between David and Jonathan the son of King Saul, a young man of the most amiable disposition and virtuous sentiments. "The soul of Jonathan," as emphatically expressed in sacred writ, "was knit with the soul of David; and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." And so rapid was the progress of this intellectual union, that the very day after the battle, they entered into a solemn covenant with each other; and as a confirmation of his sincerity, Jonathan presented his new friend with the robe he then wore, together with all his habiliments, even to his sword, his bow, and his girdle; gifts esteemed the surest tokens of a cordial affection. The friendship of Nysus and Euryalus, which the pen of Virgil has immortalized, does not appear to have been more sincere or more fervent than that which now subsisted between Jonathan and David. And on every occasion where the former could promote the interest of the latter, or soften the resentment which soon after generated in the bosom of his father against him, he did it with the utmost alacrity, and with unabated perseverance.

The war being thus happily concluded,

Saul would not permit the conqueror of Goliath to return to his pastoral employment, but took him with him, and having conferred many favours upon him, appointed him to a post of considerable importance in his armies.

But the unhappy disposition of the King did not suffer this pleasing reverse of David's fortune to remain long undisturbed. For even whilst the army marched back from the overthrow of the Philistines, he became exasperated against him, through an incident which arose from his merit, and the esteem he was held in by the people. According to the custom of those times, the women came out of the cities and towns, near which the troops passed, to welcome their victorious defenders, singing responsively to each other, and accompanying their voices with their cymbals, tabrets, and other instruments of music, the martial deeds of those whom they thus honoured. Unfortunately for David, they ascribed to him in their songs the greatest merit; saying, "Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands."

This partiality in favour of David, excited in the breast of Saul, a jealousy which was never after eradicated. From thence forward he beheld him with an envious eye; and he took every step he could, without drawing upon himself the censure of the people, to bring about his destruction. Instead of bestowing his eldest daughter Merab upon him, agreeable to a proclamation he caused to be issued out when the gigantic Philistine daily insulted him, she was given to another; and after he had learned that his daughter Michal loved David, he would not consent to their union, but on condition of his undertaking an enterprize against the Philistines, which would be attended with extreme hazard. David, however, completed it in safety, and the King being now unable to form a further pretext for withholding the fulfilment of his promise, their marriage was soon after solemnized.

The more prudently and uprightly David acted, and the more popular he became thereby, so much the more Saul's rancour and jealousy increased; till at length it arrived at so great a height, that he enjoined his son Jonathan, and his principal chieftains, to put him to death whenever a favourable opportunity should offer.

But Jonathan, whose friendship for David increased with the knowledge of his worth, on receiving the sanguinary mandate, thus remonstrated with his father in

behalf of his friend. "Let not the King, my father, be thus incensed against his servant David. His conduct has not deserved such treatment at thy hands. Did he not venture his life, beyond any other, for the service of thee and thy people, when he combated the gigantic Philistine? Was it not entirely through his success in that encounter, that their army was afterwards totally overthrown? And has not the whole of his conduct since, in the stations to which thou hast raised him, been perfectly conformable to rectitude and prudence? Has he not, by repeated acts of valour, arrived at the honour of being thy son-in-law? Why then wilt thou so soon make thy daughter a widow? Reflect a moment, my father, and I dare say you will see the impropriety of your commands."

Saul, overcome by these affectionate remonstrances, yielded to the wishes of his son, and promised to lay aside his resentment towards David; confirming it with an oath. And Jonathan having received this favourable declaration, flew with transport to his friend, and communicated to him the joyful tidings. Nor would he rest satisfied, till he had led David to his royal father, and brought about an apparent reconciliation between them.

The Philistines having some time after made a fresh irruption into the Hebrew territories, Saul gave the command of his army to David, and sent him against them. In this expedition he was likewise successful. He defeated them with a great slaughter, and returned once more crowned with honour.

This success revived the jealous apprehensions of the King, and he again sought his destruction, and this he found an early opportunity of attempting; for a paroxysm of his demoniacal complaint returning, he sent for David to play and sing before him as usual; and no sooner was he engaged in his employment, than seizing a spear which stood by him, he threw it at him with all his might; David, however, being aware of the King's design, dexterously avoided the weapon, and hastily retired from the royal presence.

From this time David became the object of Saul's persecution; nor was it in the power of Jonathan to mitigate, save for a few intervals, his father's enmity against him. He was now constrained to seek for shelter in several distant places, and continued in exile for some years. During this period various adventures befell him; but our limits not permitting a recapitulation of them, we must refer

those who wish to trace him through every movement, to the First Book of Samuel and Josephus. The following proofs of David's moderation, must not, however, be omitted, as they tend to show, that he harboured no inveteracy against Saul, notwithstanding his unmerited persecution; but on the contrary, that his heart was stored with loyalty and forbearance to an uncommon degree.

Saul, at the head of three thousand of his troops, being in pursuit of David, who was at this time in the wilderness of Engedi, and had been joined by about four hundred men, nature requiring exoneration, the King retired for this purpose into a cave which stood by the wayside. In this cave, for it was very extensive, David and his adherents lay concealed. A favourable opportunity now presented itself to him, of destroying the man who unjustly sought his life, and thus putting an end to his exile. But instead of listening to the incitements of his companions, who all thought so opportune a moment ought not to be missed, he only advanced, unobserved, to the place where the King was, and cut off the skirt of his robe; then following him at a distance, as he left the cave, David showed him what he had done, and endeavoured to convince him by this proof of his forbearance, that he had never deserved the suspicions which he had entertained against him. Saul, amazed at so unexpected an incident, and greatly affected by such an unexampled instance of moderation, exclaimed, "Is this really thy voice, my son David; and hast thou done this?" And his obdurate heart being for a moment softened by the sudden impulse, he wept aloud. Of course, a temporary reconciliation took place.

We soon after read, that on another occasion, nearly a similar circumstance happened at a place named Hachilah, whilst Saul was on another expedition against David. Here David entered the camp of Saul, just before the morning dawned, and making his way to the royal tent, found the King and his principal officers fast asleep. But being actuated by the same moderation, and the same veneration for the Lord's anointed, as when Saul lay at his mercy before, he only carried off his spear and cruse of water which stood by his bed's side, without offering any injury to his person, as a proof of his having been possessed of the power of acting otherwise. A reconciliation now likewise took place, but of the same weak tenure as the former.

After



After this we find, that David was obliged to take refuge, so closely was he pursued by Saul, in the territories of the Philistines, where Achish, king of Gath, gave him a village, named Ziklag, for the residence of himself and his companions. And here he abode for a year and four months. About the expiration of which time, the kings of the Philistines united themselves together, and made an inroad into the Hebrew dominions.

And now the period arrived, when the denunciations against Saul, that he should be cut off from his kingdom and people, and be succeeded by the man he persecuted, were to be accomplished. He collected all his forces, and marched to repel the invaders, but without success. The two armies met, and the Israelites, being overpowered, were defeated with great slaughter. Jonathan, with two others of the King's sons, were among the slain. As for Saul himself, being sorely wounded, and finding the event of the day greatly in his disfavour, he requested his sword-bearer to dispatch him, lest he should fall into the hands of his enemies, and they should treat him in an ignominious manner before they slew him. But his attendant being unwilling to imbrue his hands in his master's blood, the King fell upon his own sword, and as soon as he had done so, his armour-bearer followed his example.

This sad catastrophe was made known to David, who still resided at Ziklag, the third day after it happened. But far from rejoicing at the death of the man that had so long and so unjustly persecuted him, he felt the sincerest sorrow at the melancholy

event, and lamented the loss of him and his sons, particularly of his beloved friend Jonathan, in such pathetic and expressive language, as plainly spoke the reality and magnitude of his woe. Some of the sentences he uttered on this occasion, have been handed down to us, and contain all the beauties of the eastern poetry.

After the death of Saul, David left the dominions of the Philistines, and returned with his small band of faithful adherents to his own country. And when he arrived in the city of Hebron, the principal men of Judah came to him, and chose him for their king. This was the first step to David's exaltation; but it was upwards of seven years, through the opposition he met with from a surviving son of Saul, before he attained the throne of Israel. At the expiration of that time he mounted it amidst the acclamations of a united people, and reigned over Judah and Israel upwards of forty years.

Thus, a younger son, whose employment was to tend his father's sheep; and without the most distant prospect of such an elevation, was David raised by that "unseen hand which makes all our moves," to rule over two extensive kingdoms. His comeliness and valour first made him conspicuous, and procured him the esteem of the Hebrews. His amiable manners confirmed that esteem; and when he became their king, wisdom and piety being added to those qualities, and all shining forth in an eminent degree, rendered him a great and celebrated potentate, and enabled him to make those over whom he reigned, a flourishing and happy people.

## MEMORABLE ANTIQUE ANECDOTES.

### Anecdote of Edward the Confessor.

**T**HIS king, of famous memory, died in the year 1065, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is yet to be seen. Towards the latter part of his reign, he built himself a goodly house in Essex, to which he gave the name of Have-he-ring. This denomination the place still retains, with very little alteration, being only abbreviated into Havering.

In this feat that pious prince used to take great delight, because being woody and solitary, it suited the religious turn of his mind, and afforded him an opportunity of indulging himself in those devotional exercises which constituted his greatest pleasure.

During that age of monkish ignorance

and superstition, every incident, especially those which happened to such kings as were the patrons and favourites of the priests, was attended with a miracle. It is accordingly related, that Edward finding himself greatly disturbed in his meditations and prayers by the songs of the nightingales, with which the groves abounded wherein the house was situated, he earnestly petitioned the Almighty to remove them to a greater distance, that his mental intercourse with him might not be thus obstructed. In consequence of this petition, (as it stands recorded by the original writer of this king's life,) a nightingale was never after heard to sing in the park, notwithstanding great numbers continued to frequent the woods which lay adjacent to it.

This

This royal feat, adds the same author, received its name of *Havering* from the following circumstance. An aged pilgrim one day asking alms of King Edward, the charitable king, having no money about him, took the ring off his finger, and gave it to the mendicant. As this incident happened during the time the palace was building, or soon after it was finished, and probably on the spot, Edward gave it the denomination of *Havering*. As much as to say, take the ring; *he* in the Saxon language being the same as *the* now is in the English language.

But to return to the sequel of the miracle! It is further recorded, that after some time, the selfsame ring was delivered by a person in pilgrim's weeds to some Anglo-Saxon Knights that happened to be at Jerusalem. The stranger requested them to return it to their king, at the same time informing their royal master, that it was St. John the Evangelist to whom he had given it, and who had made this trial of his charity. He desired them further to inform the king, as a confirmation of his being the divine personage he asserted himself to be, that he should depart this life, and receive the reward of his piety and charitable deeds, on the fifth day of January 1065. Which accordingly happened.

The author \* from whom this anecdote is extracted, says, he leaves the credit of this story to the writer who first recorded it, and to the legend. Without endeavouring to impute either the belief or the disbelief of its authenticity, he only remarks, that whoever, in his time, passed through the cloisters of Westminster Abbey into the deanery yard, would see the king and pilgrim cut in stone over the gate.

The images here referred to, have either been since removed, or decayed by time. But their having been placed there, can be received as no greater proof of the event having really happened, than the legend itself. For they who could invent such an incredible circumstance, could as well cause it to be recorded on stone, as on the historic page.

#### Another Anecdote of the same King.

King Edward reclining one afternoon on his bed, somewhat indisposed, with the curtains nearly drawn round about him, one of his courtiers came into the chamber. Where finding the king's casket open, which Hugoline, the chamberlain,

who was just gone out of the room, had accidentally left so, he took out as much money as he could well carry, and went away.

Instigated by an insatiable avarice, he soon returned; and finding every thing in the same situation, and no interruption likely to ensue, he again filled his pockets. He even did so a third time; when the king, who had lain still and patiently beheld the pilfering of the courtier, could no longer contain himself; but spoke to him in the following manner. "I think you had better (said Edward, calling him by his name, which has not devolved to us) Be content with what you have got, and retire whilst you are well; for if Hugoline returns and finds you here you may not only be obliged to refund, but the theft may cost you your life."

The courtier alarmed at the sound of his royal master's voice, and terrified at his admonitions, hastened away with the utmost speed. No sooner was he gone, than the chamberlain came in, and finding a considerable deficiency in the cash he had left, began to be much alarmed. Which the good-natured king perceiving, bid him not be uneasy at the loss, as he that had it stood more in need of it than they did.

Tho' this incident may be considered as an act of such simplicity as will not stand the test of ridicule, yet it was a proof of the king's great good-nature and moderation.

#### Third Anecdote of King Edward.

The following story confirms not only that King Edward possessed the qualities of good-nature and moderation, which were displayed in so eminent a degree in the foregoing trivial incident, but affords an instance of his humanity and goodness of heart, on a more important event.

Being arrived in England with a powerful army from Normandy, in order to recover the kingdom for his father Ethelred, who had been expelled by the Danes; as he lay encamped near the Danish forces, those who commanded under him made light of their enemies. In the height of their confidence they assured Edward, who was at this time a young man, that they would not only obtain an easy conquest for him, but would take care that not one Dane should be left alive.

The young prince no sooner heard this declaration, than he thus exclaimed-



"God forbid that the throne from which my father has been driven, should be recovered for me, who am but one man, by the death of so many thousands. It is better that I lead a life, private and unstained with blood, than purchase sovereignty at such a price."

He accordingly gave orders for breaking up his camp; and returning to Normandy, remained there till a train of events seated him, without bloodshed, on the throne of his father.

Anecdote of Johannes Erigena, surnamed Scotus.

This celebrated man, who was much esteemed by King Alfred for his learning, was on the same account admitted to the table of Charles the Bald, Emperor and King of France, notwithstanding his demeanour was unpolished, and not in the least befitting a court. His wit and good sense, however, always procured him a favourable reception from that prince.

Being one day at the royal table, the king ordered a dish containing two large fish and one of a small size to be placed before him, and desired he would divide them with two other scholars who sat below him. Upon which Scotus, who was but a little man, took the two large fishes upon his own trencher, and gave the small one to his two companions, who were remarkably large and bulky men.

The king observing this extraordinary division, said to Scotus, "In faith, master John, you are no indifferent divider." "Yes, please your highness," replied Erigena, "very indifferent; for I have divided according to the simplest rules; for here," (pointing to himself and the two large fishes) "here, sir, you see we are two great ones and one little one; and there sir," (directing the king's eye to the two other scholars and their portion) "are likewise two large ones and one little one."

## TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

**T**URNING over the other day, an old collection of proverbs, I could not help remarking, what wise maxims they imparted, and how useful they might prove in regulating the conduct of mankind, were they more attended to. Every rank, through each gradation of society, may reap instruction from them, even in the most momentous concerns of life.

"Proverbs," says the author of the collection, "are concise, witty and wise speeches, grounded upon long experience, containing for the most part good caveats, and therefore both profitable and delightful."

Such being the definition of this petite branch of science, and such the good effects which will result from a proper attention to it; I was induced, to select a few of those that appeared to contain the most rational documents, and to give an explanation of them; hoping thereby to extend their beneficial influence, and to render them of more importance than they are usually considered.

I am &c.——Z. Z.

A close mouth catcheth no flies.

This proverb shows the necessity of laying a proper restraint on the tongue. As keeping the mouth closed, prevents flies and all extraneous and noisom particles from entering therein; so a due care in conversation, a cautiousness in publishing what we know to the disadvantage of others, and curbing our loquacity, prevent disagreeable altercations and contests; which every prudent person would wish to avoid.

A bent bow at last waxeth weak.

The mind that is kept incessantly engaged in one pursuit, loses in time much of its vigour—some relaxation is necessary for the renovation of its powers. But care must be taken that this relaxation, from too long a continuance, does not border on idleness.

A fool and his money is soon parted.

This much-used proverb needs very little explanation. It may not, however, be amiss to observe, that it is not unworthy the attention even of those who are the farthest removed from the suspicion of idiotism; as too many deserve the appellation of fools, for an improvident use of their money, tho' they are not deficient in any other branch of knowledge.

A friend is never known till a man has need.

A friend is not so soon gotten has lost.

The former of these proverbs points out the criterion by which a true friend is to be known. The latter, on how tottering a basis friendship is generally founded. It is only in the hour of need, the professions of those who pretend a friendship for

for us are put to the test. And should they even then prove sterling, such is the caprice and frailty of human nature; so ready is man to take offence; through such false mediums are the words and actions of the obliged persons viewed by the assisting friend; that well may the composer of the latter proverb say (as I doubt not but he did, feelingly) "a friend is not so soon gotten as lost."

A good Jack maketh a good Gill.

This proverb implies that the conduct of the wife depends on the behaviour of the husband. It certainly does so, in a great measure. For the errors of the wife oftener proceed from too great a relaxation or too rigid an exertion of the authority which nature and custom have given the husband over her, than from any other cause. To this, the example of the man is too often to be added; who falsely imagines he has a right to indulge himself in liberties which are not allowable in the female sex. Unless a mutual affection, a reciprocal esteem, an unreversed confidence, and joint endeavours to fulfil every matrimonial duty, actuate both parties; happiness is not to be expected in the marriage state: and from the propriety of his own conduct can Jack alone hope for a good Gill.

As long liveth a merry man, as a sad.

This proverb affords an antidote against dejection and despair. A man, in his passage through this sublunary state, had much better tread the path of life cheerfully; skipping lightly over the thorns and briars which obstruct his way, than sit down under every hedge lamenting his hard fate in being placed in a world so over-run with them. The thread of a cheerful man's life is not sooner severed by the fates than that of one who is continually sad and desponding; then what does care avail? A prudent conduct in the general concerns of life, is undoubtedly in the first place to be attended to; and without it the cheerfulness here proverbially recommended can be but transitory; but if that should prove unsuccessful, and distress unavoidably succeed, dejection and despair will be far from affording relief.

A hasty man never wants woe.

Our ill success in life; the difficulties we have undergone; the hardships we have endured; the disappointments we

have met with; will be found, on taking a retrospective view of our lives, to have originated chiefly from precipitation. A few moments reflection, and consideration on the consequences of the action we are about to carry into execution, would oftentimes have prevented the most disagreeable train of events from happening; which, rather than impute, through pride, to the real cause, we attribute to that secret influence which is termed fate. Not one among the whole arrangement of English proverbs claims our attention more than this.

A mouse in time may gnaw in two a cable.

This proverb likewise enforces the necessity of steadiness and perseverance; and at the same time gives an example of their efficacy when united with industry and application. Things which appear in themselves almost impossible, may be effected by these. If such an arduous and discouraging work as that of gnawing asunder a cable, is to be performed by so weak and insignificant an animal as a mouse, what may not be executed by an unremitting exertion of the mental and bodily powers of a human being?

All is well that ends well.

We cannot judge of the success of the best planned undertaking during the process of it. Till time has developed its final tendency; till the denouement has taken place; its excellence is doubtful. So confined is the knowledge of man, and so unable is he to divine what effects will proceed from such and such causes, that it is only at the fortunate termination of an event, we can with propriety say "All is well."

All covet all lose.

This proverb cannot be better explained than by the well known fable of "The dog and his shadow." Those who will not rest satisfied with what they are possessed of, and can warrantably obtain; but endeavour to increase their store by unlawful means, generally lose what they have. By listening to the dictates of ambition, and endeavouring to gain possession of the territories of some defenceless neighbour, princes have been known to lose a considerable part of their own. So that a proper restraint ought to be placed on their desires by every rank, lest by coveting all they lose all.



## 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.*

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. Continued from p. 47.

OF the faults of Shakespeare, in the fourth essay, Mr. Richardson discourses with great candour and judgment. This essay is a just and philosophical criticism, if ever there was one, as will appear to our readers from the following extract. "Our judgments, and our conduct, must be established upon those maxims that may have been suggested by feeling, but which must derive their force and stability from reason and deep reflection. We must have certain rules to direct our deportment, in those moments of langour and dereliction, when the heart feels not the present influence of compassion, tenderness, and such amiable dispositions as produce excellent conduct. Those celestial visitants do not sojourn continually in the human breast. Reason, therefore, and reflection, ought to preserve such tokens and memorials of their pleasing intercourse, as shall make us, in their absence, act in full confidence that they are congenial with our nature, and will again return. By this due recollection, they will be induced to return; and, perhaps, to dwell in our breasts for ever. But, without such resolutions; without acting as if we felt compassion, and humanity, in the hope that we shall really feel them; and without rendering the sense of duty an established principle of action, we shall, in moments of feeble coldness, be not only feeble but selfish; and not only cold, but inhuman. Our reason will be of no other service, than to assist or justify the perverse inclination; and a habit of callous insensibility may thus be contracted. It is needless to pursue the resemblance. It might easily be shewn, that in the conduct of life no less than in our judgments con-

cerning fine composition, if we have no determined principles, independent of present emotion, our deportment will be capricious, unsteady, and inconsistent.\*

In particular, the man of mere sensibility, who has not established to himself, either in morals or in criticism, any rule of immutable conduct, and who depends on feeling alone for the propriety of his judgments, may be misled by the application of those general rules that direct the conduct of others. His bosom is not always equally susceptible of fine emotion; yet, under the necessity of acting or of judging, and in a moment of dreary dereliction, forsaken for a time by those boasted feelings that are the guides of his life, he will be apt to follow the fashion; or apprehending that he is conducting himself according to those well-established principles that influence men of worth, he will be apt to fall into error. This will be particularly the case, if any maxim is held forth as a rule of conduct, proceeding upon rational views, and coinciding in general with the prepossessions of sensibility; but which requiring to be attentively studied, well understood, and admitted with due extension, may, nevertheless, be expressed in such general terms, with so much brevity, and apparently of such easy comprehension, as that it is often adopted without due extension; without being studied or understood. Moreover, the warmest advocate for the powers of feeling will allow, that they are often attended with distrust, hesitation, and something like conscious weakness. Hence it is, that persons of mere sensibility are ready to avail themselves of any thing like a general maxim, which falls in with their

\* See the essay on Lear.

own inclinations; and having no general maxim which is really their own, ascertained and established by their own experience and reflection, they will be apt to embrace the dictates of others. Thus even an excellent rule, ill understood, will consequently be ill applied, and instead of guiding men aright, will lead them into the mazes of error."

In another part of this essay, the professor justly observes, that, "That there is a certain consistency of passion, emotion, and sentiment, to be observed in fine writing; not less important than unity of action, and of much greater consequence than the unities either of time or of place. The mind is not only pained by feelings disagreeable in themselves, but, independent of their particular character and effect, it is pained by being distracted and harassed. Now, this discomposure is produced, if opposite feelings, though in themselves agreeable, are poured in upon us at once, or in immediate succession. As the tendency of these dissimilar emotions is to destroy one another, the mind, during the contest, is in a state of distraction. Nor can either of the contending feelings accomplish their full effect; for the attention is unequally divided between them, or transferred so rapidly from one object to another, that the pleasure they would yield is imperfect. Add to this, that in cases of such disorder, the finer feeling is generally overpowered by the coarser and more tumultuous. A ludicrous character, or incident, introduced into a pathetic scene, will draw the chief attention to itself; and by ill-timed merriment, banish the softer pleasures. This subject will receive more illustration, if we attend to the success of those authors who have understood and availed themselves of the foregoing maxim. From this proceeds the chief merit of Milton's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*. Intending in his *L'Allegro* to excite cheerfulness, he deals solely in cheerful objects; intending in his *Il Penseroso* to promote a melancholy mood, he has recourse to those images only that are connected with solitude and gloomy silence. If you would make us weep with compassion, do not strive at the same instant to convulse us with laughter. Or if you mean to exalt your audience with solemn and sublime devotion, you will not address them with fantastic levity, nor amuse them with a merry tune. The propriety of adhering to one

leading idea, or in other words, of moving the mind by one particular set of feelings, has been attended to in other imitative arts. We find nothing in music or painting, so inconsistent as the dissonant mixture of sentiments and emotions so frequent in English tragedy. The improvers in gardening are attentive to the same observances. They tell us, with great justice, that in a solemn scene, every thing light and airy should be concealed and removed; that where sublimity constitutes the chief expression, every circumstance should be great or terrific; and, in general, that all subordinate incidents should be suited to the reigning character\*. Even Shakespeare himself, in many brilliant passages, where he follows the guidance of genius alone, or unperverted sensibility, and, indeed, in all those detached passages that are usually mentioned as possessing singular excellence, acts in perfect consistency with these observations. Every circumstance in his description of departed spirits, in *Measure for Measure*, without suggesting noisome, disgusting objects, are directly calculated to fill the mind with delightful awe.

"Now, if consistency of feeling and sentiment is to be observed in fine writing, it will affect our imitations of nature. It will lead us to bring more fully into view, than in the original, those things that carry forward, or coincide with, our purpose; and to conceal those circumstances which may be of an opposite or unsuitable tendency. If we would describe a cheerful landscape, we will avoid mentioning the gloomy forests, or deep morasses, which may actually exist in it. In like manner, if we would dispose our audience to entertain sentiments of veneration for some respectable personage, we will throw into the shade those levities which may have place in the character, but which lessen his dignity. In the fictions of the poet it is allowable, not only to veil infirmities, or to soften and conceal harsh or unbending features, but from the storehouses of fancy and observation to make such additions, both to the landscape and to the character, as shall equally promote our pleasure and our esteem.

"Does this rule, then, contradict the great maxim of following nature? or is there any necessity imposed upon us, of adopting the one and rejecting the other? if so, to which shall we yield the preference? we are not, however, reduced to

\* See "Observations on Modern Gardening." Sec. 50.



this difficulty. We may both follow nature, not, indeed, as fervile copyists, but as free disciples; and preserve at the same time consistency of feeling and expression.—When a judicious improver covers a bleak heath with enlivening groves, or removes the dreariness of a noisome fen, by changing it into a lovely lake, interspersed with islands, can we accuse him of departing from nature? indeed he varies her appearances, but at the same time improves them, and renders them more agreeable to our conceptions of excellence. In like manner, the poet who excludes from tragedy mean persons and vulgar language, because they are dissonant to the general tone of his work, neither violates nature, nor trespasses against the great obligation he is under of affording us pleasure.”

The fifth essay, contains additional observations on Shakspeare's dramatic character of Hamlet, in a letter to a friend.

In this essay Mr. Richardson shews, with a modest ingenuity and confidence, that according to the opinion he had delivered in his former publication, the character of Hamlet, as delineated by Shakspeare is well supported.

On the whole of this publication we observe, that it abounds with just and refined criticism, and ingenious and useful observations on human nature.

These criticisms and observations are delivered as commentaries on a justly celebrated and popular author, who has exhibited, in his various writings, the most striking lineaments of the nature of man.

This conduct is judicious and artful, as a pleasing association of ideas gives animation, interest, and efficacy to truths, which, unfolded in an abstracted manner would have made a less vivid or lasting impression. The virtuous tendency, too, of our author's observations merits the highest praise, and are worthy of the man of genius, and the public preceptor of youth.

#### ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

Mr. Richardson's father, who has been some time dead, was a Scots clergyman, and minister of a parish in Perthshire. He was sent early to the University of Glasgow, where he studied under the professors Moore, Muirhead, Smith, Simson, and Leech-

man. On finishing his complete academical course in the classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy and Mathematics, he commenced the study of Theology. Soon after, he was appointed by the late Lord Cathcart private tutor to his sons, then at Eton-College. There he remained till his lordship was appointed his Majesty's ambassador to the Empress of Russia. On that occasion, as Lord Cathcart carried his family with him to St. Peterburgh, Mr. Richardson accompanied his lordship, and continued the education of his pupils in the same course of classical study which they had begun at Eton. After remaining in Russia four years, in which time he lost his father, he returned with Lord Cathcart to London; and went with his pupils to the university of Glasgow. In a year after his return, on the demise of Mr. Muirhead, professor of humanity in that college, he was appointed his successor. About this time he published his philosophical Analysis of Shakspeare's characters, a work which he is said to have begun at an early age, and which has gone through several editions. He also published a volume of rural poems.—But his labours, since his appointment to a professor's chair in the college of Glasgow, have been chiefly confined to the duties of his office, and we have heard that he has been particularly attentive to promote in the minds of the youth who attend his lectures a true relish for elegant composition. This he has endeavoured to do by illustrating the works of Roman poets, orators, and historians, according to the rules of philosophical criticism.—In Scotch and foreign universities the study of humanity signifies the study of Roman literature. The Romans when they conquered rude nations, contributed by their language and literature, to civilize them. Civilization was sometimes termed *humanitas*: “*Propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provincie longissime absunt.*” Cæs. The means of civilization, namely the language and literature of Rome, were also, by an easy extension of the word termed *humanitas*.

Mr. Richardson is a man of mild and unassuming manners. He bears his faculties with meekness, and in the conduct of life he is distinguished by the warmth and steadiness of his particular friendships, as well as by universal benevolence.

The History of the Flagellants: otherwise, of religious Flagellations among different Nations, and especially among Christians. Being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the *Historia Flagellantium* of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon

of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not Doctor of the Sorbonne. Robinson. 1783.

THE occasion, the nature, and the design of this publication are set forth by the author in his introduction, which is not the least entertaining or instructive part of the work.

"The Abbé Boileau, the author of the *Historia Flagellantium*, was elder brother to the celebrated poet of that name. He filled, several years, the place of dean of the Metropolitian church of Sens, and was thence promoted to the office of one of the canons of the holy chapel in Paris, which is looked upon as a great dignity among the French clergy.

"While he was in that office (about the year 1700) he wrote, among other books, that which is the subject of this work. This book, in which the public expected, from the title of it, to find an history of the particular sects of hereticks called Flagellants, only contained an aggregation of facts and quotations on the subject of self-disciplines and flagellations in general among christians, (which, if the work had been well done, might however have been equally interesting) and a mixture of alternate commendation and blame of that practice.

"The Theologians of that time, however, took offence at the book. They judged that the author had been guilty, in it, of several heretical assertions; for instance, in saying, as he does in two or three places, that Jesus Christ had suffered flagellation against his will: and they particularly blamed the censures which, amidst his commendations of it, he had passed upon a practice that so many saints had adopted, so many pontiffs and bishops had advised, and so many ecclesiastical writers had commended.

"In the second place, they objected to several facts which the author had inserted in his book, as well as to the licentiousness of expression he had sometimes indulged; and they said that such facts, and such manner of expression, ought not to be met with in a book written by a good christian, and much less by a dean of the Metropolitan church of Sens, a canon of the holy chapel, and in short by a man invested with an eminent dignity in the church; in which latter respect they were perhaps right.

"Among the critics of our author's book, were the Jesuits of Trevoux; the then conductors of a periodical review, called the *Journal de Trevoux*. The poet Boileau, taking the part of his brother,

answered their criticisms by the following epigram.

*Non, le livre des Flagellans  
N'a jamais condamné, lisez le bien mes Peres,  
Ces rigidités salutaires  
Que pour ravir le Ciel, saintement violens,  
Exercent sur leur corps tant de Chrétiens  
austères.  
Il blâme seulement cet abus odieux  
D'étaler & d'offrir aux yeux  
Ce que leur doit toujours cacher la beinſéance.  
Et combat vivement la fausse piété,  
Qui, sous couleur d'éteindre en nous la volupté,  
Par l'austérité même & par la pénitence  
Sait allumer le feu de la lubricité.*

"The first opportunity I had to see the Abbé Boileau's book, which is pretty scarce, but which I knew from the above epigram, and other books that mention it, was about ten years ago, in a town of Italy, where it was shewn to me by a quaker, an Englishman, who lived there; not a quaker, however, of the common sort, that is, a scrupulous observer of the duties prescribed by his sect; for he wore laced cloaths, and played admirably well on the flute.

"Having since lighted again on a copy of the same book, I judged that its singularity, and the nature of the facts it contains, rendered it worthy to be laid before the public; and I had the thought of dressing it in vulgar tongue with the less reluctance, as, conformably to the confession I have made in the title-page, I have not the honour to be a doctor of the Sorbonne. However, I found, upon a more attentive examination of the book, that the obscurity and want of meaning of that part of it which properly belongs to the author, who seems to have been as defective in point of clearness of head as his brother the poet was remarkable for that qualification, rendered a translation impracticable.

"The singular contradiction, for instance, between most of the conclusions our author draws from the facts he relates, and the facts themselves, is (when it is possible to ascertain the meaning of such conclusions) really matter of surprise. The critics of our author, who were sensible of this inconsistency, had derived comfort from it, and hoped that the book would propagate but little heresy, since hardly any body could understand



it. However, this very manner in which our author has composed his work, wherein he contradicts not only the facts he relates, but even his own assertions, sometimes two or three times in the same page, leads us to the discovery of his real design in writing it, and clears him from having entertained any views of an heretical or dangerous nature. He only proposed, it appears, to compile together facts and quotations which amused him, and which he thought would also amuse the public; and he terminated them (or sometimes whole strings of them) with seeming conclusions and random assertions, in order to make the reader judge that he had a serious and even theological design, in making his compilation.

"Another cause of surprize in our author's book, is, the prodigious incoherency of the facts themselves he has linked together. But in this respect, likewise, we discover, after a little examination, that his views were of a perfectly harmless kind, and that this singularity was not owing to any design of his own, as might at first sight be imagined, but only to the manner in which he proceeded in his work. His practice was, it appears, to lay down, at the same time, upon the paper, all the facts to his liking he found related in the productions of the same author; and at other times also, he introduced together, we may suppose, all the stories and quotations, the discovery of which he had made in the course of the same morning.

"A translation of a book thus made, was therefore, as hath been above said, impracticable. And as a number of the facts and quotations it contains are curious, either in themselves, or on account of the authors from whom they are extracted, I have at once enlarged my first plan, and thought of writing another book, with the materials contained in that of the Abbé Boileau.

"With the facts and quotations, therefore, supplied by the Abbé Boileau's book, I have undertaken to compose this History of the Flagellants. With these materials, the quantity or number of which I determined neither to increase or decrease, I attempted to write a book; proposing to myself a task of much the same nature with that kind of play which sometimes serves to amuse companies of friends in winter evenings, in which sets of words in appearance incompatible with one another, are proposed, and, without any of them being left out, or even displaced, are to be made into some consistent

speeches, by the help of intermediate arguments. Such task I have, as I say, tried to perform, without setting aside any of the facts contained in the Abbé Boileau's book: only I have taken great liberty with respect to placing and displacing such facts; as, without that indulgence, the task, on this occasion, was not to be performed. The work or problem, therefore, I proposed to myself, instead of being that which more commonly occurs, and may be expressed in the following terms: "Certain arguments being given, to find the necessary facts to support them?" was this: "A certain number of facts, pretty well authenticated, being given, to find the natural conclusions and inductions which they suggest?"

"To this paraphrase thus made on the materials afforded by the Abbé Boileau, and to a few occasional sentences of his, which I have preserved, I have added an ample commentary, in which I have introduced only such facts as either my own memory, or other authors, supplied me: so that the Abbé's work, a twelves book, printed on a very large type, has swelled into the majestic octavo which is now laid before the public.

"In composing this octavo, two different parts I have performed. In the paraphrase on the Abbé Boileau's work, I have, keeping to the subject, and preserving as much as I could the turn of my author's book, expressed myself in that style and manner, in which it was not unlikely a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a dean of the church of Sens, might have written: in the commentary, I have followed my own inclination. Conformably to that which is often practised on the stage, where the same player fills two different parts at the same time, by speedily altering his dress, I have, in the present work, acted in two different alternate capacities, as I changed sides: in the text, I acted the part of a doctor of the Sorbonne; and then, quickly resuming my former station, I expatiated and commented, in the note, upon what the doctor had just said in the text.

"Thus much for the manner in which I have accomplished this work. With respect to giving any previous delineation of the substance of it, it is what I find some difficulty in doing; and which, besides, I think would be useless, since I suppose the reader will, as readers commonly do, peruse this preface only after he has turned the last leaf of the book: taking it therefore for granted that the reader knows, by this time, what the pre-

sent performance is, I proceed to give an account of my views in writing it.

"In the first place, I proposed to myself the information of posterity. A period will, sooner or later, arrive, at which the disciplining and flagellating practices now in use, and which have been so for so many centuries, will have been laid aside, and succeeded by others equally whimsical. And while the men of those days will overlook the defects of their own extravagant customs, or perhaps even admire the rationality of them, they will refuse to believe that the practices of which accounts are given in this work, ever were in use among mankind, and even matter of great moment among them. My design, therefore, was effectually to remove all their doubts in that respect, by handing down to them the flower and choice part of the facts and arguments on the subject.

"This book will likewise be extremely useful to the present age; and it will in the first place be so, the subject being considered in a moral light. The numerous cases that are produced in this book, of disciplines which offenders of all classes, kings as well as others, have zealously inflicted upon themselves, will supply a striking proof of that deep sense of justice which exists in the breasts of all men; and the reader will from such facts conclude, no doubt with pleasure, that even the offenders of the high rank, we have just mentioned, notwithstanding the state by which they are surrounded, and the majestic countenance which they put on, sometimes in proportion as they more clearly know that they are wrong, are inwardly convinced that they owe compensation for their acts of injustice.

"Being considered in the same moral light, this book will be useful to the present age, by the instances it gives of corrections by which different offences against the peace of mankind have been required; the consequence of which will be the preventing of such offences. Slandrous wits, for example, to mention only offenders of that class, writers of satires, epigrams, and lampoons, dealers in bon-mots, inventors of anecdotes, by reading the instances of disciplines by which such ingenious pastimes have, on different occasions, been repaid, will naturally be led to recollect, that all possible flagellations (to use the expression of the *Alguazil* introduced in a certain chapter of *Gil Blas*) have not been yet inflicted; and sudden considerations like this, which this book will not fail to suggest to them, will be

extremely apt to check them the instant they are preparing to make their excursions on the reputation of their neighbours; and by that means the good name of many an innocent person will be preserved.

"To the persons themselves who actually suffered from the injustice or wantonness of others, this performance will be of great service. Those, for instance, who smart under the lash of some insolent satirist, those who are disappointed in their expectations, those whose secrets have been betrayed, nay, even ladies, treacherously forsaken by those who had given them so many assurances of fidelity and eternal constancy, will find their misfortunes alleviated by reading the different instances and facts related in this book: they will take comfort from the thought, that what has already happened may happen again; and cheer themselves with the hope, that flagellations will sooner or later be the lot of those persons who cause their uneasiness.

"Being considered in a philosophical light, this work will be useful to the present age, in the same manner as we have said it would be to posterity. The present generation, at least in this island, will find it in proofs both of the reality of the singular practices which once prevailed in their own country, and are still in full force in many others, and of the important light in which they have been considered by mankind. They will meet with accounts of bishops, cardinals, popes, and princes, who have warmly commended or blamed such practices; and will not be displeased to be moreover acquainted with the debates of the learned on the same subject, and with the honest, though opposite, endeavours, of a *Cerebrosus* and a *Damian*, a *Gretzer* and a *Gerson*.

"To the critical reader this book will likewise be serviceable, by giving him an insight into the manner of the debates and arguments, and into the turn of the erudition, of foreign Catholic divines, at the same time that the information will be conveyed to him amidst other objects that will perhaps better amuse him: to secure this advantage, I have, as much as I could, preserved the appearance of our author's book, using, for that purpose, the titles of several of his chapters; only taking care to keep more to the subject than himself had done.

"To the same critical reader this performance will also recommend itself, by the numerous passages from certain books which it gives him an opportunity to peruse.



ruse. And the generality of readers will not be displeased to meet with a number of short specimens of the style of several authors whose works they never would have read, though they were once conspicuous on the particular line which they followed, and to be thus brought to some slight acquaintance with St. Austin, St. Jerom, and Tertullian, of whom they knew only the names, and with St. Fulgentius, and Peter Chrysologus, of whom they knew nothing at all.

"In fine, to these capital advantages, possessed by this work, I have endeavoured to add the important one of affording entertainment; for entertainment is a thing which is not by any means to be despised in this world. In order the better to attain this end, I have avoided offending

against decency or religion; I had of myself too little inclination to be witty at the expence of either, especially the latter, to avail myself of the opportunities which the subject naturally offered; and I should think it a great praise of this book, if I were hereafter informed, that the graver class of readers have read with pleasure the less serious part of it, and that the other class have gone with pleasure likewise through that part which is less calculated for amusement."

How far our author has succeeded in the different designs specified in his introduction, the reader will be able to form some judgment from the specimens which we shall lay before him.

[To be continued.]

Mémoires de Gourville, Conseiller d'état, concernant les Affaires auxquelles il a été employé par la Cour, depuis 1642, jusqu'en 1698. A Amsterdam. 2 vols.

THESE memoirs will be found to interest an Englishman, since M. de Gourville gave our Charles the Second a lesson of prudence; and perhaps he was not a little instrumental in preventing that prince from introducing popery, and a change of government in this island. Madam Hamilton, who was afterwards Duchesse de Tyrconnel, on leaving the French court, to repair to that of Charles II. was charged by M. de Gourville to tell his Britannic majesty, in answer to his great projects of re-establishing the Catholic religion in England, that if he was Pope, he would have been already excommunicated; as he had taken such measures as must inevitably ruin the Catholics in Great-Britain. He made no doubt but the king had followed an example he had seen in France, but the case was widely different; and if he would take his advice, he would leave to his successors the care of bringing his country to acknowledge the Papal jurisdiction.

M. de Gourville, from an obscure parentage, and being originally a domestic in the Rochefoucault family, raised himself by his superior abilities to the first offices of state. He was likewise admitted into the familiarity of crowned heads. And to his immortal honour, he was as much valued for the exalted qualities of his heart, as for those brilliant talents by which he was distinguished. In these two volumes M. de Gourville has given the reader the portraits of his contemporary ministers, with whom he lived in the habits of the most friendly intercourse. Some of these characters were the Cardi-

nal Mazarin, Mess. Fouquet, Tellier, Pelletier, Lyonne, Colbert, Pomponne, and Louvois. Among the learned, he was intimately known to Saint Evremond, Courtin, Pelletier de Souvré, and the celebrated Ninon Lenclos.

The Prince de Conti, speaking of the hero of these memoirs, says, "My head is so full of Gourville, that I cannot write to you upon any other subject. Is it possible that this *diable-là* has been at the attack of the lines at Arras? Fate will have it, that nothing considerable can be transacted in the world, without his having a hand in it: the good fortune of France, and the cardinal minister are not sufficient to defeat our enemies, unless Gourville makes the trio."

A few leading traits of this extraordinary man must not be passed over in silence. Our hero, in the early and obscure part of his life, was called John Héraut. After he had passed some time with an attorney, he thought himself extremely happy in becoming valet-de-chambre to Mr. Abbé de la Rochefoucault, and some time after to Prince de Marillac, who was afterwards Duke de la Rochefoucault. This prince soon discovering uncommon abilities in his valet, made him his secretary. Paris was then agitated with contending parties, and Gourville following the fortune of his master, had soon an opportunity of signalizing himself. One of his first enterprizes, that acquired him any degree of reputation, was his project of recovering the liberty of the princes who had been closely confined in the bastille. "Every thing, says Gourville, was well

well disposed and arranged for Sunday; I went to see Madame la Princesse, who was then at Merlou. She embraced me with the greatest cordiality, and told me she had chosen four men, who were to join me on my return to Paris. One of these four was the cause of my project miscarrying; for being seized with a panic, he feigned to go to the church of Notre-Dame, where he confessed having committed a robbery, of which he desired to make restitution; upon this he presented the father confessor with a pacquet, which he said contained the name of the person, and the money. The confessor on his return home, opened the packet and read: Sunday, at three o'clock, the princes are to be set at liberty. The confessor carried the note to M. le Coadjuteur."

The boldness of this undertaking, altho' frustrated, did not however fail of giving the author of it no small share of reputation, and gained him the friendship of the Great Condé. This prince, as soon as he had obtained his release from prison, proposed to Gourville a still more hazardous enterprize, since it was to seize upon the person of the Coadjuteur. No man was better qualified for this undertaking than Gourville. The manner in which he succeeded, he thus relates himself. "Having seen many persons in Paris in whom I could place the firmest confidence, I learnt that the Coadjuteur went every evening to the Hôtel de Chevreuse, in the street called St. Thomas-du-Louvre, and returned home about midnight, thro' a little door that led to the quay. As my people came to me, I lodged them in small parties in the Cabarats.—The night destined to put my scheme into execution. I posted fifteen or sixteen upon the edge of the river. These were to seize upon the servants, and to put out their flambeaux; two others were to stop the coach, while two more mounted upon the coach-box, to detain the coachman; and the rest were to watch that none of the servants escaped. I was to present myself at the coach door with the *bâton d'exempt*, with a man each side of me, and two others at the other coach door. I purposed saying that I in the king's name arrest you M. le Coadjuteur; I then intended to have placed him on horseback, conducted by my own valet. I had appointed relays of men and horses, with every thing necessary, not forgetting to have a proper belt, large enough to girt the conductor and the Coadjuteur together. Every thing being thus disposed at

eleven o'clock, I received information by two men, that the Coadjuteur was entered into the Hôtel de Chevreuse.—I already counted that my Coadjuteur was even then at Damvilliers.

All these precautions were however useless: for the good fortune of the cardinal was such, that he had changed his route without the least idea of his danger.

"But, says our author, after I had rendered an account of my proceedings to the prince, who highly approved of the order of battle I had formed, M. le Coadjuteur, upon mere hearsay, commenced a prosecution against me."

Thus far we have traced M. de Gourville, the partizan of the Fronde. Were we to follow these memoirs, and the author of them through all the intricacies and dangers which were opposed to the Coadjuteur's power, address, and implacable resentment, we should trespass the limits of our plan: and for the same reason, we regret that we cannot enter into the details which passed in the second epoch of our hero's life, we mean his entry into the finances, and his coalition with M. de Fouquet.

We cannot, however, pass over an anecdote, since it becomes important by the patronage of the immortal Condé. In one of this great warrior's military expeditions, all his provisions consisted of a few panniers of bread, which Gourville had augmented with some wine, hard eggs, cheese and nuts. "With these provisions," says M. Gourville, we marched late at night, when we entered a small cabaret, where we remained three or four hours. As our hosts had only a few eggs, the prince boasted that he could make an excellent Omelette. The woman observing that the prince was a poor devil of a cook, took some pains to instruct him, and telling him to toss it in the pan. The prince followed her instructions, and at the first essay tossed the Omelette into the fire. I begged the good woman to make us another, and that she would not trust so excellent a cook in future."

The third epoch of M. de Gourville's life enters after his having made a great fortune as superintendent, whilst he filled the coffers of his sovereign: and after having transacted an immense variety of public business, either in negotiations, embassies, or in counteracting the intrigues of his enemies. Louis XIV. the Prince de Conde, and the Duke of Rochefoucault, had forgotten his origin; and in this brilliant career, fortune on a sudden seemed to forsake him, by his falling under



the king's displeasure. He was condemned by the parliament, and at his entering into Paris incognito, he saw his effigy hung up near the walls of the palace; nevertheless his friends, and his own consummate address found means to secure his retreat into the low countries.

On his arrival at Brussels, he enjoyed that consideration that he had merited from his country. His travels into Holland and Germany furnished him with an opportunity of being known to the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Hanover, and to the first nobility. The English ambassador at the Hague consulted him, and the success which followed his advice, commanded the thanks of his royal master.

On his return to Paris, notwithstanding the sentence against him being revoked, he gave Louis XIV. such a detail of par-

ticulars relative to Holland, as determined that prince to make a conquest of it. He was scarce restored to royal favour, than he was sent to Madrid to terminate the affair of the Prince de Condé with the Spanish court. He succeeded to the utmost of his wishes, and those of the prince; and was instrumental in making the grandes elect the Duke of Anjou for their sovereign.

These memoirs are written with great simplicity, and that candour which so peculiarly distinguishes the leading features of M. de Gourville. A relation of this great man had published them some years since, but the manuscript falling into other hands, they are now presented to the public free from the mutilation, and additions of his former Editor.

*Esprit de l'Histoire Générale de l'Europe, depuis l'an 476, jusqu' à la Paix de Westphalie. A Londres. Spillsbury. 1783.*

**W**E think with the anonymous author, that we may with great propriety call this age, the age of history. Great-Britain boasts a Robertson, and a Macauley; Italy her Denina and Galuzzi; and France her Amiot and Raynal.

The volume now under consideration, is a professed imitation of that admirable plan, so masterly executed by the President Hainaut; and contains a rapid narrative of facts and events from the year 476, down to the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is divided into eight epochs, and each of them is preceded by a chronological table, that exhibits under one point of view, the different governments of Europe. A compilation of this nature, (for such we must consider it) is little susceptible of extract. Upon the whole, we pronounce it a production of no inconsiderable merit; and as such, we particularly recommend it to those who are fond of abridgments, and to such juvenile readers who are making their first advances into the French language and modern history. As a specimen of the style and manner, we transcribe the author's portrait of the immortal Alfred, that has been so happily pencilled by Hume.

"Il est difficile de voir réunies dans un seul homme, et surtout dans un prince, autant de vertus qu'en possédait Alfred le Grand, le véritable fondateur de la Monarchie Angloise. Aux qualités brillantes qui forment le héros, et qui n'excitent souvent qu'une admiration stérile, Alfred fut jointe des vertus plus utiles et plus respectables, qui nous font chérir

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sa memoire. A-peine monté sur un trône auquel les vœux de la nation l'ont appelé, et qui s'ébranle de toutes parts, que notre jeune héros déploya toute l'impétuosité et le courage d'un guerrier consommé, pour défendre son peuple."

\* \* \*

"Il fait rebâtir les villes ruinées, par les Danois, établit une milice régulière pour la défense du royaume, fait armer tous ses sujets, en distribue une partie dans les fortresses qu'il fait construire, ordonne à d'autres de se tenir prêts à marcher à la moindre alarme, et ne néglige pas en même tems la culture des terres. D'un autre côté il crée la Marine Angloise. Bientôt cent vingt vaisseaux sont distribués sur les côtes, et les Danois sont attaqués sur leur propre élément. C'est par ces sages mesures qu'Alfred subjugué ou chasse ces Barbares."

\* \* \*

"C'est de lui qu'on peut dater l'origine des Jurés; institution admirable pour conserver les droits naturels de l'homme, et pour faire administrer la justice avec équité. Les reglemens d'Alfred eurent un succès si prompt, qu'on vit cesser tous les vols & toutes les violences. Cependant ce grand prince conserva beaucoup de respect pour la liberté de son peuple: Il est juste, dit-il dans son testament, que les Anglois soient toujours aussi libres que leurs pensées."

\* \* \*

"Les historiens ne rendent pas justice à Alfred en disant seulement qu'il fut, après Charlemagne, le plus grand prince,

Q

qui

qui eût paru dans l'Europe durant plusieurs siècles. Il n'eut pas les défauts du Monarque François. Il lui fut supérieur en vertu et en talens. L'ambition rendit Charles usurpateur, intolérant, cruel. Dans, Alfred, ce fut une passion noble, exercée dans la plus juste des causes, la défense de son peuple. Instruit dans

l'école du malheur, il fut un guerrier redouté, un monarque chéri, le protecteur de la justice, l'appui des arts, et l'aimable vertus."

This character is so masterly, and at the same time so justly drawn, that we wish we could have transcribed the whole.

A complete Collection of Cases concerning Tithes; containing all the Resolutions of the respective Courts of Equity. Commencing 17 Eliz. A. D. 1575, and ending 22 Geo. III. A. D. 1782, both inclusive; comprehending a Period of above two hundred Years; with proper Tables, and an Index. By John Rayner, of the Inner Temple. In three Volumes. Richardson and Urquhart, 18s. boards.

WE have perused these volumes with great attention, and an equal degree of pleasure and satisfaction; they abound, in our opinion, with uncommon instances of professional reading, knowledge, and judgment; such encomiums require some better authority than our mere *ipse dixit*, if we expect to make any impression by them, on such as happen to read them; it is therefore our purpose, in order to support our exertions, to proceed next to extract from the work itself such passages, and to refer to others, in proof of the great character, we have given this excellent performance.

Whoever takes only cursorily a view of the many authorities cited, a list of which is prefixed in front of the work, together with the account of them, and their respective authors, cannot but be convinced of the great reading, knowledge, and judgment of the author; to this also must be added, the very scientific introduction, a most learned and complete dissertation on the subject it professes to treat of; and containing some opinions of the author, in contradiction to very reputable lawyers; these are introduced with much modesty, and discoursed on with peculiar ability. See *Introd.* XXIII.

The character of lord chief justice Holt is so concise, and yet so complete, that it seems most worthy to be transcribed.

"Lord chief justice Holt applied himself with great assiduity to the functions of his important office; he was a perfect master of the common law, and there was a remarkable clearness and perspicuity of ideas in his lordship's definitions; a distinct arrangement of them in the analysis of his arguments; and the real and natural difference of things was made most perceptible and obvious, when he distinguished between matters which bore an untrue resemblance to each other; having thus rightly formed his premises, he

scarce ever erred in his conclusions." *Introd.* XXVIII.

The author's observations on several of the cases of tithes lately decided in the house of lords, are pertinent, strong, pointed, and fully to the purpose. See the causes of

Bree and Chaplin. *Introd.* CXIII.

Allot and Wilkinson. *Id.* CXX.

Lloyd and Mortimer. *Id.* CXXI.

Trevis and Whitehead. *Id.* CXXII.

Bosworth (Dr.) and Limbrick. *Id.* CXXV.

Devis and Lord Brownlow. *Id.* CXXVII.

Adams and Hewit. *Id.* CXXXI.

As the following extract shews the religious principles of our author in a most commendable point of view, they must please all; it is therefore inserted.

"May we not consider the extraordinary conduct of some persons, in the causes of Doctor Bosworth and Limbrick, and of Devie and Lord Brownlow, as much more alarming in another point of view, than as merely distressful to particular sons of the church, in that it greatly affects and endangers the religion and morality of the country." *Introd.* CXXII.

"Will it be too much to contend, that encouragement from illustrious characters to vilify and abuse the sons of the church, hath not been the least cause of the present contempt for religion, morality, and good order among mankind; the conduct alluded to among the parishioners towards their pastors, especially when not only approved, but encouraged by those whom they think (and sure have reason to think so) would not abet such behaviour, if it was wrong or improper; for my own part, from the few observations I have been able to make on the feelings of mankind in general, but of the inferior part, and lower class of them in particular, nothing, in my apprehension, so firmly cements religion, morality, and good manners, the  
essence



essence (as is seen) of every well regulated government, as a proper respect towards all superiors and masters, and in a more especial manner towards those who have the cure of souls." *Introd. CXXXIV.*

"I should esteem this publication the happiest occurrence of my whole life, should it occasion an attempt to the reformation, which I most devoutly wish, and sincerely believe, that nothing is more likely to stem the torrent of illiberal treatment of the clergy, than all ranks of people, seriously and resolutely holding such behaviour as unpardonable in those under their controul, viz. their children, apprentices, servants, dependants, and domestics of all denominations; and representing the abuse of the divine as a very high breach of religion, morality, obedience, and duty; and that, as such, it will be considered, unadverted on, and punished." *Introd. CXXXV.*

The description of Hogarth's prints, as far as they relate to the subject of religion, is a very striking instance of the popularity of this notorious painter; but did not prevent Mr. Rayner from treating Hogarth's works with freedom.

"This celebrated caricaturist, this licentious blazoner of the vices of mankind, in order to dignify the execution of so meritorious design, viz. a scandalous delineation of the whole human species, with unusual strokes of grace and fancy, hath depicted the parson in the amiable character of drunkard, debauchee, and glutton."

"Happy I consider myself, in not being obliged, from the province I have assumed on this occasion, to proceed further in the description of so truly offensive a publication; as I must then have led the reader through scenes of the most gross obscenity, have pointed out to his view exhibitions of the most horrid blasphemy." *Introd. CXL.*

After noticing that Horace Walpole has countenanced Hogarth's exceptionable prints, that parson Trusler has moralized them, and that they universally adorn our dwelling houses, Mr. Rayner adds, by way of concluding the subject.

"Notwithstanding such respectable authorities, I cannot but contend, that such representations are a disgrace to the graphic art, and therefore by no means fit to be framed and glazed, in order to supply the place of ornamental furniture, in any houses but brothels, unless for the purpose of totally effacing all sense of virtue,

morality, religion, and decorum." *Introd. CXLI.*

In our minute investigation of Mr. Rayner's work, we have met with an assertion which does not at all comport with our notions on the subject, and we doubt not but that Mr. Rayner will have candour enough to acknowledge the justness of our remark, and to expunge it in the next edition, which we make no doubt will soon appear.

The assertion alluded to, is a supposed mistake of Sir William Blackstone corrected. See *Introd. XLVII, XLVIII.*

Notwithstanding the large list of errata, they are by no means the sum total of them; but these we dare say a second impression of the work will remove.

We cannot but recommend the work before us, with all its imperfections on its head, to the perusal and study of the lawyer and clergyman, and to general patronage.

We cannot conclude without observing, that Mr. Rayner has solicited the clergy to procure him copies of the monumental inscriptions on lawyers, in their respective parish churches; we hope he has succeeded in his request; nay, we cannot make any doubt of it, because the clergy must be very ingrate indeed, if they decline obliging Mr. Rayner in so reasonable a request, after his having become their avowed champion in so eminent a degree; for he has not only vindicated them from popular odium, on account of their prosecutions for tithes, but has also given them a code of equity, as he himself observes, on the most important topic among their temporal concerns.

Besides, we dare say the solicitation was in contemplation of some future new publication, and this circumstance must induce every body to assist a gentleman of Mr. Rayner's apparent professional abilities, in any of his literary undertakings.

#### ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

The literary history of Mr. Rayner, seems deserving some notice; we are credibly informed, that Mr. Rayner hath published nothing but in the direct line of his profession; this circumstance tells much in favour of his good sense, as he is thereby enabled to write with much greater ease to himself, and for much more advantage and improvement to his readers.

The Lawyer's Magazine, which was published at the commencement of the present

present reign, was, we believe, the sole production of Mr. Rayner's pen; it was published on the first day of every term, and met with great encouragement; but Mr. Rayner alone writing this, his other avocations at that time, obliged him to drop it in about two years.

In about the year 1770, came out a quarto volume, containing a digest of the law concerning libels; published, as rumour has it by Mr. Rayner; the preface informs us, that the occasion of the publication was "the commitment of John Wilkes, Esquire, a member of parliament, to the tower of London, for writing a seditious libel against the king and government, his enlargement thence, by the court of common \* pleas, his suffering himself to be out-lawed, together with the then several prosecutions for libels."

This publication was admired at the time, having collected many topics respecting the law of libels, and which then seemed much to attract the public curiosity.

About the same time, an English constitutional crown lawyer published an inquiry into the doctrine lately propagated, concerning attachments of contempt, the alteration of records, and the court of star chamber, popular subjects at that time of day, and much agitated in this country; this we have reason to believe was the production of Mr. Rayner, under the assumed character of "an English constitutional crown lawyer;" the publication was in quarto, and universally declared by all parties to have great merit.

A few years afterwards, Mr. Rayner thought proper to give the world another quarto publication, to which he put his name, which was "Readings on the Statutes;" the reviews, as well as professional individuals, spoke in very handsome terms of this last publication; and we have greatly to lament, that so useful a work to the profession has not been continued; however, we are happy that this gentleman, as we are well informed, is now preparing for the press a work, which, according to all accounts of it, will prove a very valuable acquisition to the students of the law in particular, besides placing the author in no inconsiderable light, as a judicial biographer.

We cannot conclude our account of this literary lawyer, without mentioning a professional anecdote, much talked of in the profession; which is, that a young gentleman, intended for the bar, desired Mr. Rayner's advice as to the first professional book, with which he should begin his study of the law; whereupon Mr. Rayner wrote him the following poetical epistle, viz.

Be Littleton your study, your delight,  
Him read all day, him meditate by night;  
Hence form your judgment, hence your  
maxims bring,  
And trace the science upwards to its  
spring;  
Him with his text compare; and thus  
pursue,  
So must your knowledge, as Lord Coke's,  
be true."

Orlando Furioso: translated from the Italian of Lodovico Ariosto; with Notes: By John Hoole. In 5 vols. 8vo.

**C**RITICS and divines often contend on what appears to others as the plainest propositions. What poems have a legitimate claim to the title of Epic, is a question upon which the critics are far from being unanimous. The plain state of the controversy may be abridged in a few words. Some from the Greek word *ἔπος*, discourse or narration, bestow the title of Epic on every narrative poem of considerable length. And others restrict the claim to a very few poems, which they try by the Aristotelean rules of unity of action. That length seems a requisite in the ideas of the former is evident: for without such distinction, every heroic

ballad, according to their own rules, is evidently an epic poem. When Homer, the great father of the Epopeia, meditated his poems on the rage of Achilles, and the perils of Ulysses, undoubtedly he did not, as Bossu imagines, first contrive his characters and his morals, and then look about for a traditional history, which he might best adopt to display them. The vivacity of his genius, and the strong poetical cast of his ideas, and not cold reasoning, were undoubtedly the guides of Homer. The energy of these presented before him the quarrel of Achilles with Agamemnon, as the most animated beginning; and as the completion of the glory

\* The resolution of this court in discharge of Mr. Wilkes, delivered by lord chief-justice Pratt, (the present Lord Camden) was first published in this book.



of his hero was always in his view, his poem rose into a perfect unity of parts, or action. In like manner, when he proposed to illustrate, as an example to mankind, the woes and wisdom of Ulysses, he began at a most distressful period, and the completion of his proposed object produced an unity of plaus. The investigating genius of Aristotle, struck with the unity of Homer's poems, drew a system of rules from them, which have been sanctioned by ages, and established, by general consent, as the canons of criticism. Every thing thus far is well, and for the benefit of literature. But the weakness of human nature seems delighted with perverting and drawing evil out of that which is good, and in itself excellent. Because the plan of Homer's poems is most excellent, a blind, implicit deference, and even bigotry, to Homer and the rules of Aristotle, and other eminent critics, has long denied the rank of excellence to such poems as varied from the example of the Greek bard, or trespassed on the rules of the Stagyrte. But excellence is certainly not confined to any one species of writing. There are who greatly admire the Grecian architecture of St. Paul's church in Covent-Garden, and prefer it to the irregularity of a Gothic cathedral. But for our part, we confess we are infinitely more pleased with the wild grandeur of the latter, than with the flat barn-like appearance of the former, notwithstanding the pedant in building may tell us, it is according to taste, and twenty *et ceteras*. In one of Swift's letters, the want of action is objected to Thomson's seasons. But that poem is now acknowledged to be uniform in its plan and manner, and its novelty of conduct is now justly esteemed one of its principal advantages. Peculiarity of subject and manner, or, in other words, originality, so far from being blameable in a poet, is always found to be his greatest happiness. A servile adherence to system has not only been like untimely frost to the spring of poetical genius, but has also been equally baneful to the cultivation of every science. In the poetical walk, this baneful influence is no where more conspicuous than among those who have attempted the Epopeia. If epic poetry be, as it is called, and certainly is, the grandest production of the muse, it is a fair question to ask, how happens it that it is the most unsuccessful of all modes of writing, that out of many hundreds of poems assuming the title of epic, so very few are read, or found interesting? The answer

is very easy; the fault arises from a servile deference to the practice of Homer, and the rules of the critics. The author, who a few years ago introduced the epic poem of Portugal to the English reader, in his observations upon epic poetry prefixed to his translation, expresses himself thus: "Though Virgil with great art has introduced a Camilla, a Pallas, and a Lausus, still in many particulars, and in the fights there is upon the whole, such a sameness with the Iliad, that the learned reader of the Eneid is deprived of the pleasure inspired by originality. If the man of taste, however, will be pleased to mark how the genius of a Virgil has managed a war after a Homer, he will certainly be tired with a dozen of epic poems in the same style. Where the siege of a town, and battles, are the subject of an epic, there will, of necessity, in the characters and circumstances, be a resemblance to Homer; and such poem must therefore want originality.—If some imitations, however, have been successful, how many other epics of ancient and modern times have hurried down the stream of oblivion! Some of their authors had poetical merit, but the fault was in the choice of their subjects. So fully is the strife of war exhausted by Homer, that Virgil and Tasso could add to it but little novelty; no wonder, therefore, that so many epics on battles and sieges have been suffered to sink into utter neglect!"

Several critics who have allowed the name of epic to many of the unread, uninteresting poems above alluded to, have very gravely denied that honourable title to the Orlando Furioso; and the candour and modesty of our present translator acquiesces in the sentence. And no doubt it is not an epic poem on the Aristotelian plan. But is its merit or excellence diminished on that account, as is certainly inferred by the critics, when they exclude it from that class? So far are we however from admitting such consequence, that for our part we esteem it the happiness of Ariosto that he followed the bold impulse of his own imagination, by which he was prevented from adding one more to the number of forgotten epics; and by which he is entitled to an excellence of his own. The author above cited, after decrying the sameness of our numberless epics, seems desirous to cut many of them off from that title. "To constitute a poem," says he, "worthy of the name of epic, in the highest and strictest sense, some grand characteristic of subject and conduct peculiarly its own

are absolutely necessary.—Manners and character are also required in the epic poem. But all the epics which have appeared, are, except two, mere copies of the *Iliad* in these. Every one has its Agamemnon, Achilles, Ajax, and Ulysses; its calm, furious, gross, and intelligent hero. Camoens and Milton happily left this beaten track, this exhausted field, and have given us pictures of manners unknown in the *Iliad*, the *Eneid*, and all those poems which may be classed with the *Echeiad*. The same writer hazards the following bold assertion: “The subjects of the drama are inexhaustible; those of the *Epopeia* are perhaps exhausted. He who chuses war, and war-like characters, cannot appear as an original. It was well for the memory of Pope, that he did not write the epic poem he intended. It would have been only a copy of Virgil.”

If therefore it be true that few epic poems are read, if there be justice in the above cited reasons why they become uninteresting, if there be truth in the supposed advantage of a peculiarity of subject and conduct, in the hands, as it is implied, of a master; if all these considerations have weight, it must be confessed, that were Ariosto alive, he might with great pleasure, and even triumph, renounce the claim—to the name of epic on the Greek model; and might with justice assert that the plan of his poem is most advantageously suited to his subject. We shall sum up these remarks with the whimsical observations of a gentleman, to whose opinion we submitted them. “Were I to be turned into a church,” said he, “I would rather be a grand Gothic cathedral, with some striking peculiarities of my own, than the trimmest, neatest, and most faultless pile that ever was built on the sameness of the Grecian model.”

And the allusion to the wild and irregular magnificence of Gothic architecture, affords no improper illustration of the fabric of the *Orlando Furioso*. It was an unfortunate critique in Boileau when he condemned modern subjects, and recommended to modern poetry the heroes of Grecian fable; “*noms heureux sembler nés pour le vers.*”—“Happy names

who seem born for verse.” But, “no compositions are so miserably uninteresting as our modern poems, where the heroes of ancient fable are the personages of the action.” The manners of chivalry, and the numberless romances which it produced, open a most luxuriant and boundless field for the excursions of the muse, unknown to the ancients; and the poets who first took possession of it, have from that circumstance many peculiar advantages. And to be placed at the head of those poets Ariosto has undoubtedly an unrivalled claim, though he was not the first in order of time.

Many had preceded him; among the principal of these, were Pulci and Boyardo. With Boyardo’s poem, “the *Orlando Innamorato*, that of Ariosto is more particularly connected.” “The poems of Boyardo and Ariosto,” says our ingenious translator, “taken together, form a complete series of events, and require little or no reference to other romance writers, to give the reader a perfect knowledge of their story.” And certain it is, that both “these poets have derived their general fable from various books and poems on the wars of Charlemain, and the actions of his Paladins, and other subjects of chivalry.” To which may be added the testimony of Le Sage, as cited by Mr. Hoole. “These authors have given a free scope to their imagination, which in both was equally noble and lively: if Boyardo has the merit of invention, Ariosto, in return, has every advantage of style and manner, and the copy is, doubtless, greatly superior to the original. Ariosto is far more polished, his diction is chaster, and he possesses all the elegance of language: his verses are strong and sonorous; his descriptions are admirable, and often sublime. On the contrary, Boyardo is always grovelling and feeble: Ariosto, whether serious or pleasant, is every where entertaining, and preserves a degree of majesty even in his pleasantry: he is the only author who has found out the art of blending the serious with the comic, and the heroic with the familiar; by which means he is truly original, and such an original as no one has yet successfully imitated.”

[To be continued.]

A Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal, during the Administration of Mr. Hastings. By Major John Scott. Debrett. 1784.

THE controul which the supreme council of Bengal holds over the other presidencies, makes the members of

that government in some measure responsible for the peace of India. The Marhatta war, the supposed source of all our misfortunes



misfortunes in India, was very generally ascribed to Mr. Hastings. But, that our misfortunes were erroneously ascribed to that gentleman, Mr. Scott appeals to the court of directors, who are perfectly acquainted with the circumstances which led to the war, and who highly approved of the conduct which he took in it. And, in farther vindication of Mr. Hastings, Mr. Scott relates these circumstances, and exhibits a brief, though clear and consistent view of the principal transactions in Bengal, from the period of the governor's arrival in February 1772, to the day of his own departure from Bengal, the 9th of January 1781. With these views Mr. Scott published the first edition of this narrative in February, 1782. In the present edition, the narrative is continued to the period of the latest accounts we have received from India.

Major Scott assures the reader that he does not advance a single fact which he cannot prove, either from his own knowledge, or from authentic documents in his possession. And, with regard to the continuation of his narrative, "he has studiously confined himself to a relation of such facts as are of public notoriety, or are capable of complete proof from the records at the India House."

Having concisely related the principal events which have occurred in India during Mr. Hastings's administration, Mr. Scott concludes his narrative with the following animadversions on the late extraordinary proceedings in this country relative to the governor-general, and the East-India Company.

"Some time before the rise of the last session of parliament, a committee of proprietors waited upon Lord North and Mr. Fox, the ministers of that day, in order to explain their sentiments of the conduct of Mr. Hastings, who had in the most explicit and manly terms, called upon the court of directors, and his majesty's ministers, either to support or to remove him. The ministers, though thus earnestly called upon, suffered the session to pass over without bringing any proposition before parliament. Mr. Hastings had informed his constituents, that the revenues of Bengal were increased a million sterling, and that peace would be shortly concluded with the Marattas. Perhaps his majesty's ministers, confiding in this declaration, were less anxious to push forward the violent measures which they have since produced; but they were willing, at the same time, that the actual government of India should be as much de-

graded as possible; for on the last day of the last session, Mr. Burke moved, (and Lord North seconded the motion,) for certain papers to be laid before the house at their meeting, relative to transactions of the year 1775. What renders this matter the more curious, is, that the papers moved for had all been perused in 1776 by Lord North, who then wished to remove Mr. Hastings, because certain charges were exhibited against him, which were never attempted to be proved; and at that time too, Mr. Burke's friends and patrons were his most strenuous defenders. In the course of the summer, two packets arrived from India; they brought a confirmation of the Maratta peace, and the most satisfactory accounts of our affairs in Bengal, and its dependencies. It appeared also, that every effort had been made by the supreme council for the support of the British interest in every other quarter of India. A few days previous to the meeting of parliament, the court of proprietors assembled, and voted, with one dissenting voice, the thanks of the company to Mr. Hastings and his council, for their great exertions in the public service, and a request that Mr. Hastings would not quit his government until peace was fully restored.

"Mr. Fox, on the first day of the session, gave notice, that in a week he would move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate our governments in India. His speech on the day he opened his plan, was indeed a most extraordinary one.—It will be sufficient to say, that every charge brought against Mr. Hastings on that day, has been often refuted. Lord North was not then present, or he would have corrected several of his honourable colleague's misrepresentations. I forbear to detail the progress of a bill which, I believe, is now universally reprobated without doors.—Suffice it to say, that in so far as Mr. Hastings is concerned, Mr. Fox adopted all the prejudices of his most inveterate enemies. Some mistakes perhaps he was led into by misinformation. In particular, Sir Henry Fletcher hazarded an assertion, for which there was not the smallest foundation in fact. The honourable baronet surely could not do it in order to give Mr. Fox an opportunity of founding the praises of Lord Macartney, or of going out of his way, to gratify the friends of the late Lord Pigot, by wantonly traducing the character of Mr. Hastings. The fallacy of Mr. Fox's reasoning, becomes more and more apparent to the public every hour. He pretends to adopt

Mr.

Mr. Burke's pretended idea, that thirty millions of people are oppressed by the English in India. This cannot be his real opinion; if it was, would he have suffered the last session to pass over, tho' called upon by Mr. Hastings, without doing or attempting any thing? Mr. Fox has never ventured to argue upon the actual state of India, when the latest advices came from thence: on the contrary, he dwelt upon transactions which happened fourteen, twelve, and ten years ago. Mr. Burke acted with less consistency; for he opposed the regulating act of 1773, and was then the assenter of the company's rights, and the defender of the characters of the company's servants.

"Perhaps it will not be very becoming in me to make any observations on the capacity of the director, nominated by Mr. Fox for the future government of India. The noble lord at the head of the seven, is universally allowed to be a most amiable and virtuous character. But to be at the head of such a commission, requires a thorough knowledge of India, and the strictest impartiality. That the noble lord is totally deficient in these requisites, must be clear to every one who heard his lordship read one letter, dated in Bengal in 1769, and another in 1775, stating abuses or oppressions in the collection of the revenues, and arguing from those documents in favour of Mr. Fox's bill. The mode of collecting the revenues has been totally altered since those periods. I should scarcely suppose that the four directors, whose names are inserted after the noble earl's, have had either opportunity or inclination to study the affairs of India, as they must be studied by any man or body of men who mean to govern that country for the advantage of this. Mr. Gregory and Sir Henry Fletcher have been concerned undoubtedly for some years in the affairs of India. The former was many years a free merchant in Calcutta; the latter has been several voyages as a mate or a captain of an Indiaman; yet, with all due deference to the splendid abilities of both these gentlemen, I am yet to learn what particular services was performed by either of them, as chairman of the court of directors. India has, undoubtedly, been saved by the exertions of Mr. Hastings, the supreme council, Sir Eyre Coote, &c. abroad; and by the assistance afforded to them from home in Lord North's administration, at the requisition of Mr. Sullivan and Sir William James, not merely in the rein-

forcements sent to India, but in that cordial and steady support and confidence, which should subsist between the government of Great Britain and its dependencies in India at all times, but more peculiarly in the hour of difficulty and distress.

"It would lead me from the proper subject of this review, was I to insert the remarks that must naturally occur to every man, who reflects upon the mean and unworthy acts which have been practised for some time past, to injure Mr. Hastings in the public opinion. The reports of a committee have been sold as pamphlets, unaccompanied by vouchers or explanations. What is called the eleventh report of a select committee, was sent under a blank cover to several noble lords, while the bill was depending. This report contained several strictures on these letters which Mr. Hastings had written to the court of directors. In one of them he had inclosed an account of sums received by him as presents, amounting to two hundred thousand pounds, and carried to the company's credit. The eleventh report does not contain any copy of these letters, or of this account, tho' wonderful ingenuity is displayed by the compiler of it, in pointing out certain inconsistencies, which must remain unexplained for the present; but I am sure no man living, who reads the eleventh report, will conceive that the following paragraph was contained in Mr. Hastings's letter to the directors of the 16th of December, 1782: "If I appear in any unfavourable light by these transactions, I resign the common and legal security of those who commit crimes or errors. I am ready to answer any particular question that may be put against myself upon honour, or upon oath." I am so confident that Mr. Hastings will be able to explain fully and satisfactorily his reasons for concealing for a time, from whom the several sums alluded to were received, that I earnestly wish he may be publicly called upon to relate every minute circumstance attending the receipt of each separate article in the account; such an order, I trust, has already been sent to him. It would have been candid, therefore, in the compiler of the pamphlet, entitled the Eleventh Report, if he had waited for the arrival of the explanation; but if he really thought he had caught the governor general at a disadvantage, it would have been just and honest in him, when he was commenting upon



upon a letter, to have inserted either the letter entire, or at least the very material paragraph which I have quoted.

"A man of plain understanding might be led to suppose, from the ungenerous, paltry, and unfair practices, which all men have noticed for these two years past, that to a party in this country, the removal of Mr. Hastings from the government of Bengal, was of infinitely more consequence than the preservation of our Indian empire. Whether to the public measures of one set of men, or to the intemperate opposition of another set of men, we may attribute the loss of

America, I cannot determine; but I believe upon my conscience, that the violent bill, proposed and supported by parties formerly so hostile to each other, would have deprived us of our possessions in Indostan, had it passed into a law."

As to the facts mentioned in this narrative, there is no reason that we know of to doubt Major Scott's testimony, or the authority to which he appeals. In matters of opinion, judgment, and in selection too of circumstances, his mind is no doubt subject to the common influences of partial affection.

Letters addressed to the Volunteers of Ireland, on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform. By John Jebb, M. D. F. R. S. Stockdale. 6d.

**A**LMOST all writers on the subject of government, compare the political to the natural body. On the strength of this analogy, Dr. Jebb has long taken under his care the civil constitutions of England and Ireland: but, perhaps he prescribes stronger and bolder remedies than they either require, or are able to bear.

He thinks that a reform in the constitution of the Irish commons house of parliament is indispensably necessary to their security, and to their happiness, and throws out several hints concerning the mode in which that reform may be effected.

On certain recent occurrences, Dr. Jebb writes in the following animated manner.

"By the late accounts transmitted from Ireland, it appears, that administration has been active, and, according to their own idea, very successful, in their efforts to obstruct that parliamentary reform, which various circumstances now evince to be essentially necessary to the political salvation of that country.

"Whether the violent measure, recently adopted by the Irish parliament, originated with the secretary of the home-department, or the House of Cavendish, is a matter of little importance to the public. Both parties act in strictest concert with each other, and now must be considered as jointly endeavouring to depress that spirit of freedom, which the despotic principles of the one, and the aristocratic prejudices of the other, equally lead them to detest. I will however venture to predict, that disappointment and disgrace will in the present instance attend their counsels. The ill-judged opposition of the administration and parlia-

ment of Ireland to the voice of the collective body of the people, in a cause peculiarly their own, will in all human probability render the triumph of the friends of freedom more complete—and this perhaps at no very distant period. The fire of genuine patriotism is not thus to be extinguished.

"Presumptuous man! think'st thou yon  
    envious cloud,  
"Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the  
    orb of day?  
"To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,  
"And warms the nations with redoubled  
    ray."

"The loss of public confidence, an evil more alarming than the loss of public credit, now so justly apprehended, renders it more necessary than ever for the people to unite—I will add, to ASSOCIATE, in support of the only measure, which, under Providence, can preserve the expiring liberties of England. I must confess, that with others I long indulged the fond persuasion, that the spirit and abilities of Mr. Fox would strenuously, and at length successfully, have been exerted in restoring the mutilated constitution of his country. During the period of our intercourse, it was my constant effort to impress his mind with the persuasion, that by employing his splendid talents in the support of constitutional liberty, and the cause of the people, he would attain the utmost height of power, to which an honest ambition could aspire, and at the same time live honoured and revered by every friend to the interests of his country and mankind. His exemplary attachment to the cause of suffering humanity in the American question, strongly induced me to believe, that his heart was

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upright,

upright, that his professions were sincere. It was therefore with feelings most distressing, that I received the intelligence of his union with a party, hostile to America—to Ireland—to the real interests of Britain—to the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty—to the human species. I remonstrated against so disgraceful and portentous a coalition with all the warmth and earnestness of friendship—but I remonstrated in vain. When I recalled to my mind his former exertions in the cause of freedom; when I recollected with what restless energy he had employed every captivating power of his unrivalled eloquence in her support, the dark transaction seemed illusion—the work of fancy—or the operation of that malignant principle, that represents as real the defection from virtue, which it wishes may be fact. Alas! it was my lot to lament over him, as fallen from the fairest pinnacle of human glory, while others surrounded him with congratulations upon his elevation to the height of power!

“The recollection of that attachment, by which our hearts were once united, might dispose me to rejoice, were some future day to exhibit him again awake to the sacred call of freedom, and of public

virtue—but confidence hath fled, I fear, never to return.

“At present, with astonishment mingled with the most sensible regret, I behold him the associate and the advocate of men, in principle and practice most despotic—the adviser of measures equally impolitic and unjust—I will add, unprecedented in the annals of mankind: measures, which at once shake all the securities of property to their foundation, and create an accession of influence to the minister, which threatens to render him triumphant over every species of constitutional controul.

“Is it possible, I would ask him, once more appealing to the unbiassed sentiments of his heart, that with an understanding so exalted, he can prefer the character and fame of Richieu—the arbitrary minister of the thirteenth Lewis—the subverter of the remaining liberties of France—to the splendid glory, that in every future age will encircle the brow of the immortal Sully, the friend of Henry—the friend of man!”

Dr. Jebb writes with modesty, and with a strong sense of what is due to human nature.

A Letter to the people of Scotland, on the present state of the nation, by James Boswell Esq. Dilly, London. 1784.

THE scope of this ingenious, and well-written letter, is to rouse the minds of the Scots, to a due sense of the dangers, which Great-Britain has escaped, by the failure of Mr. Fox's East-India Bill; to awaken their gratitude to the illustrious personages, through whose benign interposition that audacious bill was rejected; and to excite their approbation of the choice of those ministers which our gracious sovereign has been pleased to substitute in the room of those who had aimed at subverting the constitution of this country. The author commences with informing the Scots, his countrymen, that it has long been a reproach to them, that they so seldom take a decided and distinct part, in their support of administrations.—Such is their loyalty, that they have been observed to approve, if not to support, every administration that has lately been appointed. In paying the way to the consideration of the India Bill, he has occasion to state that resolution of the house of commons which says, “The influence of the crown has increased, is encreasing, and ought to be diminished”—The truth of which in this de-

mocratical reign, he is willing to leave to the consideration of every candid man.”

From this resolution he takes occasion to make several pointed reflections on the inconsistent conduct of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) who was instrumental in forming it. He now comes to that daring attempt which was recently made on the most sacred rights of British subjects, under pretext of a bill, “For better regulating the affairs of the East-India Company.” This bill he considers as affecting property; and as affecting the constitution. On the first of these heads he says many shrewd and sensible things. The most striking of them is, the light in which the infringement of charters would have appeared to foreign nations. “Where would have been our boasted preminence of security? And how wofully must our national credit have sunk? What must the money'd men of Holland have thought of such better regulating of commercial concerns?” “In the late reign,” Mr. Boswell observes, “Scotland experienced several extinctions of chartered rights, by the abolishing of heritable jurisdictions. But how very different,



ferent, says he to his countrymen, was your condition at that time, and of the India company now? You must still remember the deliberation and delicacy with which the abolition of your rights was conducted; and the compensations which you received. But to the India company there is no such tenderness shown; no manner of compensation offered. They are not allowed time to speak in their own defence; the bill is hurried through parliament; till arriving in the house of peers, the noble lords who compose that house, give the alarm in the emphatic words, "stop thief." Their conduct on that memorable occasion, he thinks, will never cease to be admired. On the second of these heads he observes, that Mr. Fox's bill, had it passed into a law, would have procured him a greater patronage than is now annexed to the crown of Great-Britain. "There would, in that event, have been in Britain one constitutional king; and one unconstitutional heptarchy; not of kings, however but of emperors,—and all these nominated by Mr. Fox." Possessed of such a sevenfold shield, he might have sat supreme in the house of commons all the days of his life, "*Vulgi flante corona.*" But that astonishing project was happily defeated by the house of lords,—“The hereditary counsellors of the king.” And those noble lords were peculiarly concerned in the

fate of that bill as it militated so directly against the crown. For as Blackstone observes, “The nobility are the pillars which are reared from among the people, more immediately to support the throne, and if that falls, they must also be buried under its ruins.”

“Why therefore, adds the author, blame the lords for taking an active part in securing the privileges and dignity of their own order.”

Upon the right of those who are not ministers to advise his majesty; the conduct of Parliament in 1641 with Charles I. and upon the outcry that would probably have been raised, had Mr. Fox's bill been defeated by the negative of the king only, the acute and learned author of this letter, says several things highly worthy of perusal. He concludes in these words, “As there is now a conflict of parties with respect to an administration, let our most gracious sovereign, whose exalted worth and benignity are far above my panegyric, have the comfort of knowing from his people themselves, how they think and feel: and let Scotland, at the most interesting period since the restoration, assume the importance to which she is entitled.” We have been uncommonly full in our remarks on this performance, as it appears to be the most judicious and masterly of any that we have seen on the subject.

A Letter addressed to Lord North and Mr. Fox. By Francis Dobbs, Esq. Stockdale, London, Price 1s.

THIS letter is written with infinite elegance and spirit. After a short, but suitable introduction, in which Mr. Dobbs declares his intention of attacking Lord North and Mr. Fox only in their public capacity, he lays down his plan, which is to show, that the constitution of this country consists in the king, lords and commons; and that the political system of Lord North and Mr. Fox is founded on principles subversive of the constitution. The first part, the nature of the constitution, he treats with great perspicuity and brevity. His most material observation on this head is, “That the ministers appointed by the king are no farther responsible, than that the executive power shall not break through the fixed laws of the land; and that those, who attempt to make their responsibility greater, either do not understand the constitution, or else wilfully pervert it.”

With respect to the political system of

Lord North and Mr. Fox, or the coalition, as it is called, our author observes, “It is founded on the interest of boroughs; and that it is by means of this interest the present coalition constitute a majority in the house of commons. From the same boroughs,” says he “it is evident the coalition entertain the hope of a majority in the new parliament. Were they to succeed, they would then, by means of this corrupt majority, be enabled to compel the king and lords to do just what they pleased: they would force his majesty to appoint whom they pleased to the first offices of state; they would gratify the wants and wishes of their followers, and thus would render their usurped power altogether permanent and irresistible. To the king they might give the title and pageantry of royalty, whilst all the reality would be theirs: they would erect themselves into a fourth estate, and having completely destroyed the other

hree, there would exist a government of hree hundred tyrants whilst the rest of he subjects would be slaves."

For a further gratification of curiosity

we recommend our readers to the letter itself. If their tastes be unperverted by the spirit of party they must peruse it with pleasure.

A Reply to Mr. Burke's Speech of the First of December, 1783, on Mr. Fox's East-India Bill. By Major John Scott. Debrett.

THIS is an answer to Mr. Burke's speech on Mr. Fox's last India bill, as it is now published by himself. Major Scott's letter to Mr. Burke was only an answer to that speech, as it appeared in the news-papers. The subject, therefore, of the reply and the letter is the same, with this only difference, that it is treated at greater length, and in a much more full and satisfactory manner. Mr. Burke ascribes many of the abuses in India to the rapid succession of boys sent out to govern it. In answer to this Major Scott says:

"In my last letter to you I have fully refuted your assertion, as to the rapid succession of boys who govern India. In the civil and military service of the company in Bengal, there are some who have served above thirty years, some from twenty-five to thirty, more from twenty to twenty-five: The eldest major in Bengal has been twenty years; the eldest captain sixteen years in the service; and in the civil line, the gentleman who will succeed to the first vacancy in the board of trade went out a writer in 1763, just one and twenty years ago. At Madras and Bombay the rise is still slower; and this is sufficient to prove your assertion not to have the smallest foundation in truth. I wish to deal in facts, to pledge my character and my honour for the truth of my assertion, leaving the credit of fine writing to the flowery Mr. Burke."

As to the improvements made in Bengal, Mr. Scott gives us the following agreeable information.

"Equally unjust and untrue is your assertion, that our conquest, after twenty years, is as crude as it was the first day. We have erected schools, we have built bridges, we have made high roads, and we have cut new navigations. Here, Sir, I oppose facts to assertions. The foundation in Calcutta, so far from being a paltry one, has raised the English name throughout Indostan, and was an undertaking worthy the man to whom we owe a translation of the code of Gentoo laws, and the publication of a Bengal grammar. The high road from Calcutta to Chunar, 450 miles, through the hills which bound Bengal to the westward, was a most bene-

ficial work, and is completely executed. The cut from Calcutta to the salt water lake has facilitated the inland navigation, has increased the trade of Calcutta, and has reduced the price of fuel above twenty per cent. These, Sir, are some of the many improvements which have taken place in Mr. Hastings's administration. Lands have been cleared, new manufactures have been established, and old ones improved to a great degree since he succeeded to the government, and I beg to ask you, Sir, if any man living could have taken more pains to encourage trade than Mr. Hastings has done? To him we owe it, that the communication by the way of Suez with Europe was opened, and to the short-sighted policy of some of your friends, that it is now stopped up. To him we owe a communication being established with Thibet, highly advantageous to Bengal."

"No place upon the globe has been so greatly improved in the last ten years as Calcutta, and the country about it; the trade of Bengal in general has increased, and is increasing; parts of the country which it was formerly unsafe to pass through, are now in high cultivation, very different indeed from what they were when your friend General Smith was in Bengal, who from the very short time he remained there, and the very large fortune he brought away, may answer the animated description you have given, of rapid succession, enormous fortunes, birds of prey and passage, &c. &c. &c."

With regard to the cruelties and extortions committed by our countrymen in India, and the sudden and immense fortunes thereby raised, and particularly with respect to the dreadful famine in 1770, Major Scott says,

"For Heaven's sake, Sir, point out the wretch, "who has torn the cloth from the loom, or wrested the scanty portion of rice and salt from the peasant of Bengal, or wrung from him the opium in which he forgot his oppressions and his oppressor." I thank my God I know no Englishman who has been guilty of such atrocious acts. It was my unhappy lot to be in Bengal in 1770, when a third of its inhabitants were swept away by a dreadful famine



famine; but collectively, and individually, by voluntary subscriptions from all ranks of Europeans, we did our utmost to avert the miserable effects which attended that fatal calamity: thousands were fed every day in the garrison of Monghier, where I was then doing duty, by the officers and soldiers. The same at Patna, Moorshedabad, and Calcutta. It was to the impossibility of procuring rice, and not to an insensibility to the distresses of our fellow-creatures, that we must attribute the loss of so many lives\*. The Abbe Raynal can hardly dispute the palm of invention with you, but in the pathetic you have no equal.

"You have said, Sir, that "our Indian government is, in its best state, a grievance." If you mean to apply this to its influence over, or oppression of the natives of India, I totally differ with you. If you mean to apply it to this country, the assertion is absurd. Since the acquisition of Bengal, the customs, &c. paid by the Company to the State, have increased from seven to thirteen hundred thousand pounds a year. Our exports to India have increased in the same proportion; and instead of sending from three to five hundred thousand pounds in bullion annually from this country to Asia, we have actually brought above three millions sterling into the kingdom in the last twenty years. I agree most heartily with you and Mr. Fox, that the sudden acquisition of wealth in India is highly improper; but the evil does not exist at present. Mr. Hastings has been governor or governor general of Bengal for twelve years; will you, right honourable Sir, be so good to point out six persons who have returned to the country in that period, with fortunes suddenly acquired? I know but of two, the one, Mr. Farrer, a gentleman of the law; the other, Major Webber, the aid-de-camp of Sir John Clavering, who was appointed to the command of a regiment of horse in the vizier's service, and commandant of the garrison of Allahabad, where he had a fair and an honourable opportunity of acquiring a handsome independence in two years. A gentleman who deals so much in exaggeration as you do, can only be refuted by an appeal to facts. You say, fortunes

have been suddenly acquired in Bengal; I assert that it is not true, that the fact has been notoriously otherwise since Mr. Hastings succeeded to the government. If you will go farther back, indeed, I readily grant you that some very glaring instances are to be found, of men who acquired large fortunes in a short time, and no one more glaring than the case of your friend, General Smith, who arrived in Bengal in May 1765, quitted it in December 1769; and since his return to England, has been eminently conspicuous as a man of the very first world. A few, and a very few more of us, have been ambitious to get into parliament *upon any terms*, or to become members of the gambling clubs in St. James's-street; but in general, Sir, the gentlemen who have served their country in India, are men of as strict honour, and as exemplary characters in every respect, as any set of men whatever. Let me repeat it again, that the people of England who have been so gulled, deceived, and cheated by pretended patriots, and political adventurers, will not suppose us to be the infernal monsters you represent us, without full enquiry; and no man wishes more earnestly than I do for such an enquiry. Hitherto Mr. Hastings has not been treated with common justice, common decency, or common honesty, by his disappointed opponents."

Talking farther of the immense fortunes acquired in the East-Indies, he says,

"In a former part of my letter, I have proved how totally void of foundation your assertion is, "that India is governed by a rapid succession of boys." In your 94th page, you suppose one of these boys to return to the country loaded with "odium and with riches," "half a million perhaps." As I wish, if possible, to confine you to facts, I desire you will point out a single man to me, who has ever returned from India with half a million, except Lord Clive†? I have heard that your friend, General Smith, brought what I call an immense fortune home with him, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; perhaps he never possessed half the money. Two or three gentlemen who held very high and advantageous offices in Bengal, on the first acquisition of the Dewan-

\* By the bye we always understood, that this famine was partly artificial as well as natural, and was owing, at least in some degree, to the villainous arts of forestallers and regrators. REV.

† Did neither Sir Thomas Rumbold, nor Mr. Benfield bring home a fortune of half a million? They certainly did so, or they are grossly flattered by their friends, or belied by their enemies. REV.

nee, are supposed to have acquired very handsome fortunes; but they have been so long in England, and the system is so totally changed since they were abroad, that we cannot mention them, or their fortunes, as applicable to the present times, with any more propriety, than the noble earl at the head of your proposed commission displayed, when he read a letter from the interior parts of Bengal, dated 1769, in order to prove how oppressively the revenues were collected in 1783. Since the departure of Lord Clive from Bengal in 1767, there have been three governors, Mr. Verelst, Mr. Car-

tier, and Mr. Hastings. It is remarkable that the two former gentlemen were poorer when they quitted, than when they succeeded to the government. Neither of them ever possessed one hundred thousand pounds, nor any thing like it; and they are both highly esteemed for every amiable and praise-worthy quality: the latter is generally known by the title of the man of Kent, nor do I believe he has an enemy in the world. Mr. Hastings, I assure you, Sir, will be a fortunate man, if, after filling the government of Bengal above twelve years, he can realize one hundred thousand pounds."

**A Refutation of the Memoirs of the Bastille, on the general Principles of Law, Probability, and Truth; in a Series of Letters to Mr. Linguet, late Advocate in the Parliament of Paris. By Thomas Evans, Solicitor in Chancery, and one of the Attornies of the Court of King's-Bench, in England. Murray.**

**M**R. Linguet is a man that has made some noise in the literary world, and having been imprisoned in the bastille for some crimes, real or pretended, against the government of his country, he thought proper, it seems, after the recovery of his liberty, to publish an account of the horrors of that state-dungeon, in which we may naturally suppose he was rather inclined to heighten, than to soften the picture. We question much, however, whether Mr. Evans, who has here undertaken to refute or answer him, and who appears to be a man of considerable ingenuity, and by no means an inelegant writer, does not soften matters as much as Mr. Linguet exaggerates them. For either the world has long laboured under a mistake, or many a man has been sent to the bastille, who never found his way out of it again, and was never heard of more by his friends or relations, and consequently may be supposed either to have died a violent death, or to have perished through the length and severity of his confinement.

There is one circumstance, indeed, attending the institution of the bastille, which shews the humanity of the French government. Mr. Evans mentions, and triumphs in it thus.

"Supposing you are determined merely to discover the variety of your talents, we may account for your numberless inconsistencies and contradictions. For you soon allow, that by the institution of the bastille; and not in what you quaintly call its regimen; in every thing concerning persons accused of crimes against the king or the state, the treatment of the unfortunate prisoners, is liberal; for, be-

fore the accession of the present governor to his office, who seems to be the object of your utmost malice, you say, (though it be difficult to guess how you come even by this information) that the prisoners received visits, saw each other familiarly, walked together, and eat and conversed with the officers of the *etat-major*; and you mention as the utmost aggravation of misery, that a prisoner had once but four ounces of meat at each meal. What is this but the panegyrick of a prison? Point out another in the world where prisoners (even debtors) are thus treated. The prison of the king's-bench in England, is perhaps in the best repute for its conveniencies, and the usage of those who are confined in it; and yet they are not provided with any lodging, nor are allowed what will procure one ounce of meat a day for either of their meals; and in the gaols where prisoners are confined for crimes, they are only supplied with one pound of bread a day, and water. That the regulations of the bastille may occasionally be abused by capricious governors, officers, and turnkeys, is as probable, as that they may be misrepresented by vain, petulant, and random writers."

As Mr. Linguet's memoirs seem to be of a very loose and desultory nature, the reply to them must necessarily partake of the same character; and hence it is, that the present performance is rather an invective against Mr. Linguet for the severity, the insolence and injustice with which he attacks the Comte de Vergennes, and others of the French ministry, than a refutation of any particular charges which Mr. Linguet has brought against the constitution of the bastille.

There



There is one curious topic, which Mr. Evans has touched upon, and which we shall here take the liberty of laying before our readers in the author's own words. It is, whether a foreigner, residing in England, may not, by the laws of this country, be punished for a libel, published here, against his own king and government.

"You applaud and praise yourself, on this occasion, as usual: (that is, on your being committed to the *bastille*) but you may be assured, that very little credit is given in England by men of sense and experience, to persons, who avail themselves of the protection of this country, to revile their own, and to defame and vilify the greatest and worthiest characters in it. For my own part, I think this protection should not be extended to foreigners, like you, without conditions. Libels are very frequently published in London, by the refuse of France, by persons whose crimes at home have deserved much heavier severities than those of the *bastille*, against the majesties of your king and queen; merely as wretches blaspheme all goodness and all virtue.

"This sort of conduct, from the local situation of the persons libelled, has hitherto been deemed by many very respectable characters at the bar, and elsewhere, not to be within the spirit of the English law, and consequently, not subject to its jurisprudence: whilst on the other hand, several well informed gentlemen of equal respectability (one of whom\* is now as bright a luminary as any at the bar;) have suggested to me a different opinion; the matter, however, from the magnitude of its consequences, should not be left in doubt, when the opinions of the several courts supposed to have jurisdiction in the premises, can so easily be known upon the subject.

"In short, it has frequently astonished

me, upon reading the different libels, which have from time to time been published in this country, upon the persons and characters of different princes in Europe, that neither of the ambassadors, whose sovereign was thus traduced, has not stepped forth and demanded redress; for, it is a paradox that I cannot be reconciled to, that the person of an ambassador should be deemed so sacred by the law of nations, and protected by the statute law of England, in a very peculiar manner; and yet that the prince whom the ambassador represents, shall be traduced and vilified, as suits the malevolence of any worthless scribbler, who can do it with impunity.

"From the nature of the English constitution, it is out of the power of the king, or his ministers, to restrain this abominable abuse of the liberty of the press, so reproachful to our national urbanity, politeness, and good sense. The tribunals consequently, are the only places to be resorted to, for a remedy. Whenever therefore, a prince, or a sovereign, is traduced or defamed by malicious and desperate libels, his ambassador, assuming a conduct which will become him as a duty, if he does not consider it as a laudable circumstance of his pride, should immediately apply to the court of king's bench, or to the aristocratick part of our constitution, for redress; and I have no doubt (with great deference to the opinions of several ingenious gentlemen, who have differed with me upon the subject;) of either the one as a court of law, or the other as a court of honour, as well as law, being competent to grant it."

This pamphlet consists only of one letter; and as Mr. Evans talks, in his title-page, of a series of letters, we may naturally suppose that he means, some time or other, to resume the subject.

A Letter to a Country Gentleman. Stockdale. 1784.

THE country gentleman "Was so struck with the arguments on secret influence, which are contained in this letter, that he determined to give it to the publick." The writer of it allows that a certain noble lord gave advice to his majesty, but at the same time asserts that he had a privilege to do so; and that this advice had saved his country. He says, that Mr. F—, and his colleagues were

usurpers and tyrants; that they had no right to their places, and that they employed the influence of the crown against the crown. He is of opinion that the new ministers ought to go on; that all honest men should unite to break the coalition; and that when this is done, things will fall into their proper train.

This is a very seasonable and judicious publication.

\* James Adair, Esq. the king's prime serjeant, and recorder of London.

## M A D S O N G.



Hard beats the rain, and bleak blows the wind, Cold is my



Heart oppressed by Despair:



Yet for each blast I've a sigh you shall



find, And every drop I'll repay with a tear.



## II.

Henry has banished content from my breast,  
Pityless leaves me to wander alone;  
Ah! cruel shepherd, how can't thou molest,  
The peace of a maiden whose heart was thy own.

## III.

Once on a time when Love was unknown,  
Where was the damsel so happy as I?  
But Henry deceived, and contentment is flown,  
Sighs fill my bosom, and anguish my eye.

## IV.

I had twisted a garland and sent to my Love,  
Fair were the flowers, and dropping with dew;  
Mark well the issue, ye maids of the grove,—  
The flowers still were fresh, when the swain prov'd untrue.

## V.

Wreath'd round my brow appears the sad willow,  
One sprig of Cypress I wear at my breast;  
Some friendly turf I will seek for my pillow,  
There lay my sorrows for ever to rest.

R. L.

S U M-



## SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.

( Continued from p. 66. )

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 24.

AS soon as Mr. Pitt had taken his seat, which was about a quarter past four o'clock,

Mr. Powys rose; he said, that the scene of confusion, to which he had been last night a witness, had so haunted his mind, that it had never been a moment absent from it since. He had been ever since filled with the melancholy idea of the fatal consequences that might be apprehended from the temper and disposition which seemed to prevail in the house. He returned his sincere thanks to all those members who used their best endeavours to keep the house from proceeding to any business, at a moment when the members appeared to be too much agitated to debate with temper. He declared, that in what he wished to say, he was not at all influenced by any previous concert with the right honourable member at the head of the treasury: he was proud to boast of his friendship with that right honourable gentleman; but he hoped that the house would believe him, when he assured them he was above any double dealing. He was determined to act according to what he should conceive to be the advantage of the country; but before he should proceed, he wished to put a question to the right honourable the chancellor of the exchequer, and by the answer which he should receive, he should be determined whether or not he should make a motion, which, at that moment, he had in contemplation. If the right honourable gentleman should not give any answer at all, he would not construe his silence into disrespect; but he should construe it to mean, that he did not think it proper to give an answer to it; however, in the present alarming situation of affairs, he thought it his duty to put his question, and to call for an answer to it: the question, therefore, to which he wished to have an answer was, whether that house might expect to be in existence, and to meet again on Monday next? He did not, as the right honourable member might see, call for an answer that might proclaim to the public the secrets of the crown, which, as a minister, the right honourable gentleman was bound to conceal; he wished simply to know from him, whether, on Monday next, the house might expect to meet again, in order to proceed to business?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had laid down to himself a rule, from which he did not think he ought in duty to depart, which was, that he ought not to pledge himself to the house, that in any possible situation of affairs, he would not advise his majesty to dissolve the parliament; however, as the honour-

able gentleman had brought the matter to a very small point, in asking whether the parliament might expect to meet again on Monday next, he would so far gratify the honourable gentleman as to tell him, that he had no intention to prevent the meeting of the house on Monday next.

Mr. Powis said, that with this answer, as far as it went, he was perfectly satisfied: he had applied to the minister, and he had given him a plain, an unequivocal answer. He confessed that the only subject which had alarmed him this day was a dissolution of parliament; an event which the pledge of the right honourable gentleman had, for the moment, taught him not to apprehend; he would therefore not press him further upon that point, and he would not make that motion which he came down determined to make; and therefore he would make another motion, which he hoped would produce a cessation of hostilities, and be the means of bringing gentlemen to reflect with temper on the importance of the present situation: for this purpose he moved, that the house do now adjourn.

The Hon. Charles Marsham seconded the motion, which was put, and carried.

FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Grosvenor, the chairman of the St. Alban's meeting of country Gentlemen, rose about four o'clock, and stated to the house the motives of his conduct. It was an object which he confessed to have much at heart. He was sorry the wished for conclusion of the meeting was not more within view than he had authority to say it was. No man, he trusted, would imagine he could have any other motives in the business than what arose from a very honest regard for the good of the public. He confessed himself, however, not a little interested in the success of the talk in which they were engaged. His fortune, his friends, and the welfare of posterity, were powerful arguments with him to persevere in accomplishing a general and cordial union on the principle of true patriotism, among the several parties who now divided the members of this house and the public. He professed much respect for both parties, and was only solicitous to see their talents, their influence, and their friends, in one great object. He would not longer encroach on the patience of the house, but submit a motion to their consideration, which had been already shewn to several and approved. He could therefore read it to the house with the greater confidence, that he hoped in their unanimous concurrence. It was to the following purpose, if not the very words — "It is the resolution of this house, that the present arduous circumstances of the country require a firm, efficient, extended, and united

administration, to establish public confidence, and put an end to the unhappy distractions and divisions of the country."

Captain James Luttrell seconded the motion, which, after a long debate, passed *nem.*

4011.

Mr. Cook rose, and stated, that as the late motion had obtained the consent of the house, something was absolutely necessary to be done to remove obstructions to that union, which had been judged so necessary to the interest and prosperity of the country. He regretted very sincerely that ministers had trifled with the patience, and had even insulted the moderation of the house. From the friendly interpositions of the independent members, he had entertained the most flattering hopes of coalition. These, however, had vanished, and matters still continued in that sullen and obdurate posture in which they had rested previous to the mediation of that very respectable body of men. He was intrusted for the good of the country—He regretted the prevention of public business—He felt for the honour of the house—Whatever others might think of the measures and manœuvres of parties, he thought something absolutely necessary to be done for the restoration of public tranquillity, and in assertion and vindication of their own insulted honour. He wished, however, in the formation and adoption of such measures, to regulate his conduct by the principles of moderation. These bestowed most dignity on public procedure, and were most likely to render the decisions of the house in the recovery of its own dignity respectable. In this view, and with such motives, he would submit to the consideration of the house the following motion, viz.

"That the continuation in office of the present administration is an obstacle to that union which is necessary to conciliate the confidence of the house, and of the public." The motion being seconded,

Sir Joseph Maubey urged his objections to it with much ardour, and with much vehemence. He considered the adoption of it as adverse to the sentiments of the people at large, and as opening a door for the admission of an old administration, whose formation he had uniformly reprobated.

Mr. Hemet begged that the gentleman who had made the motion might reconsider it, and withdraw it at least for the present. It appeared to him to put that union, which seemed to be so ardently desired, which was the wish of the house, and the inclination of all parties, at a greater distance, and to widen the breach between the opposing parties.

Mr. Cook said, that he had expressed his aversion and his reluctancies as strong as any person possibly could do in the submission of his motion to the house. He however saw no other method than the one he had stated, that was calculated to produce a decisive effect. Till this was done, he must think it his duty

to persist in recommending the motion on the table to the discussion of the house.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion.

Mr. H. Dundas called the attention of the house to the nature and circumstances of the present motion. He hoped gentlemen would not be betrayed into an adoption of the motion by its semblance of moderation, or by those false, though plausible expedients under which it was recommended. Much has been said of a want of confidence in the present administration. But I will assert, (said he) that how little they may possess the confidence of the house, and how far it has expressed its distrust in them by its late resolutions, they still participate the regards and the confidences of the nation. I appeal to the people on this point. I dwell not on addresses from this county or the other county, from this borough or the other borough.

Mr. Fox was happy to find that the learned gentleman who had spoke last, had of late become so attentive to the sentiments of his constituents, and of the elective body of this kingdom. Time was when he had asserted that the voice of the people was no where to be heard but within these walls; and that was the period when the table was loaded with petitions to the house from all parts of this kingdom.

The proposition before the house is no abstract maxim separate from its former resolutions. It is on the contrary connected with, and is a consequence of them. Those, therefore, who have voted for the one are bound and engaged to vote for the other; and those who separate their assent to the one after having given their concurrence to the other, sell and betray the dignity, the honour, and the reputation of the house.

It is a maxim in all well regulated governments that a period should be put as soon as possible to civil distractions. But how are the distractions of the present times and of this country to be remedied? A middle way of accommodation has been desired. I know no middle way of accommodation but this, that ministers descend from their situation, that they resign their offices, and cease any longer to defy the maxims of their ancestors, and to insult the dignity of the house.

Attacks have been made on my popularity. My invasion of chartered rights has been held up as a stalking horse to the public. I have been charged with ambition. But on what grounds have these accusations been established? Have I ever set myself in defiance to this house? Have I ever sought power through the means of base corruption, or dark intrigue? No; my ambition has ever raised me above such modes of preferment. I have never sacrificed my principle to my popularity, nor to my ambition. I have ever acted openly and fairly. I would rather be rejected, reprobated, and proscribed: I would rather be an outcast of men in power, and the follower of the most insignificant



insignificant minority, than prostitute myself into the character of a mean tool of secret influence. I call therefore on independent country gentlemen to stand aloof from a ministry who have established themselves in power by means so unconstitutional and destructive.

Mr. Powys said, that in the present circumstances of the house he was very much divided in his sentiments; for though he objected strongly to the motion of the hon. gentleman, yet he knew not how the house could dispense with the obligation they were under to adhere to the resolutions which they had already passed. Of these resolutions he had declared his opinion—they ought never to have been passed; but as they were so, the house was bound by its orders to carry into effect the resolutions they had come to; and these resolutions and the existence of the present ministry were incompatible. The ministry had been treated by the house, in his mind, with extreme severity. They had withdrawn, or rather they had never bestowed their confidence on them—they had not waited for occasions of suspicion—they had not been so candid as to trust them until they had given reason for alarm; nay they had distrusted, persecuted, and oppressed them, even at the time when their proceedings, in his mind, ought to have inspired in the house sentiments of gratitude and confidence. He had observed the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, and he had in circumstances very trying and unprecedented borne himself very much to his satisfaction. While the opposite parties had the advantage of the resolutions of the house in their favour, they would say to ministers in the language of Shylock,

“Till you can reason the seal from off our bond, you but hurt your lungs to talk so loudly.”

They stood upon their resolutions, and they kept the house to the performance of their engagements; for it was indispensable to the character of the house, that while these resolutions made a part of their journals, they must prosecute the ministers to a removal. He had always been against these resolutions; they ought not to have been passed, and now, that they did exist, they ought to be rescinded. If the opposite party would agree to the rescinding of those resolutions he should rejoice, because then the union, which was so generally the desire of the house, would be more practicable; but while they existed, he must, in discharge of his parliamentary duty, vote for the present motion, unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move the previous question, for the express purpose of giving the house time to reconsider the resolutions, in order that they might rescind them. He recommended this expedient to Mr. Pitt, and assured him that nothing but that could prevent him from voting for the question.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt thought that the example of Mr. Fox might on this night furnish

him with an excuse for warmth; but though the right hon. gentleman's language had been so vehement, he would preserve the temper which he had always studied in these scenes of personality and violence, and would endeavour to conduct himself with all the moderation and coolness which the provocation that he had received would permit. If any thing could induce him to descend to the expedient of a previous question, it would be the tempting offer of the hon. gentleman; but having resolved and declared that he would meet the question of the day fairly, he could not accept the invitation, though nothing could flatter him more than the temptation of the hon. gentleman's vote. Somewhat more than the mere question of to-night stood against him, and to move the previous question would be to flinch from a resolution of the house that they had no confidence in the King's ministers. He was determined therefore to meet it fairly; and he must say that the reason given by the hon. gentleman for voting for the present motion was not perfectly satisfactory to his mind. He must vote for the present question on account of a string of resolutions on the journals. How were these resolutions procured? and how did they produce their consequence against the ministry? They were brought on separately and distinctly; they were brought on the house by an insidious concealment of their tendency and extent. The house was taken by surprise. First they came to one soft and unavailing resolution, which seemed to have no hostile drift; a second came less gentle, but still threatening nothing further. They came on from question to question, never shewing the whole of their scheme—never exposing their inimical intentions, until the house found themselves at length pledged and involved in resolutions from which they could not recede. He begged gentlemen to consider that it was not by strong questions and hostile resolutions that an agreement of discordant parties was to be effected. Gentlemen must reflect that nothing but the general satisfaction and public welfare could induce men of sentiment and honour to forget the insults they had received, and coalesce with men so truly opposite to them in principle and character. An union in such circumstances could only be undertaken for the sake of the public good, and on that account large sacrifices were undoubtedly to be made. It was a circumstance rather unaccountable to hear it asserted that it was unconstitutional for ministers to continue in office after a resolution of the House of Commons. He had no idea of the meaning of any such doctrine. If it was unconstitutional, it must be illegal, or there was no meaning in the term, and he could have no conception of any thing illegal in the ministers continuing in place after a resolution of that house against them. He should not think himself by any means bound to resign because the house had come to a resolution against him. If they thought to remove him legally from his office the way was plain. There were two

modes—The one was by impeachment if they acted in any measure illegally; and the other was by an address to the crown to remove them if they had lost their confidence. For either the one or the other of these methods they should think it their duty to wait, and not by a hasty resignation throw the country into the confusion which would follow from the want of a government in the present circumstances.

At half past eleven o'clock the house divided.

Ayes	-	223
Noes	-	204
Majority against ministers	-	19

FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk) said, that the house having come to the resolution which he had had the honour to propose, it might have been expected that ministers would have shewn respect enough to the solemn opinion of the Commons of England, to have retired from a situation where they could no longer exist without injury to the country. But as they had not chosen to take the step which he thought their honour required, it became the house for their character to take such further measures as should be necessary to give effect to their resolution. The step which he proposed to the house was, that the resolution to which they had come yesterday should be humbly laid before his Majesty. Having ordered the resolution to be read, he concluded with making his motion, and he trusted, he said, that this would supersede the necessity of coming to the stronger and less pleasant measure of an address to the Throne.

Mr. Duncombe said, that an address to the Crown would have pleased him better than the present measure, for it would have been more manly and more direct. It would have been more becoming the character of the House of Commons; it would have thrown off their disguise, and shewn the end at which they aimed. He had dissented from all the resolutions which had been lately passed, from the conviction in his breast that they were violent and unjust. Having objected to them in the progress, he should continue the same course, for he saw no reason that, because the house had come to certain resolutions, he should be bound by them to conclusions of which he disapproved.

Lord J. Cavendish was strenuous for the motion, thinking it the most apposite and delicate which the house, in its present circumstances, could possibly adopt.

Lord Mulgrave reprobated the motion as not by any means calculated to produce the object to which it pointed, and for the attainment of which it seemed principally designed.

Sir W. Dolben saw no necessity for a resignation of ministers previous to coalition; and thought that a conference would be exceedingly proper for the formation and existence of so desirable an object.

Mr. Solicitor General complained of the asperities thrown on his right hon. friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) It had been alledged in the course of last night's debate by one member, that his reputation was sullied; by another he had been compared to the Duke of Buckingham. He thought these insinuations as inimical to union as they were inapplicable to his friend.

Allusions had been made to the infamies of his right hon. friend's retirement from office. Suppose them to be as dreadful as can be figured; suppose him even going out with that rope about his neck to which reference has been made—would the hon. gentleman over the way (Mr. Fox) venture to take hold of that rope, and lead him by it through the streets of London? He was suspicious, that if he attempted so unwise a scheme, he would soon find the rope moved from the neck of the right hon. gentleman, and placed as an ornament of derision about his own.

After reprobating the motion with much severity, he said he would move an amendment on it, which was that the following words be subjoined to it, viz.

"Though after a long and full examination of the state of the nation, no charge has been either brought or proved against ministers, notwithstanding it has been by them repeatedly called for."

Mr. Powys, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Mansfield concluded the debate, when the amendment being rejected without a division, the house divided on the original motion,

For it	-	211
Against	-	187

Majority 24

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 4.

**A**BOUT half past four the Earl of Effingham rose, and put their lordships in mind of the intimation which he had given the day before. The subject appeared to him as of the utmost importance to the independence of parliament, the tranquillity of the public, and the prerogatives of the crown. Under this view of the matter, he had long deliberated with himself whether this house could with propriety be silent while the other house went on so rapidly in its movements. Satisfied at the same time of his utter inability to do any thing like substantial justice to a point, in a proper conception of which so many of the most invaluable principles of the constitution were involved, he had given intimation of what he wished some of their lordships would do, that such of them as were best qualified and prepared might have saved the hurt which a cause so noble, so necessary, and so interesting, would undoubtedly derive from so poor an advocate. The duty, however arduous and pressing it was, had undoubtedly fallen to his share.

He



He would do it to the best that was in his power. Their lordships could not be inattentive to the temper of the times, and the spirit which had lately prevailed in the house of commons. He wished he could speak of the complex business now under discussion with temper, with calmness, and moderation. This he was studious to preserve, as it might be a means of doing much good, and preventing not a little mischief. The point to be explained and exhibited materially affected individuals, so far at least as any thing constitutional could affect them; but he trusted their lordships would not forget the dignity they owed to their rank, the house, and the constitution. Confident of meeting the peers of the realm in this disposition, he had a proposition to submit to the house, which he hoped would not only be thought decent, seasonable, and necessary, but highly becoming the house, in the present very critical and arduous circumstances. Here his lordship stated an act the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign, which, for the benefit of the East-India company, authorised the Lords of the treasury to accept their bills to a certain amount. The house of commons, apprehending particular abuses to which this power might be in their opinion liable, puts a negative on their conduct in that particular, or, which is the same thing, interferes by a vote of the house. He would not take any notice of the language used by those who had chiefly promoted the measure. He thought it derogatory to the whole legislature. It was in his mind a most direct and premeditated insult both on his majesty and the house of lords.

His lordship would not therefore take up any more of their lordships time, but simply move,

“That an attempt in any one branch of the legislature to suspend the execution of law, by separately assuming to itself the direction of a discretionary power, which by act of parliament is vested in any body of men, to be exercised in such a manner as they shall judge expedient, is unconstitutional.

“That according to the known principles of this excellent constitution, the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of executive government is solely vested in his majesty; and that this house has every reason to place the firmest reliance in his majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative.”

Having read these resolutions to the house, he proposed, should they be adopted, which he hoped would be the case, to move also an address, founded on the second resolution. He then moved the first resolution.

Earl Fitzwilliam, after answering every thing material which had fallen from the former speaker, adverted to the situation of this country under the present ministers. He knew he should be understood in asserting, that the servants of the crown had no precedent for retaining their situation in the face of a majority of the house of commons; that their mode of acquiring power was the only counterpart to their system of continuing in it against the voice

of that house and the public. Much as had been said about public confidence, his lordship doubted it extremely. It would in his opinion have been strange indeed, if the first commissioner of the treasury had not still some share of popularity. He would take upon him to say, that those very circumstances which were most incompatible with his official situation, were at the same time calculated not a little to command a general suffrage. His youth, his inexperience, his predilection for court, and seclusion from those social circles where his equals in rank and fortune and years commonly resort, are facts which always will have their weight in this country, and with all the world. But surely these, however valuable in an individual, and whatever applause they were calculated to excite, were not the qualities chiefly wanted in the first minister of a great and respectable state. What might create a very considerable reputation for a private gentleman, under certain circumstances, would render this great officer's situation insignificant and ineffectual. What then has he yet done to give him a distinction so eminent and singular? Under what aspect does he appear to fill this important and busy sphere with superior ability and wisdom? Trace his whole political conduct from the beginning, and try it by this rule. Where are the great and meritorious things he has yet done for which he has been so highly and strangely raised? His age, his parliamentary existence, prevent our appealing to any thing achieved by him, which could give him any title or claim to so eminent a distinction.

The right hon. gentleman had been in office before now. That inglorious peace which he had achieved for this unfortunate country, parliament condemned and censured; and then it was seen what had been done in office. Could it be forgotten by their lordships in what a state of confusion his particular department was at that time left? What single plan of taxation, or finance, or reform, relating to any department of state, did he produce during the few months he continued chancellor of the exchequer? What proofs were then made by him of a mind full of such resources as our exigencies required? What single vestige of genius, of attention to our trade with the colonies, of our connections with foreign courts, of encouraging our manufacturers at home, or assisting the extension of commerce abroad, were to be found in the respective office of the right hon. gentleman? One would expect to have found in the first minister of a great empire, other qualities than those of a doubtful or indeterminate merit.

From this dissection of character he passed to the resolutions, which he negatived in strong terms, as expressly calculated to breed a variance between the two houses of parliament. For his own part not one solid reason had come to his ear or his imagination, which could render the present motion necessary. He was therefore ready to negative the resolutions on the

the principle of inexpediency as well as of inutility.

The Earl of Coventry went over great part of the speech which came from Earl Fitzwilliam. He justified the necessity of their lordships attempting something in their own defence, otherwise he foresaw their utter insignificance and absolute annihilation. He called their attention to the conduct and the language of the other house: they had even usurped the functions of the legislature; and whatever others might call their late very extraordinary resolutions, they should have no other name from him than usurpation.

The noble lord who had just said so much on the minister's character, had not mentioned an action which, in his mind, did him the greatest honour. Their lordships could not but recollect to what he referred. Who, then, could help admiring his virtue? His talents were above his praise, but they commanded that of his country. When his character was therefore in question, the suffrage he trusted and knew would be univertal. The resolutions, therefore, which were now proposed, appeared to him the more necessary, that they would shew what sense this house entertained of his public conduct, of his capacity, of those virtuous qualities and dispositions both of head and heart, which made him the delight, the hope, and confidence of his country. He should consequently give the motion his most cordial support.

The Duke of Manchester expressed his regret that a motion of the present nature should have been suggested to the house. It was a motion which in the abstract no man could doubt, but which, in its application, was by no means admissible. Much had been said of the conduct of men in power, of their disinterestedness, of their Roman virtue. He was ready to give them every praise which in justice they merited. But was that high language of encomium applicable to them in its greatest latitude? He apprehended not. A right hon. gentleman at the head of administration had been commended for his patriotism, for his eminent attachment to economy in the commutation of a public pension for a late office of equal, if not more considerable emolument. He doubted, however, if the saving to the nation by the arrangement was so great as had been represented. Did their lordships advert to the circumstance, that the pension of the hon. gentleman was not derived from the civil list, or the money allotted for carrying on the civil administration of the kingdom? It was derived from the privy purse of majesty, and its being either interrupted or commuted for an office of equal emolument, was an advantage to the king, and not to the public. He hoped their lordships would pay attention to such circumstances, before they allowed themselves to be hurried away by the eloquent panegyric of any noble lord on the subject.

He viewed the present motion as tending to divide the opposing parties, and to give rise to

hostilities between the two houses. On the present occasion, every tendency towards unanimity ought to be carefully improved. He could by no means consider the procedure of the house of commons under those unconstitutional and alarming aspects in which the noble lord who spoke last, and others of their lordships, had exhibited it. The privileges of the house of commons were defined by the constitution. Their lordships were the hereditary advisers of the crown. But surely it belongs to the commons to decide on the character of ministers, and on the confidence which was due to them.

The present aspect of public affairs, the domestic distractions of the country, the necessity of national reform, and the situation of foreign matters, surely recommended unanimity and good understanding between every part of the legislative and executive branches of government. The country of late years had been the dupe and victim of faction. It had been almost ruined by a tedious and unsuccessful war. Foreign powers still threatened us. Armaments were forming, of the destination of which we were ignorant. Tranquillity in the East-Indies was not yet obtained. A peace there surely was with France, but the natives of that country were still in hostility to our interests. These things therefore surely inculcated on us in the strongest terms the principles of union. He hoped their lordships would pay proper attention to them, and see the impropriety of urging or adopting a motion so destructive of a general system of unanimity.

The Duke of Richmond viewed the late conduct of the house of commons as extremely singular and new. It struck him as altogether unprecedented; and he could not but condemn it on that principle. Its proceedings originated in a rumour which no one could explain, which had no proof, and which only circulated, as it would seem, at random. And what did these resolutions go to? Why, they were undoubtedly intended to check the lords of the treasury from the exercise of powers with which they were invested by an act of the legislature. These lords were empowered by act of parliament to accept what bills were remitted from India by the company's servants, in order that the company might not act altogether without the inspection and attention of ministry. The house of commons, in order to impede the natural operation of this salutary and useful power, threw this obstacle in its way, and stated it as a resolution, that the lords of the treasury ought not, in the present circumstances of the country, to put this power in execution. This was, he would be bold enough to say, running in the face of the legislature, and one branch presuming to dictate to the rest; and it was not, certainly, a language which could be heard with safety in this country, or silence in this house.

It was an undoubted maxim in our constitution, that the prerogatives of the three estates were nearly equal. Would then the people of England



England endure from one, what ought not to be endured from another? What would be the consequence should the crown exert its prerogatives with regard to any of those great, popular, and constitutional questions which had been lately agitated in the other house of parliament? Would the crown be suffered to do that by itself, which it could only do in concert with the two other branches of the legislature? And why, in this case, should the house of commons be indulged in the exertion of a power which it can legally enjoy only when it acts in harmony with his majesty and this house? The more he contemplated the beautiful and excellent theory of our constitution, the more he admired its attributes and effects. It had always, even in the greatest emergencies, operated in such a manner as to answer the great purpose of its institution, political liberty: for whenever any one branch of the legislature exceeded the prescriptions to which it was originally restricted, there still remained virtue enough in the others to bring back the deviating principle to its primary influence. He consequently trusted this theory would be effectually and satisfactorily realized in the present case. This house could not, therefore, in his opinion, continue silent, consistently with its own dignity, its character, as hereditary counsel of the crown, to interfere, when either the commons or the crown, in the exercise of their respective functions, clashed with each other. The respectability of their lordships, in his opinion, depended not a little on their acting in the present crisis with energy and unanimity. It was in such times as these they would prove themselves useful and operative as a body which could never sink into insignificance, but from want of firmness and cordiality. What then was proposed to their lordships consideration, but a resolution which would evince, that they did not, by any means, tamely acquiesce in any unconstitutional steps which had distinguished the late proceedings of the other house? The character of the minister had been depicted. It was a subject that would stand the fullest and most severe scrutiny. The abilities which distinguished him were, to say the least of them, uncommon, especially at his age; but he wished some attention had been paid to his virtues. His industries, his abstraction from every species of dissipation, his attention to business, his frugality, his patriotism, and a variety of public and private good qualities, were objects of confidence and pride to his country, which had, even in this country of heroism, been rarely exemplified. It was to these the nation chiefly looked, and he was one of those who did not entertain a doubt that their expectations would be ultimately and completely satisfied. He begged pardon from the house that he should detain them only for a moment with a few words on so trifling a topic as himself. He had not the same reason for retiring from that administration in which the peace was concluded, that some others imagined they had; neither did he thoroughly approve of the peace,

which, under that administration, had been negotiated. He owned he had advised them to keep by each other, and he was not one who would give an advice in which he would not willingly share. He had observed the same line of conduct on the present occasion. The opponents to the men in whom he deemed the affairs of government most safe, were powerful, and, by a coalition which he had always reprobated, unanimous. They could not act with the noble lord in the blue ribbon. For his own part, he had made up his mind long ago on that particular; and was now decidedly of opinion, that to join with a person whose official misconduct had done so much irreparable mischief, was in some shape to be a sharer of his guilt. The leaders of this formidable party had not even agreed on many of their distinguishing doctrines in politics; and while there remained a difference in fundamental articles, while a coalition took place which extended only to objects of mere temporary convenience, it could not be a union in principle. The manœuvre originated in a love of domination, and was planned by both to secure a monopoly of power; and who could say that it had not operated to that effect in a late instance? Viewing the whole resolutions as connected with these particulars, and as tending at once to justify the dignity of this house, the constitutional exercise of the royal prerogative, and the security of property under every form by which property subsisted in this country, he trusted the house would cheerfully, unanimously, and fully adopt them.

Lord Loughborough was at a loss what to make of the motion. It came to his mind in the shape of various propositions, so complexly suggested and blended together, that he was not by any means aware of their drift? To what object did they point? He wished to perceive clearly and distinctly, how, on whom, or for what purpose, they were meant to operate? Were their lordships apprized of what consequences might arise from any degree of temerity or intemperance in the present moment of distraction and animosity? Would their lordships give consequence and animation to a contest which, without any such interference, must have a speedy and a salutary termination? He stated the whole law as it stood with regard to the power of the Lords of the Treasury, and contended, that there was nothing in the act of parliament so often quoted, and tortured to a certain purpose, which rendered the ministers of the crown independent of the house of commons. No; their lordships were sensible the public purse was lodged constitutionally with the representatives of the people. These representatives were in some degree accountable for the expenditure of that treasure to which they were delegated the stewards. How then does the matter stand in this point of view? The resolution of the house of commons, to which that now proposed referred, was nothing more or less than a notification of the opinion which the house of commons entertained concerning

cerning the specific duty of ministers peculiarly circumstanced. Had the house of commons no right to give an opinion where so much was at stake? Were they obliged to continue silent till the mischief happened? Would it have been time sufficient to have declared their judgment on the duty of the executive power, when that power had been exerted? Surely not.

The Lord Chancellor then quitted the woolsack. He expressed a wish, that, in the present distracted state of the country, and under the pressure of public business, a coalition of parties might be established. Ardently, however, as he desired such an union, he could not think its existence eligible, except on extended, liberal, and general grounds. This was the only foundation on which its permanency could be maintained.

His lordship adverted to what had fallen from the noble lord who had spoke last. He admitted, and was as clearly and decidedly of opinion as he was, that any branch of the legislature could give a sentiment to the treasury, or his majesty, or his ministers, respecting their mode of procedure. If this sentiment was a mere opinion, that opinion was to be treated and respected as such. If the late resolution of the house of commons was to be taken up in that view, he, for his own part, would be frank to own, that he considered it to be harmless. If, however, he took it up under a different aspect, if he considered it as paramount to, and intending to supersede a direct and obvious act of parliament, he could not concur with him in sentiment. Would any person be bold to assert, that the resolution of one branch of the legislature was superior to the act of the whole? Would any person affirm, that a resolution of the house of commons could invalidate or set aside an act of parliament? He was confident that no one, who either knew the constitution, or the laws of his country, would advance or maintain a doctrine so unfounded and absurd. But were not such the reasonings of the noble lord on this subject? He stood up, therefore, as the assertor and vindicator of the rights of parliament against the encroachments of the house of commons, and separate branches of the legislature. To what respect, to what deference, to what submission were the resolutions of that house entitled, when, in direct opposition to the act of the united legislative body of the state? He hoped no person would say that they merited any regard. It was in this manner that the East-India company had lately treated the resolution of recall of a certain governor by the house of commons. They had paid no regard to it, and in this they were justified, as the company was sheltered against the influence of such a resolution by a direct act of parliament.

His lordship said, that much improper, if not indecent language, had been thrown out against his right hon. friend, who now stood at the head of administration. The very disinterested conduct of that hon. gentleman, in the commutation of a certain pension, had been reflected on

in language of asperity. He was frank to own, that his right hon. friend had acted in that affair contrary to his advice. He had been shabby enough to recommend it to him not to aspire at any higher acts of disinterestedness of conduct than characters which had preceded him in office. He wished him to have accepted it himself, as the recompence of his own merits. His hon. friend was not, however, shabby enough to adopt his ideas, neither had he emulation enough to imitate the example of great and leading characters, who had preceded him in power.

Lord Coventry was clearly for the motion, as the only expedient in their lordships' option for preventing much mischief. A period, he thought, should be forthwith put to those discussions. Who knew where they might end? If the house of commons goes on in this manner, an effectual end is put to all public business; the army will be disbanded, and London in flames. Is the house prepared for these dreadful scenes? Will not the motion now proposed have a tendency to check the precipitancy of the other house? Will the house of commons continue to proceed with this violence, in opposition to both the other branches of the legislature? No. This motion, said his lordship, will carry the sentiments of your lordships in a language to which the public will listen with attention and satisfaction.

Earl Mansfield rose, and said he thought that the object of the present motion, and its probable consequences, were points which most materially interested their lordships. It was the constant interrogation of a Roman prætor, *cui bono?* To what good purpose did such procedure serve? He would even add, *cui malo?*—to what bad purpose? Did the motions, if adopted, tend to promote unanimity? And could the ends of government be answered without unanimity? Where then did they go? To produce a division between both houses of parliament, to obstruct the progress of public business at an urgent and pressing crisis, or to furnish the crown with a plausible excuse for the dissolution of parliament. Unfortunately, however, for ministers, this last was a measure which, in the present state of the country, could not, he was convinced, be adopted. For these reasons he could not see any reason for the resolution, or any advantage derivable from the adoption of it.

His lordship admitted the force of the reasoning of the noble lord (the Lord Chancellor) respecting the inefficacy of a resolution of the house of commons, or any branch of the legislature, when opposed to the act of the whole collectively. The motion under consideration was surely well founded. It was, in fact, a truism. But, though it was such, he could not see any necessity or reason for adopting it, or any good effect that would result from its passing as the resolution of their lordships.

Lord Viscount Stormont next rose. He admitted the truth of the motion under the consideration of their lordships, but could view it in



no favourable light as to its tendencies and end. Admitting, therefore, the truth of the motion in its abstract state, but rejecting it under the idea of a resolution of the house, he would not enlarge on its circumstances, but direct his attention more immediately to its consequences, and in particular to the two other resolutions, of which it was intended to form the basis. No one (said he) respects or venerates the constitution of this country more than I do. I admire it in all its aspects. I consider it as the most fitly framed for supporting and extending the principles of civil liberty. But in what does this distinguished aptitude consist, and what are those circumstances which maintain its existence? The constitution of this country is differenced from all others by the balance of its authorities; by the mixture of its power.

No person respects the legal prerogatives of majesty more than I do. My veneration for the constitution, my character as a member of this house, the benevolence of my sovereign, and my oaths of allegiance, all concur to attach me to his person and to his government. One principle then admitted by all parties is, that it is the prerogative of his Majesty to elect his own ministers. This is a power which our constitution has placed in the hands of the crown. On this point there is no dispute. But with respect to the exercise of it, with respect to the expediency of its exertion in every instance, there may be grounds of doubt which render it a point of nice discussion.

In every mixed government such as ours, which depended on the supporting a nice balance and a proper connexion between its various parts, the existence of a proper understanding between the legislative and the executive powers was absolutely necessary. It was this only which could give it unanimity, efficacy, and energy. When there was a rupture between these branches of government, every thing must of course be divided, and the constitution of course must fall.

This circumstance, therefore, surely rendered the exertion of the prerogative in every supposable case a point of nice judgment and choice. Though the prerogative of his Majesty to elect his own ministers is indisputable and defined, yet it ought surely to be determined and regulated by certain deferences to the sentiments of both houses of parliament, and of the public. It is on this prudent exercise of prerogative that that confidence can alone be established which is necessary to give energy to the functions of government in this country. In other countries, and under despotic systems of administration, force may supply the want of confidence, by producing an unanimity of sentiment and co-operation; but in this a mutual respect to opinion is absolutely necessary to its being: for real confidence is a plant of spontaneous growth, which must rise of itself, and cannot be compelled into existence: Nothing can therefore be more absurd than to assert, that his Majesty, from ca-

pricious choice, or in direct insult and avowed opposition to the sentiments of parliament, or of his people, can appoint an administration for the purposes of government.

But tho' such are the spirit and maxims of our government, still a ministry may be called into office in such a manner as may not recommend them to the confidence of either, or both houses of parliament. In such a case, what line ought the legislative branch of government constitutionally to pursue? Is an interference of parliament in such an instance altogether improper? By no means. What is and has been the conduct of parliament in similar examples, when the boundaries of the prerogative were as fully admitted, and as accurately defined? It is allowed on all hands, that the making war is one of the distinct privileges of the crown. But has parliament never interfered in the exercise of this prerogative? Quite the reverse. There are various examples to the contrary in history. In the reign of King William, that great epoch of British liberty, an address was presented from the house of commons to his majesty, signifying, to be sure, in very soft terms, their willingness to concur in a war against the French. Did this illustrious sovereign, or his ministers, treat this address with indignity? By no means. He returned an answer to it immediately, expressive of his happiness in the notified concurrence of his commons in the war, and signifying his intention of prosecuting it. Various other instances might be quoted to the same effect. In every exertion of the executive government, the judgment of both, or either house of parliament, is admissible, is authorised, and has obtained.

But I now come to touch on a point which called me up, and which I cannot pass over in silence. A noble lord has talked of a dissolution of parliament. He has stated this circumstance as a measure of expediency at the present crisis. I hope there is no such dangerous intention in a distracted administration. After the strong and authorised assurances to the contrary by an hon. member of the house, I cannot imagine that any of the present ministers are so lost to a sense of veracity and of the public welfare, to advise a measure of so dangerous a tendency. The noble lord (Lord Coventry) has spoke of the hazards of a disbanded army, but by what means can these evils be more effectually called into existence than by the dissolution of parliament at a period when the mutiny act must expire? I hope there is no person so hardy as to suggest such an advice to the sovereign at this crisis. If there be, he will be answerable to his own noble nature, to his king, his country, his family, and his god.

Lord Sydney said, that no noble Lord was more anxious to see a general union of all the abilities and strength of the empire in the present most difficult crisis than he was: and he was sensible that if a plan could be suggested by which this could be effected, the noble persons with whom he had the honour to act

would not stand in the way of such an union. They would not on account of any personal views be an obstacle to the formation of a ministry, which should be the means of quieting the dissensions of parliament, and restoring harmony to the country. If there was any thing in the late resolution of the house of commons which did assume a power over the provisions of an act of parliament, it became their lordships to investigate such resolution, and to decide upon it without delay. It was natural for him to have the utmost respect for an assembly of which he had been so long a member, and which he had so lately left; but there was a consideration superior to every other in his mind which was attachment to the constitution; and if the constitution was infringed, or if it was trencned on, they ought, without a moment's delay, to take such steps as their wisdom might recommend, to prevent the consequences.

The proposition of the noble earl was declared, even by those who were anxious to object to it, to be a truism; and on the other hand it was acknowledged that any resolution of the house of commons, tending to prevent the operation of a statute, would be nugatory, that no body of men invested with discretionary powers under an act of parliament would pay respect to a resolution of any one branch of the legislature suspending the law. If this was the case, where was the delicacy of coming to the resolution which the noble earl had moved? He could not conceive that any ill consequences could possibly arise from this proceeding, or if they did, not on their heads, but on the heads of those with whom the matter originated, were the consequences to fall. In the course of the debate some notice had been taken of a transaction which did infinite honour to the right hon. gentleman who was at the head of his majesty's treasury; and pains had been used to take from the merit of that transaction by endeavouring to shew that his conduct in the application of that sum was influenced by personal motives. He did not expect indeed that any noble lord would have used this sort of argument.

The character of that right hon. gentleman was high and respectable; and he assured the house, that in no instance could it be more truly elevated than in that; and the noble duke, who had stated that the clerkship of the Pells was given to Colonel Barre, was egregiously misinformed in regard to the matter, if he thought that there was by this management no saving to the public, but that the 3,200 l. was distributed among the officers of the state.

The Duke of Manchester explained what he really had said. He had brought no charge against the right hon. gentleman; it was not the practice of his nature to slander honourable men; but he had said, that when a matter of duty was elevated into a matter of praise, it was right to investigate the grounds on which it stood, and it was certain that as the pensions

on the civil list were the first paid, the deficiencies, if any there were, fell on the officers of state; so that by this means, the sum which had been mentioned came into the course of payment, for the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues.

Lord Sydney explained.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, that he was not likely to throw obloquy on any man; but surely in speaking of this transaction it was fair to say that it was not an action of peculiar, much less of exalted merit. It was a transaction of duty. It would have been unmeritorious in the right hon. gentleman to have acted otherwise; but at the same time it was surely a matter of becoming praise when a man in these times did discharge his duty.

Earl Gower said, he would deliver his sentiments on the question in a double capacity, as a minister, and a member of the house. As a minister, he would declare that nothing in office, or connected with it, should, for his part, prove any obstacle against such a ministry as the circumstances of the country required. He was also ready to allow that an administration of strength, stability, and cordiality, was never more wanted than now; but while he said this, it must also be observed, that as a member of the house, he was prepared to admit the resolutions proposed, as they were framed, in his opinion, to prevent one branch of the legislature from encroaching on another. He certainly thought this the tendency of the resolutions in the house of commons, and this appeared to his lordship the only way of correcting them.

Lord Loughborough, after stating some particulars relating to the first motion, owned that the second motion, in which the prerogative of the crown to appoint its own ministers was asserted, stated a truism which no man who understood the nature of our constitution would deny, which he was not by any means disposed to dispute. It ought at the same time not to be forgotten, that the intention of investing the crown with a power thus ample and interesting had an immediate eye to the public benefit; for while the king enjoyed the prerogative of choosing his own servants, it never could be supposed that an attention would be paid to the confidence of parliament. The second part of the motion, however, he thought more exceptionable, as it went to an affirmation which set that house in direct opposition to the house of commons. That house had come unanimously to a resolution, which affirmed that the arduous circumstances of the country required a firm, efficient, extended, and an united administration, which should have the confidence of parliament, and put an end to the distractions of the public. This resolution was not carried by nine, but was come to without a division. It is therefore the literal opinion of the house. And what does it mean? Does it not amount to this, that such an administration does not at present exist; that



that the choice of majesty has not settled on a ministry possessed of these qualifications? Therefore a declaration of their lordships to this purpose was in direct contradiction to one of the other house, and that to one of a resolution passed unanimously. Could it be denied that this was the construction of the resolution of Monday last? It was not in the affirmative indeed, but its evident import was, that the present was not a firm, was not an efficient, was not an extended, was not an united administration. It was not an administration which possessed the confidence of that house, or which was calculated in their opinion to put an end to the divisions and distractions of the country. The house were called upon to come to a resolution which should speak a contrary language, and that without having had any conference with the other house; without having learnt what were their reasons and views; nay, without having had notice of such a motion being to be made. Their lordships were summoned indeed, but not on this motion; for it was the general understanding of noble lords, that the business to be brought on that day, was a motion for the relief of insolvent debtors; and a motion for the relief of insolvent debtors turned out to be a motion for the support of the present ministers.

The Earl of Effingham said, that so far from their having had no intimation of the proceeding which he had agitated, they had had an advertisement of a full fortnight, for he had mentioned that he should bring on the question.

The Duke of Richmond said, that the resolutions of the house of commons by no means proved, that the authors of these resolutions were likely to possess enough of the confidence of that house to form an efficient ministry, when their majority was but eight.

Lord Loughborough asked his grace what

then must be the quality of that administration which had the unanimous voice of the house of commons against them.

The house then divided on the first motion.

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The Earl of Effingham then moved his second proposition, which was carried without a division.

The Earl then moved for an address to the throne founded on this resolution, and this motion being also carried, a committee was appointed to prepare the address, which they reported, and the same being read, it was adopted and was as follows:

“To the KING.

“We acknowledge with great satisfaction, the wisdom of our happy constitution which places in your Majesty's hands the undoubted authority of appointing to all the great offices of executive government. We have the firmest reliance in your Majesty's known wisdom and paternal goodness, that you will be anxious to call into and continue in your service, men the most deserving of the confidence of the parliament and the public in general.

“In this confidence, we beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most earnest assurances that we will upon all occasions support your Majesty in the just exercise of those prerogatives which the wisdom of the law has entrusted to your Majesty, for the preservation of our lives and properties, and upon the due and uninterrupted exercise of which must depend the blessings which the people derive from the best of all forms of government.”

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 31.

Covent Garden.

MRS. Crawford appeared in the character of Alicia, and in her management of its passion she afforded one of the grandest spectacles that the theatre can exhibit. In the last scene of the fourth act, particularly in the paroxysm with which it concludes, and in the mad scene of the fifth act, she rose to an excellence which no painting can describe. It was not the study of the closet—not the measured production of the school—not an artful repetition of a lesson acquired by rote, and delivered by rules—but the exposure of the soul in its genuine and untutored state, where the affections of jealousy and guilt burst into the most impetuous utterance, and the whole

frame was convulsed by the raging of the brain. Her tones had the most agonizing influence on the breast—they awakened the sympathetic feeling which they so wildly and yet so musically expressed. We know not any thing, even in her own compass, which rivals the catastrophe of Alicia, and if not in her own, it is not to be rivalled on the stage.

Miss Younge's Jane Shore had more beauty and nature than this actress generally possesses. There was a fervor which added to the illusion, and in her dying scene she displayed sensibilities the most quick and impassioned, with less appearance of management, than we generally meet with in that very poetical passage.

FEBRUARY 5.

The King's Theatre was opened for a Masquerade, and was attended by a superb, if not a numerous company. There were about 400

masks in the Theatre, and many of these were persons of the first quality. The characters were few, for the ladies were dressed for appearance, and the men for ease. Gallantry and lounging divided the entertainment, with here and there a sally of wit, and a general display of sprightliness and good humour.

The most spirited character was a Highland Randy, by Mr. T—l, who abounded in points of lively satire, and was the soul of every party with which he blended. He was associated by a Highlander, who came up, he said, in these troublesome times, to fight his way to preferment in the house of Commons. He had his share in the merriment of the night.—A Dutchman, by the hon. Col. O—w, was so pestered by the other masks, and bore it so ill, that he retired from a scene where he had no apparent pleasure. A figure, representing Secret Influence, was well dressed, and seasonable in its point. He wore a black cloak, tied round with a girdle, labelled "Secret Influence,"—a double face, and a wooden temple, on the top of his head. A ladder was painted down his back, entitled "The Back Stairs." He had a dark lantern in his hand, but with all these accoutrements he was very dull; he hardly opened his mouth, and, when he did, he muttered some jargon in a whisper unintelligible to common ears; but perhaps he was in character to speak in whispers, and his inefficacy was design. He was followed by Public Ruin, which also was well equipped, and very pitiable. A Razor-Grinder was full of wit; he delivered an humble petition to the charitable and humane public, which intimated a sharp look-out for the favour of the great. A Mad Tom, by Captain M—y, was very characteristic in his dress; but he was only mad north and north-west.—A worn-out traveller, by a respectable barrister, was an admirable character, and said a number of good things. A Country Booby, by Mr. D—t, was also very good. A pert and pretty Ballad-singer, an old female Fortune-teller, and a Jew Pedlar, also did their endeavours to entertain the company.

The following Song—Transmigrations— and Card, were delivered by the last three Characters.

### SONG. By PEG MERLIN.

SINCE you force me to sing I shall quickly dispart,

Tittupping ambling Ball,  
A few simple lines—Lord! you're all on the catch,

For my wrangling—jangling—characters mangling,

Quibbling—nibbling—punning—and funning,

'Tis catch as catch can, with us all.

The statesman will catch at a pension or place,

Tittupping ambling Ball,

The lawyer will catch at a rich client's case,

By his wrangling, &c.

The parson will catch at a good sinecure,

Tittupping ambling Ball,

And what would poor I catch?—your praise to be sure,

Without wrangling—jangling—my character mangling,

Quibbling—nibbling—punning—and funning,

'Tis catch as catch can, with us all.

The Transmigrations of BRIDGET MERLIN, mother to PEGGY MERLIN, the Ballad-singer.

Ladies and gentlemen,

My memory will carry me no farther back than the reign of good queen Anne; about the middle of which period I flourished as an anti-courtier, and became a zealous advocate for the famous fanatic, Dr. Sacheverell, wearing his picture upon my bosom, my wrists, my fan, nay even upon my finger. Frequent political disputes (for that era, like the present, was distinguished by internal tumults) and a too fatal attachment to the pernicious use of cosmetics, soon put an end to my existence; (and listen, oh ye blooming roses, whether natural or artificial, of this illustrious assembly) I fell a martyr to my endeavours to preserve that beauty which is woman's most trifling accomplishment.

My soul then informed the fragile body of a gaudy butterfly, horrid, but natural transition! The contemplation of my spotted wings gave a momentary delight, which the chill blasts of a cheerless evening terminated; and I found myself, by the rising of the second morn, in a wretched garret, with no society but that of a meagre cat, and her half-starved prey; no music but the whistling winds through a broken casement; and no prospect, but to change my dreary habitation for a loathsome prison.—What a situation for an Author! Compelled, from want, to flatter those whose principles I detested, and necessitated to fabricate the lye, I was ashamed to father. My lucubrations were rejected by the booksellers, because they were not stamped with the seal of popularity, and, after repeated disappointments, I did an action, which, upon recollection, calls the blush of indignation into my aged cheek.

As a proper punishment for my crime, I then did penance in the body of a turnspit, and got my death at an election, by an unremitted application to the labours of the kitchen.

Easy was my transition from the meanest of the creation, to the most trifling; a fop! and soon the mortal blow was given by a splendid birth-day suit, superior to that I wore; and, (oh, disgraceful!) my extinction was owing to the blunder of a taylor!

This restless soul then occupied the body of what—the epitome of a beau—a monkey! and from his disagreeable form I struggled,—yes, ladies and gentlemen, struggled into the tenement of a statesman; when, after opposing every scheme for the good of my country, under the sanction of patriotism; after being



the favourite of few, and abhorrence of many; after forming mysterious coalitions, with a view to criminal opposition; after racking the bosom of him whom all good men rever'd, I fell transmigrated into A decrepit Old Woman—a vender of matches—filcher of small plate—companion of Jews and Gypsies—and am obliged to confess a knowledge of prescience without abilities, without encouragement, and almost without life.

#### CARD, by the JEW.

“Mordecai Levi, at his warehouse up One Pair of Stairs, No. 5, Solomon’s-court, Little Duke’s-place, London; Dealer in all sorts of merchandize.—Foreign goods of all kinds to be had *cheap*, without duty.—Most money given for gold, silver, jewels, wearing apparel, &c. *bonestly come by*.—N.B. A furnace always kept alight for gentlemen that chuse to see their plate melted. — \* \* \* *Slight of hand* taught.”

#### FEBRUARY 10.

Covent-Garden.] A tragedy was exhibited for the first time, entitled “The Shipwreck,” an alteration from the play of “The Fatal Curiosity.” The original piece has always been considered as one of the best of Lillo’s domestic stories; but in addition to the improbability of the incident on which the plan is founded, the unvaried sorrow of the tragedy was tedious in the representation; it wanted relief. Whether Mr. Mackenzie, who, we understand, is the present editor of the play, has relieved it, by spinning out the story from three to five acts, we cannot presume to determine. That which before was irksome, we conceive is not rendered less so, for the sorrow is still incessant. A good deal of new matter is interwoven with the original text, and written with an attention to similitude; but that which ought to have been the editor’s design, the introduction of seasonable episode, to give intervals of ease to the mind, has been overlooked, and the play, in its present revival, as well as on its late exhibition in the Haymarket, under the auspices of a manager who knows the pulse of the public better than most of his contemporaries, will not hold out any strong invitation to the town.

The performers did it ample justice. Mr. Henderson, who, by the bye, is, as an actor in the stile of Lillo’s dramas, too incessant in his sorrow, was, on the present occasion, so full of his grief, so unvaried in his pathetic tones, that he had not opportunity to talk with the unaccented freedom of common discourse, even though dismounted from the stilts of blank verse. At times, however, where the passion of the scene truly corresponded with his own feelings, his beauties were most forcible, and had the most sensible effect on the heart. Mrs. Kemble is subject also to the censure of being eternally in distress, by which she sinks into a monotonous whine, that affects the delicacy and pathos of her expression.

Mr. Wroughton was very well in his department. He had a stage disguise—the unbuttoning of a coat at times serves to discover a concealment. He is concealed from the eyes of his mistress and parents by wearing a cap. We have heard of the Cap of Knowledge—this is the Cap of Concealment, for the moment he puts it on his head he is not to be recognized. This is a fault which destroys the illusion, and to which therefore the critic will object; but how, says the author, will you avoid it? There are some inconsistencies in the drama, which men must permit, because they are convenient; but surely these expedients ought to be used with a sparing and a delicate hand.

#### FEBRUARY 14.

Drury-lane.] A new Comedy, called *Reparation*, was performed.

#### CHARACTERS.

Sir Gregory Glovetop,	Mr. Parsons,
Lord Hectic,	Mr. Dodd,
Loveless,	Mr. Brereton,
Captain O’Swagger,	Mr. Moody,
Pickaxe,	Mr. Baddeley,
Belcour,	Mr. Farren,
Janus,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Captain Hardy,	Mr. Packer,
Colonel Quorum,	Mr. Lewes,
Lady Betty Wormwood,	Miss Pope,
Miss Penelope Zodiac,	Mrs. Hopkins,
Anna,	Mrs. Wells,
Harriet,	Mrs. Brereton,
Louisa,	Miss Farren.

#### PLOT.

Loveless, a man of family and fortune, in the earlier part of his life, becomes enamoured of Julia, the daughter of Captain Hardy, a reduced officer, but finding it impossible to succeed in his wishes, deceives her by a pretended marriage. During the progress of this, the father of Loveless insists on his son’s marrying a lady of large fortune he had chosen, threatening him with disinheritance in case of a refusal. After some conflict he discloses to Julia the deception he had practised on her, who, shocked at the recital, flies from him with her infant child. The death of his wife leaves him in the wish and power to make reparation to Julia, but unable to find out the place of her retreat, and supposing she is actually dead, he resolves to leave England—At this moment the piece commences; and we find him disclosing his resolution to Belcour, a friend of his, whom he has come down to see at the seat of Lord Hectic, a vain man of fashion, who fancies himself a man of prowess in spite of an infirm constitution, and who, by the assistance of an Irish cousin, Captain O’Swagger, has made some advances to Louisa, a young widow in the neighbourhood—Belcour endeavours to dissuade him from his resolution, at the same time disclosing a dishonourable passion he had himself conceived for Harriet, daughter to a Sir Gregory Glovetop, formerly a gentleman usher to the Old Court, but which he declares he will

deft from on hearing his friend's story. Lord Hectic continues to purfue his plans upon the widow by the help of Janus, a pettifogging attorney, while Lady Betty Warmwood, fiftcr to Lord Hectic, endeavours to prevent them, from a fear her brother fhould be fcduced into a marriage, and herfelf deprived of his inheritance. While Mifs Penelope Zodiac, a friend of her's, affifts her wifhes from a general diflike to ladies who think they have beauty, as well as from an apprehenfion fhe has engaged the heart of Colonel Quorum, a magiftrate in the neighbourhood, whom fhe has wifhed to attach to herfelf. Various ftratagems are praftifed upon the widow, who has been driven from the houfe of Sir Gregory Glovetop, where fhe had refided with her friend Harriet, from the libertine importunities of his lordfhip, and the mif-representations of his fiftcr. Lovelefs and Belcourt, on being confulted by Lord Hectic, begin to feel an intereft in Louifa's ftory, and would affift her, did not his lordfhip affure them fhe was partial to his wifhes, and would comply of courfe. During the confift of thefe different interefts, in which Louifa is driven to every fpecies of diftreff, Lovelefs receives a letter from Captain Hardy, the father of his Julia, to whom he had now difclofed the ftory of deceiving his daughter, and who infifts upon immediate fatisfaction. Unable to lift his arm againft the father of his injured love, he comes to lord Hectic to confult him, and entering abruptly into his apartment, he difcovers the widow my lord had mentioned, and who had come there on a bufinefs of diftreff, to be his own loft Julia; an eclairecifement enfues, and having afterwards fatisfied the resentment of Captain Hardy, and appeafed his rage by the influence of his daughter's offspring, the reparation is made by marrying Louifa. Col. Quorum, the honourable admirer of Louifa, is likewife fatisfied, though with the difappointment of his addreflee, on finding her united to the man of her heart. Sir Gregory confents to his daughter Harriet's marriage with Belcourt, and the piece concludes.

The comedy is of a fctious complexion, and abounds with fentiments of fctong obfervation and moral tendency. The ftory is at once familiar and ftriking; for what is fo intimate to every eye, as the feduction and abandonment of innocence? What fo productive of exquisite mifery as the fhame and degradation of an educated, delicate, and feeling lady? The character, therefore, of the heroine is imagined in the juftnefs of dramatic obfervation, and awakens the moft fenfible intereft in every bnfom. So much for the foundation of the piece. In regard to its conduct and conclusion, there are various objections to be made. It is in many places tedioufly long, and unnecessarily colloquial. In the progress of a plot, every fcene fhould be accelfary to the end; every fcene fhould have its bufinefs as well as its dialogue. Here we meet with much interlocutory matter, which has no evident purpofe,

and by which the piece is moft unmercifully lengthened. Thefe, however, as they are excellences, may be eafily cut off, without rendering the fable lefs perfpetuous or dramatic. But the fault in the denouement is of more importance in our idea. Lovelefs has ruined Julia once, and the author ruins her a fecond time; for he makes her render up the delicacy and the dignity, which are the fources of our intereft in her ftory, at the fhrine of Hymen, without motives that can juftify her. This breaks the unity of the character, and turns the elegant and proper pride of Julia into the infenfible facility of a compounding temper. Is a woman of the exalted fentiment, and the confcious dignity of Julia, to be lowered by the acceptance of fo poor a boon? And is a fctow repentant marriage to be held out as a fctoverign fctpecific for the healing of every female furrow? No. It is a paltry atonement, but not an ample reparation. It is all that a man of feeling can beftow, but it is not what a woman of feeling would condefcend to accept. There ought to have been given fome exemplary reafon for the compliance of Julia. Either fhe ought to have heard, that in the agonies of his contrition his life was threatened, by which her tendernels was revived, or that her father was not only urgent for their union, but fctinking on account of her refiftance. Thefe might have juftified her confent to accept of his hand; but the dangers of the duel are not fctufficient. She is not properly and becomingly incited to the union; and as it is, the world, and women in particular, are taught to confider marriage as of fo fctoverign a nature, that, however obtained, it not only refctores them to their rank, but obliterates the fctente of fhame. In regard to the inferior parts of the play, they are managed with confiderable effect. Lord Hectic is perhaps the picture of a nobleman, whole licentiousnefs made him the fctubject of virtuous indignation, and whole debaucheries brought him to a hasty grave. The ladies are copies. Mifs Zodiac is pretty highly charged; but the exprefstions have the convenience of a technical drefs, which confines their influence. The Attorney has a good vein of comedy in his character, and fo has Col. Quorum. Mr. Parfons' character is a coxcomb of the laft age. The piece had in the beginning fome very unbecoming exprefstions of party politics; and in particular one in the part of Mr. Parfons, alluding to Secret Influence and the Back Stairs. This threw the houfe into general tumult. The audience were infctantly divided into parties, and all the rage and tumult of Weftminfter-hall was renewed. An apology was demanded on the one fctide, and refctisted on the other with fctuccels. It was more than twenty minutes before the play was fctuffered to go on. It is rather fctingular, that no experience can convince writers of the impropriety of introducing party politics. There is another theatre for the tumults of faction, and they therefore ought not to difcturb our rational amufement.

The



The performers did ample justice to their parts. Miss Farren, to be sure, is not the most accomplished representative of weeping sensibility; but her elegance of figure gives an interest to the heart, and the mind sympathizes with the eye. Mr. Parsons was admirable, and Mrs. Wells gave to the little character which she performed a most affecting simplicity. Mr. Breton was, as he always is, nervous and impressive; alive himself to the touches of the scene, he conveyed them to the feelings of the house. Jack Bannister copied the bustling manners of the Attorney with great acuteness; and Mr. Lee Lewes, both in the prologue and the play, exemplified the richness and variety of his powers. Both the prologue and epilogue had humour. The one in the character of an Old Woman, and the other, by Captain Topham, a parody on debating.

## FEBRUARY 19.

There was a Masquerade at the Pantheon, which was full of mirth and levity. Disencumbered from the restraints of common life, the genuine feelings of the mixed assembly burst forth, and in their several propensities—here it was all turbulence and debauchery—there all fluttering and intrigue. The beauties of the season were accounted in all the elegance of taste for the purposes of exhibition—The young men in the loose ornament of a domino for the convenience of lounging. The politicians formed themselves into committees on the state of the nation—the four-bottle men into parties for a debauch. The Scots fatigued themselves with the boisterous exercise of the reel, and called it pleasure; the softer beaux of the southern climate dangled under the arms of one another, simpering to the girls in all the insipidity of enervation. Some becomingly employed themselves in investigating the characters of life, as here mixed and contrasted; while a few, pursuing the true use of Masquerade, endeavoured to exhibit the manners of men, “To shew vice his own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.”

There were, perhaps, a thousand masks in the rotunda, among whom we traced but few of the more elevated ranks of life. Engrossed by the fictions, or involved in the disguises of another Masquerade, they have not leisure for innocent and unprofitable deceits. Of the characters a few were distinguished, if in the present age of verbal creations we may be allowed the term, by the reasonableness of the satire. Peter Pop, a pawnbroker, was decorated with a variety of labels, poignant in their application. The idea of this character we think was new, and the execution was admirable.

A fox-hunter gave us the following very pointed and laughable song.

## TALLY HO!

Ye statesmen draw near, who with riot and noise,

Hunt for prey in St Stephen's wide field,  
Who flutter in fears, or who wanton in joys,  
And the contest for pow'r will not yield:

The North wind arises, a Fox is in view,  
See he scuds thro' the vallies below,  
Opposition's flow pack his swift footsteps pursue,  
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

Silly argument perch'd upon Lambeth's fat pig,  
A grunting and galloping hies;  
On a large prancing horse Independence looks  
big,

And joins in the sportsman's loud cries;  
Behold Secret Influence to mount is unfit;  
Prerogative's bubble lies low,  
Ambition was thrown when it leapt on a Pitt,  
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

But Reynard, bold Reynard, gets on in the  
chace,

His art and his cunning prevail,  
For the blustering North wind blows so full in  
their face,

The unseason'd hunters turn tail!  
He leaps every hedge the old farmers had made,  
And laughs at their village of woe;  
Old fame will record all the tricks he has  
play'd,

Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

A delightful Haymaker captivated every heart with her heels. She was the most exquisite dancer of the Highland reel we ever saw, and so everlasting, that she triumphed over every Scot, male and female, in the place; their attempts both to recognize and fatigue her were ineffectual; the only thing which to their discomfiture they did find out was, that she was born on this side the Tweed.

Isaac Israel, a Jew merchant, and dealer in old cloaths, was an admirable character, and most happy in his points. He sung and distributed several songs. His hand-bill of wares upon sale had also wit.

A couple of Countrymen were excellent; and several of the female characters had great brightness and wit.

There was a number of the usual characters, Highlanders, Sailors, Jews, Harlequins, one of whom was the best in every point of view that we ever saw, and his Columbine was also elegant, Mother Shipton, Merlin in a go-cart, a Mercury, a Footman, a Jockey, and all the train of warehouse nonsense. The entertainment was most sumptuous for the expense.

## P O E T R Y.

To Mrs. SIDDONS, on her Performance of  
Lady RANDOLPH, in Opposition to Mrs.  
CRAWFORD.

**T**HO' fools applaud what greater fools think  
fine,  
And acclamations crown each frigid line,  
Which thro' thy lips in dull procession steals:  
Believe me, Siddons, the judicious stare,  
And would as soon see Bensley murd'ring Lear,  
Or kicking up great Alexander's heels!

While some the motion of thy head admire,  
Which seems to dance upon elastic wire,  
Like that of Punch's antic Queen:  
A Gentoo seated in the pit would swear  
Thy lovely form of India's pretty ware,  
'Yclep'd a shaking Mand'rin.

Then for thy starts, and stares, not one in ten  
Are just, though noisy embox'd gentlemen  
And ladies call 'em nature!  
Attend the weighty council I bestow,  
Such pantomimic clap-traps are below,  
So beautiful a creature!

O, sov'reign of the feeling soul! still shine,  
Enchanting Crawford!—Phœbus to the Nine!  
Spread thy refulgent blaze—  
Glow-worms with vapour fashion soon decay,  
But thy bright fun many a glorious day  
Eclips'd each Poet's praise!

THESPIAS.

EPITAPH on JOHN HEWITT, Esq;  
Late Purse-Bearer to the Lord Chancellor of  
Ireland.

(Written at the Desire of a Lady, who wished  
to preserve a picture of him.)

**H**ERE fat Jack reclines—and there's no  
one will rue it—

What, Jack Falstaff!—no, no, his great brother,  
Jack Hewitt!

An eight bottle toper, where claret was fine,  
And wherever it was he'd assuredly dine.

Tho' the sweets of the vintage he highest  
respected,

Each dish at the table he never neglected.

Wherever he din'd with \* Eblana's † Arch-  
bishop,

The wonder-struck company gave ev'ry dish up!

\* Dublin.

† Dr. Craddock, who had an astonishing appetite.

‡ When his Lordship was Viceroy of Ireland, Fat Jack was a distinguished bottle companion  
of his.

A turkey and capon, and such little birds,  
He gulp'd like a school-boy a half'orth of  
curds!

Six rounds of a twelpenny loaf ev'ry day,  
In a well-butter'd toast, he devour'd at his tea!  
'Twas a doubt with his friends whether Gog, or  
Magog,

Could eat, or could swill with this overgrown  
hog!

Among inaudlin wits he was cock of the  
school,

But the wise ones pronounc'd him a damnable  
fool;

Not wise ones who knew that his coffers were  
full,

For o'erflowing coffers enrich ev'ry skull!—  
He liv'd a gay life between eating and drinking,  
And of this and his money for ever was think-  
ing—

In this was his genius, his fame, and his  
merit.

If our Falstaff did opposite virtues inherit,  
Those virtues that live in an amiable breast,  
His friend, my Lord Townshend‡, must tell you  
the rest.

PADDY WHACK.

ON WING'S ALMANACK,  
1784.

EPIGRAM.

**W**ING, soothsayer sage,  
On his almanack page,

Says war begets poverty, poverty peace.

This oracle thus

Is fulfilled by us:

Our foes, by late war

Made poor as we are,

Shake head, and shake hands, and hostilities  
cease.

Now let us proceed

The sage further to read;

That peace maketh riches flow; pride is war's  
ground.

When trade makes us rich,

And pride comes to pitch,

Is events not so near

As at present to fear;

So leave to posterity this to expound.

J. E.



# PROLOGUE TO REPARATION.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS, in the Character of  
an "Old Woman."

By EDWARD TOPHAM, Esq:

**S**TART not, good folks!—I'm only come a  
wooing—

You know the fair sex ever will be doing;

In Moliere's days, the practice was most com-  
mon

For men to trust their works to some old woman,  
Whose matron counsel, and approving choice,  
Secur'd their favourite Bard the public voice.

Will this bright circle then, who round me sit,  
Deny my power of giving weight to wit?

Is there a gallant swain who dares repine,

Struck by the lustre of an eye like mine?

Oh, no!—thank Heav'n!—the baby-rage is  
past,

And elder ladies captivate at last:

The full-blown dame, who rules o'er ton and  
taste,

With rouge for roses, and for lilies paste,

Now reigns the Ovid of a new-made school,

To teach young gentlemen—to play the fool.

If in the tender passion then we shine,

And age can give us "smacks" as well as wine,

No wonder that the fashion is becoming,

And church, law, politics, have their old  
women.

Our Bard to-night, all anxious for his fate,  
Begg'd th' indulgence of a tête-à-tête:

First I was coy—but women will give way,

He saw me tender, and produc'd his play:

Requested I wou'd make his case my own,

And plead a desp'rate cause before the town.

—Well, then, to speak at once my real mind,

For, on my virtue! I can't be unkind,

Save some old jokes which now and then ap-  
pear,

And drop in Parliament, as well as here;

I trust this House will take the Treasury side,

Let the debates go on, and not divide,

But as the scenic sisters long have varied,

And as we wish our measures may be carried,

To stop the mouth of critic opposition,

We form a tragi-comic coalition.

Water and wine—a beverage half and half—

Broad humour just peeps in to make you laugh,

While, intermix'd, the tender scenes appear,

To draw from beauty's eye compassion's tear;

Such is our author's plan—if true or common,

Condemn me as a doating false old woman!

—But mark the critic, who approves my bard,

May claim a "chaste salute" as his reward.

# EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

By the S A M E.

**F**IVE dismal acts consum'd in lamentation,  
Our author marries me for Reparation!

—Well, tho' we women are, as grey beards say,

In duty bound to love and to obey,

EUROP. MAG.

And tho' beset with cares of hats and strife,  
Repent is still the lot of married life,  
With less dismay I meet the awful sentence,  
Since wedlock puts an end to my repentance.

From this bright hour shall gayer scenes arise,  
Such as may charm a female Patriot's eyes,  
Whose great ambition soars to nobler plans,  
Than goats-beard tippets, or than Marlbrook  
fans!

Whose taste, the rage for opera can defy,  
And bear to live—tho' Pacchierotti die;  
With strange ill-bred indifference can view  
Vestris on ~~one~~ the leg, or—the dogs on two.

But as the women are forbid to roam,  
And tho' we will speak last—must speak at  
home—

To spouse I delegate my vocal powers,  
He knows my voice—and hears it at all hours.

Thus—hat in hand, and poiz'd upon one leg,  
He'll start—"with Mr. Speaker! Sir—

I beg."

"One word"—O hear him! hear him! "I  
defy

"The honourable Member in my eye!"

Then o'er the Indian plains his forces rally,  
Rave about Tippoo Saib and Hyder Ally;  
While I, the Member's wife, shall bear a shawl  
Given by some ponderous Prince of Leadenhall:  
Or, up all night, with fresh impatience wait  
To read next noon the chronicle'd debate,  
Where in good style, and better words convey'd,  
Spouse wonders at the speeches he has made,  
And with the borrow'd grace enamour'd grown,  
Stares o'er the tropes and figures—not his own.

Such is the potent spell that all bewitches,  
"For who would fardels bear?—that could  
make speeches.

"Who brook th' oppressor's wrong, the proud  
man's lye,

"When he might rise again with—I reply?

"Or who wou'd groan beneath life's weary  
prate,

"Who quietly might sleep thro' a debate?"

But—there are charms from or a tory flow,  
Which those who only hear, can never know.—

Yet lest I press too long the Speaker's art,  
Pass me your vote of thanks! and I depart.

IMPROMPTU, by Bishop ATTERBURY,  
on a Challenge to the Bishop to dictate some-  
thing in Praise of a GOOSE-QUILL;—  
from the words, "Despise not the worth of  
those things that are small."

"The words of the Wise Man thus preach'd  
to us all,

"Despise not the worth of those things that  
are small."

**T**HE Quill of the Goose is a very slight  
thing,  
Yet it feathers the arrow that flies from the  
string;

Makes the bird it belong to, rise high in its flight,  
 And the jack it has oild against dinner go right.  
 It brightens the floor, when turn'd to a broom,  
 And brushes down cobwebs at the top of the room;  
 Its plumage by age into figures is wrought,  
 As soft as the hand, and as quick as the thought.  
 It warms in a muff, and cools in a screen;  
 It is good to be felt, it is good to be seen.  
 When wantonly waving, it makes a fine show  
 On the crest of the warrior, or hat of the beau.

The Quill of the Goose (I shall never have done,  
 If thro' all its perfections and praises I run)  
 Makes the harpichord vocal, which else would be mute,  
 And enlivens the sounds, the sweet sounds of the flute;  
 Records what is written in verse or in prose,  
 By Ramsay, by Cambray, by Boyle, or Despreaux.  
 Therefore well did the Wise Man thus preach to us all—  
 "Despise not the worth of those things that are small."

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 22.

THE public were too precipitate in their censures of the Queen of Portugal, for her proceedings on the coast of Angola. We now learn, with admiration, that that sovereign has destroyed, along the said coast, all the Portuguese settlements where the negra trade was carried on, having declared all the blacks to be free, and they are all to be made Christians. It is well known, that all the kings of Congo and Angola are feudatory to Portugal, and are masters of all the coast, from the river Dandas to that of Coanza. Upon this revolution, so much to the honour of this age, the Queen of Portugal has received the most obliging letter from the Quakers in America.

Hague, Jan. 25. The accounts we receive from divers towns situated on the Meuse are very melancholy; the bodies of ice being heaped up to a prodigious height, having changed the course of the river, which has overflowed a great number of villages. The city of Maastricht is inundated to such a degree, that it can be entered only by the gates of Tongres and Brussels.

Berlin, Jan. 5. An order has been sent to the commandant of the troops before Dantzick, to permit the passage of provisions into that city; providing carefully that no military utensils or stores are concealed with them: This shews the Polish deputies have succeeded in their mediation.

Copenhagen, Jan. 1. The accounts from Iceland are not very favourable. The volcanoes have thrown out such quantities of sulphureous matter, that the country around to a vast distance is burnt up, which has reduced many families to misery, whose flocks have died for want of food.

Berlin, Jan. 3. In the course of last year we had 4758 births, and 5129 deaths. The

number of boys and girls born are nearly equal; and of the deaths there are 187 more men than women.

Paris, Jan. 30. During the last year, the number of baptisms in this city amounted to 19,688, that of marriages to 5213; the deaths amount to 20,010, and there were 5715 foundling children taken into the hospital.

Hague, Feb. 2. According to authentic letters from Dantzick, the answer of the Court of Berlin arrived there by the ordinary post, on the 20th of January; that the King hath given orders for raising the blockade, and that in consequence General Egloffstein the same day informed the Count Urukhe, he was going to draw off the troops: In effect the centinels have retired to Langensfuhr, and about noon some sledges, laden with corn, entered the city without any molestation. The Prussian troops are preparing to march.

Naples, Dec. 21. We are assured, that in the month of March next a considerable squadron will sail from these ports to reinforce the Spanish fleet, and attempt in concert a second attack on Algiers. Three thousand men are now employed in the dock-yards.

Paris, Jan. 26. It is remarkable, that while at Paris, in Flanders, and in all the North of Europe, they feel the most rigorous cold; at Geneva, Lyons, and every where on this side, and beyond the Alps, along the Po and the Rhone, they have not felt the least cold, but the temperature of the air there has been extremely mild during the whole of the month of December, and to the beginning of February.

Lyons, Jan. 9. This morning the aerial voyagers embarked on board the Fleffelles, the enormous machine built there by way of balloon, and named the Fleffelles, in honour of the Intendant of that province. It rose in



fight of near 300,000 persons, who filled the quays of the Rhone, &c. and were astonished at so majestic an object, to the height of 500 toises. The ship at first directed its course to the north, but at the last period of its elevation, meeting with a new current of air, retrograded to the south. The navigators at this height, perceiving the machine became very warm, were afraid of its taking fire, and therefore defended not far from the theatre where they had mounted. The noble and deliberate courage of M. Pilastré-du-Rosier has acquired him the surname of brave.

Dantzick, Jan. 22. The blockade of our city was raised last week. From that time commodities of every kind have been continually coming in. Our joy would be complete, if the embargo on our shipping was taken off; we, however, are induced to hope, that that affair will be treated on without delay at Warsaw; and yet we are apprehensive that the conferences may be lengthened, as fresh instructions are still expected from the Court of Russia, which will doubtless retard in some measure the decision of our fate.

Hague, Feb. 6. The following is a copy of a letter from M. de Bulgakoff, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia at the Ottoman Porte, to M. de Calitcheff, Envoy Extraordinary from the same imperial court at that of the States-General.

Pera, Dec. 29, 1783.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the affair of Crimea, which hath so much engaged the attention of all Europe, is now terminated agreeable to the wishes of our august court. Yesterday I concluded, signed, and exchanged with the plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Porte, an act, by which the latter renews all the former treaties and conventions, except the articles therein contained respecting the Crimea and the Tartars in general, and which are, by this new act, annulled for ever. I was unwilling to delay a moment the communicating to you, Sir, this agreeable and important news of the re-establishment of peace between the two empires: An affair which had been so doubtful, and on which the public papers had circulated so many absurdities."

Paris, Feb. 6. Letters from Rochelle give a melancholy picture of disasters, which hap-

pened from the night of the 17th to that of the 18th, occasioned by an excessive high wind and shock of an earthquake. The city has suffered greatly, and seventeen ships are reckoned to be entirely lost on the coast.

Warsaw, Jan. 23. The Divan's having entirely agreed to the demands of Russia is fully confirmed. It remains now to see what the Court of Vienna will obtain from the Porte, and whether Russia will not in her turn play the same part for the House of Austria that the emperor has done for her; but can the Grand Signior, without fearing a revolt, suffer his dominions to be parcelled out to different powers, and that without so much as an attempt to defend them.

Munich, Jan. 19. The cold has been uncommonly severe here since the 28th of last month; on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month, Reaumur's thermometer was at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below the point of congelation, which was three quarters of a degree lower than it fell in the year 1709.

Frankfort, Feb. 7. By accounts from different parts, this winter appears to be universally very severe, and the snow lays very deep in most places, the falling of which was preceded by the same kind of gloom which was so general during the last summer.

At Heidelberg the present cold is almost insupportable; but the apprehensions of the damage which is expected to follow the breaking up of the frost, by the vast quantities of ice with which the rivers are now covered, and will then be let loose, is truly shocking to think of; most of the inhabitants of the streets next to the river have packed up all their effects, that they may move off the instant the ice breaks in the river, to give notice of which there cannon placed at distances, which are to be fired as soon as the ice loosens.

Although some accounts seem to represent the south of Europe as free from that severity of weather which the other parts experience, yet we find by letters from Venice, dated the 21st of January, that they have very severe frost there, and a great deal of snow. We have the same accounts from other parts of Italy, and particularly from Genoa, where the port is so blocked up with ice, that no ships can go in or out.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY 30.

**T**HE Lord Chancellor, attended by twelve Spiritual lords, went from the house of peers to Westminster Abbey, and heard a sermon from the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

The Speaker of the House of Commons went also to St. Margaret's church, and heard a sermon from the chaplain to that honourable house.

Extract of a letter from Warkworth, Jan. 12.

"On the 7th curr. a Prussian vessel, called the *Friendscap*, of and from Königsberg,

Pieter Joachim Claassou, master, aden with linseed, &c. for London, came ashore here in a very distressed situation: They had been for many days water-logged, their sails were almost all torn to pieces, and the people on board, seven in number, were quite worn out with the severity of the late dreadful storm; and when the vessel struck, it blew exceeding hard from S. S. E. with a very mountainous sea, which broke over them half mast high; her rudder came ashore, and the hatchways blew up, and as they had no boat on board, they

sent a cask with a line to it, for the people on shore to give them assistance to save their lives; but, alas! after two attempts of that kind, it could not be got to land, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of every individual for that purpose. A boat was then sent for, but as the sea grew still more tempestuous as the tide advanced, getting to the ship was quite impracticable; in the mean time, three of the seamen perished on board, in sight of those who had assembled for their assistance. However, after the sea had a little subsided, a reward of two guineas was offered to bring the others off, which was attempted by four seamen, but when brought ashore, two of them died; so that none but the captain and one of the crew survived. The bodies of the dead were decently buried at Warkworth, and every assistance was given to the survivors for the preservation of their lives. The ship, it is believed, will be got off."

The *Alexander*, an American ship, is arrived in the River from New-York, by which there are accounts of fresh disturbances having happened at Philadelphia, which the civil power not being able to quell, General Washington had been sent for, and it was expected would shortly set out for that place. The Congress continued at Prince-Town, but there are dissensions in that body, from which much ill is augured. The forfeited estates in New-York have been put up to sale, but there are no purchasers found; not so much from the want of money, as that the state of the legislative power of the United States is such, as to give alarming symptoms that some other changes will take place on that continent, which renders property of very precarious tenure.

Three several periods have occurred since Christmas-Day, that the quicksilver in the thermometer has been wholly compressed into the reservoir. Such occurrences have not happened before in sixty years.

Feb. 4. A machine, nearly upon the plan of that constructed by Mr. Moore a few years since, was exhibited upon the Serpentine River. The inventor called it an ice balloon, and it travelled with amazing celerity, having a sort of keel made of iron, and being impelled forward by a spring, giving motion to a wheel at the front of the carriage. The novelty of the invention induced several people of fashion to ride in the above machine, and several of them handsomely complimented the proprietor for his ingenuity; but the price demanded was but the moderate sum of one penny from each passenger. A hog was roasted whole upon the ice the same day, and afforded an extempore meal to a great number of people.

Mr. Plowright, farmer, at Swaffham, in Norfolk, was found frozen to death upon Swaffham-heath, where he had lost his way the night before, amidst the snow, which in many parts covered the ground to the depth of ten or twelve feet.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in council for the year 1784, viz.

Berks. C. Dalbiac, of Hungerford-park,

Bedfordshire. W. Goldsmith, of Streatley,  
Bucks. Rich. Scrimphire, of Amerham,  
Cumberland. John Christian, of Unerig,  
Cheshire. Tho. Willis, of Swettenham,  
Camb' & Hunt'. Tho. Shephard, of March,  
Cornwall. Joseph Beauchamp, of Pengreep,  
Devonshire. Thomas Lane, of Coffleet,  
Dorsetshire. Isaac Sage, of Thornhill,  
Derbyshire. John Radford, of Smalley,  
Essex. Robert Preston, of Woodford,  
Gloucestersh. Giles Greenaway, of Barrington,  
Hertfordsh. J. Thomas Ellis, of Widiall-hall,  
Herefordshire. James Walwyn, of Longworth,  
Kent. Charles Booth, of Steed-hill,  
Leicestersh. Charles Grave Hudson, of Wanlip,  
Lincolnshire. George William Johnson, of  
Witham on the Hill,

Monmouthsh. Ch. Chambré, of Llionfoist, Esqrs.  
Northumberl. Sir F. Blake, of Fowbray, Bt.  
Northamptonsh. Rich. Kirby, of Floore, Esq;  
Norfolk. Sir Thomas Durrant, of Scotow, Bt.  
Nottinghamsh. Pendock Neale, of Tollerton,  
Oxfordsh. Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington,  
Rutlandshire. John Hawkins, of Brooke,  
Shropshire. William Child, of Kinlett,  
Somersetshire. Andrew Guy, of Enmore,  
Staffordsh. John Edenfor Heathcote, of Longton,  
Suffolk. John Wenyeve, of Brettenham, Esqrs.  
Southampton. Sir J. Carter, of Portsmouth, Kt.  
Surrey. W. Alderley, of Stoke, near Guildford,  
Suffex. Thomas Denney, of Ashurst,  
Warwickshire. Francis Burdett, of Bramcote,  
Worcestershire. Thomas Bund, of Wick,  
Wiltshire. William Chafin Grove, of Zeals,  
Yorkshire. William Danby, of Swinton, Esqrs.

10. A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which the lord-mayor, recorder, and twenty aldermen were present.

A motion was made by Mr. Dornford, and seconded by Mr. Birch, that the thanks of the court be given to the right honourable Mr. Pitt, for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct as first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, in the present alarming and critical juncture of affairs; which was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Another motion was made by the same gentleman, that the freedom of this city be presented the right honourable William Pitt, in a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas, as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of his zeal and assiduity in supporting the legal prerogative of the crown, and the constitutional rights of the people; which was carried unanimously.

Extract of a letter from the Surgeon of the Duke of Athol Indiaman, which was unfortunately burnt.

"The second morning after our arrival, about seven o'clock we were alarmed with the cry of fire in the lazaretto, where the spirits are kept; the flames were already violent, and spreading rapidly; immediately under the lazaretto is the powder magazine; you can better conceive, than I describe, our deplorable situation; sixty of our seamen impressed, and only the officers, with a very few who remained, to suppress a dreadful fire. We exerted ourselves



to the utmost, hoisted a signal, and fired guns of distress, which soon brought great numbers to our assistance. Their efforts seemed at last to be blessed with success; the flames became moderate, and we began to think ourselves secure; fatal security to many! for in about fifteen minutes from eight o'clock the ship blew up.

"I was stunned and thrown down with the explosion, and before I could recover from the shock, a yard fell across me, attended with much excruciating torture; my sight failed me, but just as I was sinking, I recovered so far as to cling to the spar which was above me, and which luckily floated me to the surface. Vast numbers were killed on the quarter-deck, owing to all the spars, which are placed along the middle of the ship, being thrown upon it. I was carried on board the *Juno* frigate, where I was treated with the greatest kindness and humanity, and am now thoroughly recovered.

"The cause of this dreadful affair was the villainy and carelessness of our cooper and steward, who were employed in stealing liquors; they had stuck a candle against a beam, which dropping into the bucket full of spirits, immediately set it on fire, as also the puncheon; they attempted to smother it by putting in the bung, but it instantly burst the cask, and threw the burning spirits all over the lazaretto, which was full of spirits, oil, pitch, and cordage, being only separated by the deck from the magazine, which was directly under it.

"There were killed by this melancholy accident, seven lieutenants, and ninety-seven petty officers and seamen belonging to the men of war; two officers and twenty-five seamen belonging to the *Indiamen*, all our officers, with about fifteen petty officers and seamen, and four passengers. Mr. Ross, midshipman, being on the poop, escaped unhurt. Many more were saved, but some with fractured limbs, and otherwise much hurt."

12. An express arrived at the India-house, with advices from Bombay. The express left *Bassora* the 7th of October, and *Bombay* the 1st of September. The principal advice was, that all the outward-bound ships had arrived safe, and that such hostilities as had before been advised, had totally ceased with the French, the declaration of peace having been read to the French troops, who were joined with the troops of *Tippoo Saib*.—*Tippoo Saib* had made a breach in the fortifications of *Mangalore*, on the 2d of August, which place he had closely invested with a great army; but hostilities had ceased between him and *Colonel Campbell* on the 12th of the same month, at which time *Colonel MacLeod* had arrived with succours, and had a personal conference with *Tippoo Saib* at landing. He also attended him the next day, when he declared he was for peace, and had ordered the English Officers confined at *Siringa Patna* to be released, at which place *Col. MacLeod* was to give him another meeting, so that by this time it is thought that peace is finally established in India.

No coasters have arrived in the river for three weeks past, the small ports on the *Kentish*, *Essex*, and other coasts, being blocked up by ice.

Extract of a letter from *Worcester*, Feb. 8.

"It is now near seven weeks since the rigour of the season set in here, in which time the river *Severn* has been frozen up three times, a circumstance never known here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A thaw came on Thursday last, and on Friday the river was by the flood cleared of the ice in little more than one hour; but before ten at night it was again frozen at the bridge, and the river is now full to the tops of the banks, and covered entirely with ice, near five miles."

11. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

#### SOUTH WALES.

*Brecon*, Edmund Williams, of *Tymawar*.  
*Carmarthen*, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, of *Edwinsford*.

*Cardigan*, William Williams, of *Cardigan*.  
*Glamorgan*, John Richards, of *Energlyn*.  
*Pembroke*, John Protheroe, of *Egermont*.  
*Radnor*, Bussie Shelley, of *Michaelchurch*, Esquires.

#### NORTH WALES.

*Anglesey*, Thomas Ashton Smith, of *Trefarthyn*.

*Carnarvon*, Robert Wynne, of *Llanerch*.  
*Denbigh*, John Ellis, of *Eyton*.  
*Flint*, Thomas Patton, of *Flint*.  
*Merioneth*, David Roberts, of *Blaenyddol*.  
*Montgomeryshire*, Bell Lloyd, of *Bodfach*, Esquires.

*St. James's*, Feb. 11. A messenger arrived this morning from his Excellency Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majesty's ambassador at *Constantinople*, with an account of the pacification between *Russia* and the *Ottoman Porte* being happily accomplished; and that a definitive arrangement was signed by *Monf. de Bulgakoff*, the *Russian* envoy, and the *Ottoman* ministers, on the 8th of last month.

15. At seven o'clock in the evening, a very bright comet was seen in *Piscis*, with about 35 degrees of right ascension, and five degrees north declination. It has a tail of upwards of one degree. It appears like a star of the fourth magnitude, and is visible to the naked eye. It is supposed to be the same as that which was seen in *France* by *Compte de Laffini*, on the 24th of January last.

At *Manchester* 1200 families, containing nearly 5000 persons, have had coals and provisions distributed amongst them during the inclemency of the season, and a subscription is still open to provide for their further support.

So intense is the frost in *Holland*, that water is sold at *Amsterdam* at seven stivers, (near 8d. English) per pail; and at *Rotterdam* there is the largest fair on the ice ever known, with playhouses, and other places of diversion.

Extract of a letter from *Flushing*, Feb. 3.

"The Admiral, Peter Hein, of sixty guns, and

and the Valck sloop, of sixteen guns, are arrived in the outer harbour (from the West-Indies) where they must remain till the severe weather breaks up, as they cannot come in for ice. The two Schelds, the Maese, Rhine, Moselle, and indeed all the rivers in these parts are frozen up. The island of Zealand is surrounded by hills of ice, a circumstance never known before in our memory, and the more extraordinary, as it is almost every where surrounded by the sea water."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 9.

"At a small village in this country, the snow lying so deep as to be above the houses, the inhabitants have scooped out a way under the snow, the length of the village, leaving a solid arch at least six feet thick over head."

A letter from Dover says, that a number of ladies and gentlemen are daily coming from Paris, who in general give a shocking description of that city, on account of the badness of the weather; and that for three weeks before they left it they were not able to stir out without carriages, and those the horses with great difficulty dragged along the streets, which were full of water and filth.

17. The river Thames was covered with ice from Ratcliffe-cross and Limehouse quite to the opposite shore, so that it appeared like one continued surface of solid ice, and the river for that time might be said to be froze over; it was much about the time of high water.

They write from Portsmouth, that business is almost at a stand in the Dock-yard, on account of the severity of the weather: the gentlemen of the town have subscribed a sum of money for buying the necessaries of life for the support of the labourers belonging to the Dock-yard, and their families, till they can go to work again.

A gentleman who is arrived in town from the North says, that he never travelled at a time when he found so much difficulty in getting along the roads; that the wheels of the post-chaise were frequently so clogged with snow and ice, that they were obliged to cut it off with an axe before they could proceed, and in several places they were forced to dig the chaise out of the snow and ice, it being so deep that the horses could not drag it out.

A letter from North Wales says, that the oldest man living does not remember such a fall of snow in those parts as they have had this winter. In many places it is twelve feet deep, so that they have been obliged to house all their cattle, and the roads are rendered almost impassable: the poor are in a most wretched condition, being in want of provisions and fuel, and several poor aged persons have been found dead in their huts, through the inclemency of the weather, and the want of necessaries.

20. Was held, in Bow Church, the anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at which were present the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, President of the Society, the Bishops of Ely, Worcester, Oxford, Exeter, Lincoln, St. David's, and Bristol, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Turner, with many of the dignified Clergy. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Butler. After service, the Sword-bearer, went with an invitation from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop and Bishops, to dine with his Lordship at the Mansion-house, which their Lordships accepted of.

Was tried before Earl Mansfield, and a Special Jury, in the Court of King's-Bench, at Westminster-hall, a cause of some concern to certain clerks of a publick office. The action was brought to recover the sum of 14s. said to be illegally taken for the delivery of a document, or certificate, under the King's sign-manual, to protect ships from capture at the time the preliminary articles of peace were signed. It appeared that the fees of about 7l. for such document or certificate, were always paid for the King's authority and protection, but the sum of 14s. was demanded and received for a certain description of clerks in the office. The defence set up was an ancient usage from the year 1710, and an invariable custom since that period. The noble Judge, in his charge, observed, that if the custom was against the law, it was an assumption insupportable, and there seemed no pretence for the additional claim of 14s. The Jury found damages for that sum, thereby setting aside the demand.

#### PROMOTIONS.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the additional dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Lovaine, Baron Alnwick, with remainder to his Grace's second son, Lord Algernon Percy—The Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, to be Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford—Edward Elliott, Esq; to be Baron Elliott of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall—Richard Gamons, Esq; to be a Commissioner of Salt Duty—Thomas, Earl of Eppingham, to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint—Lord George Henry Lenox, to be Constable of the Tower of London—His Grace the Duke of Rutland, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Mr. Ord, to be Secretary to the Duke of Rutland—Col. Hulke, to be Comptroller of the Household; Col. Stevens and Lieut. Col. St. Leger, Grooms of the Bed-chamber; and Major Churchill and the Hon. Capt. Ludlow, Equerries to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—Earl Temple to be Lord Privy Seal—General Pitt to be Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

#### BIRTHS.

Lady Algernon Percy, of two sons—Countess of Westmoreland, of a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGE.

Mr. Falkner, Clerk of the Privy Council, to Miss Poyntz, niece to the Countess Dowager of Spencer.

#### DEATHS.



## DEATHS.

Lord Ravenworth, at Ravensworth Castle, Durham—Mrs. Catherine Talbot, sister to the late Lord Chancellor Talbot, aged 95—Sir John Hamilton, Bart. Captain of a guardship at Portsmouth—Prince Lobkowitz, chief of that family, at Vienna—John Darker, Esq; Representative for the borough of Leicester, and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital—Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries—The Princess Frederica Louisa, Margravine Dowager of Anspach, and sister to the King of Prussia, aged 70—Mr. Ody, of Pawlett, in Somersetshire, aged 97—The Rev. Dr. Morell, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and Secretary to the latter Society, aged 32.

## BANKRUPTCY superfeded.

Edward Lane, of Birmingham, edge-tool-maker.

## CERTIFICATES granted.

John Potlethwaite, of Liverpool, merchant—William Rawlence, of Bewley, Southampton, shopkeeper—John Hirst and Matthew Hirst, the younger, of Bradford, Yorkshire, dealers—Thomas Bramston, of Ugley, Essex, dealer—William Dingman, of Liverpool, merchant—Henry Fayle, of Preston, woollen-draper—John Fayle, of Preston, dealer—William Croft, of Birkacre, Lancashire, callico-printer—John Kinslow, of Little Suffolk-street, dealer—Samuel Bedford, of Worcester, maltster—William Morgan, of Paul Baker's-court, coal and wine merchant—Samuel Gould, of Old Bond-street, cordwainer—David Richardson, of Manchester, callico printer—George Carpenter, of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer—Henry Cook, of Wells, mealman—Edward Thorp, of Lombard-street, watchmaker—Fell Parker, of Wapping, merchant—Benjamin Whittow, of Shoe-lane, brazier—Richard Hands, of Birmingham, button-maker—Alexander Abrams, of St. Mary Ax, merchant—Isaac Ayton, of Great Yarmouth, baker—Peter Grant of the Inner Temple, merchant—Robert Forrester, of Manchester, silk-manufacturer—Abraham Perkins, of Birmingham, japanner—Thomas Keckwick, of Wetham Abbey, coal-merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

Matthew Chubb, of Gainsford-street, cooper—Lewis McCulloch, of Swithin's-lane, merchant—John Myles, of Coleman-street, carpenter—Jeremiah Atkinson, of Leeds, haberdasher—Richard Horton, of Fryan Barnet, charcoal-merchant—Charles Chambers and Mathew Hiccox, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchants—Matthew Hicks, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, dealer—Samuel Witaaker, of Church-lane, St. Martins in the Fields, engraver—George Hendry, of Portsmouth, taylor—Richard Reed, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, house carpenter—John Sadler, of Winchester, printer—Henry Zinck, of Liverpool, merchant—Richard Lowe, of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, druggist—Edward Barnes, of

Dyrwrth, Flintshire, miller—Richard Powell, of Cumberland-street, Shoreditch, brick-maker—John Lovett, of the Grange-road, Surry, merchant—Thomas Williams, of Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire, fadler—Andrew Mitchell, of Bucklerbury, factor—Thomas Wood, of Wantage, mercer—John Clarkson, of Preston, linen-draper—Thomas Bolas, of the Temple, cornfactor—Thomas Bolas, of the Temple, and John Robson, of Crutched-friars, cornfactors—John Bedford, of Epping, tallow-chandler—Thomas Lempriere, of Queen-street, London, merchant—James Rosier, of Trellick, Monmouthshire, timber-merchant—Joseph Paine, of Catherine-street, cabinet-maker—James Shepley, of Mitfield, Yorkshire, maltster—Samuel Lester, of Liverpool, butcher—James Shoply, of Liverpool, cornfactor—Benjamin Bewicke, Calverley Bewicke, and Foulerrande Mourgue, of Mincing-lane, merchants—John King, of Dean-street, Soho, money scrivener—James Duncan, of St. George, Middlesex, mariner—James Nelson, of Weston-street, Southwark, cornfactor—Ralph Turner, of Stone, Staffordshire, grocer—Richard Williams, of Knight, Radnorshire, inholder—Thomas Whalley, of Warrington, dealer—William Whitrow, of Fort-street, Middlesex, shag-manufacturer—Thomas Morgan, of Portsmouth, sloop-seller—John Rowfall, of St. Andrew, Holborn, money scrivener—John Millett, of Wilsden, Middlesex, horsedealer—John Read, Peter Read and Robert Read, of Ford-ingham, Hants, callico printers—Jonathan Smith, of Waltham abbey, linen-draper—Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, ale-brewer—Wm. Mills and Samuel Kinner, of Reading, dealers—Thomas Monkhouse and George Monkhouse, of Carlisle, drapers—Thomas Chapman, of Croydon, miller—Thomas Carpenter, of Poplar, brewer—Henry Norgrove, of St. Andrew, Holborn, brewer—Richard Brett, of St. John's-street, Middlesex, taylor—James Turling, of Finchley-common, vintner—Francis Doyle, of Lower Grosvenor-street, butcher—Thomas Woodruffe, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, miller—Benjamin Henfrey, of Sheffield, hardwareman—David Old, of Gracechurch-street, pin-maker—George Price and William Smith, of Birmingham, linen-drapers—Francis Banks the elder, and Francis Banks the younger, of St. Alban's, millers—James Baker, of Bond-street, coachmaker—Benjamin Williams and Benjamin Bacon, of Fenchurch-buildings, merchants—Robert Hutton and John Todd, of Ogle-street, Mary-le-bone, merchants—William Jewell, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, dealer—John Farrell, of Bridge-street, Westminster, vintner—Richard Ratcliffe, of Cockermouth, merchant—Thomas Tuck, of Truro, grocer—Richard Hand, of Market Harborough, soapboiler—John Wilson, of Shorter's-court, London, merchant—George Augustus Chandler, of Chatham, shopkeeper—David Richardson, of Manchester, and John Richardson, of Ratcliffe, Lancashire, callico-printers.

# PRICES of STOCKS in FEBRUARY 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, N<sup>o</sup> 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. Consols	4 per C. Consols	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	INDIA ANN.	India Bonds.	Sou. Sea Stock.	OLD ANN.	NEW ANN.	NAVY BILLS.	Exch. Bills.
27	113	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	12 $\frac{1}{4}$						55 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 dif.
28	114		56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56	75	$\frac{1}{8}$			54 $\frac{3}{4}$	42		57 $\frac{1}{2}$			
29	113	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	$\frac{1}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$		41			$\frac{7}{8}$		7
30			55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$							20	
31		57 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56	$\frac{1}{2}$					40				19 $\frac{5}{8}$	
1	Sunday													
2														
3	113		55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$			122					$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	
4		$\frac{1}{4}$						52 $\frac{7}{8}$	38		57		20	
5		$\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$				30				19 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{16}$					25				20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7			55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$					56		
8	Sunday													
9	$\frac{1}{2}$							53			56 $\frac{7}{8}$		19 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
10		$\frac{1}{4}$							30	65			20	4
11	114		55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a56	$\frac{1}{2}$	17						57			
12	115	$\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	123		27			57 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	
13	$\frac{1}{4}$		56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a57	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$		26	66		$\frac{7}{8}$		
14		58 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$								
15	Sunday													
16	$\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a56	$\frac{5}{8}$							$\frac{3}{4}$			
17	$\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$			27			56 $\frac{1}{2}$		
18			56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		54	26		$\frac{7}{8}$			
19	$\frac{1}{2}$		56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$	19	2
20								$\frac{1}{2}$	30					
21	116	$\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{7}{8}$								$\frac{5}{8}$		
22	Sunday													
23		$\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$ a	$\frac{5}{8}$				53 $\frac{7}{8}$			$\frac{5}{8}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	5
24		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$			123						19	
25	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$				26				18 $\frac{7}{8}$	

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