

T H E

# 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

L I T E R A T U R E , H I S T O R Y , P O L I T I C S , A R T S ,  
M A N N E R S , a n d A M U S E M E N T S o f t h e A G E .

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

For J U N E , 1784.

[Embellished with a striking Likeness (engraved by Angus) of GEORGE BUBB DODDINGTON, Baron of Melcombe Regis. And 2. An elegant Quarto View (engraved by Walker) of the MAGNIFICENT BOX erected for THEIR MAJESTIES in WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, at the late Commemoration of HANDEL.]

C O N T A I N I N G ,

An Account of the Life of George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe	401	Thoughts on the late Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West-India Islands with the United States of North-America, and Eight more political Pamphlets	446
The Political State of the Nation, and of Europe in June 1784.	407	Carey's Actual Survey of the Great Post Roads between London and Falmouth, &c.	448
Thoughts on the Rise and Progress of Civil Government, and on the General Causes of National Imbecility, and of National Grandeur	409	Impartial and Critical Review of Musical Publications: containing, Anecdotes of the following Musical Composers, Wesley, Aylward, Suck, Quilici, Rauzini, Carter, and Baumgarten	449
Natural History: containing, a concise Description of various Animals arranged by Naturalists under the Orders <i>Vermes</i> and <i>Mollusca</i>	412	Poetry.—Epistle from Calista to Altamont, written by Lady Mary Wortley Montague—Honorina—A Negro's Address on the Apparition of Slavery, &c.	453
Account of the Polish Diet	415	Journal of the Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifteenth Parliament of George III. including, Debates on the Westminster Election—Address on the King's Speech—Motion for Repeal of the Receipt Tax—Motion for a Parliamentary Reform—And on the Additional Window Tax, as a Substitute for Duties on Tea	457
On the Literature, Wit, and Taste of some European Nations (concluded from our last)	417	Theatrical Journal: Containing Mrs. Abington's Address on the Closing of Covent-Garden Theatre; an Account of Mr. Colman's 'Election of the Managers;' and Mr. Colman, Junior's 'Two to One,' with their respective Prologues	471
Particulars relating to Painters belonging to Scotland	422	A List of Music published in June, 1784, and a List of New Books	
The Academic. No. I.	424	Monthly Chronicle, Prices of Stocks, &c.	473
The Hive: a Collection of Scraps	425		
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Cook's Voyage to the Pacific Ocean	427		
Coxe's Travels into Polaad, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark	429		
The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis	435		
White's Treatise on Struma, or Scrofula	439		
Pearson's Observations and Experiments for investigating the Chymical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton (concluded)	441		
Simmons's London Medical Journal	442		
Unfortunate Sensibility	443		
Forrest's Treatise on the Monsoons in India	444		
A Key to the Three First Chapters of Genesis, &c.	ibid.		
Barbut's <i>Genera Vermium</i> exemplified, &c.	445		

L O N D O N :

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[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

We have deferred till next month the account of the two last performances at Westminster Abbey in honour of Handel, which was intended to have accompanied the View of their Majesties Box annexed to this Number, in consequence of having learned that an Historical Narrative of the Rise, Progress, &c. of that Celebrity has been prepared for the press, under the authority of the noble Directors, by Dr. BURNEY, and will be speedily published, embellished with the two beautiful engravings delivered out as tickets for the first and third days performance; and from which we shall be enabled to present our readers with an accurate and correct account of the receipts and disbursements, as well as of various other particulars incident to the business.

Some very abusive paragraphs having appeared in two newspapers grossly reflecting on a respectable Character, whose name ranks high in the Musical World, as the supposed author of some Anecdotes introduced in the Review of Musical Publications in our last Month's Magazine: In justice to that Gentleman, we think it necessary to declare, that the insinuations of the writers of the paragraphs above alluded to, are not more malicious, unalloyed, and illiberal, than they are false, jealous, and ill-founded.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent from Chelsea has our thanks for noticing the mistake in the Catalogue of Handel's Works. The reference was by accident misplaced, it not being the Oratorio of Hercules but the Occasional Oratorio that was performed on occasion of the Battle of Culloden. The Verses on Melancholy are unfit for publication.

Thomas Freeborn is under consideration.

W. N's Letter on Parliamentary Representation is better calculated for a Newspaper.

The Letter signed Many is received.

Contrapuntist is unintelligible.

Other favours are received, and will either be inserted, or reasons will be assigned for their omission at a future opportunity.

### LIST of MUSIC published in JUNE. OVERTURES and CONCERTOS. SINGLE LESSONS.

<b>S</b> HAM's single	—	3 0	Churchill's,	—	2 6
<b>Q</b> UARTETS.			<b>H</b> ARPSICORD MUSIC.		
Stamitz's Quartetts, Op. 22,	10 6		Schild's 3 Sonatas, Op. 1.	—	6 0
<b>D</b> UETTS.			Clementi's Sonatas and Toccata, Op. 11.	3 0	
Stumpff's, Flute,	—	5 0	Aylward's Sonatas	—	10 6
<b>V</b> OCAL MUSIC, ITALIAN.			Stevens's 3 Sonatas	—	6 0
Issipile, by Anfossi,			Smethergell's Concerto	—	3 0
La Regina di Golconda			Relfe's 3 Sonatas, and 3 Duets	10 6	
<b>S</b> INGLE SONGS, ITALIAN.			Clementi's 4 Sonatas & 1 Duett, Op. 12.	10 6	
Ariette, No. 4, Rauzzini			Evans's Songs, Op. 3.	—	10 6
No. 5, ditto.			Mozart's Songs, Op. 5.	—	6 0
			Manfredini's Concerto	—	4 0

### A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**M**EMOIRS of the Protectorate House of Cromwell. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. in 2 vol. 8vo.

Select Works of the Emperor Julian. By John Duncombe, M. A. 2 vol. 8vo.

The Present State of the Ottoman Empire. By Elias Habesci.

Sacred Biography. By Henry Hunter, D. D. 2d. vol.

The Independent, a Novel. 2 vol. 12mo.

Dangerous Connexions. By M. C\*\*\* de L\*\*\*. 4 vol.

An Historical and Political View of the Constitution and Revolutions of Geneva, in the Eighteenth Century. By John Farell, A. M. 1 vol.

Sermons on some of the most useful and interesting Subjects in Religion and Life. By the Rev. J. Moir, M. A. 1 vol. 8vo.

Elegiack Sonnets, and other Essays. By Charlotte Smith, of Bignor Park, in Suffex. 4to.

The Report of the Select Committee, appointed to examine the Reports of the Di-

rectors of the East India Company, June 42, 1784.

The History of the Rise and Progress of Geography. By the Rev. John Blair, LL. D.

Military Sketches. By Edward Drewe.

A Select Collection of English Songs, 3 vols. 8vo.

The History of Ayder Ali Khan; or, New Memoirs of the East Indies. By the Commander in Chief of the Artillery of Ayder Ali. 2 vol. 8vo.

Medical Observations and Enquiries. By a Society of Physicians in London. vol. 6.

An Analysis of the Greek Metres, for the Use of Students in the Universities, and the upper Classes in Schools. By J. B. Seale, M. A. Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge.

A Sermon upon Faith and Works, preached at St. Luke's, Chelsea. By the Rev. R. Sandilands, Bal. Coll. Oxon.

The French Metropolis. A Poem, in three Books. 4to.

Popular Topics; or the Grand Question Discussed. Pamph.

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

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

F O R J U N E , 1784.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE of GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON, Lord MELCOMBE.

[Embellish'd with a STRIKING LIKENESS of his LORDSHIP.]

IT was one of the last remarks made by Sir Walter Raleigh before his decollation, that he had been a soldier, a sailor, and a *courtier*, which, he added, are courses of wickedness and vice. This observation, had it been delivered at a less solemn season, would have been deemed both libellous and spleetic; but coming from a man whose judgment was unquestionable, and at a time when he might be expected to speak no more than the truth, is entitled to that unqualified assent which usually accompanies self-evident propositions.

Leaving the first two professions to the charity of mankind for their defence, we shall produce some few facts which may probably incline our readers to believe, that the course of a courtier is very likely to be marked, as Sir Walter decides, with wickedness and vice; and for that purpose shall communicate a few anecdotes of a person who has lately become the object of public curiosity, as well from his rank as his abilities, but still more from his very abject and servile department to Ministers, his fondness for place and power, and want of respect to his own character, fortune, and situation in life.

GEORGE BUBB, Esq. was, as we are informed, the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire, and nephew to George Dodington, of Eastbury, or Gunvil Eastbury, in that county, a gentleman of very considerable fortune, who

had been one of the Lords of the Admiralty during the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and King George the First. Mr. Bubb was born in the year 1691, and appears to have been educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself enough to be particularly noticed amongst the wits of the day in the following distich:

*Alma novem genuit celebres Rhdycina poetas:  
Bubb, Stubb, Grubb, Crabb, Trapp, Young  
Carey, Tichel, Evans.\**

Very early he was initiated into public life. In the year 1715, at the age of 24, he was elected Member for Winchelsea, and on the 4th of June was appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Spain, in which capacity, Dec. 14, he signed the treaty of Madrid †. In January next year he was named Plenipotentiary, and on March 5 presented a memorial, complaining of the connivance allowed to the enemies of Great-Britain, and particularly to the Duke of Ormond, in transporting succours to the Pretender ‡. After some time residing in Spain, he returned to England in 1717, and by the death of his relation, Mr. Dodington, March 28, 1720, he came into possession of a very large estate, on which he built a magnificent seat, in the county of Dorset; a seat which was often the residence of the first writers of the times, and the beauties of which have been frequently celebrated by them §. This

\* Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry. Vol. III. p. 329.

† Historical Register, 1716. Vol. I. p. 31.

‡ Ibid. 207.

§ See the works of Thomson, Young, Pitt, Lyttelton, and others. This grand and superb seat was begun about 1718, by Mr. Dodington's predecessor, who only finished the offices. The house was begun about 1724, and the whole entirely finished about 1738, at the expence of 140,000*l.* The gardens were very extensive and beautiful, adorned with viftos and plantations of trees; many of which were removed some miles off after fifty years growth, and weighed three tons. The canals were supplied with an engine worked by horses. Adjoining

great accession of property he probably expected, as we find by the statute 4 George I. (1717) he and his issue were enabled to change the surname of Bubb to Dodington. On the 4th of June, in the same year, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset.

In the year 1722 he was chosen Member for both Winchelsea and Bridgwater, but made his election for the latter. His consequence in the political world shortly afterwards appeared, being in 1724 made a Lord of the Treasury, and appointed to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. On the vacancy occasioned by this preferment, he was re-elected. At this period he closely connected himself with Sir Robert Walpole; and, in 1726, published in folio a Poetical Epistle, addressed to that Minister, which is only remarkable for its servility and flattery\*. In 1727 he was again chosen Member for Bridgwater; and in 1734 for Weymouth and the same place, which latter he still continued to represent. We find him in 1736-7 taking a very decided and laudable part in the contest between King George II. and the Prince of Wales, in the question about the augmentation of his allowance to 100,000l. per ann. and for a jointure to the Princess. In this transaction, of which we have a narrative by himself †, he appears to have acted with spirit, propriety, and consistency. At

this time he had become cool towards Sir Robert Walpole, the god of his former idolatry, as appears from many passages of that narrative. We, therefore, are not surpris'd to find that in October 1740 he was dismissed from his post in the Treasury. He now engaged in the opposition to his former friend, and in 1741 was once more returned for two boroughs, Appleby and Bridgwater; which latter he still continued to represent. On the downfall of Sir Robert, Mr. Dodington's expectations of preferment seem not to have been gratified. He therefore again took part against the Ministry, and was principally concerned in a celebrated anti-ministerial paper called *The Remembrancer*, and in forming the *Broad-bottom Opposition*; which afterwards prevailing against the new Administration, he was, Dec. 25, 1744, rewarded with the post of Treasurer of the Navy; and in 1745 sworn of the Privy Council. In 1747 he was a fifth time chosen to represent Bridgwater; and, it may be presumed, might have continued in favour with the Court during the rest of his life, had not an incident given occasion to a change in his conduct, which all his services, attentions, servility, and base compliances, did not completely obtain a pardon for from the Crown.

We come now to that part of our Courtier's life, the narrative of which has rendered him so much the object of public atten-

tion. The house a park was inclosed five miles round, including great part of Tarent Hinton, Tarent Monckton, and extending into several other neighbouring parishes. The furniture of this splendid building was sold in 1763, and, we believe, the house itself has been since pulled down.

\* It is also printed in Dodley's Collection of Poems, Vol. VI. p. 129. In Vol. IV. p. 223. of the same Collection, is another Poem, addressed to the same Minister. These are the Pieces alluded to in the following lines of a satirical Poem called *The Triumvirate*, published about 1743. Speaking of Mr. D—, he says,

Who happily had to paternals of late  
Got added a lucrative name and estate.  
Don Gorgo, Bubb Dudo, creeping up on all fours,  
With care and with caution the trap-hole explores.  
" A Poet, quoth he, long distinguish'd by Fame,  
" And known to all critical judges, I am.  
" The praises of many I've sung heretofore,  
" And among them, pox on't, of Sir Bob in his power.  
" Very great is the largess I'd give to suppress  
" Those verses of which I'm ashamed, I confess:  
" They're flat in my teeth contradicting each word  
" In my speeches made since, as those speeches record.  
" To praise first in verse, then abuse him in prose,  
" Does rather ray own than his weakness expose.  
" Great Temple did wisely to burn what he'd writ  
" In Arlington's praise, when he found he was bit.  
" But a Candidate now I appear to your Grace  
" And both your compeers, for the Treasurer's place.  
" The Bar'net that I may get in must resign—  
" Old Nick has declar'd, in the Shades, it is mine."

† Printed at the end of the Diary.

tion. On the 8th of March, 1749, the Prince of Wales sent a message offering him a full return to his favour, and the principal direction of his affairs. After two days consideration he agreed to the proposal, and immediately wrote to Mr. Pelham to signify the resignation of his office of Treasurer of the Navy. This produced a visit from the Minister, who seemed to wish that the affair might go no further. Mr. Dodington, however, was inflexible; *\* he saw the country in so dangerous a condition, and found himself so incapable to contribute to its relief, and so unwelcome to attempt it, that he thought it misbecame him any longer to receive great emoluments from a country whose service he could not, and if he could he should not, be suffered to promote.* He persisted, therefore, in his resolution, and his resignation was accepted.

In July the Prince opened to him the plan by which he had proposed to reward him for the sacrifice he had made with so much patriotism. "† After dinner he (the Prince) took me into a private room, and, of himself, began to say that he thought I might as well be called Treasurer of the Chamber as any other name; that the Earl of Scarborough his Treasurer might take it ill if I stood upon the establishment with higher appointments than he did; that his Royal Highness's destination was, that I should have 2000l. per ann.; that he thought it best to put me upon the establishment at the highest salary only, and that he would pay me the rest himself. I humbly desired that I might stand upon the establishment without any salary, and that I would take what he now designed for me when he should be King, but nothing before. He said, that it became me to make him that offer; but it did not become him to accept it, consistent with his reputation, and therefore it must be in present. He then immediately added, that we must settle what was to happen in reversion; and said, that he thought a peerage, with the management of the House of Lords, and the seals of Secretary of State for the Southern province, would be a proper station for me, if I approved it. Perceiving me to be under much confusion at this unexpected offer, and at a loss how to express myself, he stopped me, and then said, I now promise you, on the word and honour of a Prince, that as soon as I come to the Crown I will give you a peerage, and

"the seals of the Southern province. Upon my endeavouring to thank him, he repeated the same words, and added (putting back his chair), And I give you leave to kiss my hand upon it now, by way of acceptance; which I did accordingly."

Highly elated with the flattering prospect before him, he immediately proceeded to communicate the arrangements which were intended to his friends, and to secure their support. An opposition was almost, however, immediately formed in the Prince's household against him, which probably would have disappointed all his expectations, even if a more formidable enemy had not stepped in. A month had scarce elapsed before he found reason to complain † that there appeared little disposition to friendship and cordiality in his new associates. He even forewore that there was no prospect of doing any good §. In Feb. 1749-50 a pamphlet was published against him, which he describes as the most rancorous that any age or country could shew ||. Meetings for explanation followed without any effect. In July he was informed of the unalterable inveteracy of the family against him, and in a fit of pious despondency exclaims, "God forgive them! I have not deserved it of them \*\*\*." The confidence which he had expected to have reposed in him, seems never to have been given, nor do we find that he ever obtained any other marks of attention from his new matter, than those of mere civility and politeness. Still, however, he continued in the Prince's service, devising schemes which he scarce expected to have supported, and forming plans which he had every reason to presume would be frustrated by his secret enemies. At length, on the 21st of March 1750-51, death deprived the world of the Prince, and the whole band of dependants, who had built their expectations on his accession to the crown, were thrown into the utmost despair. Mr. Dodington again became devout, and plaintively cries out—"Father of mercy! thy hand that wounds, alone can save ††."

An attempt was made to unite the several persons who had been adherents of the Prince and opposers of the Court, in some system; but after several efforts, finding that the terms proposed were of a sort that implied an exclusion of coming into office, he abandoned all hope, and as he informs us, gave up all thoughts of ever being any farther useful to mankind ††. This determination he varied, a few days afterwards, and confined his reso-

\* Diary, p. 2.

† Ibid. p. 4.

‡ Ibid. p. 24.

§ Ibid. p. 26.

|| Ibid. p. 37.

\*\* Ibid. p. 81.

†† Ibid. p. 100.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 115.

lution of meddling no more with public affairs till some party worth appearing with should unite in the service of the country\*.

His anxiety to be restored to court favour could be restrained but a short time. In January 1752, we find him, on a malicious report that he had forced himself upon the Prince of Wales, and into his service, officiously explaining the whole transaction to the Solicitor General (Murray), and producing the proper vouchers step by step †. This, in April, produced a communication from Mr. Pelham, by the same channel, intimating his good-will towards him, but fearing to engage him lest he should not be able to fulfil his engagements ‡. In May a conference was held between him and the Minister, in which he offered his services without any reserve; but nothing further arose from it. In December he seems to have been discontented at the neglect shewn him, and received a soothing message ||. At length, on March 16, 1753, he says, "Mr. Pelham, Mr. Vane, Mr. Furnese, and I dined together, by appointment, at Mr. Vane's. The offer of our thorough attachment, in return for Mr. Pelham's thorough friendship and protection in bringing us into Court, was renewed, and my views of meaning to support their power, and not sharing it as a minister, were explained. Mr. Pelham, in a very frank and honourable manner, declared his real desire and inclination to accept our friendship, and return his own: that, if his friendship was sufficient to effect the whole, he would, with pleasure, engage for the whole: but, that he could not answer for the King, whose prejudices were very strong against me, and chiefly for my having quitted his service for his son's; but that every thing in his power he would do to remove them, to make way for a measure so truly agreeable to him. I then entered into a detail (which I offered to prove) of the injustice and unreasonableness of these prejudices, and then said, that from this long account, he might naturally expect a request to enter into a justification, either by myself or by him; but that I did not desire to justify with the King. That all I desired him to say to the King was, that, though it never was my intention to offend his Majesty, it was sufficient, that he was displeas'd, for me to think myself to blame, and that, to induce him to forgive me, I humbly offered him my services, and all the interest I had in the House, and out of it, for the

"rest of my life. I added, that I thought "this submission, and this offer of five members, at least, should be sufficient to wipe away impressions, even if I had been a declared Jacobite §." This submission and offer was surely ample enough; but in order to secure its acceptance, he added, that he looked for no communication or civilities from the King, but merely to be made over to Mr. Pelham, to dispose of him as he thought fit, and to suffer him to receive his friendship, attachment, and services; that he should never desire any conversation or intercourse with his Majesty, more than a distant and profound respect on his side, and that as seldom as was consistent with the duty of a most faithful and respectful subject.

Whether the tameness of his behaviour had rendered him contemptible, or his Majesty had really conceived a prejudice against him, we find him still neglected and unprovided for. He, however, persevered in the same servile and disgraceful deportment; and in December we observe him again repeating his former professions, and again suffering himself to be amused with indirect and doubtful promises ¶. In March 1754, Mr. Pelham died, and the supple courtier felt no reluctance in referring himself to the Duke of Newcastle in the same manner he had to his brother, but still without effect. In June he urged the business more strongly; and the Duke observing that there were few things a man of his rank could accept, and none of them vacant, was answered, that as he (the Duke) was at the head of the Treasury, he would chuse a seat there, if it was vacant, sooner than any thing. He then hinted, that his former office was vacant, and expressed his wishes for it. At length, he added, "That he (the Duke) must think, that 2000l. a-year would not make his fortune with one foot in the grave: that, as to rank, in his situation without succession or collateral, a peerage was not worth new painting his coach, and that his only desire was to pass his life as his attached friend and servant. That he could not believe so just and generous a Prince would accept a poor subject's offers of service, and suffer him to carry them into execution at so great an expence, with a resolution, absolutely to exclude him from all sorts of common favour. The conference ended with the requisition of a categorical answer, not without a few indirect hints, that he might find it prudent, if he was not satisfied, to exercise his talent as circumstances might render it necessary \*\*.

\* Diary, 120.

† Ibid. 130.

‡ Ibid. 136.

|| Ibid. 187.

§ Ibid. 225.

¶ Ibid. p. 256.

\*\* Ibid. p. 299.

The negotiation now drew towards a conclusion. On the 8th of July, 1754, after being kept in suspense more than two years, he was informed that his Majesty would not receive him to any mark of his favour\*.— On this disappointment, he observes, “I said, that as it was so, I received his Majesty’s displeasure with that respect and resignation which became me towards my sovereign; that after such offers received, and suffered to be carried into execution, at the expence of nearly 4000*l*. I did not believe such a conclusion had ever happened; but I submitted, and must act as opportunity and accident should direct. The Duke expressed much sorrow; protested the sincerity of his endeavours, and said, that what would not do one day, might do another. I replied, that I could not judge of that; but if he imagined that I would remain postulating among the common herd of suitors, and expose myself to suffer twenty unworthy preferences more, to get, perhaps, nothing at last; certainly, nothing that I wanted—it was impossible; I would as soon wear a livery, and ride behind a coach in the streets. I repeated these words again in the course of the conversation. We parted civilly.”

Though he had reason to be sufficiently disgusted with the treatment he had met with from the Court, yet he did not give up his expectations of succeeding there. From this period we find him intriguing and uniting alternately with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and their friends. With the former he appears at one time to have nearly concluded an engagement, when a sudden change in the political world induced him to lay aside all his resentments to the Duke of Newcastle, and accept of his former post of Treasurer of the Navy. This happened Dec. 22, 1755.

This was at the beginning of a war, which was carried on unsuccessfully for some time. The clamours of the people prevailing, Mr. Pitt was again called to the head of affairs; and on the settlement of the new Administration, our unfortunate politician was again without ceremony kicked into obscurity.— This event took place in Nov. 1756. The new Ministry, however, being not agreeable to the King, a change was meditated; on which occasion, the Chancellorship of the

Exchequer was offered to Mr. Dodington, and rejected. He accepted, however, the post of Treasurer of the Navy, in April 1757; but declined entering on his post until the enquiry into the conduct of the Ministry was over; when the contending parties coming to a compromise amongst themselves, Mr. Dodington was once more left in the lurch †.

From this time, it is probable, he gave up all hopes of establishing himself at Court, until a new reign. On the 25th of Oct. 1760, the King died, and Mr. Dodington very early was received into the confidence of Lord Bute, and was consulted and advised with on most measures of importance. As a mark of his Majesty’s favour, he was on April 3, 1761, advanced to the Peerage. He appears to have engaged very deeply in the politics of the day, and in that year printed a pamphlet, entitled, “Occasional Observations on a Double-titled Paper, about the clear Produce of the Civil List Revenue, from Midsummer 1727 to Midsummer last. 8vo. ‡” Though he had certainly at this time the means of gratifying whatever views of ambition he had conceived, yet he did not take any ostensible post. He contented himself with basking in the sunshine of Court favour, and secretly directing the motions of those who stood foremost in the Administration. We are informed that his labours did not cease until a month before his death. His papers appear to exist, and probably at a future period may illuminate some part of the secret history of the present reign.

On the 27th of October, 1761, he wrote the following letter to his old friend, Doctor Young:

“La Trappe ||, Oct. 27, 1761.

“Dear Sir,

“YOU seemed to like the Ode I sent you for your amusement; I now send it you as a present. If you please to accept of it, and are willing that our friendship should be known, when we are gone, you will be pleased to leave this among those of your own papers that may possibly see the light by a posthumous publication. God send us health while we stay, and an easy journey.

“My dear Dr. Young,

“Your’s, most cordially,

“MELCOMBE.”

\* Diary, 316.

† During the unsettled state of the Ministry, we remember the political prints of the day representing him as ready to engage with either party. From one of these, in particular, he acquired the title of *ODD MAN*. Mr. Fox was represented as a Chairman, calling out for a partner; and Mr. Dodington coming from a cellar, and answering, that he was at hand.

‡ This is asserted on the authority of Mr. West of the Treasury’s Catalogue, where it is ascribed to him.

|| This was the name given by Lord Melcombe to his villa at HammerSmith.

The following is the Poem which accompanied this letter, and which may serve for a specimen of his Lordship's poetry :

TO DR. YOUNG.

KIND companion of my youth,  
 Lov'd for genius, worth and truth !  
 Take what friendship can impart,  
 Tribute of a feeling heart ;  
 Take the muse's latest spark,  
 Ere we drop into the dark.  
 He, who parts and virtue gave,  
 Bad thee look beyond thy grave :  
 Genius soars, and virtue guides,  
 Where the love of God presides.  
 There's a gulph 'twixt us and God ;  
 Let the gloomy path be trod :  
 Why stand shivering on the shore ?  
 Why not boldly venture o'er ?  
 Where unerring virtue guides,  
 Let us brave the winds and tides :  
 Safe, thro' seas of doubts and fears,  
 Rides the bark which Virtue steers.

Love thy country, wish it well,  
 Not with too intense a care ;  
 'Tis enough, that, when it fell,  
 Thou its ruin didst not share.  
 Envy's censure, Flattery's praise,  
 With unmov'd indifference view ;  
 Learn to tread Life's dangerous maze  
 With unerring Virtue's clue.  
 Void of strong desire and fear,  
 Life's wide ocean trust no more ;  
 Strive thy little bark to steer  
 With the tide, but near the shore.  
 Thus prepar'd, thy shorten'd sail  
 Shall, whene'er the winds increase,  
 Seizing each propitious gale,  
 Waft thee to the port of Peace.  
 Keep thy conscience from offence  
 And tempestuous passions free ;  
 So, when thou art call'd from hence,  
 Easy shall thy passage be.  
 Easy shall thy passage be,  
 Cheerful thy allotted stay ;  
 Short the account 'twixt God and thee ;  
 Hope shall meet thee on the way :  
 Truth shall lead thee to the gate,  
 Mercy's self shall let thee in,  
 Where its never-changing state  
 Full Perfection shall begin.

Lord Melcombe survived the writing of this letter but a short time. He died the 28th of July, 1762 ; and the following Inscription to his memory was shortly afterwards placed on an Ionic pillar at Hammer-smith.

TO THE MEMORY  
 OF THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE DODINGTON,  
 LORD MELCOMBE.

In his early years he was sent by K. George I. Envoy Extraordinary to K. Philip V. of Spain, 1715 ;

Afterwards appointed in commission with others,

One of the Lords of the Treasury :  
 Twice Treasurer of the Navy to K. George II.  
 And Privy Counsellor.

In 1761 created a Peer and of the Cabinet to K. George III.

He was raised to these honours  
 (Himself an honour to them)  
 Rather by his exemplary merit and great abilities,  
 Often experienced both in the Senate and  
 Council,

Than either by birth or fortune :  
 And, if wit and true humour can delight ;  
 If eloquence can affect the heart,  
 Or literature improve the mind ;  
 If universal benevolence hath its charms ;

No wonder  
 He lived admired and beloved by all that  
 knew him,

And died by all lamented,  
 In the year 1762, aged 71.  
 THOMAS WYNDHAM, esq. his heir,  
 Ordered this inscription,  
 In grateful remembrance  
 Of his friend and relation.

Lord Melcombe's character has little variety in it. He is allowed to have been generous, magnificent, and convivial. To a few friends and dependents he was heartily attached. In the common course of his political life he was insincere and faithless. He was better as a private gentleman than a politician. In one point of view, he was free, easy, and engaging ; in the other, intriguing, close, and reserved. His reigning passion was to be well at Court. To this object he sacrificed every circumstance of his life. To obtain this he hazarded and lost every advantage of his fortune, character, and influence. His talents do not appear to have been distinguished by much brilliancy, but he certainly possessed a considerable share of cool judgment and reflection. He associated much with those who were able to confer fame. Thomson inscribed one of his Seasons, and Young addressed one of his Satires to him ; and if the poets were to be believed, their patron was much superior to either of them in their own profession. A dead lord, says Gray, ranks but as a commoner. The poems which have been published as Mr. Dodington's have no marks of extraordinary excellence ; they are even hardly equal to the common standard. We are told that a whole volume of his productions is in being in MSS. Probably it may at some time see the light, and will then shew whether our statesman's flatterers deserve any thing but contempt for their hyperbolical praises



praises of his poetical powers\*. His great failing was want of respect to himself. His talents, his fortune, his rank, and his connections were sufficient to have placed him in a very elevated situation in life, had he regarded his own character and the advantages which belonged to him: by neglecting these, he passed through the world without much

satisfaction to himself, with little respect from the public, and no advantage to his country. In conclusion, the possessor of his fortune has unveiled the nakedness of his mind, and Lord Melcombe now stands distinguished only as a miracle of servility, mean compliance, and political prostitution.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, in JUNE, 1784. No. IV.

IN our last we left the new House of Commons just entering upon the public business. Since that, we have discovered that his Majesty and his ministers were not mistaken in appealing to the sense of the people in the crisis of their own affairs, by affording them an opportunity of re-electing their old representatives, or rejecting them, if they saw just cause, and electing new men in whom they could confide, to represent them in the important work of legislation and taxation. Upon the two first divisions on Mr. Fox's speech, and the King's speech (we mention them in the order they were debated), it appeared the people had sent a great, respectable, and decisive majority to support the King and his Ministers in all constitutional and wholesome measures which they may please to bring forward: for the number that voted with the Minister on these two questions, appeared to be more than one half of the whole House of Commons, if they had been all assembled to a man at one time!—And the majority present was very considerable over the minority present; consequently we may fairly conjecture, if all had been assembled, the majority would have been proportionably greater. This opened a fair and glorious field of action for our Ministers to display their splendid abilities for the good of the Commonwealth; and, indeed, for some few days the minority seemed to be silenced, business went on swimmingly, and we expected the present sitting would be a session of action and renovation of our affairs.

But, alas! a war of words, a collision of tongues, a scene of strife, debate, and wrangling has been industriously introduced by the men who have never done anything for their country but talked (whether for the good or the hurt of the community we leave to more competent judges to determine); and, with sorrow we observe it, has been too much countenanced by the Ministry and their adherents.

Thus whole months pass away in debating points of little or no moment to the public; whilst the little business of real importance done for the Nation is compressed in the compass of a few days, or perhaps a few hours. This is an evil that loudly calls for redress and speedy remedy! While we are amusing ourselves with words, our enemies are exerting themselves in great and powerful action and preparation for our overthrow! This was what we feared, and it is come to pass. Noise and declamation is the strong fortress of our loquacious Patriots; and our young Minister bids fair to storm their castle and drive them to the last extremity; but we begrudge the great waste of his precious time, which might be much better employed. Away, then, with words, and come to action.

The motion for a reform of Parliament was ill-timed and ill-judged, and came with a very bad grace from a man who professedly fights under the banner of those who openly declare themselves enemies to all innovations, or even reformations whatsoever, and who at this very particular time met the motion with uncommon acrimony, and we had almost said, with unparalleled effrontery! It failed, therefore, accordingly; it failed, however, as well as the mover expected: but it did not answer his expectation in another respect; it did not in the least embarrass the Minister, or shake his popularity—the only end it could answer in being brought forward at this juncture.

The motion for the repeal of the Receipt Tax, from nearly the same quarter, calculated for nearly the same purposes, without suggesting a more eligible and equally productive tax, was in the same predicament, if not worse. The seconding of the motion, too, came with an intolerable bad grace from the man who, at the first broaching the impost, stood up and thanked the then Minister for bringing it forward. Add to this, that both

\* In the latter part of Lord Melcombe's life he patronised Mr. Bentley, and took much pains in bringing forward *The Wishes*, acted at Drury Lane in the summer 1761. He is supposed to have had a considerable share in this piece. While it was in rehearsal, he invited all the performers to Hammer-smith, and had it acted *al fresco* in the garden. Mr. Foot, who was one of them, was all the time noting the peculiarities of his Lordship, and in 1764 he was brought on the stage under the name of Sir Thomas Lofty, in *The Patron*.

mover and seconder are professed votaries and obsequious tools of the JUNO who first introduced and afterwards established the tax, and who now glory in the part they took in it. From such reformers, and such repealers of taxes, we may pray to be delivered, and that our salvation may never rest on their shoulders. The people of England know better than to depend on such saviours as these: they will give their favourite Minister a little more scope to try what he can do, making all proper allowance for the many embarrassments thrown in his way, of which these motion-makers make no inconsiderable part.

It is a good omen of the present House of Commons purging itself of its Members who have come in by the false key of bribery and corruption. The late Ipswich Member, of a month's duration, is made the first example, in the new Parliament, of the operation of Grenville's law, pointed directly against that bane of our country, BRIBERY. May the same salutary law have its full operation and effect in every similar case, and all cases which tend to undermine our happy Constitution! Let us hope one month more will produce a great deal of important national business, after the rotten Members are lopped off.

In the mean time, our East India ships come home, one after another, safe and sound, richly laden, bringing good tidings and well grounded expectations of many more arriving soon, which are now on their way home. This throws a very different aspect on the Company's affairs from that stated in the representation of our late Minister, in the gloomy month of November: then, all was dark, dismal, and desponding: now, all looks smiling, gay, and prosperous!—It highly behoves the Directors and other Trustees of that great Corporation to embrace the opportunity of the prosperous gale, to secure their patrons in their property, and to procure to themselves lasting honour and reputation, by a faithful and diligent discharge of their duty in all their arduous affairs, both at home and abroad. If they neglect this golden opportunity, we venture to pronounce their annihilation to be an event not far distant.

The multitude of West India ships pouring in daily, likewise enhances the pleasing scene of national prosperity, and bids fair to revive the lately drooping spirits of trading and labouring people.

The Westminster election seems to be a blemish on our Constitution, in all its stages and progressive motions, from first to last!—A scene of riot, uproar, and confusion, during the poll!—a scene not illuminated, illustrated, or embellished, by any thing we have

feet reported from its introduction into the House of Commons!—a scene not likely to be developed or satisfactorily adjusted by the present depending scrutiny, according to the accounts we read of the proceedings of the returning officer, and the opinions of counsel learned in the law, said to be delivered there, judicially, as the conclusive judgement of that office. On the contrary, the whole system of that election rises up before our eyes with all the accumulated horrors of chaos come again, and growing more confused. Something must be done to regulate the future elections of Westminster, or that City had better have no elections. Their future representation will not do the inhabitants so much good for twenty years to come, as the present depending election has already done them mischief, besides a great deal more likely to ensue from the scrutiny, if continued according to its present appearance till the whole business is gone through. Whose fault it is we presume not to say; we suppose faults on both sides: but this much we dare say, that, according to the public reports, it is the silliest piece of business we ever saw or heard of. *Ergo*, the sooner they close the scrutiny the better; and let the parties refer the case to that tribunal which alone is competent by law to investigate, discuss, judge, and determine the merits of all contested elections, and to bring to condign punishment all persons who have violated the sacred rights of electors, whether officers, candidates, agents, voters, or witnesses.

Since the prorogation of the Irish Parliament, that legislative body has undergone a kind of a judicial process before the tribunal of the Volunteers in particular, and the people of that country in general, which seems to terminate to its disadvantage. How all these proceedings of Parliament, of Volunteers, and of the majesty of the people, will terminate, whether to the advantage or disadvantage of Ireland, is not for us to determine.

Holland no sooner ratifies the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, than she falls into disputes and disturbances with the Emperor, and fears and apprehensions of hostilities from other Powers, on such points as cannot be easily adjusted; at the same time, divided and disjointed within herself. The adverse Powers avail themselves of Holland's separation of interests from England, while the Czarina, who had a principal hand in effecting that separation, stands aloof from her troubles, and ever encourages and protects one of her present enemies. The United States of the Netherlands will be as long before they get such a faithful ally as England has been, as the United States of America will be before they obtain such a never-failing protecting European

ropean Power as the Parent-Country has been to them, from their infancy to their adult state. Both have been partners in guilt; and companions in ingratitude; and both will soon have occasion to lament their selfishness and impolicy.

However low this nation may be fallen in the eyes of America and her patrons here and some Christian Powers, it appears, we rise in the estimation of the Ottoman Court, by the special favour in trade just announced to be granted by that Power to the merchants of Great-Britain.

With regard to the state of this nation and our late enemies, we scruple not to say, that their allies here make such a shabby shew, and are laid so prostrate on the ground by the uplifted arm of our youthful Minister, they have no hopes of any effectual assistance from that quarter, therefore they lie still for the present, as hinted in our last.

The other Powers of Europe we must leave nearly in the same train as stated in our former essay, with little variation, only ad-

vancing towards some development of their views and designs. We should not wonder to see the leading Potentates on the Continent forming a league or confederacy to pull down an overgrown and still growing empire, to prevent the establishment of what is called an Universal Monarchy, the standing dread and terror of all the European Princes, great and small, for several centuries past. No sooner is one ambitious towering Power pulled down, than some other new-started monarchy or empire, growing into greatness and superiority, alarms the surrounding or contiguous nations, and draws them into an union of self-defence and mutual guaranty against the domineering Potentate. Russia is now the object of the fears, the jealousies and even the envy of her neighbours; and she takes no care to conceal her ideas of paramount dignity, power, and dominion: therefore something seems to be forming in embryo against her; but we must defer any further speculation on this important subject to another opportunity.

#### FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THOUGHTS on the RISE and PROGRESS of CIVIL GOVERNMENT; and on the GENERAL CAUSES of NATIONAL IMBECILITY, and of NATIONAL GRANDEUR.

**T**O the eye of a philosopher, the structure of society affords the noblest spectacle upon earth. To assemble in a body a number of scattered individuals—to strip them of their natural liberty, in order to render them substantially more free—to unite them by the very principles which would otherwise have kept them eternally asunder—to make them renounce their private interests for the promotion of the general good, and to direct the general good to their own advantage individually—to cause their passions, and even their vices, to contribute to the advancement of wisdom and of virtue—these are circumstances that form one of the most stupendous phenomena in the political world, to which we seem to pay little attention; but of which, rightly considered, we can never sufficiently express our admiration. The reason of this neglect is obvious. We have been habituated, from our cradles, to appear on a theatre that has been finished for ages—a theatre on which every man insensibly plays his part, without at all reflecting on the wonderful system of laws by which he is enabled to fill it.

It has been repeatedly affirmed—by writers of genius too affirmed—that, in the absence of laws, mankind are governed by a sense of morality. But, unfortunately for this argu-

ment, morals are a consequence of laws; and experience shews, that to people who live dispersed, and who are strangers to order and government, little more can be allowed than bare *instinct*. Men utterly savage have been caught, literally caught, in the woods\*. Hardly, however, could they be said to differ from the beasts with which they had associated; and for this obvious reason, that, so circumstanced, they had never been subjected to any political regulation or form of government.

Animated by ideas equally fallacious, many politicians have racked their imaginations in order to prove, that in the formation of every plan of government there must have originally existed a preliminary convention between the people and their intended chief; in other words, a political body before aught like a system of politics had being.

A social compact necessarily implies anterior distinctions. The two contracting parties must be equally informed in whatever relates to their respective interests; and, if otherwise, the one must obtain an advantage over the other, and thus lay a foundation for tyranny.

By the visionaries in question it is gravely supposed, that when men began to form themselves into communities, their understandings

\* The woods of Hanover, for example; and they who remember the history of Peter the Wild Man require no farther illustration of this truth.

were enlightened; that in the compacts with their legislators the conditions were equal; that they retained, in fine, as much for themselves as they granted to the persons who were to govern them.—What a world of *wisdom*, in men who were as yet without *knowledge*!

That system of politics which would refer to the first principles of things, is itself in want of an actuating principle. There is, in fact, no history of mankind, evident as it is that the chronology of the world has been literally devoured by time. Writing and printing, which, while they fix ideas, perpetuate events, are new arts, when compared with the creation of man. The oldest annals hardly go back farther than to the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans: to the grand revolutions which had overturned the world *before* the establishment of those empires, we are perfect strangers.

Beside, this knowledge would be of little utility to us: it is of more consequence to know what men *are*, than to employ ourselves in forming conjectures tending to ascertain what they *were*. The Chinese reap no advantage from deriving their origin so many thousand years back; nor are we injured because ours is fixed at a less ancient date. The passions are in all ages the same; and if we had before us the genealogy of our ancestors from the creation, we should derive no benefit from it but that of a chronological series of our weaknesses and of our errors.

In order to the formation of a society, it is necessary that the nature of the country should not preclude a general communication among the people who are to compose it. The ancient inhabitants of Russia, for example, and, it may be added, the natives of North and South America, when those regions were first explored by Europeans, were wanderers over vast deserts, without having the smallest mutual correspondence. It was the loss of both to inhabit districts totally distinct from, and unconnected with, each other. Those immense continents, though in each there was a number of different tribes, contained not (as has since been clearly ascertained by political calculation) one man for ten that were requisite to diffuse over the whole a degree of force adequate to their extent; and from this circumstance alone we may not only form an idea of their imbecility, but assign the cause of it.

Though it has long been remarked, that a large state is comparatively more weak than a small one, yet what the limits of its extent ought to be; in order to the full enjoyment of its force, this is a point which as yet remains

undetermined. A definition of it would, nevertheless, be one of the most important acquisitions to modern politics. We should then, perhaps, have fewer wars; nor should we see so many Princes place their ambition in making conquests—an ambition, which, instead of augmenting their power, serves only to diminish their strength.

Were the force of a state to be determined by the extent of its territory, the immense empire of Darius would have subdued the comparatively-diminutive army of Alexander; and, in modern times, we should not have seen two of the largest countries of the world enslaved by a few European vessels.

The power of a nation consists in its force, whether naval or military, in its laws, in its maxims, in the wisdom of its government.

Sparta, Lacedemon, and Athens, were, in their infancy, small republics; and Rome, whom the whole world could not at length contain, was originally confined within her own walls.

The vast empires of Asia have never flourished; and India and Persia, Egypt and Turkey, have long remained in a state of natural imbecility.

In all ages, and in every part of the world, those states, which the lust of dominion has carried beyond *certain limits*, have fallen victims to their immensity.

Rome, after having been enlarged beyond the boundaries which her laws and her political establishment prescribed to her, sunk under the weight of her greatness. From the same cause Carthage fell. In days we may call our own also, Spain never felt herself so weak as when she had added *two* large empires to her ancient territory; nor did Britain ever appear so subject as during her impotent struggles to retain the dominion of *one* empire—an empire, however, which, from a variety of circumstances almost peculiar to it, promises one day (*if it be but possible to keep it united within itself*) to eclipse the glory of Europe.

Much has been said about the influence of *climate*, in the establishment of political governments; and a writer of very superior talents has endeavoured to prove, that *every thing* depends on this single circumstance\*. In this, however, with all deference to his revered abilities, he is deceived. First causes sometimes give way to second ones; and if physical causes possessed all the influence which he seems to ascribe to them, the different empires of the world would be eternal as the world itself.

From universal history we learn, that power, traversing the world at large, has

\* *Montesquieu.*

alternately settled in countries where, from their opposite climates, strength and imbecility were contrasted.

No nation was once so mighty as Greece; and no nation is now so puny as Rome. If, at the same time, we draw a comparison of ancient and modern Rome, we shall find the latter as weak as the former was powerful; yet the influence of the climate is as great there at present, as it was in the time of the republic.

Heat certainly enervates the body, and, while it enfeebles mankind, prepares them for slavery. Cold, on the contrary, renders them stout and vigorous, and consequently pre-disposes them to liberty. Hence it is that, in all ages, the inhabitants of the North have scorned to bow to the yoke of southern nations.—But for *their* manly resistance, we should have *all* been slaves.

In Asia, where the climate produces the former of the effects here mentioned, the people support the weight of servitude without feeling it. It steals in, if it may be so expressed, through the very lassitude which itself creates. The reverse being the case where-ever the climate has a tendency to give liberty to man, despotism, when once established in such countries, is more grievous than in those which lead to slavery; and for this reason, that physical causes must have been made to give way to moral causes—a circumstance which never happens but when tyranny is carried to excess. Thus situated, a despotic government is productive of *peculiar* hardships; for wretched indeed must the nation be that is not allowed to enjoy the advantages to which it is actually entitled by nature as its inheritance.

Thus it is a fundamental truth in the political world, that when a state, naturally free, has once been enslaved, it is enslaved in the extreme. Hence it is, that we now see the Danes possessed of far less liberty than what, from their situation, *physically* considered, they might possess †; and that the English, during the usurpation of Cromwell, were greater slaves than the inhabitants of Algiers ‡.

It now remains to enquire what effect the arts and sciences have upon civil government. And here, as a preliminary fact, it must be acknowledged, that the most enlightened ages have not always been the most happy. It has even been said, that in proportion as knowledge encreases, the mind becomes corrupted. But what inference ought we, in justice, to form from this general assertion, admitting it to be true? Not, surely, that knowledge is a thing in itself bad;

but that there is nothing upon earth good that can remain long exempted from the abuse of man.

Though the sciences are so far from being of *necessity* the parents of power and felicity, that a mediocrity of both talents and fortune is found to be more calculated to render men happy than an abundance of either wealth or knowledge; yet, in the *political world*, a revolution has happened which renders, at least, a *relative* advancement in the study of them requisite.

From the time that politics became reduced into a complex system;—from the time that light succeeded to darkness; that the nature and ends of government began to be understood; that the gaining of battles no longer depended on strength and courage, but on the art of fighting;—from that time skill and knowledge became the engines of power, and governed all its principles. So strictly true are these positions, that if we examine the present state of Europe, we shall not find the nations that have formed the grandest settlements, to be those which are either the strongest or the most populous, but those in which the arts and sciences have chiefly flourished.<sup>1</sup>

Before men were united in society, intelligence was not necessary for them. As mere existence was their only object, instinct was sufficient. Afterwards, however, new springs of action arose; plans of legislation were settled; different classes were created; different orders were formed; different powers were established. In order to preserve a general equilibrium, an additional weight was given to some, at the expence of others. Every attention was necessary to the maintenance of civil and political order, and to the preservation of the public safety. These various objects required not only minds enlightened and improved, but (so to express it) a *general assortment* of knowledge.

In a word, that union, which, while it diffuses a harmony throughout the body politic, serves to connect all its parts, is a system highly complicated; and barbarous is every government reputed to which it is unknown. Beside, as Europe forms, as it were, one grand republic, of which the different states are the members, certain governments were not permitted to remain under the cloud of ignorance, while others had dispelled it, and become enlightened. And here, as an occasional remark, it may be added, that to an inequality in the progress of national knowledge, is to be ascribed the origin of most of the wars with which the European world

† See *The State of Denmark before the Revolution.*

‡ See *The Life of Cromwell.*

has hitherto been harassed, and is likely to be harassed still.

We have, it must be confessed, seen more than one enlightened nation plunged headlong—plunged, it would almost seem, too, *voluntarily*—from an height of prosperity into an abyss of misery. But whence originated this woful reverse?—It originated, generally, from the guilty ambition or avarice of a few artful minions, invested with authority—minions who, educated themselves in the schools of venality and corruption, imagined that no system of government could flourish which had not venality and corruption for its basis.

All such misery, however, is but as the effect of a momentary darkness, which a returning day is sure to dispel; and experience shews, that though the passions, with their attendant vices, may throw a temporary cloud over the prospects of an intelligent people, yet, spurred

on by necessity, reason and justice, sooner or later, are sure to reform their influence, and to re-assert their rights alike over the *rules* and the *ruled*; in other words, to triumph over the former, as the authors of past oppressions, and to guard the latter against the repetition of similar ones.—Far different is it with nations immerged in ignorance. Actually barbarous still, without some extraordinary intervention, barbarous they must remain; and wretched, as well as barbarous, must their posterity be also.

Other remarks might here be added. But it is not always proper to exhaust a subject; and, at any rate, the present Paper seems to be already extended to a length more than sufficient, perhaps, for the valuable repository in which it is the wish of the author to see it have a place.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

CONCISE DESCRIPTION of various ANIMALS, arranged by NATURALISTS under the Orders VERMES and MOLLUSCA.

WHEN we consider the station of animals which inhabit the deep, we need not wonder that this part of nature has not been thoroughly illustrated. Innumerable figures of their habitations have been correctly delineated, but many of the inhabitants are not sufficiently known. By this it may appear, that our naturalists have been greater painters than philosophers, save the inimitable Argenville, whose knowledge and labour adorn the age and country which gave him birth. The immortal Linnæus, with infinite judgment, has exhibited an arrangement of the testaceous animals, not only generically analogous to the animals themselves, but has preserved the distinctive characters of their habitations likewise, which is certainly the most scientific method; and though certain persons have taken the liberty to criticize the works of this wonderful man, they are as much inferior to him in brilliancy of wit and solidity of judgment, as a glow-worm is to the evening star.

The animals generally arranged under the Order Mollusca, may not be perhaps so numerous as is commonly imagined; for this reason, many of them may be inhabitants of shells, whose usual abode is in the depths of the Ocean, and may have been forced from their hold in an hostile manner, by animals more powerful than themselves; and having escaped the enemy, have risen to the surface, and, by the hardening nature of the air, may have acquired a toughness to their skin, and likewise strength sufficient to float or swim, according to the several properties with which nature may have endowed them: in short, their external appearance strongly enforces my opinion, and most especially when

we consider that the animals of the Mollusca bear so strong a resemblance in form and generic character to those inhabiting shells, and that they all are capable of contraction and expansion.

The animals arranged under the orders Vermes and Mollusca, internally are endued with innumerable muscles, which give them the peculiar property of increasing or diminishing their volume. Their various endowments, complement of tentacula, peculiar ways of life, and manner of procuring their subsistence, are matters of entertainment; while they produce in the heart the sublime reflection of the infinite wisdom and power of the Most High, in endowing every animal with their necessary requisites, and fixing the places of their abode according to the task and function he has been pleased to frame them for. Various are their pursuits; one preys on another; the most numerous fall a prey to those animals which are more rare. Their increase and decrease are proportioned to their hazards; and the full complement of every genus is kept up to complete every link in the chain of nature. Perhaps the first cause of our little acquaintance with this part of the work of God is in a great measure due to our pride, by looking down with contempt or disregard on animals, vainly in our ideas deemed worthless, by being far removed from us in their nature and properties; but let us take a nearer view of them, and our admiration will increase as our ignorance wears away, and the mind shall become illumined; and in the holy exultation of our hearts, we shall cry aloud, O God, how wondrous are thy works!

The Gordius pierces through the clay with the

the same facility as a fish does the water, and by which perforations are made for the water to pass through and form springs: others, of the same genus, insinuate themselves into the muscles of the Eastern traveller; while some infect the livers of the Herring and fresh-water Pike. The *Ascaris* penetrates the putrifying roots of plants, and the human intestines. The *Lumbricus* bores the earth and sands of the sea, and is an excellent bait for fishing. The *Fasciola* feeds on the livers of Sheep, and is often vomited up by them in brooks, where they drink, and, in all probability, occasions the rot, or no doubt some disorder not less fatal to these harmless, useful animals: May they not be the occasion of the spots which we often see in their livers? The *Siphunculus* lodges under the rocks, and through its tubular mouth takes in with the sea water the minute animalcula, which constitute its nourishment, squirting out again the useless water. Leeches, though great plagues to fish and animals on which they fix, are yet productive of great good when medicinally applied to draw off the inspissated blood. The *Myxine* enters the mouth of the poor captive fish, when caught by a night line, devours its whole inside, and leaves the bare skin as the fishermen's prey.

We are now arrived at the second Order, the Mollusca, or Soft, of which we will likewise take a review. The Slug, which begins the Order, consumes the roots and leaves of plants, trees, &c. but affords food to many birds, as ravens, rooks, &c.; and the Amber Slug has been recommended in consumptive cases. The *Laplysia*, wrapped round as it were with a cloak, is protected by the qualities nature has endowed it with, both on account of its fetid smell, and the painful tingling which follows the touch, feeds on sea-weeds, and is greedily devoured by the Porpoise. Thus it plainly appears, that whatever poisonous qualities some animals may possess with regard to mankind, they may nevertheless be harmless and even nourishing food to other creatures; for a sailor happening to take a *Laplysia* in the Mediterranean, it gave him such instantaneous and excruciating pain as to cause an inflammation, and the poor man lost his arm; and so sensible are the fishermen of the poisonous quality of the mucus which oozes from its body, that they will not on any account touch it.

The *Doris* is furnished with eyes in the manner of the land Snail, trails among the rocks, feeds on weeds, corallines, &c. and falls a prey to Crabs, Star-fish, the Cuttle, &c. This genus accords with the *Limax* in motion, and the animals belonging to it, folding themselves up when at rest.

The *Aphrodita*, remarkable for the beauty

of the velvety down which adorns the whole genus, crawls among the rocks by the assistance of its feet, similar in construction to those of the Caterpillar tribe; exists upon small shell-fish; and, in its turn, becomes delicious food to many of its marine neighbours.

The *Nereis* contains animals of various size: some invisibly minute, yet afford subsistence to many small marine animalcula; those lodge in the interstices of the scales of fishes, and perhaps exist on the mucous matter which oozes from their bodies; others of greater magnitude enter the tubular lodging of the *Serpulæ* and *Teredines*, and destroy the inhabitants thereof; while the Giant *Nereis*, the largest of this tribe, bores holes in the piles driven down in the sea, and thereby undermining the work, effects its destruction. These animals bear a strong resemblance in form to the Land Juli.

We now take a step rather remote from animals of a more active nature, when we enter upon a view of the *Ascidia*; an animal whose functions are so extraordinary, as to appear only a few degrees removed from marine plants, constantly affixed to some body: its motion is imperceptibly slow, scarce making one inch in some hours, therefore never recedes far from its native spot: its life is taken up in continually receiving in its body the sea water, and squirting it out again. The internal structure of the animal's mouth is furnished with a number of minute papillæ, by which means it preserves from escape, in the act of ejecting the water, those animalcula which constitute its nourishment.

The *Actinia* affixes itself, by a kind of peduncle, to rocks, oysters, &c. and displays its fluorescent head in such manner, as more to resemble a flower than an animal. The radii which adorn the head are so many tentacula, by which the animal assumes and conveys its prey to its mouth, which is the center of the flower as it were. At times they assume such various forms, as to be mistaken for animals of a different genus.

The *Tethys* makes its abode in the depths of the ocean, affixing itself to the argillaceous bottom, or to rocks; lives upon sea-weeds, is preyed upon by Lobsters, &c. Little is known of this animal, on account of its deep recess, and very few have been taken.

The *Holothuria*, beset with innumerable tentacula all over its belly, adheres by them to the bottom of the sea, at the same time agitating in search of food the branched tentacula which adorn its head; and occasionally assumes many ludicrous and grotesque forms, which has caused naturalists to impose on them names not in the least analogous to their nature.

The

The Terebella, furnished as it were with an augre, pierces the rocks, and, conigned by nature to its dark dwelling, rests in fecundity, till the hungry Crab, with its cheliferous claw, drags him from his lurking place and devours him.

The Triton, inserting its body in the holes of the rocks which lie concealed under water, throws out its head and cheliferous tentacula, whereby it seizes the unwary prey which happens to crawl or swim within reach. But he has likewise many enemies to encounter; the Crab, Asterias, Cuttle, &c.

The Lernæa affixes itself behind the gills of various fishes, and, like the Leech, draws forth its nourishment by suction.

The Scyllæa, affixed by its back to the focus floating in the ocean, underneath spreads out his foliate tentacula, and assumes such food as chance may throw in its way during the course of the voyage; but the Shark, Porpoise, and other fish riot in its destruction.

The Clio, from its structure, seems more calculated as a prey, than to prey upon others. Nature, therefore, has provided it with a funnel-formed sheath, into which it withdraws itself when necessity urges.

The Cuttle, so frequently a prey to Turbot, and many other marine animals, often escapes by blackening the water around with the liquor which Providence has furnished him with, and which he ejects as occasion requires. He is not less voracious in his kind, and is the destroyer of many weaker animals. Some of this genus are of an alarming magnitude, and, with their strong tentacula, will pull a boat under water, if they are not cut off with an ax; an instrument commonly carried by the Indians in those seas where they frequent.

The Medusa, a gelatinous substance, appearing like a lifeless lump of jelly, floating on the surface of the ocean, and plying underneath with its tentacula, embraces the small fry, and devours them: they are gregarious animals; and though they are said on occasion, when touched, the same alarming sensation as the Laplyfia, the ravenous Shark, with malignant eye, darts side-long at them, and devours many of them at a mouthful. These animals when dead soon dissolve to a thin lucid water, and nothing substantial of them remains which leaves any traces of their former animated state. To examine the nature and properties of these beings, it is necessary to preserve them in a large glass filled with sea water, which should be changed

daily. The Actinia, Ascidia, and many others, might be investigated by the same means, and much pleasure and improvement in the knowledge of the ways of these creatures derived therefrom.

We are now come to the Asterias; an animal apparently possessing stronger animal functions and properties than the preceding genus, though its motion is slow, when we consider the number of fasciculi which surround its rays, and serve the animal as feet, by which means it moves either sideways, backward or forward, and in any direction the creature requires; with them it likewise clings to the rocks, and preserves itself from being dashed about by the tempestuous waves. They are likewise as tentacula to the animal, with which it seizes its prey, and conveys it to the mouth; their rays are of so brittle a nature, as easily to be broke off, but in time they grow again, as the claws of Crabs and Lobsters do, when lost. It subsists on young crabs, small shell-fish, &c.

The Echinus is an extraordinary creature, though common; armed with spines, which serve the animal as feet, it moves in every direction, and occasionally throws out tentacula, with which it grapples to the bottom of the sea, at the approach of a storm. But nature has ornamented this creature in a most surprising manner; the finest sculptor could not, with the most consummate skill and labour, imitate its ornaments, with such regularity, beauty, and numerous excrescences; which are the joints to which their spines are affixed, and made moveable by, all over the calcareous covering: some are as it were, laid out in avenues, like unto a parterre; others are reticulated, in the manner of the most beautiful and exact net-work, interspersed with excrescences of a minute globular form.—Some have their habitation round, others oval; and again there are that have them round, oblong, and flat: as various are the forms of their spines; round, quadrangular, octogonal; some formed like bristles, others like pillars belonging to a fine building. Their colour, when stripped of their spines, which soon fall off after the animal's decease, is beautifully various; some being green, yellow, purple, red, brown; and others blushing with the tinge of the Tyrian dye. So prolific is nature in all her works, sporting with her amazing powers over all the creation, and proving the vast source of wisdom from whence her operations flow.



A General Diet of the States of Poland being soon to meet at Grodno, we have, for the Entertainment of our Readers, extracted the following Account of that Assembly, and the Manner of holding their Sessions, from Mr. COXE'S TRAVELS, lately published.

THE General Diet of Poland enjoys the supreme authority: it declares war, makes peace, levies soldiers, enters into alliances, imposes taxes, enacts laws, in a word, it exercises all the rights of absolute sovereignty.

Some historians place the earliest diet in the reign of Casimir the Great; but it is very uncertain whether it was first convened in his time; and still more doubtful, of what members it consisted. Thus much is unquestionable, that it was not until the reign of Casimir III. that this national assembly was modeled into its present form.

The place of holding the diets depended formerly upon the will of the kings; and Louis even summoned two in Hungary. In those early times Petricau was the town in which they were most frequently assembled; but in 1569, at the union of Poland and Lithuania, Warsaw was appointed the place of meeting; and in 1673 it was enacted, that of three successive diets, two should be held in this capital, and one at Grodno in Lithuania. This regulation has been generally followed, until the reign of his present majesty, when the assemblies have been uniformly summoned to Warsaw.

Diets are ordinary and extraordinary; the former are convened every two years, the latter as occasion requires. In 1717, the usual season for the meeting of the ordinary diets was fixed for Michaelmas; but during the present reign it has been occasionally changed to the month of October or November.

The king, with the advice of the permanent council, convokes the diet, by means of circular letters issued to all the palatines in their respective provinces, at least six weeks before the time appointed for its meeting; these letters are accompanied with a short sketch of the business to be agitated in the diet.

The constituent parts of the diet are the three estates of the realm, namely, the king, the senate, and the nobles or gentry, by their aunts or representatives.

1. The king, considered in his capacity of president, is only, as it were, the chief of the diet: he subscribes all acts; signs all decrees agreed to by the assembly; issues out all ordinances in his own name, and that of the republic, without enjoying the right of a negative in any of these particulars.

In all questions he has no vote, excepting upon an equality of suffrages; but is at liberty to deliver his sentiments upon any question. His present majesty is esteemed one of

the most eloquent among the Polish orators: he has an agreeable tone of voice, and much skill in suiting and varying his cadence to the subjects of his discourse; he harangues with great energy of style and dignity of manner; and his speeches always make a considerable impression upon the members of the diet.

When he is disposed to speak, he rises from his seat, advances a few steps, and cries out, "I summon the ministers of state to the throne." Then the great officers of the crown, who are sitting at the lower end of the senate-house, come forward and stand near the king. The four great marshals strike the ground at the same time with their staves of office; and the first in rank says, "The king is going to speak;" after which his majesty begins.

2. The second estate, or the senate, is composed of spiritual and temporal senators.

1. The bishops or senators spiritual have the precedence over the temporal senators. The archbishop of Gnesna is primate and chief of the senate, and is viceroy in case of an interregnum.

2. The temporal are Palatines, Castellans, and the great officers of state.

The palatines are the governors of the provinces, who hold their offices for life. In time of war, when the army of the republic is summoned, the palatines levy and lead the force of their palatinates into the field, according to the tenure of feudal services; in time of peace they convoke the assemblies of the palatinates, preside in the county courts of justice, and judge the Jews within their respective jurisdictions, &c.

The Castellans are divided into Grand and Petty Castellans: their office, in time of peace, is merely nominal; but when the military or feudal services are required, they are the lieutenants of the palatines, under whom they command the troops of the several districts in the palatinates.

The great officers of the republic, who sit in the senate, are ten in number, namely, the two great marshals of Poland and Lithuania, the two great chancellors, the two vice-chancellors, the two great treasurers, and the two sub-marshals.

All the senators were formerly appointed by the king; but by the late change of government, his majesty's choice is restricted to one of three candidates presented by the permanent council. The senators, once nominated, cannot be deprived of their charges, excepting by the diet.

3. The third estate is formed by the nuntios or representatives of the equestrian order. These representatives are chosen in the dietines or assemblies of each palatinate, in which every noble or gentleman, at the age of eighteen, has a vote, or is capable of being elected. There is no qualification in point of property required, either for the electors or elected; it is only necessary that the nuntio should be a noble, that is, a person not engaged in trade or commerce, possessing land himself, or the son of a person possessing land, or of an antient family which formerly possessed land. Each nuntio must be twenty-three years of age.

The general proceedings of the diet are as follow: The king, senate, and nuntios first meet all together in the cathedral of Warsaw, and hear mass and a sermon. After service, the members of the senate, or upper-house, repair to the senate-house; and the nuntios, or lower-house, to their chamber, when the latter choose, by a majority of voices, a marshal, or speaker, of the equestrian order: in order to preclude unnecessary delays, the election is required to take place within three days after their meeting. Two days after the choice of their speaker, the king, senate, and nuntios, assemble in the senate-house, which is called the junction of the two houses. The nuntios then kiss the king's hand, and the members of the diet take their places in the following order:

The king is seated, in regal state, upon a raised throne, under a canopy at the upper end of the apartment. At the lower end, opposite the throne, sit, in armed chairs, the ten officers of state. The bishops, palatines, and Castellans, are ranged in three rows of armed chairs, extending from the throne on each side; and behind these are placed the nuntios upon benches covered with red cloth. The senators have the privilege of wearing their caps, but the nuntios remain uncovered.

All the members being seated, the *Paſſa Conventa* are read, when the speaker of the equestrian order, as well as each nuntio, is empowered to interrupt the perusal by remonstrating against the infringement of any particular article, and demanding at the same time a redress of grievances. Then the great chancellor proposes, in the king's name, the questions to be taken into consideration; after which, his majesty nominates three senators, and the speaker six nuntios, to prepare the bills. The diet, by majority of voices, chooses a committee to examine the accounts of the treasury.

The members of the permanent council are next ballotted for. This council consists of the following persons:—1. The king as chief, or president.—2. Three bishops,

among whom the primæ of his own rights shall preside during two years, but shall have no seat the two following years.—3. Nine lay senators, two of whom may be elected either from the ministers or senators.—4. Four from the ministry of the republic, namely, one from each department.—5. The marshal of the equestrian order, and, in case of his death or absence, the first counsellor of the equestrian order according to the turn of the provinces.—6. Eighteen counsellors of the equestrian order, including the marshal.—7. The secretary of the permanent council elected from the referendaries and the national notaries.

These preliminary transactions must be dispatched in the space of three weeks; at which period the two houses separate: the nuntios retire into their own chamber, and all the bills undergo a separate discussion in both houses. Those which relate to the treasury are approved or rejected by the sentiments of the majority. But in all state-matters of the highest importance no resolution of the diet is valid, unless ratified by the unanimous assent of every nuntio, each of whom is able to suspend all proceedings by his exertion of the *Liberum Veto*.

The diet must not sit longer than six weeks: on the first day, therefore, of the sixth week the senate and nuntios meet again in the senate-house. The state-bills (provided they are unanimously agreed to by the nuntios, an event which seldom happens in a free diet) are passed into laws; but if that unanimity be wanting to them, they stand rejected; and the business relating to the treasury, which has been carried by a majority, is read and registered.

While the bills are debating in the lower house, the king, senate, and eighteen nuntios, form a supreme court of judicature, by which all nobles accused of capital crimes are tried; and all appeals from inferior courts determined in the last resort. The majority decides, and the king gives sentence.

At the conclusion of the sixth week the laws, which have passed, are signed by the speaker and nuntios, and the diet is of course dissolved.

The extraordinary diets are subject to the same regulations as the ordinary diets, with this difference, that they cannot, by the constitutions of 1763, continue longer than a fortnight. The same day in which the two houses assemble in the senate-house, the questions are to be laid before them; and the nuntios return immediately to their own chamber. On the thirteenth day from their first meeting, the two houses are again united; and on the fifteenth day, after the laws have been read and signed, the diet breaks up as usual.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the LITERATURE, WIT, and TASTE of some EUROPEAN NATIONS.

( Continued from page 333. )

OF the English, our German's persuasion was, that unless some restraint was put on their immoderate adoption of foreign ideas, it would prove essentially pernicious to their general welfare.

His notions were, that we should not make any people whatever a subject of imitation: that we ought to consider ourselves in the fullest latitude as *penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*.—"Receive with open arms," would he say, "all comers to your island; but beware of importing any thing farther than their persons and their industry."

But of all things, he recommended an opposition to the frivolity of taste so remarkable in the literary amusements of several of our neighbours. This was, in his opinion, an infection of the most dangerous kind, as it debilitated the mind, under the plausible colour of affording it refreshment.

He was very severe on the legislature of those countries that enslaved the press; but was no less inexorable, on the other hand, on the Universities, for not exerting their powers in the discouragement of worthless productions. Let people print what they please, said he, without any legal impediment: but how meritorious and useful would it be, were a law to pass, that such members of those bodies as are of known abilities, should select among themselves a sufficient number to inspect whatever was written! To their judgment every man should be bound to submit his performance; not for licence of publication, but for a grant or a refusal of their acknowledgment of its deserving to be printed. Instead of an *Inprimatur*, the single word, *Approved*, or *Disapproved*, should stand at the top of every title-page; and under this condition an author might usher his productions into the world, without applying for any further permission.

Such a method, he thought, would obviate all complaints; the liberty of the press would be duly preserved; and yet few men would be so hardy and venturesome, as to dare stand alone against the united judgment of persons professedly deputed by the public to decide on what was proper or unfit to be laid before it.

Much, I am aware, may be said on this subject: but the general idea is what few will condemn.—It has in some measure been adopted by the establishment of the numerous reviews, and critical examinations, so common over all Europe: but notwithstanding their merit, a public sanction of autho-

rity would certainly be attended with more weight. A bench of ostensible judges is less liable to suspicion, than one that is private and concealed.

From the combined speculations of judicious observers, an idea has been formed and gained ground among the intelligent world, that the liberty of the press would never produce all the good that may be expected from it, until some regulation of this sort has been admitted. It has long been a complaint, that licentiousness reigns as fully in the critical performances with which Europe abounds, as in the innumerable works which are subject to their revision.

A frank and open avowal of one's self, is one of the most effectual restraints on improprieties of every denomination; for which reason it has often been reasonably proposed, that neither authors nor their critics should remain anonymous: the first would be more correct, and the second more temperate and discreet.

There is a branch of literature, in which, till of very late years, the French thought themselves decisively superior to the English. It was an eminent branch indeed, no less a one than that of History. A celebrated writer of our own country did not deny their pretensions: Bolingbroke, in his Letters on the Study of History, allowed the French to excel us in that particular.—But the case is much altered since his days; the French themselves, at present, acknowledge a Hooke, a Hume, a Robertson, a Lyttelton, a Gibbon, to have no superiors in France.

Before the appearance of these illustrious Historians, the French literati made, as it were, a division of abilities with the English.

The diversity of talents for conveying instruction to men is not less, said they, than the variety of subjects wherein they require to be instructed.

The most essential portion of human knowledge is that of one's self: they confessed their writers were not so happy as ours in the abstract and metaphysical part of this knowledge; but in that which describes the effects of the passions, and represents man in a state of action, they deemed themselves superior.

Philosophical disquisitions are of two kinds, Theory and Practice. The first is most difficult of investigation, and less within the reach of ordinary capacities, as it requires uncommon depth of study and meditation; it is therefore disgusting and fatiguing to most

persons; and from the toil with which it is attended, the generality of men are discouraged from attempting it: none but vigorous and persevering understandings dare to enter upon so arduous a task.

But the second, which is that of practice, affords a more open and pleasant field to range in. Facts present themselves in meet arrangement; fancy has chiefly the business to perform, and little or no labour is left to inquiry and reasoning.

In this second division is comprehended the most instructive, and at the same time the most amusing of all the departments of liberal knowledge. This is History; which, without forcing the attention into rugged paths and intricate roads, leads it, as it were, gently by the hand, along an easy, beaten track; where it discovers on every side a variety of prospects, of which it retains a due impression, and of which it lays up the remembrance for use on future occasions.

No study is accompanied with more facility, nor with more profit: lessons that are learned with pleasure are the last of any forgotten. This rule is peculiarly applicable to History; to which it may be added, that no study has more abundantly contributed to the formation of great men; and that without it no man is able to make a conspicuous figure in the world, and to become of effectual consequence and utility in the transactions of political life.

It was unquestionably the peculiar glory of the French, till latterly, to excel us in this field of literary competition. It were unnecessary to cite the names they produced in proof of their superiority, since, as already observed, those which our island affords at this day, are such as place an equality on our part beyond the reach of dispute.

Nor do they contend any longer for a supremacy in those narrative productions, in which invention and ingenuity bear a principal part.

It is observable, however, that the respective genius of the two nations follows them close, even in these playful effusions of a luxuriant fancy. The novels that flow from the pens of French writers, however sensible and interesting, display a minthfulness and gaiety that principally characterise them, and form the animating and constituent part throughout the whole.

An English novel, on the other hand, with no less of wit, vivacity, and humour, still goes deeper into the characters described; it probes failings to the quick; calls out latent motives of action; investigates the passions; in short, philosophises more in all the circumstances that concur in making up the principal event.

The French are so aware of this truth, that numbers of them are convinced, that were an English novel translated into French, with ever so artful a substitution of French names of persons, places, and other national and local circumstances, the deception would be discovered in spite of every precaution.—The same may be said of any French novel translated into English.

It has of late years been often a point of warm contention, which of the two species of writings is most conducive to form the mind, and to give it a just idea of men and things—history, or well-written novels.

On the side of history, the arguments are very strong. When a man peruses the common reports of the day, though expressed in language wherein the embellishments of style are out of the question, and little more is found, or indeed expected, than a bare narrative; yet how keenly is he affected at any passages that contain any thing moving and interesting in its nature!

When we read, on the other hand, the most affecting parts of the best written novels, even while the tears may flow, like those we shed at a pathetic tragedy, they wet our cheeks, it is true, but are quickly dried, while grief has not penetrated to our hearts.

The truth is, that unless we are convinced of the reality of what we read, or hear, the impression it makes is not sufficiently profound to be lasting. We may be struck with admiration at the beauties of invention; we may be charmed with some characters; we may feel an interest in the plot, that will not let us rest until we have seen how it ends: but when we are come to the conclusion, we treat the whole as an agreeable story well told, and wherein the ingenuity of the writer has availed itself of those incidents a lively representation of which must necessarily awaken the passions.

But allowing the utmost that can be said, still as belief is not moved, the heart is but slightly touched, and feels but transiently.—We lay down the book after perusal, as we rise from a play: in short, we are amused, but not affected enough to submit to any weight of concern on account of what we have been reading: we consider it in no other light, than as the birth of imagination and judgment blended together for our entertainment.

Such, on the contrary, is the force of truth, that, however plainly told, it sinks into our mind, as it were by its own weight, and without any collateral helps; we view it with a kind of respect; it commands our attention, and dwells upon our feelings.

It is entirely from facts that we regulate our notions of things. No person has yet  
thought

thought proper to quote any passages from novels, as proofs of the rules and maxims to be observed in life. We draw them from purer sources; from well-known realities, and not from fictions, which, however ingenious, have not that solidity, in our apprehensions, on which alone we can safely erect a practical system of conduct.

When a writer sits down to frame the plan of a novel, the first idea that occurs, is that of pleasing the reader. To do this effectually, he must consider what readers he has to please: the taste of these varies according to times and circumstances: these must be viewed with great nicety: a work that might prove acceptable at one period, may be rejected at another, merely from the changes that take place in the turns and dispositions of mankind. In order, therefore, to succeed, an author must consult all these particularities, and will of course rather study to make his work palatable than instructive.

But history proceeds on quite another plan. Truth, not mere probability, is the first law enjoined; without the observance of which, all other merit is lost. To instruct, is the principal view of the historian; to entertain, is only a secondary prospect. Unless they go hand in hand, he only performs part of his work, it is true; but we much sooner forgive him for being faulty in the second point, than in the first.

How many agreeable writers are neglected, merely for being suspected of embellishing their subjects at the expence of truth! how many are sought purely on account of their veracity! This consideration alone seems a sufficient answer to those who alledge the graces of style, and the vivacity of genius, that animate novels, as contributing beyond all other causes to render them useful as well as pleasing.

Several individuals, it is true, cannot resist the most essential verities, unless they are delivered with some eclat; like vitiated stomachs that spurn at all food which is not highly seasoned. But these are not the proper judges of what is fit to be written or read. The majority of sensible people prefer plain truth expressed in clear and comprehensive language.

To persons of the first class above described, novels will of course be more acceptable than history. As they require accompaniments to the main object that should be proposed in reading, which is instruction, they will be gratified in a manner conformable to their inclination. But to those who seek for substantial improvement, facts divested of embellishment will prove the most welcome subject of speculation.

One may dismiss this article, by observing, that the capital rules in a novel are, not only to make every part coincide with the other, sustain identity of character, and strike out variety without confusion, but, what is the main point and *fine quæ non* of such writing, to arrive, through a succession of interesting adventures, to a conclusion fortunate to the principal personages, but long retarded by difficulties; the whole, in short, must excite surprise, and yet be accompanied with probability.

Who that considers this last and most essential rule, can avoid confessing, it is next to impossible to observe it without violating the strictness of truth? Strange adventures do sometimes happen; but never surely with that undiscontinued chain of marvellous circumstances, which even the most simply constructed novels seem to require.

But history demands no more than bare unadulterated truth, exposed with fullness and propriety, and supported by energy of thought, and elegance of expression. He that is able to compass these requisites, will always be read with satisfaction. To tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is alike the law of history and that of a court of judicature. The observance of this law is more than half of the duties incumbent upon an historian: it is that which does him most honour, and helps to extenuate many blemishes: the integrity of his heart, and soundness of his head, are more valued than the brilliancy of his imagination, and the fertility of his invention. These proverbially belong to the composers of novels, and works of mere wit and fancy; which we may admire for their ingenuity and contrivance, but cannot, for the reasons alledged, class, in point of solid undisputed utility, with lessons that are drawn from the absolute facts and transactions of real life.

The revolutions that have happened in the literary, are not fewer than those that have taken place in the political world. The taste of the literati has been varying ever since the resurrection of letters. Erudition has doubtless been constantly the epithet annexed to men that draw their knowledge from books; but how different has that knowledge been at one æra, from what it was at another! Greek and Latin were at first the principal objects aimed at; a perfect intelligence of them was a praise above all others. This lasted long, and effectually prevented the improvement of modern languages during the space of near two centuries. They were not thought worthy of being made instruments to convey either instruction or entertainment. Were all the good things written in Latin during the last two hundred years well

translated, they would certainly amount to an excellent collection; but it would have been much more for the benefit of society, if their authors had at once made use of their own language, and applied that care and attention to its purity and refinement which they so laboriously bestowed on the former. They should have followed the example of the Romans, who, though perfectly conversant in Greek, confined their pens to their own tongue.

Marcus Aurelius and Ælian are the only among their numerous writers who deviated from this rule.

This injudicious preference of the Latin was so firmly established, that we often find apologies made by such as wrote in their own language. Who would think that even in our times such a sensible person as Rollin should think a sort of justification necessary, for having used the French in the many works he composed for the education of youth?

A material inconvenience arose from this addition to Latinity. People became more conversant in ancient than in modern history and learning. It was a just complaint of a humourist in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the universitarians of Paris and Oxford were Greeks and Romans with caps and gowns.

When this unnatural taste began to subside, rarer learning took the lead. Facts and dates filled the books composed, or rather compiled, by way of histories. Chronology was much more attended to than the politics, government, and manners of nations. Hence those elaborate systems and researches that took up the time of the literati over all Europe during a great part of the last century.

The ideas of the present generation are unquestionably more consistent with reason and general utility. Each nation stands in a manner upon its own ground. People not only speak, but write, in their own tongue, and are employed in such investigations as nearest concern themselves.

The result is, that the actual situation of the world is now become a science far more attainable than formerly. Literature is in a very great measure what it should principally be,—a thorough acquaintance with our own times, with as much knowledge of the past as is necessary to connect them with the present.

Among the various methods employed to smooth the road to learning, the invention of dictionaries has been found one of the most efficient. By dictionaries is meant, not the mere explanation of words in alphabetical order, but those instructive accounts of things

and of men, that so greatly facilitate the attainment of all kind of knowledge, and afford such ready elucidations to the studious reader.

It is remarkable, that the ancients do not seem to have had dictionaries. Some persons, indeed, have imagined, that instead of contributing to expedite, they retard, in fact, the progress of knowledge. By being continually at hand, they occasion, say they, a neglect of that faculty, which they profess chiefly to assist: this is the memory, which people would strengthen and improve by making a more constant use of it, were they not prevented by the dependence they have been used to place on these alphabetical repertoires.

The superiority of the present age to the last, in a true and judicious taste for literature, has been often debated: it is a question of some curiousness, not easily resolved; and, if clearly stated, of no material consequence to the honour of either party. If we justly claim the prize, let us also acknowledge, that our forefathers led the way, and that we had their directions to follow. If the decision should be on their side, let not their partizans deny, that the pains and labours they were at far exceed the moderate portion of diligence exercised by the generation of the present day. In whatever manner the contest may be terminated, certain it is, that if they could boast of more wit, we can pretend to more correctness.

It must prove highly satisfactory to the natives of this island, who travel in foreign parts, to find the character of this nation so advantageously established in respect to substantial knowledge. Whether we fully deserve the opinion entertained of us by foreigners, has been occasionally called in question; but if one may rely on the authority of the gentleman anteceditly mentioned, if it is not due to us in the full extent we enjoy it, no other nation has a right to so much.

Our principal rivals are the French, but it is only within these few years they have much addicted themselves to the more solid branches of learning. Poetry, novels, plays, and other light reading, occupied their youth formerly much more than at present. The great name of Montesquieu has done more in recalling them from a state of intellectual indolence, than any other cause; his prodigious reputation, the consideration of his being their countryman, the excellence of his writings, their universal diffusion, the pleasure in perusing them; all these motives have conspired to effect a reformation in the ideas and pursuits of numbers among the French.

To this alteration another may be added: the French are become much greater travellers than before. Italy, Germany, and England,

land, are countries which their young nobility frequently visit; and of which they learn the language with particular assiduity.

So expeditious has been the progress of the French of late in these improvements, that some of those supercilious speculators who are found in all countries, imagine they proceed much too fast; and that this ardour among so many of the rising generation may prove pernicious in the long run.

They are of opinion, that the warmth of temper peculiar to the French, disqualifies them for a free and unrestrained application to such inquiries as have been so long in vogue among their less volatile neighbours the English. These, from the coolness of their disposition, are not so apt to fly out into excesses, and are more governed by reflection: they are for that reason more to be trusted to their own management, and a greater latitude may be allowed to their disquisitions.

Such is the method of arguing adopted in France, by those who disapprove of that propensity to investigations of every kind, which begins to be so prevalent. They attribute it partly to the uncommon intercourse subsisting since the late war between the French and the English; and some of them have thought proper to stile it the *Anglomania*.

There are also no few among the French, and indeed, among all foreigners, who dislike altogether this rapid progress of intellectual improvements, and think it is of detriment to the state. The majority should every where, according to their ideas, remain in absolute ignorance of all that is unnecessary to their immediate well-being: much knowledge of things above their sphere of life, exalts their minds above their condition, and excites a distrelsh of it: it may therefore be apprehended, that a neglect will insue of those occupations to which they have been bred, and that they will abandon them in hopes of attaining to something better.

The answer to such objections is, That no inconvenience is found to arise in England, from the multitudes who employ their leisure hours in reading and canvassing every subject that offers, without exception. No people are, in general, more satisfied with their condition, and the business they follow, than the natives of this country: they have too much sense to look upon any occupation as disreputable, while it leads to profit through fair and honest means.

It is sometimes inquired, which are the literary occupations most besitting a gentleman? A question of this sort can only be determined by the situation he is in. In the prime of life, as much of knowledge ought to be aimed at as it is possible to acquire: in the vigour of years, action usually takes up too large a

portion of our time, to dedicate much of it to any studies but such as relate to our profession. It is only then, after the bustling part of the scene is over, and in the tranquility which a wise man will naturally seek for at that period, we can properly be said to be at liberty to make a choice of our studies.

There are, however, some branches of learning, which, at all times, a man of the genteel world should endeavour to cultivate; and in which it were a well-founded reproach for a gentleman to be inconvertant, if, indeed, any man can claim that title who is not a proficient in them.

These branches are history and politics, moral and natural philosophy, and polite literature. Without a considerable share of these, no man can pass through life with decency, much less with applause.

Without an acquaintance with polite literature, conversation becomes vulgar, and unworthy of a liberal mind. By vulgar is understood, not only that species of low breeding which characterises the populace, but that vacancy of ideas, resulting from ignorance, which obliges people to have recourse to the poorest and dullest subjects of discourse, in common with the meanest and most un-instructed individuals.

As political topics, in this tempestuous age, are uppermost in all companies; whoever is deficient in historical reading will not, of course, make that figure in the judicious and informed circle which every person should do, who wishes to be reputed a man of sound judgment in the affairs of the world.

Philosophy is no less useful in a variety of cases, as the multiplicity of characters with which accidents bring us daily acquainted, renders it necessary that we should know how to accommodate ourselves to their society and conversation: but exclusive of the occasional necessity of associating with persons fond of philosophical speculations, it is well known that studies of this sort enlighten and elevate the mind, and open an immense field for instruction and entertainment. Though we need not be profoundly conversant in any particular department of natural science, it is rather surprising, that any man who professes an attachment to learning should deny himself so rational a satisfaction as that of being acquainted with the principal and most useful branches.

Our ancestors were much more diligent in this, as in every other part of their education: they were, in general, much deeper and more classically read. From the revival of letters to the reign of Charles the Second, the young nobility and gentry went usually through a very strict course of study. The

causes of relaxation were the civil confusions in the time of Charles the First, and the spirit of gaiety and dissipation that was imported

from our neighbours at the Restoration, and which has been gaining ground ever since.

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

The Anecdotes of Painting, published by Mr. Horace Walpole, contain so much excellent information, that I am persuaded you will be pleased with any materials to render so entertaining a work more perfect. The following particulars relate to Painters belonging to Scotland, and will supply some deficiencies in Mr. Walpole's performance, and, I think, afford amusement to a few of your numerous Readers.

I am, &c.

T. H.

Glasgow, June 4, 1784.

**T**HERE seems to have been a taste for painting in the reign of James V. There are portraits of that prince of a good stile. He caused to be drawn a full length picture of his natural son when a child. The original was destroyed with the house belonging to the family of Errol, anno 1586; but there is a good copy still remaining, supposed to be the work of a French painter.

When Lord Seton went ambassador to the Spanish Netherlands, during the regency of Mary of Guise, he became acquainted with the celebrated Sir Anthony More of Utrecht, who was so delighted with the good taste of this nobleman, that he begged to accompany him in his return to Scotland; and during his stay there, he did a family-piece for Lord Seton, on timber. This was of valuable a painting, that when Charles I. was in Scotland, 1683, and being at Seton-house, his majesty, during the time of dinner, had his eyes constantly fixed on that picture; which the earl of Winton observing, offered it in a present to the king; but he declined accepting it, saying, that he would never rob the family of so inestimable a jewel. This picture is extant in Scotland.

There are many original pictures of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, but are thought to have been done while she was in France.

There are said to be portraits of James VI. done before he went to England; but we may look upon Jamieson as the first great genius that appeared in that reign. He was a native of Aberdeen, went abroad and studied in the school of Rubens, and was co-disciple with Vandyke, and returned to Scotland in 1628, where he remained till his death, 1640. In 1633, when Charles I. held a parliament at Edinburgh, and as it was then the custom for the king, together with the nobility and other members, to ride in procession from the palace to the parliament-house, the magistrates of Edinburgh, desirous to pay a compliment to the king's taste in painting, begged of Jamieson to allow them

the use of as many of the portraits done by him as could be gathered together. These were hung up on each side of the Netherbow-port, the gate through which the cavalcade was to pass. This exhibition so attracted the king's attention, that he stopped his horse for a considerable time, and expressed his admiration of the good painting, and remarked the likeness to some of those they were done for. This was a lucky circumstance for Jamieson; for the king, while at Edinburgh, sat to a full length picture; and having heard that Jamieson had been accustomed to wear his hat while at work, by reason of a complaint in his head, his majesty very humanely ordered him to be covered; which privilege Jamieson ever thereafter thought himself intitled to, in whatever company he was. Jamieson's colouring is admirable, his stile soft and agreeable, but falls short of the strength of Vandyke. He had few or no disciples, excepting one of the name of Alexander, who drew a picture of Sir George M'Kenzie, when King's Advocate, at full length in his gown.

The painter in repute in Scotland in Charles II.'s time, was the elder Scougal, who imitated Sir Peter Lely in his drapery. He was very successful in hitting the likeness, and there are portraits done by him almost in every family in Scotland. He had a son, George, whom he bred a painter, and is known by the name of the Younger Scougal, but greatly inferior to the father. There was a foreigner called Corruedes at this time in Scotland, who did many pictures in a good stile. And James Duke of York, afterwards James II. when the palace of Holyroodhouse was finished, engaged De Witt, a Flemish painter, to come to Scotland to ornament the gallery of that palace; a very great work; for there are in it no fewer than 120 portraits, 19 of which are full lengths. This painter must have had a fertile imagination and a ready pencil; for the variety of heads, and the number of the ancient kings, must have been, most of them,



ideal, but yet seem to have been done from the life. The story goes, that whenever the painter found a proper subject, he made him fit; but the later kings are copies of originals, or taken from descriptions given of them by our historians. If these pictures were cleaned and put in repair, they might have a place in any sovereign's palace; but they are decaying, and will, ere long, be no more. He painted the ceilings and chimney-pieces of several of the apartments of that palace. There are likewise many of his works at Glamis, at Castle Lyon, and at Clerkingtoun in Mid-Lothian. He drew many portraits for the families of distinction in Scotland. His talents were towards historical compositions. De Witt was well employed till the Revolution, in 1688; but was then dismissed from being employed by the public, without complete payment for his work, and remained in Scotland till his death.

For some time after the Revolution painters were few. The Younger Scougal was the only one; whose great run of business brought him into an incorrect stiff manner, void of expression. His carelessness occasioned many complaints by his employers; but he gave for answer, that they might seek others, well knowing there was none to be found, at that time, in Scotland.

The next painter who appeared in Scotland was Nicolas Hude, a native of France, who had been in great repute at Paris, and one of the directors of the French academy; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, 1685, was banished, and took up his residence in London; but neither his sufferings on account of religion, nor the compliments he paid to King William, could avail him, till William, first Duke of Queensberry, brought him to Scotland, and employed him about the palace of Drumlanrig. His genius led to history rather than to portrait-painting; but he was forced to practise the latter for a livelihood. Had his natural turn been favoured with an easy fortune, he would have excelled any that had gone before him in Scotland. His invention was good, his drawing correct, and manner agreeable. The portraits done by him were out of the common stile, and set off by touches of historical composition. He resembled Rubens so nearly, that it is difficult to distinguish the works of the one from the other. Though this painter had merit as an honest man and a good artist, yet it is said he died in straitened circumstances.

About 1703, some of the Scots nobility met with Jean Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels, residing at London, whom they invited to come to Scotland, and in a few years thereafter he was knighted by the Duke of

Queensberry, commissioner to the parliament. Sir John had applied himself at first to historical compositions; but finding small encouragement that way, he turned to portrait-painting, in which he succeeded so well, that he equalled any of his predecessors. His manner is free, easy and bold, which succeeded better in men's than in women's portraits; and for this reason, to do his works justice, they must be viewed at a distance; witness the portraits in the Surgeons Hall at Edinburgh. He must have wrought with great facility and expedition, for he filled the country with portraits in six or seven years, having died in 1710.

Mr. Paton, a miniature drawer in black and white, justly deserves to be remembered in the foregoing period. He drew a very great number of small pictures from life, and also copied from portraits, which are remarkable for likeness and a lively expression. The ornaments, such as the hair, wigs, cravats, and neck-laces, are finished with such minute exactness, that they will bear the inspection by a magnifier with advantage.

Upon the death of Sir John Medina, 1710, Mr. William Aikman happened just to return from Italy, and was much employed for thirteen years. He improved greatly by practice; at first his manner was cold, but afterwards became soft and easy: he was particularly lucky in giving graceful airs and genteel likenesses to his ladies. His patron, John Duke of Argyle, persuaded him to leave Scotland and go to London, where he further improved his colouring, by an imitation of Sir Godfrey Kneller. Mr. Aikman's genteel taste and performances introduced him to the acquaintance of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Burlington; and had not death cut him off in the prime of life, in the year 1733, he might have attained to the reputation of one of the first-rate painters that had appeared in Britain.

The Duke of Tuscany made a collection of all the portraits of painters done by such painters own hands; among these is to be found that of our countryman Mr. Aikman, in the gallery at Florence.

From 1708 to 1722, Richard Wait, a scholar of the Younger Scougal, professed portrait-painting in Scotland; but his genius leading him to the painting pieces of still life, he practised that branch, in which he greatly excelled. He used to copy from nature with a surprising ease and freedom, so that he may justly be thought to have surpassed any of his brethren who had gone before him in Britain. Cotemporary with Wait was George Marshall, also a scholar of Scougal, and thereafter of Sir Godfrey Kneller; who is remarkable for

good colouring, though there is a flatness in his pictures which displeases: after a long practice in Scotland, he went to Italy, but his travels produced no improvement on his works. He died about 1732.

John Alexander, a descendant of the celebrated Jamieson, spent his younger days in Italy, mostly at Florence, about the court of Cosmo de Medicis. Upon his return to Scotland he executed several poetical and historical ornaments at Gordon-castle, and professed portrait-painting. He made drawings of some of Raphael's paintings in the Vatican, and published prints of them. This painter's favourite subject was Mary Queen of Scots; and, towards the latter part of his life, he began an historical landscape of the escape of that unfortunate and injured princess from her confinement at Lochleven. The landscape of the lake, castle, and adjacent hills, was done from nature, a fine sub-

ject. Had Mr. Alexander lived to finish this picture, it would have acquired him the name of an historical painter.

The natural genius of Mr. Nerie for landscape, intitles him to a place among our Scots painters. His occupation as a house-painter employed him so much, that he had no time left to improve his natural talents, nor exert his genius. On this account his works are the more to be valued as original.

Mr. John Medina, son of Sir John Medina, has made himself known as an excellent copier of an original picture of Mary Queen of Scots.

Monsieur De la Cour resided for a considerable time in Scotland, and has executed many agreeable landscapes on fresco, and in oil colours.

We leave the works of such Scotch painters as are now living, to establish their reputation to posterity.

#### TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

If you find the following Paper worthy of a place in your Magazine, without any farther apology I shall beg you to insert it. R E M U S.

#### THE ACADEMIC. No. I.

— *Inter silvas Academii quaerere verum.* — HOR.

IT seems to be an indispensable doctrine of the writer of these times to be altogether deaf to conviction. However erroneous the opinions he subscribes, and however groundless the principles he embraces, he deems himself constrained by his honour, as a man of the fashionable world, and by his concern for his reputation as an author, to stand firm to the cause he has undertaken to defend, and to brave all dangers, and even death itself, rather than hearken to terms of accommodation. He is too conscious of his own abilities, and too positive, ever once to call in question the grounds of his opinions, or to suffer his antagonist to persuade him of their falsity.

In the ages of antiquity, the annals of which the scribblers of our age have seldom the curiosity to inspect, except through the medium of some inadequate translation, there arose a certain species of men, called philosophers, of which one Socrates, an Athenian, seems to have been the first particularly remarkable. He first stemmed the torrent of romantic speculation, down whose violent stream his deluded predecessors had been hurried, and is thence said to have first brought down philosophy from heaven. As the number of these sages increased, they gradually separated into a variety of sects, like a tree into its branches, and mutually abhorred each other, with almost as much acrimony as the

Whigs and Tories of more modern times.— Amongst these, that of the Academics was peculiarly distinguished as well for the number as the character of its votaries, and which boasts that prince of philosophy, that celebrated orator, who, for his industry, and the sweetness and harmony of his productions, may be resembled to a bee, Cicero. Impartiality in argumentation, and candour in judgment, were the leading characteristics of this sect: they equally despised the chimeras of pedantry, and the absurdities of ignorance;—no party motives ever influenced their conduct; nor did any predilection for sects or opinions, but as relative to truth, ever vitiate their writings. Principles alone they regarded, and judged of persons by the propriety or impropriety of these.

Actuated by sentiments of a like nature, The Academic thought it might be no unprofitable task to himself, and perhaps not unacceptable to the world, to examine, with a rigid regard to truth, any of those questions which from the plausibility of the arguments on both sides, and the equality of their partizans, still remain doubtful and undecided.— In such circumstances, he proposes to enumerate the various arguments adduced in support of any hypothesis on the one hand, and the objections tending to overthrow it on the other. Nor is it to be feared that there will  
be

be wanting a sufficient field for speculation, or ground for enquiry; since almost every science, as well practical as theoretical, affords ample matter either to engage the attention of the curious, or to exercise the faculties of the disputant.

At the same time, it is far from his intention to countenance scepticism and infidelity, or to inculcate that doctrine which saps the foundation of all science; i. e. to suppose there is no criterion whereby truth can be ascertained and determined. No; he hopes he has acquired a different idea of men and things, than to have fo unworthy an opinion of those pre-eminent faculties and powers with which our beneficent Creator has endued us, to distinguish us from the rest of the animal world. Man has been enriched, as a peculiar favourite of the Universal Parent, with those sublime gifts, on which he justly grounds his claim of superiority and empire in the creation: To suppose then, that these extraordinary qualifications are too narrow and circumscribed to comprehend, in any extensive degree, the several objects of knowledge, is at once to level man with the beasts of the field that perish, and to arraign the most amiable attribute of the Deity, his goodness. However, he is not so far prejudiced in favour of his species, nor so far destitute of humility and a sense of human frailty, as to assert that every kind and degree of science may be perfectly attained by the human soul in its present earthly mansion: That would in some measure undermine the foundations of Christianity itself; as it utterly subverts one argument, which is none of the least weighty and persuasive, in favour of the immortality of the soul. It is reasonably imagined by the most eminent authors (and even by Cicero, though a Pagan, in his Tusculan Disputations),

that the soul will be employed during the ages of eternity in contemplating the Supreme Being and his stupendous works; and, by perpetual and immediate intuition, will improve in infinite progression. But what room remains for this progressive improvement, if the mind here acquires every perfection it is capable of?

But to return to my first purpose: Happy it is for mankind, that they have sufficient means for obtaining a certainty in matters necessary for the regulation of life; and that there is a true standard by which they may determine the propriety of their actions, and the reasonableness of their opinions; for truth is invariably the same at all times, and in all places. Successive generations among men may appear upon the stage, and, after performing their respective parts, may withdraw; opinions may be as various and as numerous as these: but Truth still remains unshaken and unchangeable. She is in general too conspicuous to escape the notice of a careful observer; and though her place of residence sometimes perhaps may be arduous, and difficult of access, yet there is commonly one path or other whereby an eager solicitor may approach his mistress. But there have been philosophers, if they deserve the venerable name, who utterly deny the proposition I have been labouring to establish. Conscious of their own inability, and envious of the superior talents of others, these have exerted themselves in the invention of a system which might correspond with their passions and their failings. By asserting that every thing is uncertain, and incapable of proof, the Pyrrhonicks have endeavoured to cover with a specious cloak their infidelity and their ignorance.

Oxford, May 18, 1784.

T H E H I V E : A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

A Punni-Musical Epistle to Mr. Daniel Purcell; Or, a Letter in his own Way.

—Thus I

In Baralypton Blunderbus's &c.

Ox. and Camb. Miscel. p. 189.

Honest Dan, Cremona, Nov. 20, 1716.

"I Have beaten time so often at the overture of your resting place, without playing upon you at sight, that I perceive the tenor of your life to be chiefly in taverns, where you will never leave drinking a treble quantity, till your hand quavers. If this be any *Swiss* to your reputation, and you think me a *Few* to harp upon a *harsh* string, I shall use no *flourish* or *rondeau* of words, but tell you plainly, that it frets me to the gills, that you are so hard to be found when a man is

*solo* in an evening. I know sometimes you take some *fuges* into the country air, and I wish it prove no more than an *Opera Pretium* to you: if it does, I must needs say you manage your *purse* ill. I design to watch your *ritornello's* to town, and will strive to bring you more to my bow; and knowing we shall agree to an *hair*, I desire we may wet our *whistles* together, and make some *recitatives* of the past *crotchets* of our long acquaintance. Time was we could both of us have played upon the *virginals*; and particularly you have been a man of note for your many *compositions* upon them. I know you to be in *alt*, as to your religion; and should you continue to be above *ela* in your politics, I shall never suffer myself, I assure you, to be out of *tune* with my friend on such *fiddle-faddles* accounts."

“ If the *sharpest* of the criticks should censure this letter as *flat*, they are entirely out of the *key*, and have not their *fantasia*'s *screw'd up* to the present *pitch* of,

Dear *Dan*,

Yours, from the merry *violin* to the  
*German Flute* and the *Recorder*,  
*Signior Allegro.*”

Verses under the Busto of Comus in a Buffet  
at Hammer-smith.

E AUGUST MDCCCL.

BY LORD MELCOMBE.

WHILE rosy wreaths the goblet deck,  
Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak :  
“ This place, for social hours design'd,  
“ May care and business never find.  
“ Come every muse, without restraint  
“ Let genius prompt and fancy paint ;  
“ Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,  
“ Chase the dull gloom that saddens life :  
“ True wit, that firm to virtue's cause  
“ Respects religion and the laws ;  
“ True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies  
“ To modest ears and decent eyes ;  
“ Let these indulge their liveliest follies,  
“ Both scorn the canker'd help of malice ;  
“ True to their country and their friend,  
“ Both scorn to flatter or offend.”

The famous *Lawrence de Medicis* being asked by a Turkish ambassador, why there were not so many fools to be seen in Florence as in Grand Cairo ? said, they suffered none but the *harmless* to range abroad in the streets ; and, pointing to the various nunneries and monasteries in view, added that, *the sly and the hurtful were always kept within!*

Pope Leo the Tenth being told by his Confessor he needed fear nothing, considering he had the keys of heaven and of the treasury of the church, consisting of the merits of Christ and of the saints, answered, *He who hath sold a thing, hath no longer any right or interest in it ; and since I have so often sold Heaven and all to others, I can have nothing to do there.*

The same Pontiff being upbraided by certain Cardinals for his lewd life, as being exceedingly altered for the worse since his arriving at the summit of ecclesiastical dignity, told them roundly, they were to blame who had made him what he was. They then asked him what he meant ? *He must*, said his holiness, *be made of other materials than I am, who can retain the humility of a priest, while surrounded with the flattery of princes, or the purity of an anchorite, where every thing administers to his passions. No : trust me, holy fathers, it is impossible to be at once both a pope and an honest man!*

The celebrated Doctor Busby, of Westminster-school, flogging a boy for hav-

ing done some naughty trick, the boy judging he had suffered enough, brayed out, in great desperation, that he was the son of Mr. Coupland. *I know it*, said the disciplinarian with great coolness ; *and because thou art the son of my good friend Mr. Coupland, thou shalt have two lashes more.*

One of those sprigs of nobility who attend the theatre to blurt their folly, and bring obloquy on the order, affecting to be deeply enamoured of Mrs. Siddons, addressed her, just as she had left a very interesting scene in *Tancred* and *Sigismunda*, in words to this purpose : “ Madam, you never played so well, so nobly, so divinely in your life.— The whole audience are in raptures ; you combine in your own lovely and charming manner all the fire of *Crawford*, the sensibility of *Powel*, the taste of *Garrick*, and the correctness of *Henderson.*” *Hold, my Lord*, said the tragic heroine ; *these heroics may suit the stage, a drawing-room, or an assembly, where nobody wishes or expects to hear a syllable of truth ; but to a person of my humble sphere, to a married woman, and from a man of quality, such a dose of hyperbolical compliments can only be intended to insult my virtue or my understanding.*

Two upstarts, who, in the time of the Rump Parliament, were made commissioners for examining the malignant Church of England ministers, had one brought before them of a very black visage, who having been surprised and hurried before these scandalous magistrates in all that forlornness of dress and figure which he assumed the better to lie concealed, the first question that one of the Rumpers asked him was, *Friend, are you not a tinker?* *Yes, I am*, replied the poor devoted parson ; *and bearing you have a brazen face, if you please to admit of my assistance, I will endeavour to mend it for you.* One of these judges, who was a wretch as crooked in mind as in body, incensed at this repartee, and ready to burst with fury and froth, *How dare you*, says he, *answer thus rudely to a magistrate?* *You have a mind to shew your impertinence, but you shall be well rewarded with a habitation in the lofty pile of Newgate.*—*I thank God*, replied the parson, smartly, *I can walk upright there, which is more than you can do when you come hither.* The other, who seemed a good-natured rascal enough, laughed aloud on hearing his partner thus roasted and fretted : *Come, brother*, said he, *never let us make a man sorrow, who has made us merry ; this man has too much wit to have any very criminal stock of malice ; so cooled the rage of his brother Esop, and, instead of sending the man of God to Newgate, detained him to dinner, and afterwards enjoyed the pleasure and improvement of his company and conversation.*

One

One of Cromwell's most intimate friends and counsellors having just left the Protector, came into a private company of his own, and in a fit of honest indignation addressed them in the following words:—*What shall I tell you? The scoundrels have at last referred the business of religion to me, who, G—d d—n me! never knew nor believed any thing of it in my life. The nation must be saved, to be sure, in following their leader to salvation; as they had better be saved in obeying him, than hanged and d—d in following their own consciences. We have done it completely now: Reformed first into presbyterianism, next*

*into independence, and then into nothing; while the devil all the while time had played his cards so well, as to make a monopoly of the whole kingdom.*

A certain limner who had drawn St. Peter and St. Paul so lively, that all who beheld them admired the performance as done in a masterly style, was asked by a popish cardinal, why he painted them so high-coloured? The artist contended, this was rather a beauty than a blemish. "They blush (said he) for the life you lead in comparison with that which they lived when on earth."

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

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

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West Side of North America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe; performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. In three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S.—Vol. III. by Captain James King, L. L. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts, from the Original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and Historical Representations of remarkable Incidents, drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. G. Nicol. 4l. 14s. 6d. 1784.

begin to see how little they ought to trust to theory, and how much real knowledge depends on fact and observation. In the later ages of the Grecian, and in the later, too, of the Roman history, as well as in the first centuries of the history of modern Europe, we find repeated and constant attempts to reduce the variety of nature to the limited conceptions of the human mind. But it is in vain to think of comprehending the variety of nature within the limited compass of human knowledge; for human knowledge itself is only a partial and an imperfect re-echo of all those ideas which would manifest themselves to an all-comprehensive mind. The language of the schools, therefore, which distinguishes between an existence of reality and an existence of perception, is not absurd. But from perception philosophers have passed on to imagination; and all things have been thrown into confusion. This confusion it is the business of observation and experimental philosophy to remedy. In this walk TRAVELS hold a most conspicuous place; the novelty, the variety, the grandeur of the

scenes presented to the view of the itinerant, destroy all prejudices and pre-conceived theories, and keep the mind in that uncertainty and fluctuation which leaves an opportunity for every idea and sentiment to occupy, when it subsides, its due place and proportion.

In circumnavigating the world, Captain Cook, with his coadjutors, and principally Capt. King, and Mr. Anderson, his surgeon, possessed all these advantages; and they united this *fine jumble* of situation with all those enlarged views which could direct them in their attention to, and in their choice of such observations and objects as might serve to inform and entertain an enlightened people.

The Travels, or Voyages, now under review, are prefaced by an Introduction, evidently the work of a man of extensive reading, as well as of innate genius. This Introduction, analysed, will serve to communicate to our readers an idea of Cook's Voyages, and save the Reviewer a good deal of trouble, which he must otherwise incur.

The spirit of discovery, the Editor observes, which had long animated the European nations, having, after its arduous and successful

successful exertions, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, gradually subsided, and for a considerable time lain dormant, began to revive in Great Britain in the late reign; and recovered all its former activity, under the cherishing influence and munificent encouragement of his present Majesty. While he promoted every liberal art and useful study at home, his care was extended to such branches of knowledge as required distant examination and inquiry. What Byron had begun, Wallis and Carteret soon improved.

These were succeeded by Capt. Cook, who carried his discoveries much farther in two successive voyages. The last was undertaken in 1776, and, had it not been for the loss of its excellent conductor, would have been far from being reckoned the least considerable.

In this undertaking the most liberal views were adopted. It is to the honour of the present reign, that every useful information was intended to be communicated to every European nation, and that the result of the various discoveries should be authentically recorded. As the several voyages that have been made round the world have a close connection, a recollection of the whole is necessary to throw light upon our period.

1st. The South Atlantic Ocean was the first scene of our operations. There are the most incontestible proofs, that little was known of the islands there, even in the time of Lord Anson. Byron has rectified the capital error of Pepys's island being distinct from Falkland isles. Capt. Cook has fully acquainted us with the extent and true position of Georgia, which was formerly little taken notice of; and added to the map of the world, Sandwich Land, hitherto not known to exist.

2d. The strait of Magalhaens, and its bays and harbours, have been carefully examined by Byron, Wallis, and Carteret. The chart of it is a valuable accession to geography.

3d. The passage round Cape Horn has been repeatedly tried, both from the east and from the west, and stript of its terrors. Capt. Cook has constructed a chart of the southern extremity of America, from which it will appear, how much former navigators must have been at a loss to guide themselves; and what advantages will now be enjoyed by those who shall hereafter sail round Cape Horn.

4th. As the voyages of discovery undertaken by his Majesty's command have facilitated the access of ships into the Pacific Ocean, they have also greatly enlarged our knowledge of its contents.

By far the greater part south of the equator had remained unexplored.

The voyages of the Spaniards to that quar-

ter were injudiciously conducted, and any discoveries they have made tend more to bewilder than inform. They early discontinued them, from political motives, as they, in fact, had already acquired more than they knew how to possess. Tafman, in 1642, in his circuit from Batavia through the South Indian Ocean, has rendered his voyage memorable in the annals of navigation. He discovered some new islands; but they are so inconsiderable, that they may be said to appear

*Ravi nantes in gurgite vasto.*

The Dutch, too, have the merit of being our harbingers, though we afterwards went beyond them in the road they had first ventured to tread. And with what success his Majesty's ships have in their repeated voyages penetrated into the obscurest recesses of the South Pacific Ocean, will appear from the enumeration which our author gives, but which is too long for being inserted.

5th. The voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, were principally confined to a favourite object of discovery in the South Atlantic. But in Captain Cook's instructions, astronomy, as well as geography, was recommended to him. By attending to his duty, a considerable part of the South Pacific, and that part where the richest mine of discovery was supposed to exist, remained unvisited and unexplored during his voyage in the Endeavour. By his signal services he was marked out as the fittest person to finish what he had begun; and in 1772 he was sent out upon the most enlarged plan of discovery known in the annals of navigation. The editor goes on to give an account of the different voyages that preceded those contained in the Volume before us; but our limits will not permit us to follow him in this detail.

Having gone through this task, he says, "The extended view we have taken of the preceding voyages, and the general outline we have sketched of the transactions of the last, which are recorded at full length in these volumes, will not, it is hoped, be considered as a prolix or unnecessary detail. It will serve to give a just plan of the whole plan of discovery executed by his Majesty's commands. And it appearing that much was aimed at, and much accomplished, in the unknown parts of the globe, in both hemispheres, there needs no other consideration to give full satisfaction to those who possess an enlarged way of thinking, that a variety of useful purposes must have been effected by these researches. But there are others, no doubt, who, too diffident of their own abilities, or too indolent to exert them, would wish to have their reflexions assisted by pointing out what those useful purposes are."

These purposes he enumerates.

1. It may be fairly considered as one great advantage accruing to the world from our late surveys of the globe, that they have confuted fanciful theories too likely to give birth to impracticable undertakings. This position our editor illustrates in a very satisfactory and pleasing manner.

2. He observes, that our voyages will benefit the world, not only by discouraging future unprofitable researches, but also by lessening the dangers and distresses formerly experienced in those seas which are within the line of commerce and navigation now actually subsisting. In how many instances have the mistakes of former navigators, in fixing the true situation of important places, been rectified! What accession to the Variation Chart! How many nautical observations have been collected, and are now ready to be consulted, in directing a ship's course along rocky shores, through narrow straits, amidst perplexing currents and dangerous shoals! But, above all, what numbers of new bays

and harbours and anchoring-places are now, for the first time, brought forward, where ships may be sheltered, and their crews find tolerable refreshments! To enumerate all these would be to transcribe great part of the journals of our several commanders, whose labours will endear them to every navigator whom trade or war may carry into their tracks. Every nation that sends a ship to sea will partake of the benefit; but Great-Britain itself, whose commerce is boundless, must take the lead in reaping the full advantage of her own discoveries.

3. The editor, admitting that he may have expressed too sanguine expectations of commercial advantages, either within our own reach, or gradually to be unfolded at some future period, as the result of our voyages of discovery, thinks that we may still be allowed to consider them as a laudable effort to add to the stock of human knowledge, with regard to an object which cannot but deserve the attention of enlightened men.

[ *To be continued.* ]

Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Interspersed with Historical Relations and Political Inquiries. Illustrated with Charts and Engravings. By William Coxe, A. M. F. R. S. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. In two Volumes. London. Cadell. 1784.

THE more southerly parts of Europe being the first inhabited, and civilized, were long, and are even now, the best known to the world. Greece, Italy, and Spain, the whole European coast of the Mediterranean Sea, had been long enlightened by the rays of knowledge which sprang in the East, and attracted the ambition, the commerce, and the curiosity of other nations, before some of the great powers of the North, which are now of so much consequence in the scale of nations and the history of the world, were considered as objects either of philosophical enquiry or political importance. But the progress of knowledge, the extensive intercourse of commerce, and the genius of a few individuals invested with sovereign power, have raised up powers which claim the attention and command the respect of states and princes; while the enlarged genius of science pries, in the present enlightened period, with equal inquisitiveness into the unexplored regions of the North, and into those genial climates to which all history points as the parents of arts and of men.—A fond predilection for the countries where the scenes are laid of those studies which engage the early attention of the most delightful periods of life, directs our views still to the same scenes, as the most pleasing to curiosity, and the most worthy of observation. But the voice of reason and social affection

pronounces all countries dignified with the residence of mankind, in whatever stage or form of society, equally interesting to the eye of humanity, though not equally important in that of politics.

The traveller whose voluminous and respectable writings are now under consideration has taken a very extensive tour, and frequently trod in paths new and unfrequented. He has made a great variety of judicious observations on the objects that passed before him; he has also availed himself of the observations of others; and, from his own and other stores, published the most perfect account of the political history and government of Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, that has yet been given to the world.

The advantages our author enjoyed in composing these volumes, and the authorities on which he rests his principal facts, are thus described by him in his preface.

“The following pages contain the result of that intelligence which I collected, and those observations which occurred, during my travels through the Northern kingdoms of Europe; and it is necessary to apprise the reader upon what foundation the principal facts are supported.

“In regard to Poland, I was honoured with information from persons of the highest rank and authority; and fortunately obtained possession of some original letters written

from

from Warsaw, before and during the Partition, which have enabled me to throw a considerable light over that interesting period.—I presume, therefore, that the account of Poland comprehends many particulars which have not been hitherto presented to the public.

“With respect to Russia, as the Empress herself deigned to answer some queries relative to the state of the public prisons; this gracious condescension in so great a sovereign could not but facilitate my further inquiries.

“To this I must add, that the late celebrated historian Mr. Muller favoured me with various communications on some of the most important and intricate parts of the Russian annals, and pointed out to me the most approved writers on this empire.

“The nature of the Swedish government rendered the sources of information easy of access; and, since my return to England, several Swedish gentlemen, well versed in the constitution of their country, have supplied much additional intelligence.

“As the materials which I acquired in Denmark were less extensive than those collected in the other parts, the account of that kingdom is confined to those circumstances which I was able to ascertain, it having been my invariable resolution never to adopt uncertain accounts, but to adhere solely to those facts which appeared to me to be derived from the most unquestionable authorities.

“In the historical relations I have had recourse to many English and foreign authors, and particularly several German writers of unimpeached veracity, who were resident for a considerable time in some of the Northern kingdoms, and from whom I have drawn many anecdotes not known to the English reader.

“Throughout this work I have scrupulously cited the authors whom I have consulted, and have subjoined in the Appendix to the first volume a list of the principal books employed on this occasion, with an explanation of the references by which they are distinguished.

“I cannot close this preface without expressing my obligations to Mr. Wrayall, Mr. Pennant, and Dr. Pulteney, for their respective assistance, acknowledged in the course of the work. Colonel Floyd also claims my sincerest thanks for communicating his accurate Journal of our Tour, to whose observations and descriptions, beside the extracts in the following pages, I gratefully confess myself indebted for many interesting particulars.”

Mr. Coxe, whose arrangements and sections are equally judicious and methodical, distributes that vast mass of matter which fills up his volumes into eight books, each of which is divided into chapters. In Book I. he in-

quires into the origin and progress of the Polish government; an undertaking in which he has this advantage, that a succession of accurate historians have developed, with uncommon precision and care, the various occurrences and institutions from which the present form of government in Poland was gradually derived. He also enquires into the causes of the gradual diminution of royal prerogative, and the establishment of a monarchy wholly elective. He describes the licentious power and conduct of the nobles, and takes notice of the bad effects of aristocratical authority. He proceeds to give an account of the election of Stanislaus Augustus, and of his excellent regulations, which were opposed by the neighbouring powers. He relates the history of the Dissidents, and of the confederacies in their favour which were supported by the Empress of Russia.—He traces the rise of the civil commotions, and of the conspiracy against the King of Poland. He also gives a narrative of the famous partition of Poland, which we shall extract, for the entertainment of our readers.

“We are now arrived at that remarkable event of the present reign, the partition of Poland; which was planned with such profound secrecy, that it was scarcely suspected before it was carried into execution. Poland had long derived its principal security from its peculiar situation between three great powers, each equally interested to prevent the others from acquiring any increase of strength, or addition of territory: the union of these rival potentates was considered as a circumstance nearly impossible; and should such an unexpected union take place, it was thought incredible that the other princes of Europe would passively submit to a material alteration in the balance of power.

“Treaties upon treaties and negotiations upon negotiations had guaranteed to Poland the possession of her territory; and the very three powers who dismembered her provinces, had, at the present king's accession, solemnly renounced all right and title to any part of the Polish dominions. But treaties and guaranties are in general only adhered to until they can be broken with safety: the only effectual method for any state to secure its dominions, is to make itself respectable by its strength and unanimity, and to be prepared against any attacks. When a powerful people impute national disasters, which a proper vigour and foresight might have prevented, to the perfidy of foreign states, they only bear testimony, in more specious terms, to their own indolence, negligence, or weakness of government. Nor is that systematical jealousy, which modern nations profess to entertain for the balance of power,



to be depended on as a more effectual safeguard to any particular state, than the faith of treaties. This principle, though founded on the most obvious and judicious policy, and though at times productive of the most beneficial effects, is unluckily liable to be counteracted and defeated by an almost innumerable variety of contingencies. Where a combination of different powers is requisite to give efficacy to this principle, those powers may want unanimity and concert; where again the exertion of only a single state is sufficient, that state may, by the temporary situation of affairs, or the casual interests of its governing party, be rendered incapable of acting with proper spirit. In a word, the anxiety of European states for the preservation of the balance of power is by no means an invariable pledge of protection to any single nation. Venice was brought to the verge of ruin by a reliance on this principle; Poland received from it no substantial protection; nor did England, though struggling against a host of enemies, reap, in her late contest, the slightest benefit from its influence.

“The natural strength of Poland, if properly exerted, would have formed a more certain bulwark against the ambition of her neighbours, than the faith of treaties, or an attention in the other European nations to the balance of power. It is extremely worthy of remark, that of the three partitioning powers, Prussia was formerly in a state of vassalage to the republic\*; Russia once saw its capital and throne possessed by the Poles†; while Austria, scarce a century ago, was indebted to a sovereign of this country for the preservation of its metropolis, and almost for its very existence‡.

\* In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1454 that part since denominated Polish or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. and was afterwards incorporated into the dominions of the republic; at the same time the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525 Eastern Prussia was created into an hereditary duchy, and given to Albert of Brandenburg as a Polish fief. Upon his death it fell to his son Albert Frederic, who being impaired in his faculties, the administration was vested first in Joachim Frederic elector of Brandenburg, and afterwards in Joachim's son John Sigismund, who had married Albert's daughter. Upon the demise of Albert without male heirs, John Sigismund, who succeeded to the duchy of Prussia, did homage for that duchy as a vassal of the republic. His grandson Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke of Prussia released from this badge of feudal dependence by John Casimir; Eastern Prussia being declared a sovereign, independent, and hereditary duchy.

Frederic, son of Frederic William the Great, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which, however, the Poles never acknowledged until 1764, at the accession of Stanislaus Augustus. His present majesty Frederic II. by the partition treaty now possesses both Western and Eastern Prussia.

† Under Sigismund III. whose troops got possession of Moscow, and whose son Ladislaus was chosen Great Duke of Muscovy by a party of the Russian nobles.

‡ John Sobieski, who compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, and delivered the house of Austria from the greatest dangers it ever experienced.

“A kingdom so lately the master or protector of its neighbours, would never have been so readily overwhelmed by them, without the most glaring imperfections in its government. Poland, in truth, formerly more powerful than any of the surrounding states, has, from the defects of its constitution, declined in the midst of general improvement; and, after giving law to the North, is become an easy prey to every invader.

“The partition of Poland was first projected by the king of Prussia. Polish or Western Prussia had long been an object of his ambition: exclusive of its fertility, commerce, and population, its local situation rendered it highly valuable to that monarch; it lay between his German dominions and Eastern Prussia, and, while possessed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. During the course of the last general war, he experienced the most fatal effects from this disjointed state of his territories. By the acquisition of Western Prussia, his dominions would be rendered compact, and his troops in time of war be able to march from Berlin to Koningburgh without interruption. The period was now arrived, when the situation of Poland seemed to promise the attainment of this favourite object. He pursued it, however, with all the caution of an able politician. On the commencement of the troubles, he shewed no eagerness to interfere in the affairs of this country; and although he had concurred with the empress of Russia in raising Stanislaus Augustus to the throne of Poland; yet he declined taking any active part in his favour against the confederates. Afterwards, when the whole kingdom became convulsed

throughout with civil commotions, and desolated likewise by the plague, he, under pretence of forming lines to prevent the spreading of the infection, advanced his troops into Polish Prussia, and occupied that whole district.

“ Though now completely master of the country, and by no means apprehensive of any formidable resistance from the disunited and distracted Poles, yet, as he was well aware that the security of his new acquisition depended upon the acquiescence of Russia and Austria, he planned the partition of Poland. He communicated the project to the emperor, either upon their interview at Neiss in Silesia, in 1769, or in that of the following year, at Neustadt in Austria; from whom the overture met with a ready concurrence. Joseph, who had before secretly encouraged the confederates, and even commenced a negotiation with the Porte against Russia, now suddenly altered his measures, and increased his army towards the Polish frontiers. The plague presenting to him, as well as to the king of Prussia, a specious motive for stationing troops in the dominions of the republic; he gradually extended his lines, and in 1772 occupied the whole territory which he has since dismembered. But, notwithstanding this change in his sentiments, his real views upon Poland were at first so effectually concealed, that the Polish rebels conceived that the Austrian army was advancing to act in their favour; not supposing it possible, that the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin could act in concert.

“ Nothing more remained towards completing the partition, than the accession of the empress of Russia. That great princess was too discerning a politician not to regard with a jealous eye the introduction of foreign powers in Poland. Possessing an uncontroled ascendancy over the whole country, she could propose no material advantage from the formal acquisition of a part; and must purchase a moderate addition to her territory by a considerable surrender of authority. The

king of Prussia, well acquainted with the true interests of Russia in regard to Poland, and with the capacity of the empress to discern those interests, forbore (it is said) opening any negotiation on the subject of the partition, until she was involved in a Turkish war. At that crisis he dispatched his brother Prince Henry to Petersburg, who suggested to the empress that the house of Austria was forming an alliance with the Porte, which, if it took place, would create a most formidable combination against her; that, nevertheless, the friendship of that house was to be purchased by acceding to the partition; that upon this condition the emperor was willing to renounce his connection with the Grand Signior, and would suffer the Russians to prosecute the war without interruption. Catharine, anxious to push her conquests against the Turks, and dreading the interposition of the emperor in that quarter; perceiving likewise, from the intimate union between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, that it would not be in her power, at the present juncture, to prevent the intended partition, closed with the proposal, and selected no considerable portion of the Polish territories for herself. The treaty was signed at Petersburg in the beginning of February, 1772, by the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian plenipotentiaries.

“ As the troops of the three courts were already in possession of the greatest part of Poland, the confederates, hemmed in on all sides, were soon routed and dispersed; and Europe waited in anxious expectation what would be the issue of this unexpected union: yet such was the profound secrecy with which the partitioning powers proceeded, that, for some time after the ratification of the treaty, only vague conjectures were entertained even at Warsaw\* concerning their real intentions; and the late lord Cathcart, the English minister at Petersburg, was able to obtain no authentic information of its signature until two months after the event.”

Mr. Coxe gives an account of the permanent

\* I have a collection of MS. letters written from Warsaw before and after the partition: the following passages from those letters will shew the mysterious conduct of the three courts, and the uncertainty of the Poles concerning the dismemberment.

“ On cache à Vienne les vrais motifs et le but de la prochaine entrée des troupes en Pologne,” &c. May 6, 1772.

All the letters speak of the apprehensions of dismemberment; but the first which mentions it with any certainty is dated May 19, which relates, that one of the king of Prussia's officers, passing through Marienburgh, even said, that the neighbourhood of that town had fallen to the king by the partition.

May 30. “ On croit de plus et plus qu'on nous partagera, tant d'avis qui s'accordent là dessus ne peuvent pas être sur de vaines imaginations et conjectures,” &c.

August 13. “ La bombe va crever, on achevé le traité de partage,” &c.

August 24. “ C'en est fait, le traité ébauché au mois de Février vient de prendre consistance,” &c.

council, the general diet, *liberum veto*, diets of confederacy, election, convocation, finances, commerce, military establishment, nobles, gentry, clergy, burghers, peasants, state of vassalage, Jews, and population.

In Book II. he describes his entrance into Austrian Poland. He gives a description of Cracow, and of all the curiosities that are to be met with there; of the mode of salutation, and dress of the Poles; of the salt mines of Wielitka, and their extent and profit. We are next presented with a description of Warsaw, the court, palace, entertainments, and of a site champêtre given at Povolki by the princess Zartonska.—He narrates the history of Villanow, of John Sobieski, and the final extinction of his family. He makes remarks on the general state of learning, and wretched administration of justice in Poland. He describes Biallittock, the duchy of Lithuania, and Grodno; praises highly the hospitality of the Poles; and concludes the second Book with remarks on a disorder peculiar to Poland, called the Plica Polonica.

Book III. commences with an account of our author's entrance into Russia. He exhibits the history of Smolenko, and of his journey to Moscow. He enters into a full description of that city—of its origin and progress—of the removal of the seat of empire to Petersburg—of the divisions into which it is formed—of the hospitality of the Russian nobles—of Mr. Muller the historian—of the anniversary of St. Alexander Nevski, and of the entertainments at Count Alexey Orloff's. He gives a general description of the churches, and of an enormous bell which weighs 432,000 pounds; its height is 19 feet, its circumference at the bottom 21 yards 11 inches, its greatest thickness 23 inches. He makes mention of the principal buildings in the Kremlin—the tombs and characters of the Tzars—of the Russian patriarchs, particularly of Philaretes and Nicou—of the Russian archives, and of the correspondence between Elizabeth queen of England and Ivan Vassilievitch the second. He traces the origin of the titles of Tzar and Emperor—of the university, and the different branches of education that are taught there—of Murthes's Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts—and of a hymn to Ceres attributed to Homer. Among the curiosities of Moscow, he reckons the market for the sale of houses no inconsiderable one. Among the public institutions, the most remarkable is the Foundling Hospital. Dimidof, a person of great wealth, expended in favour of this charity upwards of 100,000 pounds; when finished, it will receive 8000 foundlings. The monastery of the Holy Trinity is next taken notice of by the author: it is **remarkable**

for having stood several sieges, and particularly for having baffled all the efforts of Ladislaus, prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. He inquires into the history and adventures of the Tzar who reigned under the name of Demetrius, his character, the conspiracy formed against him, his assassination, and the various opinions concerning him. Although called an impostor by the Russian historians, he assigns sufficient reasons for supposing him to be the real Demetrius. He views the conduct of Sophia Alexiesna in a favourable light, and endeavours to rescue her name from that obloquy which has so unjustly persecuted her memory.

In Book IV. we find an account of his departure from Moscow, and arrival at Iver, which is magnificently situated upon the elevated banks of the Volga. He describes the curiosities, the commerce, and seminaries for learning, with great ingenuity; and proceeds to relate his journey to Petersburg. He informs us, that the roads are made of trees laid across, covered with layers of boughs, and the whole is strewn over with sand or earth. The waste of wood must be amazing: but the forests are boundless and inexhaustible. Novogorod next presents itself to the reader, and the author is minute in his account of its antiquity, power, grandeur, independence, subjection and downfall; as also of the cathedral of St. Sophia, which is probably one of the most ancient churches in Russia. He enters into a full account of St. Petersburg, and justifies Peter the Great for transferring the seat of empire from Moscow to it. He gives a description of the new metropolis, its foundation and progress, circumference and population. At an average for seven years, he computes the number of inhabitants to be 126,690. As Petersburg lies low, it is subject to inundations. An instance of this happened in September 1777, occasioned by the overflowing of the Neva, and did considerable damage. He lays before his readers a plan for a bridge of a single arch across the Neva, which is worthy the perusal of architects, and discovers a great share of ingenuity and art. His description of the equestrian statue of Peter the First deserves particular attention. It is a noble instance of the gratitude of Catharine the Second to her great predecessor, whom she reveres and imitates. The stone of which the pedestal is formed, was discovered in a morass. The expence and difficulty of transporting it were no obstacles to the empress. By her order the morass was immediately drained; a road was cut through a forest, and carried over the marshy ground; and the stone, which after it had been somewhat reduced, weighed at

least 15,000 tons, was removed to Peterburgh. He gives an account of the precautions the Russians take against the cold; and what particularly deserves attention is the annual fair held upon the Neva. He does not omit his presentation to the Empress, and the manner in which she was attended. He makes remarks on the court, orders of knighthood, and hospitality of the Russian nobles. He describes the fortrefs, cathedral, tombs, and characters of Peter the Great, and of the imperial family. He gives the history of the boat called the Little Grandfire, which gave rise to the Russian navy upon the Black Sea.

Towards the end of Book IV. the author presents us with a translation of a curious letter written in 1715, from an Austrian envoy at Peterburgh to the Prime Minister at Vienna, which serves to develop the principles upon which Peter attempted to justify the exclusion of his son from the throne.

"In my last I informed your excellency that I had an opportunity of penetrating the sentiments of the tzar; and I shall now acquaint you with the particulars, which will surprize you. Being at dinner last Sunday at the vice-chancellor Shaffirof's, in company with the tzar, his majesty did me the honour to converse with me upon different topics, when, the discourse turning upon the late King of France, his majesty said, 'Certainly France was never governed by a greater man than Louis XIV. nevertheless,' added he, 'when I consider the little care which he took to perpetuate the glory of his kingdom after his demise, I have no longer the same esteem for his memory which I have hitherto held for his great and heroic actions. Louis XIV. at his advanced age, could not reasonably have indulged the hope of a much longer life: if, therefore, he discovered in the infant (Louis XV.) his successor, any evident marks of a future incapacity to reign, why did he entrust him to the care of a man who will not fail to adopt any means, however desperate, that may tend to secure the throne to himself? Why did he not exclude the duke of Orleans from any share in the regency? Or, if he knew the duke to be a man of a superior genius, as he undoubtedly is, and his great-grandson, either on account of his tender age or some corporal infirmity, incapable of governing, why did he not declare a person of such abilities as the duke of Orleans his successor? By these means his grand system would have stood unshaken even by his death; whereas we have now every reason to conclude that France will decline.' I made answer, 'that as, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, the first prince of the blood is necessarily regent during the king's

minority, Louis XIV. could not exclude the duke of Orleans from the regency without breaking the law of succession, which no king of France could venture to infringe,' &c. 'Therefore,' replied the tzar, 'a prince who, by sacrificing his health, and even frequently exposing his life, had at length rendered his country respectable and formidable, would, according to your hypothesis, be constrained to suffer the fruits of his labours to be destroyed in the hands of a madman, provided he was his nearest relation. I own I am not of your opinion. It is by no means, as it appears to me, sufficient, that a monarch should exert himself to aggrandize his state, and to render it flourishing during his life; but he ought also by wise precautions to perpetuate its glory after his demise, which can in no other manner be effectuated than by appointing an heir who shall be capable, not only to maintain his acquisitions, and preserve his establishments, but also to execute the rest of his designs, were he even to select him from the croud of his subjects.'—'You,' added he, 'would tax a prince with cruelty, who, in order to save his state, which ought to be dearer to him than the blood in his veins, should attempt to alter the succession of his blood; and I, on the contrary, conceive it to be the greatest of all cruelties to sacrifice the safety of the state to the mere right of an established succession.—Let us suppose that the successor has not the qualities requisite for a sovereign, a convent, and not a throne, is a proper asylum for weak princes. David, for example, had many sons; but, as he found not in the eldest the qualities which a King of Israel ought to have possessed, he chose the youngest for his successor: God himself approved the choice, instead of blaming him for not paying any regard to pretensions of primogeniture, which was nevertheless highly respected by the Jews. If the gangrene (making me touch at the same time the end of his thumb) attacks my finger, am I not obliged, notwithstanding it is part of my body, to cut it off, or should I not be guilty of suicide?"

"In short, I now comprehend the cause of the law lately introduced by the tzar, which adjudges all real estates of a family to one of the male children, but which leaves to the father the absolute power of appointing his heir without considering the right of primogeniture; and I am now convinced that the tzar has in his own mind decreed the exclusion of his eldest son; and that we shall one day see Alexèy, with his head shaven, thrust into a monastery, and obliged to pass the remainder of his life in praying and chanting hymns. Nov. 15, 1715."

[ To be continued. ]

The Diary of the late *George Bubb Dodington*, Baron of Melcombe Regis, from March 8, 1748-9, to Feb. 6, 1761. With an Appendix, containing some curious and interesting Papers; which are either referred to, or alluded to, in the Diary. Now first published from his Lordship's original Manuscripts. By Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Salisbury: Printed and sold by E. Easton; and by G. and T. Wilkie, London. 1784.

THE observation is old, that familiar letters between friends tend to illustrate and mark the human character more precisely than the justest inferences that can be drawn from external conduct. The reason of this is plain. In the free intercourse of friends, the dread of censure is laid aside, and the genuine unaffected language of the heart assumed. An advantage of a similar kind belongs to those literary collections called Diaries. If the writer of a Diary happen to be a person who moves in an exalted sphere of life, and who is connected with Government, information of the most interesting and important nature is to be expected from his industry. Collecting ideas as they arise in his mind, he is enabled to state them naturally and accurately. He writes for his own private information, or for that of those in whom he can safely confide; he has, therefore, nothing to fear from the envy or malice of powerful opponents. And as he does not write in order to acquire literary eclat, so he is not tied down by the shackles of system; the observance of which would rob his composition of that native order and simplicity which constitute its chief excellence.—The author of the performance before us has the recommendation of having been a man of rank, and very much distinguished by the conspicuous part which he took in the management of public affairs: and as he seems to have written these important occurrences merely for the purposes of private entertainment and improvement, he certainly deserves well of every one who takes any concern in the events of that grand period of which he treats. This Diary will be found to be of vast utility to the politician: it will likewise afford no small share of instruction to the man of fashion. The editor seems to be decidedly of opinion, that it must be of high importance to the politician, by the tenor of his dedication. He addresses the work “to the man who shall stand forth the zealous friend of his country, whether he labour in the cold climate of disappointment, or bask in the sunshine of success.”

This Diary commences in the beginning of the year 1749, and terminates in the year 1761. During that period Lord Melcombe was successively attached to the interest and service of George II. Frederick Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and, finally, to those of the Pelham Administration. These frequent changes give birth to very strong suspicions concerning the sincerity and steadiness of his Lordship's principles of conduct. But whatever they might have been, this le-

gacy of his is far from being a worthless one. It conveys to us many of the interesting conversations at Court, the revolutions in the Cabinet, and the transactions of Parliament, with equal fidelity and exactness.

The traits of the youthful character of his present Majesty with which we are here presented, constitute no inconsiderable part of the value of the work. The facts which Lord Melcombe relates concerning him, originated in occasional conversations between his Lordship and the Princess Dowager.—To political men, it must be very acceptable to see an exact and original statement of the intrigues in Carleton House during the days of Prince Frederick; the proceedings of Lord Egmont, one of the Demagogues of those times, at the *Bridgewater* election; and the *secret influence*, or open interference of that Prince in the Westminster election. The opposition of sentiment which unhappily subsists at this moment between the present Prince and his illustrious father, must make these records the more seasonable and entertaining.

Lord Melcombe appears to have been a cautious, sensible, observing man. Of his manner of writing we shall give no judgment; leaving our readers to form their opinions from their own observations. “August 6, 1755, I passed the day, at Kew, with the Princess: she was very solicitous to push the war with the French, and wished Hanover in the sea, as the cause of all our misfortunes. I said, I presumed to differ with her, and was as ready to defend Hanover as Hampshire, if attacked on our account. I thought it no incumbrance, if properly treated; and the only difference between me and the Ministers was, not about the thing, but the manner. She said she perfectly understood me; and it would be so in another reign, but could not be in this; that in the manner it had been treated, it had been the foundation of all past complaints and bad measures. I asked her if she could account for Lord Anson and the Duke of Cumberland tying up Hawke's hands; the one as a sea-general unconnected at least—the other as a land-general at open enmity, with the Duke of Newcastle? She said, she could not; for the Duke had strongly declared (though not to her, who had not much conversation with him) for a *naval* war. I replied, That might be the language of good sense only, as being the popular cry, with hopes that a sea war might probably light up a land one. She said, I was right—and added, Nobody knew what to do—no

two people were together—and therefore she chose to sit still. I said, that the general diffidence she described, was the cause of the infinite speculation and refinement that now prevailed; for as no body knew, so every one was guessing each other; in which her Royal Highness had a principal part. She replied, No body, surely, could stand clearer than she; for the world must know every body she saw, and when. She took every pains to convince me that she had no fixed settlement or connexion at all. She may deceive me; but I am convinced she has no fixed, digested political plan, or regular communication in politics with any body except Mr. Cresset. She then told me, that the king had sent to invite the two princesses of Brunswick to Hanover; they came, but their mother (the king of Prussia's sister) who was not invited, came with them. We talked of the match—Surely he would not marry her son without acquainting her with it so much as by letter. I said, Certainly not, as he had always behaved very politely to her. It may be so, she replied, but how can this be reconciled? In this manner, said I; nothing will be settled at Hanover; but when the king comes back he may say in conversation, and commending the prince's figure, that he wishes to see him settled before he dies; and that he has seen such and such young princesses, and though he would settle nothing without her participation, yet, he thinks, if she had no objection, one of those princesses would be a very suitable party.

“She paused, and said no: he was not that sort of man: but if he should settle the match without acquainting her with it, she should let him know how ill she took it; and if he did it in the manner I mentioned, she should not fail to tell him fairly and plainly, that it was full early, and that she had eight other children to be provided for; that she hoped he would think of doing for them, and not leave her eldest son eight younger children to take care of, before he had one of his own: that it was probable the prince might have so many, that her's could not expect much provision. She thought the match premature.—The prince ought to mix with the world—the match would prevent it—He was shy and backward,

the match would shut him up for ever with two or three friends of his, and as many of hers. That he was much averse to it himself, and that she disliked the alliance extremely: that the young woman was said to be handsome, and to have all good qualities, and abundance of wit, &c. but if she took after her mother she will never do here—the Duke of Brunswick indeed, her father, is a very worthy man—Pray, madam, said I, what is her mother? as I know nothing about her—Why, said she, her mother is the most intriguing, meddling, and also the most satirical, sarcastical person in the world, and will always make mischief wherever she comes. Such a character would not do with George; it would not only hurt him in his public, but make him uneasy in his private situation; that he was not a wild, dissipated boy, but good natured and cheerful, with a serious cast upon the whole.—That those about him knew him no more than if they had never seen him. That he was not quiet, but with those he was acquainted applicable and intelligent. His education had given her much pain; his book learning she was no judge of, though she supposed it small or useless; but she hoped he might have been instructed in the general understanding of things. That she did not know Lord Wakegrave, and as to Mr. Stone, if she was to live forty years in the house with him, she should never be better acquainted with him than she was. She once desired him to reform the prince about the constitution; but he declined it, to avoid giving jealousy to the Bishop of Norwich—and that she had mentioned it still again, but he declined it, as not being his province. Pray, madam, said I, what is his province? She said she did not know, unless it was to go before the prince up stairs, to walk with him sometimes, seldom to ride with him, and now and then to dine with him—but when they did walk together, the prince generally took that time to think of his own affairs, and to say nothing. I had afterwards much talk with the prince about funding, and other serious matters, who seemed to hear with attention and satisfaction.”

For ANECDOTES of the noble Writer, the Reader is referred to the first article of this Magazine.

Le Philadelphien à Genève, ou Lettres d'un Americain sur la dernière Révolution de Genève, sa Constitution nouvelle, l'Emigration en Irlande, &c. Pouvant servir de Tableau Politique de Genève jusqu'en 1784. Dublin, 1783.

The Philadelphian at Geneva; or, Letters from an American on the last Revolution in Geneva, its new Constitution, the Emigration to Ireland, &c. Forming a Political Picture of Geneva to the Year 1784. Dublin, 1783.

**T**HIS Volume consists of twenty Letters; the first six of which contain the history of Geneva down to the year 1782; and in

the last fourteen we have an account of the various particulars of the revolution that took place at this period, in that celebrated Republic.

In the first Letter our author tells his friend, who is a native of Geneva, and is desirous of knowing the real cause of its disturbances, that he must not expect to find it in the numerous writings that have been published by the two factions which divide that city; and that modern history is so much disfigured by the passions and prejudices of most of the writers of the present age, that they are rather to be regarded as romancers, than as tracing up political events to their genuine causes. He next corrects some mistakes of M. Mallet, the continuator of the Annals of Linguet, both in sentiment and style, and strongly asserts his knowledge of the constitution of Geneva, and the *ferveur* of his *political principles*.

The second Letter, the title of which is, 'Tableau de L'Histoire de Geneve jusqu' en 1707,' gives a short and imperfect view of the government of Geneva, as it was instituted in the year 1457, and of its progress and changes to the year 1707.

The title of the third Letter is, 'Troubles de 1707,' which takes notice of the disputes that arose between the senate and the people. The senate wished to encroach on the privileges of the people, in which they were opposed; and the consequences of this opposition are also described.

The title of the fourth Letter is, 'Troubles de 1734,' which mentions the violent animosities that then took place between the different parts of the constitution. Berne, Zurich, and France, offer their mediation, which is accepted of, without any attempts to destroy the liberties and independence of the republic. The defects of the mode of their pacification are next pointed out, and the letter concludes with a short history of the misfortunes and works of Rousseau. We are informed that his *Emilius* was condemned by the parliament of Paris without having read it, and that the senate of Geneva declared the same book, with the Social Contract, scandalous, impious, and tending to overturn the Christian religion; in consequence of which their author was subjected to a variety of distresses.

'Troubles de 1768' is the title of the fifth Letter. In this we have a narrative of the contentions that divided the senate and the people; in which the former were favoured by the French. The senate, however, was at last obliged to come to terms of peace, and to grant the people their requests.

In the sixth Letter, which has for its title, 'Epoque depuis 1768 jusqu' a 1781,' we are told, that Geneva enjoyed the blessings of peace for the space of twelve years, and that new quarrels commenced in 1781, owing to

one class of the people wishing to enlarge their privileges. These were *Les Natifs*, defined by our author 'issus d'étrangers admis à l'habitation.' Their desires are granted; and the letter concludes with a short analysis of their new privileges.

The title of the seventh Letter is 'Révolution de 1782.' It was in this year that the greatest part of this work was written. This letter informs us, that the people at this time took up arms in consequence of the senate's not executing certain edicts. They imprison some of the chief magistrates, and change the form of government. France and the Swiss Cantons hasten to calm these disorders, and advise them, in vain, to re-establish the old government. We have next an account of a letter which the Minister of Versailles wrote to the Swiss Cantons respecting Geneva, with our author's commentary upon it, intermixed with some observations on England, France, and America. He next takes notice of the league that was entered into by France, Sardinia, and Bern, to destroy the independence of Geneva. The enthusiasm for the defence of liberty is universal, and the inhabitants put themselves into a posture of defence. It was at this crisis that our author arrived at Geneva.

The eighth Letter gives an account of the resolutions of more than 20,000 citizens, since they could not resist the military force brought against them, to abandon the city, and to go in quest of peace and liberty to some other climate. Our author thinks this conduct was prudent and humane, for which he assigns various reasons. He lays down an axiom, which he says is applicable to every species of government, That the good of the people ought to be the end of administration; and that when the people are oppressed by tyranny, they have a right to complain, and to resist. We imagine few will dispute the propriety of this principle; but there may be innumerable disputes about its interpretation. What may seem to Kings and Governors to be for the good of their subjects, may appear in a very different light to the people themselves; and what they imagine to be their good, may be very far from being so. Though the author evidently appears to incline to that opinion, yet we think, that he must be little acquainted, indeed, with the history of Germany, Spain, and America, who does not see that the tyranny and oppression under which the Swiss and Dutch groaned, was of a very different nature from that which existed in North-America; and France, Spain, and Holland, were so far from fighting for this axiom, that we firmly believe the good of the governed never once entered

tered into their thoughts. It was not that America might be delivered from slavery and oppression, but that Britain, who was raising her head too high among the nations, might be humbled.

In the ninth Letter we have some observations on a publication, the title of which is, 'Pieces importantes relatives à la dernière Révolution de Genève.' In the end of the letter we have a farther account of the determinations of the natives of Geneva to abandon their city in peace.

The next Letter is taken up in shewing Mr. Mallet his blunders.

In the eleventh Letter, the title of which is, 'Regime militaire établi à Geneve, ses Abus, &c.' our author describes the military establishment now at Geneva, and the effect of it, which is to deprive the people of almost all their rights; 'mais la force couvre tout.'

The twelfth Letter informs us, that the Plenipotentiaries are thinking on a new form of government, to put an end to all the troubles of Geneva; but that they cannot agree about it. We have also an account of the abolition of the twelve Circles into which Geneva was divided, where the citizens daily assembled and talked freely of politics: our author compares them to English clubs. It is said they were frequented by turbulent and factious men, and that it was therefore proper to put an end to them. This Letter represents them in a different light, and informs us, that the greatest order was observed in these Circles; but it was necessary to destroy them, otherwise the magistrates could not act as they pleased, without being severely censured by the citizens at these daily meetings.

In the next two Letters the author throws out the bitterest invectives against Mr. Mallet, calling his account of the revolution of Geneva 'Tableau affreux,' and accusing him of partiality, falshood, and contradictions. He likewise controverts his political principles. The truth is, M. Mallet is as much an advocate for the senate and their party, as our author is for the general body of the people. We find also some reflexions on the horrors and bloodshed occasioned by faction in every nation of the earth, exemplified from the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England.

The fifteenth Letter takes notice of the offers that have been made to the refugees of Geneva by different countries to settle among them, and the superior advantages of Ireland to all the rest.

In the next two Letters we have the history of the moral and political state of Geneva before the year 1782. In the 16th, we find a sketch of the character, education,

and manners of these Genevese, which is not a little interesting.

From the account which we have in this Letter of the Roman law, we are tempted to suspect that the author's knowledge of the decisions of the Romans in matters of right and wrong is not very profound. He observes, that it is not only studied at Geneva, but every where else. To be sure, if we except England, the systems of law in most of the other nations of Europe are in a great measure founded upon it. And what does this universality of the Roman law prove, but that it is agreeable to the universal sense of mankind, and consequently founded upon the law of nature, which is the touchstone by which all systems of law and every form of government ought to be tried? So far as they are agreeable to this law, they are good; but in proportion as they deviate from it, they are bad, and ought to be corrected. Every system of civil law, like the other works of men, has its imperfections. The doctrine of the Roman law in regard to slavery, and perhaps in some other articles, is contrary to the natural feelings of mankind, and cannot be justified; but taking it as a system, or complete whole, it will be regarded by every enlightened nation as a body of written reason, while the world stands, and human nature remains the same. We shall not pretend, like our author, to foretel what America will be with regard to knowledge and liberty; but we know that every part of science that has hitherto enlightened the New World, has been in a great measure, if not entirely, derived from Europe; and we hope that America will soon abolish a species of slavery that is unknown in any part of Europe, and which is in the highest degree disgraceful to human nature.

The seventeenth Letter points out the mistakes of several authors who have written on the government of Geneva. We have likewise some observations on the laws and courts of justice; and also on the ecclesiastical form of government established by Calvin in 1576. Some of these regulations appear very curious and singular.

The eighteenth Letter, which has for its title, 'Nouvelle Constitution de Genève,' contains a number of observations on the new government of Geneva, and on its inferiority to the old, on account of the heavy taxes to which it is subjected.

The next Letter gives an account of the consequences of the new government, which were, the banishment of a great number of its inhabitants. Towards the end of the Letter, we find a number of remarks on the propriety of their conduct in this particular.

The last Letter exhibits a view of the progress



gress and consequences of the emigration; and concludes with a picture of despotism which is applied to the magistrates of Geneva.

The volume concludes with a letter to our author from his friend, drawing a picture of Geneva, and expressing his approbation of the Letters contained in this publication.

Through the whole of these Letters our author shews himself a powerful advocate for the people. He endeavours to justify every part of their conduct, and to throw the

whole blame on the senate. M. Mallet, whom he so severely censures, speaks in favour of the senate, and against the people. We would advise our author's friend to read M. Mallet, as well as our author; and then, if he wishes to discover the truth, "in medio tutissimus ibit."

It cannot escape the observation of our readers, that this *Dublin* publication, which is said to contain a view of the affairs of Geneva down to the year 1784, is nevertheless printed in the year immediately before that date.

A Treatise on Struma or Scrofula, commonly called the King's Evil: in which the Impropriety of considering it as an Hereditary Disease is pointed out; more rational Causes are assigned; and a successful Method of Treatment is recommended. By Thomas White, Surgeon to the London Dispensary. J. Murray.

WE are happy in laying before our readers an account of this Treatise, which appears to us to be well calculated to reform and improve the practice in the treatment of one of the most obstinate complaints to which the youth of both sexes are subject.

The author seems to have had superior opportunities of seeing this disease in all its stages, and his observations are evidently the result of candid and careful investigation. We wish to do justice to the performance by the following extracts.

After enumerating many arguments to prove that Struma is not an hereditary disease, and that it is not to be acquired from the nurse, or by inoculation, our author proceeds in the following manner:

"But it will appear unnecessary to furnish arguments to prove that a disease is not hereditary, when we are informed there is no one satisfactory argument in its support.—Whence then originated the idea? Most probably from the frequency of its appearance, its attacking children, and the great difficulty of curing those afflicted with it; but surely neither the frequency of a disorder, nor its being local, can be urged as valid reasons, otherwise all disorders arising from situation may be considered as hereditary. The Broncocele is so frequent in Derbyshire, as to have acquired the name of the Derbyshire Neck; and Heister says, that it is related to be so general among the inhabitants of Tyrole, that it was considered as an ornament; but unless the children of the women of Tyrole, and those of Derbyshire, when removed to a situation distant from their respective counties, should have the Broncocele, it cannot be styled an hereditary disease.

"Its principally attacking children seems the most plausible reason for considering Struma as an hereditary disease; but to deem it

hereditary because in most instances it makes its first appearance in infancy, is very fallacious; for, I believe, almost every child may be made Strumous, and that great numbers actually are so by improper management, which will hereafter be more fully pointed out.

"After all, when we consider the number of ingenious and learned men who have been employed in the profession, and the great variety of different means which have been made use of, without any well-founded pretensions to a remedy, I cannot but think that this reason must have had its influence; and to deem it hereditary, was the best apology that ingenuity could devise. Nor should I have thought it necessary to have taken up so much of the reader's time, to prove that a disease is not hereditary that is so general, but that I know it to be a cause of uneasiness in many families; and what is of still more consequence, I am persuaded many thousands have lost their lives by this prevailing opinion; for even men of abilities, not having been placed in a situation where this disease claimed their particular attention, have admitted the general assertion to be a fact, without entering into its merits; and in consequence of this persuasion, they have been content with recommending such methods as they have thought were most likely to palliate the symptoms, or to check the progress of the disease. But what reason have we to look upon the study of physick in its different branches as at its *ne plus ultra*? Many discoveries prove the contrary. The very important one of the circulation of the blood is at no very distant period, considering how long the study of anatomy has been in practice; and though *Bartolin*, *Nuck*, and others, have written upon the Lymphatics, yet are we chiefly indebted to the professors of anatomy of the present age for a more general information respecting

respecting that important system; nor do I think there is the smallest doubt, if we may judge from the advantages attending past discoveries, but that our successors will be fortunate enough to find effectual remedies for those diseases which are at this time the support of empiricks, and the opprobrium of the regular practitioner."

Our author proceeds with observing, that the seat of this complaint is in the lymphatic system; and remarks, that it is not confined to the human species, but common to hogs, monkeys, and sheep. He then gives a great variety of occasional causes; but seems to consider the climate and the mismanagement of young children as the two principal ones. He next exhibits an accurate description of the symptoms and appearances, and then follows his prophylactics; which principally depend upon a proper attention to the non-naturals: he strongly recommends warm clothing during the winter season, and prohibits the general custom of encouraging young children to sleep. This part of the subject is well deserving the attention of those parents where there is a disposition in their children to this complaint. After this he proceeds to make some observations upon the present general method of treating Scrofula; and concludes as follows: "That regimen, cleanliness, and a pure atmosphere, are great aids to nature, no one will dispute. Thus it appears to me, that the most that can be said in support of the present plan, is, that it may be in many instances a good preventative; and further, that it has the good effect of supporting the patient under the disease, leaving the curative part to nature. No one can less object to that mode of treating diseases, where the means of relief are not clearly obvious, than myself; but repeated experience authorises me to say, Nature's efforts, in the cure of this disease, are, at all times, exceedingly tedious; and where any considerable progress is made, very often altogether ineffectual; and I know of no complaint affecting the human body, where the interposition of art is more requisite, and, when properly applied, more conducive to the general good of the patient." Then follows the method of treatment recommended by our author, introduced in the following manner:—"I shall now beg leave to offer to the consideration of the profession, such curative indications as are the result of repeated experience, and as I hope will appear perfectly consistent with our knowledge of the animal economy.—In order to do this generally, and in as few words as possible, it will be necessary for us to divide the different symptoms and appearances of Struma into two classes or stages of the disease.

"To the first belong all those different symptoms that are accompanied with an inflammatory diathesis, and are in most instances local; and to the second, the different symptoms and appearances accompanied with great debility, or a more general affection of the lymphatic system. This distinction will be the more necessary, as the mode of treatment will be very different."

Our author considers the different preparations of mercury as the best means for the removal of obstructed lymphatic glands. If accompanied with an inflammatory disposition, those preparations that operate as evacuates; & in the second stage, such of the preparations of mercury as are not likely to operate upon the first passages, accompanied with tonic medicines and nutritive diet. When suppuration has taken place, he recommends early openings, and the use of the *aqua calcis* as an injection.—He then defends his method of treatment; acknowledges, that giving mercury in scrophulous cases is no *nouvelle* idea, but that it had been given very injudiciously; and refers to the cases of Mr. Wiseman.

Upon the whole, we have reviewed this little Treatise with attention, and it is with pleasure we see this gentleman leave the beaten path, in pursuit of improvement.—There is strength and originality in his reasoning; a manly confidence that does him credit, in coming forward with his sentiments upon a disease which most professional men had given up, as a complaint that admitted but of little relief from medicine, and was ranked among those diseases which have hitherto been considered as the *opprobrium medicorum*.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

WE are not prepared to say much upon this head; but we believe our information to be authentic.

Mr. White acquired his medical education in London: he was under the care of the late Mr. Thompson of the London Hospital, and attended the different lecturers upon the theory and practice of physic, anatomy, chemistry, natural and experimental philosophy; considering all the branches of medical education as necessary to the completion of the physician or surgeon. We are farther informed, Mr. White went a voyage to the East-Indies, as surgeon of one of the Company's ships, about the year 1769 or 1770; and upon his return, he renewed his medical studies, and afterwards spent some months at Paris, with the same intention. Mr. White is a married man, and has several children; he has been in business about ten years, and was elected Surgeon to the London Dispensary when that charity was instituted in the year 1776.

Dr. Pearson's Observations and Experiments for investigating the Chymical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton, &c. &c.

[Continued from page 344.]

WE shall now give some account of the second volume of this interesting publication.

This volume is principally employed in relating the history of the permanent vapour that rises spontaneously from the baths of Buxton; the discovery of which, being a totally different substance, was the occasion of this publication.

The bath contains this permanent vapour in small bubbles in every part of it, which are especially seen when it is a little agitated. Moreover, they rise frequently in clusters of various sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of a cherry, and sometimes of a billiard ball, from small holes and the seams in the pavement of the gentlemen's bath, and dart perpendicularly upwards to the surface of the water, where they burst and vanish in the air of the atmosphere.

From various considerations, particularly from the reflection that this water had not the least *acidulous taste* (which must have been the case had it been highly impregnated with gas or fixed air) the author was induced to think that there was an error in the opinion that the permanent vapour that separates itself from Buxton water was fixed air. His curiosity being thus excited, to gratify it, he made an excursion to Buxton in February 1782, and performed some experiments at the spring-head, which convinced himself and Mr. Buxton, the surgeon-apothecary of that town, that it was not, as had been universally supposed, fixed air.

The manner of collecting this permanent vapour is very fully described by our author; but, from the confined limits of our Review, we must refer our readers for the particulars to the work itself.

P. 160.—The author gives a summary view of the result of the experiments to discover the properties of this permanent vapour; among many other qualities it has the following:

It is nearly of the same specific gravity as common air; has no taste or smell; and is a viscid substance. It is unfit for the respiration of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, amphibious animals and insects. Substances will not burn, but phosphorus of urine shines in it. Buxton water contains about  $\frac{1}{15}$  of its bulk of this substance. It is not diminished at all by nitrous air. Seeds will not grow, but their life is not injured when exposed in moist earth under receivers of this permanent va-

pour. Plants grow, and somewhat luxuriantly, in this vapour for a few weeks, and then die without having altered it. Substances putrify in this vapour as in common air. It is not absorbed by caustic ley, nor common water, excepting in about the same quantity as common air. It does not disturb the transparency of lime-water. When mixed with water it frequently produces the head-ach, some degree of intoxication, and a general heat.

Sect. I. p. 165.—Dr. Pearson attempts to account for the medicinal qualities of Buxton water; namely, its purity—its temperature being  $82^{\circ}$  instead of the heat of common springs, about  $50^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit's thermometer;—its impregnation with a peculiar permanent vapour that is both dissolved and suspended therein.

Our philosopher is of opinion, that the *choke-damp* is the compound of air and phlogiston; a substance which is contained in great abundance, and very generally in the cavities of the interior part of the crust of the globe. As this permanent vapour resembles, in all the properties yet known, the compound of air and phlogiston, he infers these two substances are very probably the same thing, and that they have both the same origin—*subterraneous inflammation*.

This account of the origin and composition of this permanent vapour of Buxton water is, indeed, ingenious and well founded.

P. 168 and seq.—The author labours to account for the superior heat of springs, and the uniformity of their temperature and quantity. Their heat he ascribes to subterraneous fires which do subsist, or have subsisted and left immense beds of earth heated so as to communicate heat to springs for ages. The existence of subterraneous inflammation he shews to be possible, upon the supposition, that there are strata which are inflammable, and which detach air, when heated, in quantity sufficient to support their own inflammation. The uniformity of the heat and quantity of water of *thermae*, he explains by the aid of an original hypothesis, namely, that of evaporation in a subterraneous cavern, which, at the same time, accounts for the *purity* of Buxton water—its containing sea-salt, calcareous earth, and vitriolic gypsum, in smaller quantity than common springs—and its impregnation with, and containing, in a suspended state, the permanent vapour or *choke-damp* that rises from it spontaneously,

as soon as the pressure of the earth is removed, by its breaking out upon the surface thereof.

Se<sup>c</sup>t. II. p. 199.—The author makes some very sensible conclusions concerning the application of the natural history in this work to philosophy and physic. Among other uses, it will serve to enable physicians to apply the beneficial influence of the atmosphere of the Peak in cases of disease, and to distinguish the effects of climate from those of Buxton water. It instructs us in what properties or substances the medicinal powers of this water reside, which is variously useful. We are by this knowledge able to apply the efficient properties of the water with more efficacy. It teaches us in what manner to apply it, so as not to lose or have diminished its medicinal qualities. It suggests a method of drinking it at a distance from its source in as efficacious a manner, excepting for the accompanying agents, as at the spring-head. We are taught by it how to compose a substance resembling Buxton water in its temperature and impregnation. It points out as an addition to the *Materia Medica*, the permanent vapour that rises from Buxton water,

or the compound of air and phlogiston. We at present know to what principle to refer the head-ach, vertigo or light-headedness frequently produced by drinking Buxton water, viz. to the permanent vapour or choke-damp. Another use is, exploding error. And lastly, by improving natural history, it may serve to promote science in general.

The *additional observations* contain an account of a spring that seems to be impregnated with hepatic air; Mr. Cavendish's Observations upon Nitrous Gas, as a test of the air of different regions; an account of Black-Wadd; on a mixture of phosphorus, &c. that takes fire on exposure to the atmosphere.

Lastly, we must observe, that our indefatigable author seems to have spared no pains or expence to render his work useful. He has favoured us with a most complete and copious index.

We are sorry the fruitfulness of the subjects discussed in these volumes so much exceeds the limits of a Review, as not to permit us to favour our readers with extracts from our author's publication. We must refer those who wish for further information to the work itself.

The London Medical Journal. Vol. V. No. I.

**T**HIS excellent publication, which is conducted by the ingenious Doctor Simmons, cannot fail of proving extremely useful to the medical faculty. It contains a judicious review of new books, and likewise serves as a repository for original papers. Among the correspondents to the work, we observe some of the most distinguished medical names in this kingdom. The present number contains the case of the Abbé Mann, a native of this country, and a very respectable member of the academy of sciences at Brussels, where he now resides. This is the same gentleman, if we mistake not, who is mentioned by Mr. Paterfon, in his *Coriat Junior*, as having been first a captain of horse, and afterwards a Carthusian monk. The case is so curious, that we shall transcribe it for the information of our readers.

“The learned Abbé, it seems, passed several years of the early part of his life in the Spanish service; but a love of retirement and study induced him, at the age of five-and-twenty, to resign his military employment, and enter into a convent of Carthusians, at Nieuport in Flanders, of which he afterwards became Superior. In 1763, being then in his 29th year, he began to be attacked with the gout. The change of climate he had experienced by removing from Spain to Flanders; the excessive cold he was exposed to in winter, by passing constantly seven or

eight hours of the day in the church; his close application to study, and his want of exercise, all contributed to increase his disposition to this disease, which returned at intervals, and at length became so frequent, that, from 1768 till 1779, he did not pass a year without having three or four severe fits.

“In the summer of 1772, the perusal of Dr. Cadogan's pamphlet on the gout induced him to adopt the regimen recommended by that writer, and he adhered to it strictly for the space of four months. Twice during that time the gout appeared slightly, but continued only a day. He now found himself in a very infirm state, and at length, in the month of September, the gout attacked his stomach, breast, and head. This, which was by far the most violent and dangerous paroxysm he had ever experienced, lasted seven months.

“In 1778 he quitted the order of Carthusians, became a secular priest, and removed to Brussels, but without experiencing any considerable amendment in his health. He now became subject to violent spasms, but he acknowledges that his gouty paroxysms were less violent than that of 1772.

Such was the state of his case in the spring of 1779, when he was advised by Mr. Himelbaur, surgeon at Brussels, to try the effect of the extracts of cicuta and aconitum, procured from Vienna, and taken in pills of two grains each.

each. At first he took the cicuta alone three times a-day, swallowing four pills, or eight grains of the extract, each time. By degrees he increased the dose, and added a pill of aconitum. At length, after five or six months, he took daily, of these two extracts, 100 or 120 grains; but commonly in the proportion of one pill of aconitum to five or six of cicuta; and in this same proportion he still continues to take them, though in much less quantity than during the two first years. To these two extracts he added the use of a camphorated julep, and from time to time he has taken a dose of rhubarb. These are the only remedies he has made use of during the last four years, and he has observed no particular regimen, except that he has been careful to take only such kind of food as is easy of digestion.

“During the first three months of his taking the cicuta he experienced no sensible

effect from it, either good or bad. His surgeon then advised him to add the aconitum, and soon after he began to experience a degree of ease in his joints he had long been a stranger to. His appetite improved, and his spasms, and other symptoms of morbid irritability, diminished very sensibly.

“This encouraged him to persevere in the use of his remedy, and before the winter came on he took it in the largest doses. During that and the winter of 1780-81 he was several times threatened with a return of the gout, but had no fit, and since the last-mentioned period he has been perfectly free from the disease. He has lately had an erysipelalous inflammation on one of his legs, which was soon dissipated, and he is now in perfect health, and uses a great deal of exercise, being able to walk ten or twelve miles without fatigue.”

Unfortunate Sensibility: or, the Life of Mrs. L——; written by herself, in a Series of Sentimental Letters: Dedicated to Mr. Yorick in the Elysian Fields. In 2 vols. Richardson and Uqhart. London, 1784.

IN a Series of Letters written by a Lady, it would be absurd to look either for perfect classical purity in the language, or logical accuracy in the reasoning. The reigning mode of female education effectually precludes both.

We can, however, say with truth of these essays—and we do it with pleasure—that they exhibit more marks of learning than female compositions generally do.—In the style there appear several negligences, which are often far from being ungraceful: and though the fair author's reflections may not be *all things to all men*, yet they must be confessed to be allied to nature at least, and to be acute and ingenious. She possesses a latitude of thinking, which enlarged minds must, on the whole, commend. There is, however, one topic on which *fashionable liberality of sentiment* cannot be used without awakening the suspicion of virtuous hearts: we mean religion—whose laws are not to be determined by our occasional fancies and feelings.

From these letters it appears, that Mrs. L—— discovered a taste for reading at a very early age; and so greatly did it improve with her years, that at twelve there was found much difficulty in persuading her to take up the needle. She was at all ages, and on all occasions, an admirer of genius. She was fond of solitude, and often threw herself into its arms to indulge those sublime reflections the course of which is so frequently interrupted in mixed society. Her sentiments of marriage are very just and very sensible: learned men who are mercenary, and powerful men who are ignorant, are, in

her opinion, equally contemptible. When she had arrived at woman's estate, she conceived the idea (in imitation most likely of Mr. Yorick) of going to France. Every thing being prepared for the journey, she set out, without a single companion of any kind, for Dunkirk. Her pitiful accommodation in the boat that carried her over, is very well described. She stayed there but a short time, during which nothing very interesting occurred, and, without penetrating further into France, returned to her friends.—This journey makes a ridiculous figure in the performance. Being restored safe to her friends, the marriage of her mother and several other family occurrences are related. At length appears Mr. L——, who pays his addresses to her. They are united in the sacred bands, and enjoy all the felicity which benevolent and ardent spirits can look for in such a state. They are blessed with children. The lady of an honourable baronet elopes from her husband; and having found means to gain the affections of Mr. L——, he and she retire, and leave Mrs. L—— inconsolable. Here the history closes. Mrs. L—— dates her last letter at Walthamstow. Her address to the republic of letters was not necessary;—for, if they speak of her with impartiality and truth, (and surely a Lady has a right to expect that they will) they must own, that *Unfortunate Sensibility* must have a tendency both to meliorate the heart, and improve the understanding—especially of the female world.

A Treatise on the Monsoons in East India. By Captain Thomas Forrest. Robson, 1783.

ABOVE twenty years practice in what is called the country trade in India, during which time he made no less than fifteen voyages from Indostan to the eastward, gave Captain Forrest an opportunity of making many useful observations on the subject of monsoons, and he has embraced it. He adopts a good deal of what other writers say, with the proper acknowledgements, and rectifies their errors with candour and with modesty. Trade winds, in general, he ascribes to the diurnal motion of the sun (speaking in popular language) from east to west. He traces their analogy to what we find in the Atlantic. He shews how they are affected by the intervention of lands, mountains, the different changes in the atmosphere, &c. He describes the most eligi-

ble track from Europe to the East Indies. He remarks, and endeavours to explain, a singular phenomenon on the coast of Sumatra. He points out the proper tracks in going from Madras or Bengal to Bencoolen, Batavia, or parts further east, during the winter north-east and south-west monsoons: the best track from Indostan to Celebes, or the Moluccas, during the south-west monsoon; and from Indostan to Magindano at all times of the year. He treats of the outer passage to Bombay; of cross winds in the Bay of Bengal; currents in the China seas; of the south coast of Africa; and the passage of Cape Horn. Captain Forrest, we doubt not, is a very accurate observer. As a writer, he is plain, perspicuous, and unaffected.

A Key to the Three First Chapters of Genesis, opening to the most common Understanding the Production of the World, the Creation, Formation, and Fall of Man; and the Origin of Evil. Wilkie, St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1784. 1s.

"MOSES is the only writer who has given us a true account of the origin of man." These are the author's own words; and if they be true, the account which he gives of *man's origin* is the very reverse of truth: and we may, without doing him the least injustice, say the same of his account of the *origin of the earth*, and of the *fall of man*. The two first difficult points which he endeavours to ascertain, are, how the earth could want tilling (before the Fall); and why it should be said, that there was not a man to till the ground? (Gen. ii. 5.) Could not the earth, he says, now bring forth as it did in the third day's creation? In answer to this we must observe, that the earth certainly *could have brought forth* as in the third day's creation, had it been the Creator's will that it should do so; but as it seems to have been no part of his great plan that the grass, and the herbs, and the fruits, with which man and beast were to be nourished, should *every year come fresh from his creating hand*; so it was requisite that nature should have her due course, that is, that the earth should produce sustenance for man after being duly cultivated. In the very second sentence of the pamphlet before us it is said, "What the poets have written on the subject of creation is merely fabulous." Ovid's *unploughed land* and *spontaneous produce* are, of course, nonsense. Let not the author be amazed, that on the third day of the creation the earth brought forth plentifully, and that all was good. He would have had better reason to be amazed, had the historian told him, that God had no sooner finished the labours of that day, than he saw that there was yet no ap-

pearance of plenty, and all that did appear was bad.

As to *there being no man to till the ground*, the answer is very easy—Adam was not then created. Let the author consult his text, and he will find that he was not. From the first of these difficulties, the earth wanting to be tilled, the author infers, "that Adam had already begun to alter his own state, which was at first pronounced to be very good;" and from the second, "there was no man,"—"that man was not made to labour." The ground of this discovery is, that man was made after the image of God. As a proof that a great change had already taken place on the earth, "a mist goes up from the earth, Gen. ii. 6." This, the author thinks, could not have happened had there not been a division among the elements, and had not Adam's good state been greatly altered: "For in mists there is a noxious quality." The author, in this place, is a philosopher. Mist, he says, is a mark of degeneracy:—as if it had been no part of the Almighty's plan of providence to nourish the earth by moisture as well in the perfect as in this fallen state. This portentous mist enables the author to solve the question, "How a tree that had evil in it could arise from that earth, which at its first formation was pronounced to be *very good*." Here again the author is profound. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil, according to him, was, *in its essence, an evil tree*; and it drew its corruptness from that noxious mist of which we have been speaking. It is not worth while to try to set him right in his opinion concerning *the fatal tree*. On

On the doctrine of the *sexes* our expounder is, as usual, very ingenious. "Though Moses says, male and female created he them, yet there was only Adam at this time existing. How shall we reconcile this, but by allowing what the very letter of Scripture asserts, namely, that Adam was created male and female; or that his composition contained both natures? But the strongest proof we have of this is Adam's own words; for he declares that woman, or female nature, was taken out of him." So that Adam, wondrous to be told, was an *hermaphrodite*! The author of these discoveries, no doubt, must suppose, that if Eve had not been created, the earth would have been peopled by Adam alone; that is, that he would have been both father and mother to the human race.

He is fully of opinion, that the Garden of Eden was a situation "much inferior to that of Adam's first creation, because in it grew the tree that had evil in it." But he does not deign to inform us where that earlier and happier state was. When God was about to take the woman out of the man, *he caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam.* "Here," we are told, "is a farther proof that Adam's first created state was greatly altered; for sleep nearly resembles death." In a word, the author brings so many proofs of guilt against Adam, before the fair tempter is made, that it is not at all to be thought strange that he should have readily accepted of the apple. The idea of his degeneracy is the more striking, as he was, "like the second Adam, absolute in the world, and had command over all the elements."

In this performance, the notion of the earth being created out of nothing is severely reprobated. The writer of it is fully persuaded that it must have been formed out of the ruins of *Satan's fallen kingdom*; and the reason of his being so, is, "that the Devil is called the Prince of this World," John xii. 31. In this instance the author seems to reason with his usual acuteness. The Evangelist says that Satan was, in his days, and since the Fall, the Prince of this World; but he will have it that Satan was Prince of this World

before the Fall, and even before the earth was reduced to its present form. The Evangelist reasons concerning a spiritual kingdom; but this good man will have it to be an earthly one. 'Tis pity that he has not favoured the world with a map of Satan's kingdom; it would have been very acceptable to the learned.

It is thought by the author, that had Adam retained his two-fold nature of man and woman, he would not have been overcome by the serpent; for it was not "till the male and female natures in Adam were divided, that Satan perceived Adam's first given power to be weak, and well nigh extinguished." One would be inclined to infer from this, that Satan had not been so very *watchful* then, as we suppose him to be now, otherwise he would have seen some of the deformities which the author has described, a considerable time before the formation of Eve. We should be inclined to conclude farther, that it would have been more consistent with the goodness of God not to have made that unhappy separation of the two-fold natures of Adam.—The author is not destitute of orthodoxy in some particulars. He admits of the existence of original sin, and of the free agency of man. Before he proceed to fill the world with his discoveries, it is much to be wished that he would sit down coolly and dispassionately and meditate on his Bible, which he really does not seem to understand. When he does so, it would be well if he would keep this in remembrance, that the sacred historians are not always very attentive to the chronological order of occurrences. Our readers will hardly believe us when we tell them, that this performance pretends to administer a remedy for the corruptions of moral truths (so far as they respect creation, the origin of sin, &c.); that its author thinks he has set forth no doctrine that is either *imaginary* or *delusive*; and that, if he had written sooner, there would have been fewer theological controversies. He is a loose, incorrect writer, and a sophistical, illogical reasoner.

The *Genera Vermium Exemplified*, by various Specimens of the Animals contained in the Orders of the *Intestina et Mollusca Linnæi*. Drawn from Nature, by James Barbut. Printed for the Author; and sold by Sewel, White, Elmley, &c. London, 1783.

THE author of this work seems to be a man of considerable ingenuity, and capable of great industry and attention. He conducts his exemplification of the *Genera Vermium* in a clear methodical manner; and in some of his descriptions he has ventured to dispute, and to improve, the opinions of Linnæus himself. "In the ge-

neric character," says he, "of the *Myxine glutinosa*, or Glutinous Hag, there is a visible mistake; for the *Myxine* has two eyes, which are extremely small, and, in truth, scarce visible."—"In my opinion, with due submission to the superior judgment of Linnæus, it ought to be placed among the fish." In his preface, which bears a very

large proportion to the whole work, the author specifies the different genera of which he is afterwards to treat; and mentions some of the distinguishing properties or qualities of each genus.

Having arrived at the body of the work, he goes on to describe the properties, qualities, dispositions, manner of life, &c. of the various species which belong to the genera he had previously reduced to classes; observing with exactness the same method he had laid down in his preface. The greatest excellency of this production is, the execution of the plates. The figures represented in them are taken, by Mr. Barbut, from nature; and do as much honour to his genius as an artist, as his detail of the *genera vermium* does to his discernment as a philosopher; perhaps more,

Thoughts on the late Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West-India Islands with the United States of North-America. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is now first added, a Postscript addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield. By Brian Edwards, Esq. London. Cadell. 1784.

THIS performance has much merit; and it derives it not so much from the author's acuteness and enlarged views of commerce, as from his long experience and attentive observation of facts. The leading idea seems to be, "that mutual advantage must be founded on mutual confidence." This is the principle of all that he advances; and, by viewing it in a variety of lights, he makes it appear to be both a just and a powerful one.

He combats the opinion of Lord Sheffield and others who maintain, "That the necessities of America will oblige her to send her merchandize to the best market; and that the interference of government is, therefore, not necessary, in order to make her become again our friend and customer." He thinks that the *passions* of the Americans will as much influence their conduct, as *interest*; and, of course, that some effectual system of commercial legislation ought immediately to be adopted. The act by which his Majesty in Council is empowered to regulate the trade with America, he shews to have been productive of several bad consequences; and he regrets the failure of the bill which was introduced into the House of Commons, in 1783, for the re-establishment of a commercial intercourse between this kingdom and America. His observations are judicious, and cannot fail of being useful to mercantile men.

Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Naval Strength of the British Empire. Part Second. By J. Sinclair, Esq. M. P. so far as that Tract contains Strictures on the Marine Bill. Also, Observations on a Plan for forming and keeping up a Body of Twenty-five Thousand Men from the Marines, to be called Royal Navy-men: And a Copy of a Letter to the Committee of Trade in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dedicated to Sir Herbert Mackworth. W. Nicoll. 1s. 1784.

THE evidences on which the allegations contained in these remarks are founded, are by no means a proper subject for literary criticism. To those whose business it is to conduct the affairs of the public, they may be very useful, and, perhaps, not unentertaining; but to such as read books for literary improvement only, they will most likely afford little that can gratify desire. Should any one wish to be acquainted with the nature of the Marine Bill, he cannot do better than peruse this pamphlet.

Constitutional Truths. Goldney. 1784.

THESE Truths, as the compiler informs us, are selected from the most approved writings of the day. The first truth he advances is, "That the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox was formed for the avowed purpose of seizing upon the executive government, and, as such, was highly dangerous to the British constitution."—From Mr. *Rous's Claim examined*.

Truth the second. "That Mr. Fox's East-India Bill was unconstitutional."—From Mr. *Pulteney's Pamphlet*.

Truth the third. "That Mr. Fox's East-India Bill was a confiscation of property."—From Mr. *Bojwell's Letter*.

Truth the fourth. "That patronage, and not regulation, was the object of Mr. Fox's East-India Bill."—From Mr. *Joseph Price's Letter*.

Truth the fifth. "That the right of advising his Majesty, lately stigmatized under the cant term of *Secret Influence*, is the undoubted privilege of every Briton, and that the King is not obliged to confine himself to the advice of his ostensible Ministers."—From Mr. *Rous's pamphlet* entitled, *A Candid Investigation*.

Truth the sixth. "That if Lord North and Mr. Fox succeed in the present struggle, the government is overturned."—From Mr. *Dobbs's Letter*.

Truth the seventh. "That the dismissal of Ministers solely because they had not the previous approbation of the House of Com-



mons, would be to transfer to that House the nomination to the executive offices of government."—From Mr. Rous's *Claim examined*.

Truth the eighth. "That an attempt in the House of Commons to nominate to the executive offices of government, is subversive of public liberty."—From ditto.

The object of this compilation, as the author declares in his conclusion, was to direct the people "in the choice of their Representatives, whenever the appeal should be made to them by a dissolution of Parliament."

*Lord N—th condemned, and Lord S—b—ne vindicated*, by general Observations on their respective *Administrations*. Humbly addressed to the Consideration of the *Legislature* in particular, and to the Attention of the *Public* in general. By a Gentleman influenced only by the Desire of doing Good. London. J. Cooper, Charing-crofs. 1784. One Shilling.

TOWARDS the condemnation of Lord N—th, the writer of this pamphlet recommends to the legislature to institute a strict inquiry into his conduct respecting the entering into war with the Americans and the Dutch; the ignorance of our Ministry, as to the strength of our enemies during the American war; their suffering the British navy to become inferior to that of the enemy; their having formed no alliances; suffering General Burgoyne to be captured, &c. &c. A strict and impartial investigation, he says, is indispensibly necessary: not that a sufficient atonement can ever be made for the injuries that have been sustained, but that the minds of the justly incensed multitude may be appeased, and succeeding Ministers deterred from pursuing so ruinous a system of politics. He is of opinion that Lord N—th and his colleagues resigned with much secret satisfaction; being pleased to see any set of men who were willing to take their stand upon so tottering a foundation. He speaks well of the principles with which the Rockingham party went into power. Having seated Lord Shelburne and his friends in the cabinet, he commences an inquiry into his principles and conduct; on both of which he bestows abundant, though in all appearance very just, encomiums. As every other act of that noble Earl's Administration was but of inferior consideration, when compared with that of giving peace to his country, the author passes over all others in a cursory manner, and insists with peculiar earnestness on that. "Mr. Fox would have granted to America, unconditionally, what Lord Shelburne, as a prudent man, was unwilling to grant

"until absolute necessity had compelled him to it." That necessity he shews to have been great. The nation was sinking under a debt of upwards of 300,000,000*l.* our best troops were cut off; our fleets were inferior to those of our enemies; and the British spirit, which is not over prone to cry out for mercy, was depressed and broken. Under such circumstances, a peace was almost on any terms eligible. It is therefore, he thinks, unjust to blame the person who made that peace, whatever it might be; he that rendered it necessary was most culpable. As to the loyalists, he makes it appear from the uniform proceedings of the American Congress, that they have that degree of firmness in their resolves, which is not to be shaken by menaces; especially those of a country whose affairs are declining. He makes several shrewd remarks on the Shelburne Administration; and affirms, that the superior vigour of their measures was what occasioned the long interregnum that followed upon their dismissal.

Five Minutes Advice to the People, preparatory to the ensuing General Election.—Stockdale. 1784.

THE author of this Advice considers Mr. Fox as a desperate and unprincipled demagogue, and compares him to Cromwell.—This is in truth a very dear publication, although its price be only sixpence.

Ten Minutes Advice to the Freeholders of Yorkshire, on their Meeting of the Twenty-fifth of March. By a Freeholder. Eger-ton.

TWICE as bad, because twice as long as the Five Minutes Advice. The author assumes the character of a wag; this is as if a decrepid old man were to put on the clothes of Harlequin.—He is a very dry joker indeed!

An Investigation into the Native Rights of British Subjects. London: Printed for the Author, and sold by Baldwin, Whieldon, Debrett, &c. 1784.

IT is the peculiar felicity of Britons to live in a country, the characteristic of the laws of which is equity and mercy. The rights and the liberties which they enjoy are great, and they are assiduously and strongly guarded: and hence springs that spirit of noble independence which pervades all ranks and conditions of men. From this lively spirit of independence in British subjects arises their impatience of insults and injuries. They know

know well, what are the rights to which the constitution of their country entitles them; "but then they are ignorant of the manner in which their title accrues to the enjoyment of them." It is to remove this ignorance, that the performance before us is sent forth into the world. The author considering that there was no point of law more important "than that which gives and ascertains the rights of natural-born subjects; and, at the same time, that there was none that had been less attended to, and yet more clearly decided in fact;" thought that he might render a service to his countrymen, by an exertion of his talents towards clearing up any doubts or difficulties which might be connected with that point. We find a pleasure in saying, that his application has not been fruitless.—It is not to be expected that we should here give an analysis of a work so much divided, and so replete with quotations from systematical law writers, and precedents and statutes, as this unavoidably is.—It will be sufficient that we say, the author has united industry and ability; and that his work is such as must be very acceptable to every man who wishes to know in what manner he holds those rights and privileges which constitute his happiness, and from whence they were originally derived. As to the style in which our author writes, it is strong, and as fluent and lively as a Law Treatise can well be expected to be.

An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies. By the Rev. James Ramsay, M. A. Vicar of Teston, in Kent. London, 1784. Phillips, George-yard, Lombard-street.

**M**R. Ramsay's motive for giving this Essay to the public is, of all others, the most commendable, and the most becoming a christian Divine.—It is *humanity*; the cause of which he prefers to every consideration of fame or literary honour. Twenty years residence in the West-Indies, added to fourteen years close application to the subject of which this ingenious and very important Essay treats, must have prepared him well for a discussion of the objects which he here presents to our view. Upon perusing the work, we find that he must have been very well prepared; and we are sorry that the nature of this publication prevents us from giving a detail of his principal arguments. All that we can do, is to give his general topics; and to premise, that they are handled in a manner that can hardly fail to answer all the benevolent purposes which he intended by them.

Chap. I. treats of "The various ranks of

social Life." Under this head he has taken occasion to shew the relative conditions of Masters and Slaves, in different periods of society.—Chap. II. shews, "That the advancement of Slaves would augment their social importance."—Chap. III. "That their advancement would accompany their religious importance."—Chap. IV. "Vindicates the natural capacity of African slaves."—And Chap. V. contains a plan, "For the improvement and conversion of African slaves."

If planters have any conscience, they cannot but feel the weight of the arguments used in this performance: and in the eye of the public, they will appear to bear an exact proportion to the value which it sets upon the prosperity and happiness of upwards of half a million of our fellow-creatures.

An Epitaph on the late illustrious Earl of Chatham. Davies. 1784.

**T**HIS composition has nothing of that brevity and *curiosa felicitas* of expression which give energy and charms to that kind of writing known by the name of epitaph. It is, too, of enormous length; but had it been written in unadorned prose, it might have reasonably passed for a very just summary of the political talents and virtues, and also of the principal occurrences in the public life of Lord Chatham.

Cary's actual Survey of the Great Post Roads between London and Falmouth, including a Branch to Weymouth, as well as those from Salisbury to Axminster, either thro' Dorchester or Sherborne; those from Basingtoke to Salisbury, either through Popham Lane or Andover; and those from Exeter to Truro, either through Plymouth or Launceston. Wherein every Gentleman's Seat, Village, Town, &c. within Sight of the Road, is laid down, the principal Inns on the Road expressed, and the exact Distances ascertained. By A. Arrowsmith, Land Surveyor. 1782. Printed for J. Cary, Map, Print, and Chart Seller, corner of Arundel Street, Strand. Price 6s. 1784.

**A** Useful and portable companion on the road, executed with great elegance, order, and accuracy, and well worthy of the attention of the traveller. We should be happy to see all the roads in England designed on the same plan, and executed with equal ability. Engravings of this kind could not fail to obtain encouragement from the public.

## IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW

O F

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Eight Songs, by Charles Wesley. Op. 3.—  
Price 10s. 6d. printed for the Author.

THESE songs are composed in a beautiful style, and reflect the highest credit on their author. The melody is chaste, the harmony natural, and the modulation masterly; they are not a fervile copy of any author, but appear to flow naturally from the pen of a real genius. The only objection we have to offer to this work is, the high price, viz. 10s. 6d. for *nineteen* pages!

Mr. Charles Wesley is nephew to the famous John Wesley, so well known as the leader of a very numerous religious sect, commonly called Methodists.

Our author's propensity for music appeared almost as soon as he could speak; and he could perform many tunes with great correctness before most children are able to read their alphabet.

The first regular instruction he received was at Bristol, where he was entirely kept to the practice and study of the old masters, viz. Corelli, Scarlatti, and Handel; and so rapid was his progress in that style of music, that at the age of twelve, or thirteen, it was thought no person was able to exceed him in the performance of the compositions of these masters. Upon coming to London, he was taught the harpsichord by Mr. Kelway, and received instructions in the rules of composition from the late Dr. William Boyce.—His first work, printed under the immediate inspection of that master, was a set of six Concertos for the organ or harpsichord, and was a wonderful production for a first attempt, as it contained some fugues which would have done credit to any man.

Our author's literary education has been carefully attended to by his pious father, who has carefully protected him under his wing, and from whose presence and company he has scarcely ever been separated.

About five or six years ago, a domestic subscription concert for twelve nights in each season was opened at Mr. Wesley's house in Chesterfield-street, Marybone, which continues to this time, and in which many of our author's compositions have been heard with pleasure: above all, his performance on the organ has given supreme delight, and his extempore playing in particular, which is one of the first marks of genius to be heard and admired in this country.

EUROP. MAG.

The following Anecdotes are extracted from the Hon. Daines Barrington's Miscellaneous Essays, and were transmitted to him by the Rev. Charles Wesley, the father of our author.

“ Charles Wesley was born at Bristol, Dec. 11, 1757. He was two years and three quarters old when I first observed his strong inclination to music. He then surprised me by playing a tune on the harpsichord readily and in just time. Soon after, he played several, whatever his mother sung, or whatever he heard in the streets. From his birth, she used to quiet and amuse him with the harpsichord; but he would not suffer her to play with one hand only, taking the other and putting it on the keys before he could speak. When he played himself, she used to tie him up by his back-string to the chair, for fear of his falling. Whatever tune it was, he always put a true bass to it. From the beginning, he played without study or hesitation; and, as the masters told me, perfectly well. Mr. Broadrip, organist at Bristol, heard him in petticoats, and foretold he would one day make a great player. Whenever he was called to play to a stranger, he would ask, in a word of his own, *Is he a musicker?* and if answered *yes*, he played with the greatest readiness.

“ He always played *con spirito*. There was something in his manner above a child, which struck the hearers, learned or unlearned.

“ At four years old I carried him with me to London. Mr. Beard was the first that confirmed Mr. Broadrip's judgment of him, and kindly offered his interest, with Dr. Boyce, to get him admitted among the King's boys; but I had then no thoughts of bringing him up a musician.

“ A gentleman carried him next to Mr. Stanley, who expressed much pleasure and surprise at hearing him, and declared he had never met one of his age with so strong a propensity to music. The gentleman told us, he never before believed what Handel used to tell of himself and his own love of music in his childhood.

“ Mr. Madan presented my son to Mr. Worgan, who was extremely kind, and, as I then thought, partial to him. He told us he would prove an eminent master, if he was not taken off by other studies. Mr. Worgan frequently entertained him with the harpsichord;

Lll

clord;

chord: Charles was greatly taken with his bold, full manner of playing, and seemed even then to catch a spark of his fire.

"At our return to Bristol, we left him to ramble on till he was near six; then we gave him Mr. Rooke for a master; a man of no name, but very good-natured, who let him run on *ad libitum*, whilst he sat by, more to observe than to controul him.

"Mr. Rogers, the oldest organist in Bristol, was one of his first friends. He often set him on his knee, and made him play to him, declaring he was more delighted in hearing him than himself."

Six Lessons for the Harpsichord, Organ, or Piano-Forte. Humbly dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Anne Ashley; composed by Theodore Aylward. Opera prima. Price 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

THESE Lessons appear to have been composed many years, though they are now, for the first time, offered to the public. We are led into this supposition, from the stile in which they are written, being totally unlike the fashionable musick of the day. However, there is good harmony to be found in them, and they cannot fail of being relished by those who are partial to the old mode of writing.

The work is neatly engraved, and extremely well printed.

Mr. Aylward was born at Chichester, where he has a very good house, and to which he retires every summer. He received his musical education from the late Mr. Kellway, whose original and masterly performance on the organ and harpsichord must be remembered with wonder and delight.

Mr. Aylward is the musical professor to Gresham College, where, in term time, he is obliged, in rotation with the other professors, to read a lecture on musick; but as Gresham College is very little known, these lectures are, in consequence, very little attended to. The salary is 100l. a-year. As a man, Mr. Aylward is universally esteemed: indeed, the mildness of his temper, and the integrity of his heart, cannot fail of procuring him the love and respect of all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Six Trios, two for a Hautboy, Violin, and Violoncello, two for a German-Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, and two for two Violins and Violoncello. Composed by Charles Suck. Printed for the Author. Price 10s. 6d. VERY pleasant chamber musick, written in a familiar, easy style; in which all the passages are well suited and adapted to the genius of each instrument.

Mr. Suck was a pupil of the celebrated

Mr. Fischer. The instruments he professes are the Hautboy and German Flute: on the former he is an excellent performer, and a very good copy of that singular genius his master.

Six favourite Songs for the Voice, Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte, with two Violin Accompaniments, composed by Mr. Quilici, dedicated to Miss Lister. Opera 11th, price 7s. 6d. Birchall.

FOUR of these songs, with a duetto, are in the Italian language, and one air is set to English words: the whole, however, is cold and spiritless, and totally devoid of invention and taste.

Mr. Quilici was born in Italy, where he was regularly bred as a singer; a profession which he has exercised in this kingdom near thirty years. His first engagement in London was at the Opera House, where he sung the bariton or tenor part in both the serious and comic operas with great reputation for many years. Some few seasons after the death of *Handel*, Quilici was engaged as principal bass singer in the oratorios then performing in the Lent season at Covent Garden Theatre, under the direction of Messrs. Smith and Stanley; but from his not being thoroughly acquainted with the English language, or the stile of *Handel's* musick, his performance was dispensed with at the expiration of the season; since which time he has employed himself in teaching others to sing.

The present Mrs. Kennedy was originally a pupil of Mr. Quilici's; though it is only justice to declare, that the entertainment we have received from that lady's vocal abilities is intirely owing to the merit of the late Dr. Arne, who instantaneously found the true pitch of her delightful voice, although her first master had not discovered it in the course of three or four years.

As a singer, Mr. Quilici always gave us pleasure. His voice was not powerful, but his throat was very flexible, and he had the merit of always being in tune: but from his compositions, "Good Lord deliver us!"

The favourite Songs in the Opera *I Rivali Delusi*. Price 4s. Preston.

THIS book consists of an overture, with one movement only, adapted for the harpsichord or the piano forte. The author has very wisely concealed his name; for in our memory we do not remember to have heard a worse piece of musick to precede an Italian Opera.

There are also three arias with the orchestra accompaniments, and a trio with the vocal parts: to these are added, a bass, for the

the violoncello or the harpsichord; all composed by Sig. Sarti. As we have heard many delightful compositions of this author, we beg leave to defer our critique on his abilities till some fair and favourable occasion offers.

Four favourite Italian Duets for the Voice, with an express Accompaniment for the Harpsichord or Piano-Forte; also four easy Airs, with an Accompaniment for the Harpsichord, Piano-Forte, or Harp, composed by Venanzio Rauzzini. Opera 13. Price 10s. 6d.—Birchall.

AS great beauty and elegance are conspicuous in this work, those who are attached to the Italian school will find equal amusement and entertainment in it; the two last airs in particular are charming.

Signior Rauzzini, a native of Italy, was regularly educated in the *Johnization* and art of singing at a *conservatoire*, that is, a school set apart for the study of musick. These seminaries are superintended by the first masters in the country, whose business it is to instruct the pupils in that branch of musick to which their disposition seems most inclined. Those of a studious and inventive turn are taught composition; others, to perform on instrument, of various kinds; and the *castrati*, in the art of singing. It is a general maxim in these schools, not to encourage those who are to be brought up as fingers in the art of composing, as it is known that no person can write well without writing a great deal; and as the action of writing compresses the chest, confines the lungs, and affects the breath, it must of consequence prove hurtful to singing: add to this, it would divide their pupils studies so much, that they would not be complete in either of the branches at the expiration of the time allotted for them to remain in these schools.

Signior Rauzzini, however, is an exception to this rule, being not only a charming singer, but a delightful composer also. Many of his operas have been performed at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, with as much success as those of his competitors.

Rauzzini's talents as a composer are not merely confined to vocal musick. Some quartettos for two violins, a tenor, and a violoncello, have been published by him, which do him great honour; as well as some sonatas for the harpsichord or the piano-forte, and some duetts for two performers on those instruments; all which equally announce his genius and abilities.

The Days of Love, in four pastoral Songs, containing Solicitation, Hope, Content, and Celebration. Composed by T. Carter, properly adapted for the Voice, Harpsichord,

Violin, or German Flute. Price 1s. 6d. Thompson.

THESE four Ballads, which are printed simply with the melody and a bass, are in an easy, pretty stile, and may be performed by any soprano or tenor voice, as the compass does not run into the extreme of too high or too low.

The words of these pastoral Songs are by Mr. Oakman; and although we find nothing very striking, yet their simplicity will recommend them to the most delicate female, without hurting the mind, or raising a blush on the cheek.

Mr. CARTER is a native of Ireland, where he was once an organist; but as genius is ever roving, and indeed can seldom find proper encouragement, except where the arts are nourished and properly rewarded, he soon found his way to England, where, having a turn for composition, he was employed to write the music to *The Rival Candidates* and *The Milesian*, both after-pieces, which were performed with success at Drury-Lane Theatre. After this he composed *The Fair American*, a comic opera, in three acts, performed at the same Theatre, but not with an equal degree of success. Carter has also printed some canzonets, some very good harpsichord lessons, and many very agreeable ballads, which have justly become favourites of the Town: amongst the latter is the celebrated hunting song of *Tally-Ho!*

As a composer, Mr. Carter is very pleasing; and as a performer on the harpsichord, very excellent, having a strong and brilliant finger, with which he executes all his passages with the greatest precision. Nature has also endowed him with such a very retentive memory, that he never forgets any thing that he composes; and can perform by rote almost every thing which he has ever studied.

A Collection of Divertimentos for the Harp, consisting of Rondeaux, Minuets, Gavots, Airs with Variations, Preludes, &c. so disposed of, that the young performer is led on with Pleasure from easy, to the Acquisition of more difficult Music. The whole compiled, composed, and, with the greatest Respect, humbly dedicated (by Permission) to the Honourable Miss Verney, by Thomas Budd, Jun. Teacher of the Pedal Harp. Op. 2. Price 10s. 6d. Preston.

THIS selection of Music for the Harp consists of fifty movements, collected from the works of various masters; in which are introduced, besides those mentioned in the title-page, a number of allemandes, marches

country-dances, with variations upon French and Scotch songs, &c.

As great nicety and correctness in composition must not be expected in harp-musick, we pronounce this publication will prove useful to those who practise that instrument, as it furnishes the student with different styles, and a variety of matter.

A few faults of the engraver excepted, this work is extremely well printed.

The Beauties of Music and Poetry. No. V.  
Preston. 2s. 6d.

THE compiler of this work has judiciously seized on the locality of Handel's Commemoration, and inserted almost all the airs, &c. performed at the Pantheon at the second celebrity of this great author.

This Number commences with the overture to *Ariadne*, which is very well adapted for the harpsichord, or the organ, and is followed by seven songs and a duetto (all by Handel), which completes and renders this by far the best of any of the preceding Numbers.

The original Italian is prefixed to each air, &c. English words are also subjoined; but from the injudicious repetition of those words destroying the sense, and the misplacing of the accents which so frequently occur, we are led to suspect that some foreigner was employed to adapt them, as it is scarcely possible for a native to have made such gross mistakes. To particularize these, however, we have neither room nor inclination. To the judicious they will immediately present themselves; and to those who want taste or judgment to discover them, we will, in charity, remain silent, as we neither wish to combat with a *wind-mill*, or break a *fly* on a wheel.

In this publication a most furious, but impotent, attack is made on our last critique of the Beauties of Music and Poetry, in which we are *dared to controvert* what they have contradicted, and what we have asserted.—If the Publisher or Editor are really in earnest, we most cordially assure them, that we are ready to meet them; at the same time we wish it to be understood, that we entertain neither pique nor prejudice against any person; but having pledged ourselves to give an impartial and critical Review of Musical Publications, we are determined steadily to adhere to our plan—

“Careless of censure, nor too fond of fame;  
“Still pleas'd to praise, yet not afraid to  
“blame.”

Four Grand Sonatas, for two Performers on the same Piano-Forte or Harpsichord. Composed for, and humbly dedicated to, Miss

Louisa and Miss Jane Matthew, by Valentine Nicolai. Op. 9. Price 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

THESE Duettoes are the composition of a very popular author, whose works are in great request; tho' more for the pleasantry of his stile, than for the orthodoxy of his knowledge. Mr. Nicolai has published three sets of sonatas for the harpsichord, and some solos for a violoncello, &c. all of which have had a very great sale; which proves they must be very agreeable to the ear, although they may want the knowledge of some of our first masters.

We look upon the Duetts under consideration as the best of this author's works:—his taste is always good; and he has displayed more fancy and ingenuity in this performance than in any of his former productions.

A Periodical Quartetto, for a Violin, two Tenors, and a Violoncello. Composed by C. F. Baumgarten. No. II. Price 2s. 6d. Foster.

THIS Quartetto is replete with ingenuity and sound musical knowledge; in which what is called *Taste* does not appear to have been sacrificed to *Art*, each instrument in its turn being *obligato*; and the whole forming a combination of most agreeable harmonious sounds.

Mr. BAUMGARTEN is a native of Germany, and was a pupil of the famous Kuntzin, so justly celebrated for his most admirable performance on the organ. Baumgarten is possessed of a remarkably strong mind; and being naturally of a studious turn, it enables him to conquer almost every thing he undertakes. He has dipped deeply into many sciences besides that which he professes, namely, History, Astronomy, Mathematicks, &c. He professes the violin and the harpsichord, leads the orchestra at Covent-Garden Theatre, and is organist of the Savoy Chapel.

The favourite Overture to *La Buona Figliuola*, adapted for two Performers on one Harpsichord or Piano Forte. Price 2s. Skillern.

THIS sprightly well-known Overture is composed by Sig. Piccini, and is extremely well formed into a Duetto by D. Holloway, a lad of abilities and promising expectation. Holloway is organist to Grafton chapel, has a good finger, and will make a very excellent performer.

The first instance of two persons performing at the same time on one instrument in this kingdom, was exhibited in the year 1765, by little Mozart and his sister; and the first musick of this nature printed as duettos, was composed by the ingenious Dr.

Bunney;

Burney; through whose medium in the study of this species of musick, many persons have not only been taught to perform strictly in time, but to play in concert much earlier than they were known to do before these kind of duettos appeared in print.

Eight easy Preludes for the Organ or Harpsichord. Expressly composed for the Use of young Organists, by J. C. Keizer. Price 1s.

THIS little book contains eight short Preludes, or Voluntaries, that may be used between the verses of a Psalm, and will be found useful to Organists who do not compose, or play extempore.

Six Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a Violin Obligato. Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley. Composed by Charles Evans. Opera 3. Price 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

TO minds impressed with that candour and fair impartiality we profess for our guides through this work, it is ever a grateful task to comment upon dawning merit; and of this satisfaction we feel a considerable degree, while we are delivering our opinion of Mr. Evans's third set of Sonatas.

They speak a genius in their author, as, generally considered, they exhibit a pleasaness of fancy, much spirit, some originality,

and, for a young writer, a respectable share of science. The ideas are tolerably connected, the basis very well chosen, and the several movements sufficiently contrasted.—Mr. Evans seems to have been particularly attentive to what we deem a beauty in composition; which is, when he finds occasion to immediately repeat any one thought, instead of giving it us in the exact file in which it was introduced, he always varies, and often very much heightens it by some suitable embellishment; rendering it by that means a musical climax.

Yet with these several excellencies, Mr. Evans, we are obliged to observe, evidently wants much application to attain that perfection of writing of which his talents seem capable. He has a certain stiffness to wear off, and a smoothness of transition to adopt in lieu of rather a hard and cramped modulation.—Before we dismiss this article, we also beg leave to remind Mr. Evans, that the effect of rising after a seventh, as in the third bar of the *Minore* of his second sonata, and sixteenth bar of his fifth sonata, is far from pleasing to the ear, and not strictly theoretical.

From this gentleman's compositions, we should suppose he possesses some command of hand on the instrument for which he writes. He received his musical education at that capital seminary Westminster-Abbey, under Dr. Benjamin Cooke.

## P O E T R Y.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Looking over some Papers belonging to a Lady deceased, I found the following Poem, which appears to have been written in the year 1729, by the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague. The circumstances which gave rise to it, relating to a noble Family, I suppress; as I presume you do not wish your Magazine to be instrumental in giving pain to the Innocent. I cannot find, on enquiry, that it has ever been printed; and I think any Performance of so pleasing a Writer too good to be left to the accidents to which MSS. are liable.

I am yours, &c.

E. W. W.

An EPISTLE

From CALISTA to ALTAMONT.

By LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, soon after Lady A\*\*\*\*\*'s Intrigue with Col. L\*\*\*\*\* was discovered by her Lord. Anno 1729.

TO jealous love, and injur'd honour's ear,  
What words can a detected woman  
clear?

In guilty joys discover'd to thy eye,  
To what sad refuge shall Calista fly?  
Thy rage with bold defiance shall I meet?  
Or fall an humble suppliant at thy feet?  
No, Altamont! both methods I disdain;  
The first is cruel, and the last is vain:  
Th' insulter o'er thy woes I scorn to live,  
And thou hast too much spirit to forgive.

Then, for thy peace, this only counsel take,  
(The best atonement that my guilt can make)  
Think,

Think, whilst my falsehood to thy bed I own,  
The hard misfortune is not thine alone :  
Survey the glittering world, and thousands see  
False as Calista, and abus'd as thee.

Beauty is useless, should it fear to range ;  
Our sex's charter is the love of change :  
Our charms more votaries than one demand,  
And loath, like gold, the gripping miser's hand.  
In pleasure's garden all our hours are pass'd,  
We view the fruit, and where we like we taste.

On the gay sprightly Fulvia cast thy eyes,  
To Clodius newly join'd in Hymen's ties :  
Thinks she, from thence, her will the more  
confid'd ?

Wears she the nuptial fetters on her mind ?  
To her blind lord are all her bounties shewn ?  
And all her charms, his property alone ?  
Unpitying can she hear another sigh,  
And think it is her duty to deny ?

If with such virtuous principles possess'd,  
The vain Lorenzo had been still unblest'd.  
Let the kind friendly couch, and conscious  
grove,

Attest to Florio Melesinda's love ;  
High tho' her husband, of the noblest line,  
Great tho' his fondness—nay, as strong as  
thine ;

Not all his merits could confine her charms,  
Or keep the treasure from another's arms ;  
Nay, to so fierce an height her flame was  
grown,

She thought it glorious pride to have it known.  
E'en when the grave her rapture snatch'd  
away,

And made the lover its untimely prey,  
Still did the fondness of her breast remain,  
His dear idea did she still retain ;  
To shew, she e'en his ashes did adore,  
Her griefs were public, as her joys before.  
Yet, if the kind Castalio could forgive,  
And to his arms th' unhappy wife receive ;  
When eas'd at length by foreign air, and time,  
Again she visited her native clime,  
Let him not lessen in the world's regard,  
But his mild conduct be its own reward.

But are these all the guilty truths are  
known ?

Is it enough I instance these alone ?

No, I'll proceed thy comforter, and shew  
The proud, admir'd Corinna to thy view,  
Who, high in rank, as in her features bright,  
Deceiv'd her husband on her wedding-night ;  
To bold Roffano sacrific'd her fame,  
And made the bridal bed the bed of shame.

Here let me add the wrongs and dang'rous  
flames  
Of other husbands, and of other dames ;  
Who in their turns have been betray'd like  
thee,  
And from the faith they swore, seduc'd like  
me.

When her first lord had scorn'd Palcheria's  
charms,

The great Altamus woo'd her to his arms,  
Bad all his wealth her injuries repair,  
And in his palace lodg'd the mourning fair.  
Did this her strongest gratitude command,  
And make her heart accompany her hand ?  
Did she the duty of a wife approve,  
And meet with equal joys his generous love ?  
No ; to politer, freer maxims bred,  
She found no real transport in his bed.  
Illness oft feign'd invited Med'cine's power,  
And physic was her cry, each vap'rish hour.  
This by great Galen's hand alone apply'd,  
Preserv'd the patient, till the husband dy'd ;  
Which blest event bade all her pleasures  
flow,

And left her freedom to be sick, or no.

And why shall Flavia 'scape from censure  
free,

In the stol'n joy deserv'd as plain as me ?  
More than myself was she at will to chuse ?  
Or could her lover's rank her crime excuse ?  
Tho' rais'd above the common sons of earth,  
The proudest titles hail'd him at his birth,  
Would husbands meet their suff'rings to  
compare,

Her's may with grounds enough assemble  
there.

With these amours of modern date I end,  
And think, tho' wife no more, I'm yet thy  
friend.

But would'st thou more examples still behold,  
Look back thyself to histories of old,  
And chieftains of the foremost rank thou'lt  
find

To their wives failings, from strong reason,  
blind ;

Who scorn'd to give their hearts a moment's  
pain,

Nor thought another's crimes their wreaths  
could stain.

Shall it not joy thee, in that list to see  
Cato, the patron of fair liberty,  
Greatly regardless of his consort's face,  
Lend her kind beauties to a friend's embrace ?  
And what opprobrious tongue shall dare deride  
That as thy scandal, which was Cato's pride ?  
Thus far I've labour'd to give aid to thee ;  
But Heaven itself denies to succour me.

Let the gay wantons I've been bold to name,  
Triumph o'er Infamy, and conquer Shame ;  
Not, ALTAMONT ! is such CALISTA's foul ;  
She knows her late offence, and knows it foul ;  
And sure, the woman who her guilt must  
own,

And once can need a pardon, merits none.

Then, Altamont, accept this last adieu !  
'Tis fruitless now to wish I had been true :  
From the world's thoughts and thine I haste  
away ;

And bid the grave receive its willing prey.



Whilst *F*m the theme of scoffers, life's a pain;  
And who did e'er lost innocence regain?  
Death's the best law to set the wretched free;  
Death shall divorce me from myself and thee\*.

## H O N O R I A †.

YE hallow'd bells, whose voices thro' the  
air  
The awful summons of affliction bear:  
Ye slowly-waving banners of the dead,  
That o'er yon altar your dark horrors spread:  
Ye curtain'd lamps, whose mitigated ray  
Casts round the fane a pale, reluctant day:  
Ye walls, ye shrines, by melancholy drest,  
Well do ye suit the fashion of my breast!  
Have I not lost what language can't unfold,  
The form of valour cast in beauty's mould!  
Th' intrepid youth the path of battle tried,  
And foremost in the hour of peril died.  
Nor was I present to bewail his fate,  
With pity's lenient voice to soothe his state,  
To watch his looks, to read, while death stood  
by,  
The last expression of his parting eye.  
But other duties, other cares impend,  
Cares that beyond the mournful grave extend.  
Now, now I view conven'd the pious train,  
Whose bosom sorrows at another's pain,  
While recollection pleasingly severe  
Wakes for the awful dead the silent tear,  
And pictures (as to each her sway extends)  
The sacred forms of lovers, parents, friends.  
Now Charity a fiery seraph stands  
Beside yon altar with uplifted hands.

Yet, can this high solemnity of grief  
Yield to the youth I love the wish'd relief?  
These rites of death—Ah! what can they  
avail?  
Honorius died beyond the hallow'd pale.  
Plung'd in the gulph of fear—distressful state!  
My anxious mind dares not enquire his fate:  
Yet why despond? could one slight error roll  
A flood of poison o'er the healthful soul?  
Had not thy virtues full sufficing pow'r  
To clear thee in the dread recording hour?  
Did they before the judge abash'd remain?  
Did they, weak advocates, all plead in vain?  
By love, by piety, by reason taught,  
My soul revolts at the blaspheming thought:  
Sure in the breast to pure religion true,  
Where virtue's temple'd, God is temple'd too.  
Then while th' august procession moves  
along,  
Midst swelling organs, and the pomp of song;

While the dread chaunt, still true to Nature's  
laws,  
Is deepen'd by the terror-breathing pause;  
While 'midst encircling clouds of incense lost  
The trembling priest upholds the sacred host;  
Amid these scenes shall I forget my suit?  
Amid these scenes shall I alone be mute?  
Nor to the footsteps of the throne above  
Breathe the warm requiem to the youth I  
love?

Now silence reigns along the gloomy fane,  
And wraps in dread repose the pausing strain:  
When next it bursts my humble voice I'll  
join,  
Disclose my trembling wish at Mercy's shrine,  
Unveil my anguish to the throne above,  
And sigh the requiem to the youth I love.

—Does fancy mock me with a false delight,  
Or does some hallow'd vision cheer my sight?  
Methinks, emerging from the gloom below,  
Th' immortal spirits leave the house of woe!  
Inshrind' in glory's beams they reach the sky,  
While choral songs of triumph burst from  
high!

See, at the voice of my accorded pray'r,  
The radiant youth ascend the fields of air!  
Behold!—He mounts unutterably bright,  
Cloath'd in the sun-robe of unfading light!  
Applauding seraphs hail him on his way,  
And lead him to the gates of everlasting day.

A NEGRO'S ADDRESS on the APPARI-  
TION of SLAVERY.

PSAPHON †, my God! what means this  
trembling limb?  
What form approaches with so fierce an eye?  
'Tis Slavery shakes the lash—her aspect grim  
Perturbs my frame, and wakes the heart-  
felt sigh.

She nearer comes, and nearer yet;  
I'll speak her, tho' I lose my wit.  
Offspring of hell, whose horrid chains  
Display a thousand gory stains—  
Keep thee afar; yet come thou near  
Enough for me to reach thine ear,  
For I will tell such truths as hell cannot deny,  
Nor those who thrive by yielding thee accurst  
fupply.

A thirst for gold and soul luxurious ease,  
With pride of heart and treachery beside,  
(A'rice, thy advocate, to this agrees)  
First bade thee cross the Ethiopic tide;

\* The lady died in a very short time after the discovery of her infidelity.

EDITOR.

† The scene of this poem is supposed to be in the great church of St. Ambrose at Milan the second of November, on which day the most solemn office is performed for the repose of the dead.

‡ An African Idol.

There in a sad and fatal hour,  
Licens'd by plenty of pow'r,  
To soft humanity's disgrace,  
In iron gyves you bound our race,  
Then fled; and for base profit bore  
The victims to Orifta's<sup>2</sup> shore:

Upon the mart, all bare, like brutes, thy  
freight was bound,  
Of liberty no more to know than the soft found.

No more with joy I meet the rising sun;  
No more enraptur'd lead the hunters up,  
Rouse the fierce game, and, when the toil  
is done,

Quaff in the shade the cool Mignola<sup>3</sup> cup.

No more, alas! I bend the bow,  
My spear is changed to the hoe,  
And where the spotted pard-skin hung,  
A coarse inglorious garment's flung;  
Thy whips, thy chains, are now for me,  
(Curs'd fiend) instead of Liberty!

All this, and more, the hapless negro's doom'd  
to know,

'Till friendly death, to torture thee, relieves  
his woe.

Nor man alone contents thy fatal grasp:

E'en as the vulture darts upon her prey,  
The fable virgin thou art known to clasp,  
And bear from friends, from parents far  
away;

To Kenebeque's<sup>4</sup> weedy shores,  
Where till our race in vain implores,  
Where foul detested is thy pow'r;  
My sisters in the natal hour  
Their offspring<sup>5</sup> kill, nor think it  
wrong,

To save them from thy hellish thong,  
Thy scourge that sharply lacerates by day, by  
night,

While thou art grinning by with horrible  
delight.

Think'ft thou, foul fiend, protected as thou  
art

By mighty kingdoms who the cross  
confess,

Thus long with sorrow's thorns to pierce  
the heart,

And iock the manacles of sad distress?

<sup>2</sup> Jamaica.

<sup>3</sup> A cooling pleasant liquor drawn from a tree, well known to those who frequent the coast.

<sup>4</sup> Virginia.

<sup>5</sup> The women slaves in America often destroy their infants in the birth, to prevent their children having such cruel masters.

<sup>6</sup> The Quakers of Philadelphia addressed the Queen of Portugal to promote an annihilation of the slave trade.

<sup>7</sup> Our most northern place of traffick is Senegal, the most southern Angola; a coast, which, allowing for the indentations of the bays, contains little less than four thousand miles in length.

<sup>8</sup> A people on the Gold Coast exceedingly intelligent, tenacious of their own rights, yet particularly attached to the slave trade.

<sup>9</sup> Since we are all the work of one great Maker, justice and reason tell us, the cruelties exercised on our fable fellow-creatures must be highly displeasing to the benevolent Author of our being.

Hark! a soft sound pervades mine ears,  
And, lo! a modest band appears!

'Tis Philadelphia's<sup>6</sup> sober train,  
Who hate the scourge, and scorn the  
chain;

Emerging from Atlantis's wave,  
They come all peaceable and grave,

And thus of Lusitania's Queen they crave,  
"Fair Portugal, emancipate the human slave."

'Tis not a flattering phantom that I see,  
Call'd forth from fancy's ample stores,  
'Tis truth, 'tis justice speaks "let all be free,  
From Blanco's<sup>7</sup> Cape to rich Angola's  
shores."

Why should the artless negro maid  
Enrich the subtle Fantee's<sup>8</sup> trade?  
She, like the maid of Britain's isle,  
Has equal claim to freedom's smile;  
The hand<sup>9</sup> that made her form so fair,  
Fashion'd the jetty maid with care,

And bade her, where fair fancy led, at will  
to rove,

Free as the blithsome bird that wings the ample  
grove.

Slav'ry, avaunt! nor flash thy flaming eyes,  
Hope tells me thy long triumph soon  
shall cease,

The western world (more lib'ral grown)  
applies

For universal Liberty and Peace.

Hear'ft thou the found, tyrannic foe?  
Thou do'ft, and fear'ft an overthrow:  
The race of Cham has felt too long  
Thy galling fetters and thy thong;  
The time, the happy time draws near,  
When slav'ry shall not meet the ear.

Hence then! or if thou must torment—his  
fears increase,

Who, to promote thy traffick, robb'd my  
soul of peace!

She flies, Oh! sacred Paphon! I implore of  
thee,

Fast bind her in those fetters she prepar'd for  
me.

T. N.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the  
FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GEORGE III.

[Continued from Page 395.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

THE Speaker, after his return from the House of Lords, took the chair, and addressed the House by observing, that in their name he had, as usual on such occasions, claimed their privileges. These he stated in a few words: Their persons were to be free from all molestation, that on no pretence whatever the duty of Parliament might be interrupted. Freedom also of speech, by which the spirit of censure and debate is preserved inviolate. These, with all the other privileges of persons, servants, lands, and goods, he had demanded of the Crown as their Speaker; and he assured the House of their being granted in a manner as liberal and extensive as ever was known from any Prince of the illustrious House of Brunswick.

He had now therefore to thank the House for their partiality to him in chusing him to preside among them; and he thought it particularly incumbent on him to express the gratitude he felt for the very handsome unanimity with which this important and solemn obligation had been conferred. He trusted he should not be deemed exceeding the line of his duty by earnestly recommending moderation and decency to the House, especially on all important and interesting debates. The standing orders of the House were well known, and their utility and necessity universally acknowledged: these he did not doubt would be as literally complied with as it was possible in so large an assembly. He would only say for his own part, that he would do all in his power for the preservation of good order and good humour; and that, with all the impartiality he was master of, he would steadily exercise the powers with which the constitution of the House invested him for supporting its credit and reputation.

The Clerk of the Crown then administered to him the usual oaths, after which the House was called over, and Members were sworn in.

MAY 24.

At four the Speaker declared, that there were 501 Members sworn who had taken their seats; he therefore read all the standing Orders of the last Parliament, which being severally put, were agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Lee, the late Solicitor General, then got up, and called the first attention of the House to a special proceeding, on a special

certificate returned by the High Sheriff of Middlesex, as from the High Bailiff of Westminster, relative to the not returning two citizens into Parliament, on the writ directed to him for that purpose. That the matter might be regularly before the House, he moved, that the special return from the Bailiff to the Sheriff should be read. The Clerk read the same. This return, Mr. Lee contended, was a violation of the rights of Parliament, and in express contradiction to the law of the land. As to the scrutiny mentioned by the Bailiff, that was a matter of which he was not competent to judge after the expiration of the return of the King's Writ, which expressly directed, that two citizens should be returned to Parliament by the city of Westminster on the 18th of May; but which writ the Bailiff of Westminster did not think proper to obey, setting up his own opinion—his own judgment—in opposition to a direct and express act of Parliament, and contrary to all the usages of Parliament hitherto practised. Such conduct was so highly reprehensible, that it most undoubtedly became the first object of Parliament to investigate and punish it. He appealed to the gentlemen of his own profession, and demanded of them if it was possible that they could, with truth, lay their hands on their hearts, and say that the High Bailiff had acted right in granting the scrutiny, or that he had done that which was legal in not making the return which he was on oath bound to do. There were not, he said, instances wanting on the Journals, to shew where all parties concerned, refusing to make a return, were committed to Newgate. It was therefore necessary to move, "That Thomas Corbett, High Bailiff of Westminster, having stated to the House his reasons for admitting a scrutiny, ought to have returned two persons to serve in Parliament according to the writ for that purpose, before the 18th of May instant."

Mr. Kenyon (Master of the Rolls) said, he was surprized to hear such a doctrine fall from his learned brother, as that of condemning a man unheard. It was always a maxim in equity, *audi alteram partem*, but in the present instance, the man was to be condemned and punished unheard. He admitted that at present there could not be any excuse made for the conduct of the officer in not making the return; but he thought, while the matter was in doubt, it would be proper to defer all censure until what the

Bailiff could alledge in his behalf was heard; he therefore moved the previous question.

Lord Mahon seconded the motion.

Lord North made a most satirical reply to the noble Lord's argument and reasoning, and said the matter to be considered by the House was simply this, Whether the High Bailiff, from his own statement of the case, was culpable or not in making the return he did? The next question to consider was, whether they thought themselves a more competent court, under Mr. Grenville's Act, to determine upon the rights of election, than the High Bailiff of Westminster, who, *ex officio*, meant to take to himself a power which the law gave him not? His Lordship concluded with observing, that the matter being perfectly clear, and the motion evidently for the benefit of the kingdom, by establishing the law of Parliament, and thereby securing the freedom of election, he would certainly vote against the motion made by Mr. Kenyon for the previous question.

Mr. Pitt, in reply to the noble Lord, said, He perfectly coincided with his learned friend, that the previous question was on this occasion the most eligible mode of getting rid of the motion made by the honourable gentleman who opened the debate, and insisted strongly, that it was not equitable to censure a man unheard.

Mr. Fox made a most pertinent and able speech. He admired the sentiments of the learned Gentleman who called out so conscientiously, *audi alteram partem*; but he could not help remarking, that it was a new kind of doctrine to hear of another party, where in fact there was but one existing. The Bailiff was the only party; he had offered his reasons for what he had done, and therefore came to the House to receive trial and sentence. He had nothing more to adduce than what he had already offered; he had no argument but what appeared on the face of the return. Why then say he was to be heard? As to the similarity which the great contest of Vandeput and Trentham bore to the present question, as mentioned by a noble Lord, (Mahon) he must take upon him to aver, that the cases were totally different. The writ in the present instance specified, that the Bailiff should, on or before a certain day, make his return; but in the case of Vandeput the time of the return was unlimited, and therefore the parties had a right to go into a scrutiny. The case now was quite different. The returning officer was tied down to a day, and that obligation he set at defiance. He then made an allusion to Mr. Grenville's Bill, and clearly proved, that if the present question was not carried, the principles of that act were annihilated.

Sir T. Davenport entered very learnedly into the nature of the arguments used by

the Master of the Rolls, respecting the practice of the courts below, in cases wherein the Sheriffs do not make return of writs by the day appointed, and shewed that they widely differed from the case in question. The late election, he said, in fact had been a scrutiny, especially the latter part; for to his certain knowledge the vote of the Master of the Rolls had been refused, and although admitted at last, was a doubtful vote; the vote of a noble Lord (Mountmorres) had also been refused one day, on account of his being only a lodger, but admitted the next, as the lease of a house had, in the intermediate time, been granted to him; indeed the very instant the parish books were brought for the purpose of scrutinizing into the votes, that instant Mr. Fox gained daily on his opponent.

The question was then loudly called for; and on the gallery being cleared, the House divided on the previous question: Ayes, 283; Noes, 136.

After the Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. Lee moved, That Thomas Corbett, esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, do attend this House to-morrow at three o'clock; which being seconded, and the question put, the same was agreed to without a division.

He next moved, that Mr. Grojan, Deputy Bailiff, do also attend, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton, in a long studied speech, full of panegyric on the virtues and abilities of Mr. Pitt, and the necessity there was for an appeal to the public by a dissolution of the last Parliament, concluded by moving an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne. The address was, as usual, a direct echo of the speech itself.

Sir W. Moleworth seconded the motion.

The Earl of Surrey said, he by no means wished to shew the least disloyalty, or a desire to commence hostilities at the first opening of a session; but there was a paragraph in the address which he could by no means agree to, as in his opinion it would preclude that House from entering at any future period into a fair discussion of the merits of the Minister in dissolving the late Parliament at the period he did, and under all the various circumstances that attended it; the paragraph he alluded to was that which thanked his Majesty for dissolving the late Parliament: And his Lordship strongly contended, that it was neither customary nor decent to desire the House to come to a discussion on a question of this kind at once, which was of such importance, and required at least to have the fair sense of the House, when complete, taken upon it; for this reason he should move that the said paragraph be left out.

Col. North seconded the motion.

Mr. Macdonald, Captain James Luttrell, Lord Delaval, Mr. Rolle, Sir S. Gideon, and Mr. Pitt supported the propriety of the paragraph remaining.

Mr.

Mr. W. Adam, Lord North, and Mr. Fox spoke for the amendment. The last gentleman said, if the present address was carried without a division, it would be a means of making such members as disapproved of the late dissolution sign their own condemnation; therefore he hoped such members as were present would divide, and there were many who in the late Parliament solemnly declared they were against a dissolution, and would not support any man who was daring enough to advise such a measure. The question was at last put, and at one in the morning the House divided for the amendment. Ayes, 114; Nocs, 282.

The motion in its original shape was then put and carried, and a committee was appointed to prepare the address.

MAY 25.

From 4 until 11 the House did nothing but debate on the question of order or priority in which petitions complaining of undue elections should be heard; and upon each of 16 or 20 petitions there was at least one debate, which being carried on rather irregularly, several members spoke several times in each debate.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from himself, complaining of an undue return for Westminster. But

Lord Mulgrave moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the said petition does not come under any one of the descriptions of petitions which, under Mr. Grenville's Act, are to be referred to select committees." His Lordship said that no petitions under that act could be referred to committees, which did not complain of undue returns made of members; but in the case of Westminster, no members had been returned, and therefore the petition could not be entertained.

The question was put, after some debate, and Lord Mulgrave's motion was carried without a division.

Another petition from Mr. Fox was then brought up by Col. Fitzpatrick, complaining of the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster, in making the special return then before the House, and praying that he might be heard by his counsel in support of the petition. The prayer of the petition was granted, and Friday next was appointed for hearing counsel; on which day the High Bailiff, who had been all this day in waiting, was ordered to attend.

The next business was balloting for committees for the following elections, which are to be heard as under:

Pontefract, June 8	§	Kirkwall, July 15
Ipwich, — 10	§	Saltash, — 20
St. Michael, — 15	§	Oakhampton, 22
Downton, — 17	§	Cricklade, — 27
Bedfordshire, 22	§	Middlesex, 29
Bridgewater, 24	§	Lancaster, Aug. 3
Ilchester, — 29	§	Preston, — 5
Colchester, July 1	§	Tregony, — 8
Lyme Regis, 6	§	Newport, Hants, 19
Ashburton, — 3	§	

Mr. Hamilton then brought up the report from the committee that had been appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty for his speech from the throne. The Address was twice read, and agreed to without any debate.

MAY 26.

Two petitions, complaining of undue elections, were presented, and ordered to be heard as follows:—Wotton Bassett, 15th August—Liverpool, 19th December.

The petitioner for the latter place was Colonel Tarleton.

A petition from the East-India Company being offered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer signified his Majesty's consent. The petition was brought up and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That no petitions for private bills be received after the 16th of June.

MAY 27.

Mr. Elliot reported that the House had come to a resolution, that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

Mr. Pitt presented the bill to amend the American Trade Act of last session, which was read the first time.

The House then went up with their address, and afterwards adjourned.

MAY 28.

The Sheriffs of London presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, against the Receipt-Tax, praying that it might be repealed.

Alderman Sawbridge observed that he had, a short time before the dissolution of Parliament, understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was his intention to move for a Committee to be appointed to consider of the best method of obtaining a more equal representation; he hoped the right hon. gentleman would bring that matter forward as early as possible.

Mr. Pitt replied, that if the worthy Alderman meant that as a precise question, whether he would move for a committee to be appointed precisely the same as was done before, he could not give him a precise answer: He assured him, that he was well convinced a reform in Parliament was necessary, but he was not certain which was the best way to accomplish it. He hoped that his conduct would prove the sincerity of his professions; but whether the present was the best period to make a motion in, he was at a loss to know; therefore he could not give any direct answer, nor would he pledge himself to any particular motion.

The order of the day was read for the House to take into consideration the petition of the hon. C. J. Fox, respecting the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster, at the late election, when counsel attended, and several witnesses were examined.

MAY 31.

Resolved that this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider of ways and means for granting a Supply to his Majesty.

Lord Galway reported that his Majesty had been waited on with their address of Friday, and that he would give directions that the proper estimates be laid before them.

The order of the trial of petitions from the following places, complaining of undue elections, was appointed as under :

Knareborough,	September	16
Coventry,	_____	21
Hindon and Windfor	—	23

A petition from the electors of Knareborough, complaining of bribery, &c. was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 16th of September with the other Petition.

Also received and read a petition for an undue election for Ashburton. To be heard, with Sir Ralph Payne's, on the 8th of July.

The order of the day was read for going into a Committee of Supply; and it being a new session, and the first day of supply, it was necessary that a chairman for the committee should be elected. The ministerial side of the House cried out, "Mr. Gilbert, "Mr. Gilbert." The opposition as loudly, "Mr. Ord, Mr. Ord." On which

Mr. Fox rose and remarked, that he never was more astonished in his life than to see party matters carried to such a pitch as to turn out a gentleman (Mr. Ord) from an office which he had held with honour and ability for several parliaments under different administrations; but he plainly saw it was the intention of Ministry, instead of reducing the influence of the Crown, to increase it, by appointing to every place of emolument (even in the gift of that House) persons who they thought would support them in all their measures. He remarked that the place of Chairman of the Committee of Supply had never been considered an object sufficient to be made a party question of before; and as there was no complaint of want of ability or integrity in the late worthy Chairman, he thought the appointment of a new one was extremely wrong and unprecedented.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he knew nothing of party business in the question; that every new parliament was at liberty to choose its own officers; and although Mr. Ord had undoubtedly filled the place with ability, Mr. Gilbert was equally eligible if the House thought proper.

The Speaker then put the question, whether Mr. Gilbert should take the chair, which was carried without a division.

Mr. Brett, without any preface, moved, that 26,000 seamen, including 4,495 mar-

ines, be voted for the service of the present year.

Sir Thomas Frankland complained, that lately the service had been much hurt by a number of boys being made both Lieutenants and Captains, and appointed to stations they were totally unfit for.

Sir J. Jarvis stated, that at present there was such a misunderstanding between his Majesty's naval officers on the smuggling stations and the revenue officers, that but little good was done to the prevention of smuggling; he wished much to see the naval officers intitled to a larger share of the capture than they at present enjoy, which he was of opinion would make them more alert in the business.

Lord Mulgrave was of opinion, that the charge of vessels to prevent smuggling was more cost than profit; and mentioned, that so far from it being a nursery for seamen, it was a station of all others that ruined them.

Mr. Brett moved, that the sum of 4l. per month, per man, be granted for the pay of the said seamen for 13 months; which being agreed to, the committee broke up.

The House went into a committee on the American Trade Bill, Mr. M'Donald in the chair.

Mr. Dempster wished to know how long the Bill was meant to be extended to.

Mr. Pitt replied, a month or six weeks, until some regulations could be agreed on.

After some further debate the blank of the bill was filled up by the words, "first of August;" of course the bill is to continue in force until that time.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from the Electors of Westminster, worded nearly the same as his own, with the additional complaint, that they were deprived of their legal representation, and of course were liable to have heavy burthens imposed upon them, without enjoying any share in the representation of the kingdom, and praying for relief. Mr. Fox moved, that the said petition lie on the table.

A desultory conversation then took place, in which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox spoke several times; the chief subject of dispute was, whether the petition should be heard at the same time Mr. Fox's was, or be reserved for a future day. However, after about one hour spent in the debate, the motion with the amendment was carried; and, in order to give time to the electors to instruct counsel, the further hearing was adjourned.

JUNE 1.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday on the supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the common business of the day was over, moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually enforcing the payment of the Land Tax; and another bill for recovering certain debts due to the Crown; which

which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Moreton from the East-India Company presented several accounts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the accounts presented should be referred to a select committee, with the same powers given them as the committee of the 15th of March last.

A very short and trifling conversation arose on the subject, when the motion was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved, that the same gentlemen who sat as the committee last year should be appointed; but as they did not happen to be all returned for this new parliament, he would, with submission to the House, name four gentlemen to be substituted in place of those who were absent.

The gentlemen proposed to fill up the committee were, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Brett, Mr. Call, and Mr. Anstruther.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

JUNE 2.

Read a third time, and passed, the American Trade Bill.

Mr. Rose moved, That the sum of one million and a half be granted to his Majesty, to be raised by way of Exchequer Bills; and afterwards, That the sum of one million and a half be granted to his Majesty, to make good the same; which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose. He observed, that after the great pains that had been taken in hearing evidence, and compiling reports relative to the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, it would be expected that some steps should be taken for the purpose of carrying into effect many of the regulations suggested in the various reports that had been made to the House by their Committees. He said he intended to introduce these regulations into a bill; and he concluded by moving, that the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually preventing the practice of smuggling. The question was put, and carried without any debate.

Lord Mahon presented a petition from several electors of Westminster, the prayer of which was, that the House would be pleased to suffer the High Bailiff to proceed in the scrutiny. His Lordship then moved, that it should be taken into consideration at the same time with the petitions of Mr. Fox and other electors of Westminster. After some debate this was agreed to.

The order of the day was then called for, and counsel were called to the bar; when Mr. Douglas and Mr. Garrow appeared as counsel for the electors of Westminster, friends of Mr. Fox. The former spoke for two hours, and shewed great knowledge of the

laws and the constitution. He entered into a variety of arguments to shew that the High Bailiff was compelled to make a return, and that it was extremely hard for the city of Westminster to be taxed and unrepresented.

Mr. Garrow followed his learned brother, and in a speech of upwards of an hour argued strongly in favour of his client.

Mr. Douglas examined Sir Bernard Turner to one point. He asked him if any message had passed between him and his colleague, Mr. Sheriff Skinner and the High Bailiff, relative to the return of his *Præcipe*. Sir Bernard replied, that, on Saturday before the meeting of Parliament, he and his colleague sent a message to the High Bailiff, to inform him, that they intended to return their writ on the Monday or Tuesday at farthest; and that therefore they expected he would return the *Præcipe* directed to him by them, in order to enable them to make the return of their writ complete.

After Mr. Douglas and Mr. Garrow had been heard on behalf of the petition, and Mr. Mingay having replied, Mr. Watson was proceeding to call witnesses to support the measures of the High Bailiff, by proving that 400 bad votes had been given for Mr. Fox in two parishes alone; when,

Mr. Fox having observed, that the name of the Secretary of Lord Hood's and Sir Cecil Wray's committee (Mr. Atkinson) had been mentioned, rose to inform the House, that having been on the day before in another place witness to a system of evidence that he suspected in some degree to have been cherished in that quarter where Mr. Atkinson presided, he could not avoid warning the House to be cautious how they should attend to any thing that could come from a quarter from which the most infamous evidence had issued to attach a crime of the greatest malignity on an unhappy person, with a view to sacrifice his life to an abandoned malevolence.

This produced a long conversation, which was further enlarged by a motion of Lord North's, that "the counsel be restrained from giving any evidence to impeach the legality of votes given at the late election for Westminster."

This motion was opposed by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. M'Donald.

Mr. Pitt proposed an amendment to the noble Lord's motion, by moving, that before the word *votes* be inserted the word *particular*.

Mr. Lee said, he had rather negative the noble Lord's motion, which he approved, than agree to the amendment proposed.

Mr. Scot disapproved both of the amendment and the original motion; and Mr. Adam supported the original motion, but condemned the amendment. Mr. Pitt withdrew his amendment. The members became clamorous for the question at midnight, when

when the House divided on Lord North's motion, which was negatived by a majority of 135. Ayes 77, Noes 212.

Mr. Atkinson was then called to the bar and examined by Mr. Watson, counsel for the High Bailiff, who asked him, "Whether he did not know of many illegal votes that had got themselves admitted on the poll?" to which he answered—"Not of his own knowledge." The second question was, "Whether he did not know of lists of voters having been given to the High Bailiff, which since the 17th of May, the close of the poll, he had found to be illegal?"

Mr. Fox objected to this question upon various grounds, and a long conversation ensued, in which Mr. Lee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. J. Grenville, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. H. Dundas, the Attorney General, Lord North, &c. &c. took part.

At last Lord Maitland moved, "That counsel be restrained from examining witnesses touching the legality of any description of votes, unless on questions that immediately related to the exculpation of the High Bailiff."

This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. H. Dundas, and ably defended by Mr. Sheridan.

Lord Mulgrave moved the previous question, after describing the poll to have been procured by base arts and shuffling tricks.

Mr. Fox replied. After which a desultory debate ensued; in which the old tircsome arguments were recapitulated, till the previous question was put, and carried without a division.

Counsel and Mr. Atkinson were then called again to the bar, when the examination of the witnesses to a variety of questions recommenced, all tending to prove that the High Bailiff had granted the scrutiny on the idea that was given him of unfair practices having been used at the election.

Mr. Fox contended, that no evidence which had arisen since the final close of the poll could be admitted as an excuse for his having granted the scrutiny; therefore unless the Bailiff could shew, that at the time of granting the scrutiny he had sufficient reason, certainly all the rest must fall to the ground.

The Ministry insisted, that evidence of all kinds should be heard that the Bailiff thought proper for his defence.

The counsel and the evidence were called in, and ordered to withdraw backwards and forwards every five minutes, between which period there was an altercation on the part of the Electors of Westminster by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Col. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lee, Lord North, Lord Maitland, Mr. Dempster; and on the part of the High Bailiff, by Mr. Pitt, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney

and Solicitor General, the Lord Advocate, Treasurer of the Navy, Paymaster of the Forces, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

The last dispute respected the admissibility of an affidavit voluntarily sworn by an elector of Westminster, setting forth, that he knew of illicit practices in the election; which affidavit was declared by that elector to the witnesses, and by him given to the High Bailiff the day before the final close of the poll, and which was alledged to be part of the reason for his conscience not being satisfied. The paper was at last admitted, but not read, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the want of time to examine the witnesses to it.

At six o'clock in the morning the House adjourned the further consideration of the business, having not more than half examined one witness.

JUNE 3.

Received petitions complaining of undue elections for Bodmin, Wendover, and Honiton; also from the debtors confined in the Fleet, Ivelchester, and Bristol prisons.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday on the supply; that 1,000,000 l. be granted for paying off Exchequer Bills made out in 1783; and that 1,500,000 l. be granted for paying off Exchequer bills raised by loans in 1783.

The Committees of Ways and Means and the Supply to fit again on Monday.

Mr. Sawbridge rose to recal to the remembrance of the House the motion which he had promised to make respecting an inquiry into the *present state of parliamentary representation*. The bill which he meant to bring in would, he confessed, have come with a better effect from the right hon. Gentleman on the Treasury-bench; but as he had not shewn any degree of forwardness to introduce such a bill, he could not, he thought, be blamed for bringing in the best one which his abilities could frame. Out of respect to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, that if he should be informed of any day, though somewhat distant, on which he purposed to bring forward a bill to regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, he would (even in that stage of the business) lay aside the design which he had formed. If no such information was given him, he was resolved to move for bringing in his bill on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thanked the honourable member for the respect which he had been pleased to shew to him. There was no one object whatever which he believed to be of more importance to this nation than a reform of the representation in parliament; and there was none to which he could turn his attention with more cheerfulness. But this, in his humble opinion, was not the season for attempting such a reform.

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The present state of public affairs did not readily admit of giving the priority to a reforming bill.

Lord North thought that the proposed bill would appear in that House abundantly soon, if it appeared by the *Kalendas Græcas*. If an earlier day should be thought of, he hoped none previous to Tuesday could with propriety be mentioned.

Mr. Sawbridge now regretted that Mr. Pitt could not undertake the task which he had laid out for him. He averred that a conviction that the present is the most proper time for bringing forward his bill, was the only incitement which he had for being so precipitate in the business. He then moved for leave to bring in "A Bill for inquiring into the present State of Parliamentary Representation," next Tuesday. Leave was granted.

The order of the day was read for the House to proceed further in considering the petition of the right hon. Charles James Fox, and the other petitions relative to the Westminster election. Counsel were called to the bar accordingly, and the affidavit produced in the morning by Mr. Atkinson, the witness, read at the table. It turned out to be the joint affidavit of three men, who swore it before Mr. Eames. The purport of it was an allegation, that one Budd, or Byrne, offered the deponents a guinea each to go to the Hustings, take upon them the characters of Westminster house-keepers, and poll for Mr. Fox.

Several questions were put by Mr. Fox, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and other gentlemen, touching this affidavit; after which Mr. Marriot, a student of the Temple, was put to the bar and examined.

Mr. Marriot stated, that he drew the affidavit, and assigned as a reason for procuring it, that he did not choose to trust the deponents, as to the facts alledged, on their words.

At twelve, after a violent debate, a division took place, whether the High Bailiff might be permitted to prove the great number of false votes obtruded upon the poll, Ayes 180, Noes 81. Evidence was then called to the bar, and the examination continued until three in the morning, when the House adjourned.

#### JUNE 7.

Mr. Pitt rose to communicate a small piece of information to the House: He said that an hon. member, whom he did not then see in his place, had moved an address to the king in the last parliament, for the recall of Sir Elijah Impey. He did not know what proceeding the hon. member might think proper to institute relative to that learned judge; all he had therefore to say was, that Sir Elijah had been recalled, and was at this moment in England.

It being the last day for receiving petitions complaining of undue elections, petitions were received from the following places, and ballotted for a hearing as follow:

Hereford, June 18	§	Dumfries, Nov. 9
Bridport, Oct. 21	§	Dartmouth, 12
Marlow, — 26	§	Caernarvon, 16
Canterbury, — 28	§	Fife, — 18
Grimby, Nov. 2	§	Truro, — 23
Hastings, — 4	§	

And petitions from Cricklade, Bridge-water, Elgin, Hindon, Honiton, Bedford, and Kirkwall.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for enabling Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his museum as now exhibited at Leicester-house, by way of chance, in such manner as may be most for his benefit. Leave was accordingly given.

Petitions from the insolvent debtors confined in Newgate, Norwich, and Warwick, were presented to the House and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee of Supply and Ways and Means were appointed for Wednesday, and then the order of the day at six was read for counsel on the Westminster election.

Counsel was called to the bar and witnesses examined. The first witness of consequence called by the High Bailiff's counsel was Jeremiah Myers, who proved that he saw a man attempt to poll who he believed was not an inhabitant of Westminster; but on being cross-examined, he could not tell whether he did vote.

The next was Francis Grojan, Deputy Bailiff, who gave a long and strange evidence, in which he declared, the reason why some votes were admitted, was owing to the threats and menaces used by Mr. Fox and his agents; but on being cross-examined, he declared that he could not be intimidated by any man, or set of men. He proved that the High Bailiff had, during the poll, received frequently from Sir Cecil Wray and his agents lists of bad votes on Mr. Fox's side; on his cross-examination he acknowledged, that those lists were never shewn to Mr. Fox or his agents, and that the High Bailiff, to shew his impartiality, paid no respect to the lists he received. He also acknowledged, that he used his own discretion in the admission or the rejection of votes; but on being asked, whether he conceived himself responsible for his conduct in so doing? he answered in the negative. He was asked, who would be the person to sit as Bailiff, if the scrutiny was suffered to go on, and the High Bailiff should be taken ill? He replied, that he considered himself as the proper person. He was further asked, whether he had ever suffered a person to vote whom he believed to be a bad vote? He evaded the question by answering, that he had frequently been stopped in asking the voters questions.

by Mr. Fox's friends saying, "The man tells you he is a housekeeper; he tells you the place of his abode, and what do you want further?"

A variety of questions were asked him relative to the election, some of which he perfectly well remembered: others he had totally forgot. During the examination a most curious altercation took place on a question being asked, whether any of Mr. Fox's agents had seen the lists of bad votes given to the Bailiff? The witness replied, "He believed not; but there were people on the hustings, friends of Mr. Fox;" on which Mr. Erskine, as counsel, muttered to himself, "Aye, every honest man is Mr. Fox's friend;" on which Sir James Johnson directly interrupted him, and insisted, it was abusing the witness with impunity.

The counsel for the High Bailiff declared, they had closed their evidence, on which Mr. Erskine begged leave to call in a witness. That being granted, he called in Mr. Denis O'Bryen, who proved that he was present in the vestry-room at the final close of the poll, when Sir Cecil Wray demanded a scrutiny; on which Mr. Fox made a smart reply, and pointed out the impossibility of going into a legal scrutiny, and declared he was astonished at the clandestine intercourse which had been carried on between the High Bailiff and one of the parties: To which the High Bailiff, in a peevish manner, replied, that he paid no respect whatever to the lists of votes he had received from Sir Cecil Wray or his Agents. The witness having withdrawn,

Mr. Watson was called to reply upon the whole of the case, which he proceeded to do about half after nine. The learned counsel went into all the particulars of the case, and argued very ably in extenuation of his client for about an hour. He concluded with requesting the indulgence of the House, that his client might be permitted to read his own defence in person. The High Bailiff was called to the bar, and delivered from a paper a well digested speech, which he called the reasons that operated upon his mind to grant the scrutiny. It stated, that there were 10,000 votes given in the course of the first ten days. That in Vandeput and Trentham's election there were only 9,200 and odd voters, and in the present instance 12,200 and odd. That there could not be such an increase, considering the operation of Mr. Crew's bill. That Mr. Fox threatened a scrutiny when he was in a minority, &c. &c.

After the Bailiff withdrew, Lord Maitland moved, That the High Bailiff be asked by the Speaker whether he had any objections to laying his speech on the table for the perusal of the members. Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion. It was opposed by the

Master of the Rolls, Lord Fielding, the Attorney-General, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Grenville, Sir George Howard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and supported by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Eden, Mr. Adam, Mr. Fox, Mr. Powys, and Lord North, but at length was negatived without a division.

Mr. Erskine was then called to the bar, and was heard on behalf of Mr. Fox for two hours and a half with astonishing power of oratory and legal knowledge.

The House adjourned at half past two.

JUNE 8.

Mr. Pitt presented a copy of the Definitive Treaty between Holland and England. Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee which is to sit tomorrow on the Pontefract election, is composed of the following gentlemen: Lord Ashley, Sir E. Littleton, Sir S. Langham, H. Burrell, Esq; W. Williams, Esq. R. Fanshawe, Esq. J. S. Cox, Esq. Lord Compton, C. Tudway, Esq. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, L. Darrel, Esq. P. Cust, Esq. Sir W. Lemon, Lord Mulgrave, and the hon. W. W. Grenville.

About five the order of the day was called for, when

Mr. Welbore Ellis opened the debate on the Westminster election. He entered into a very long, but, at the same time, a very uninteresting detail of the proceedings of the Sheriff of Middlesex, the High Bailiff of Westminster, and of the steps that had been taken in Parliament respecting the decision of the election then in question. He then moved, "That since Thomas Corbet, Esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, had received a precept from the Sheriff of Middlesex, empowering him to make a return of two citizens to serve that city in Parliament, and since he had not obeyed the precept, that he be directed forthwith to make a return of two members to serve in Parliament."

Mr. Anstruther seconded the motion. The first position which he laid down was, that unless good reasons could be given for the High Bailiff of Westminster having departed from the exigencies of the writ, he was highly culpable. He endeavoured to prove, and his endeavours seemed not to want effect, that according to the custom of former elections, and in consequence of the evils that might be supposed to result from a system of Government which should go to countenance and support indiscriminate scrutinies, the High Bailiff had acted in a manner that seemed to threaten the liberties of individuals, and also the rights of corporate bodies of men, with dangers of the most alarming kind. He could not discover any one circumstance in all that had been alledged in favour of the High Bailiff, that appeared to mitigate or even offer a decent apology

for the calamities he had, by his unwise conduct, brought precipitately upon the nation.

Lord Mulgrave attacked Mr. Anstruther on some of the applications which he had made of the act of Henry VI. which he had quoted. He then entered directly on the proceedings of the High Bailiff, and the treatment which he had received. Who, he asked, after hearing the plain, sensible, and honest defence of that gentleman, could hesitate a moment to decide on the propriety of his conduct? It was such as must instantaneously determine the judgment of every disinterested and well-disposed person. He reprobated, in strong and glowing terms, the infamous conduct of certain gentlemen who had been employed in conducting the poll at Covent-Garden; and concluded with shewing, by a variety of arguments, that the High Bailiff of Westminster had acquitted himself, in every respect, like a faithful magistrate and an honest man.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland enforced the opinions of Lord Mulgrave respecting the act of Henry VI. and having made several ingenious remarks upon some points that had been laid down by the counsel at the bar, the laws of *this* country, he could not help saying, were extremely incomplete, so far as they regarded the matter under consideration.

Mr. James Lowther protested against a scrutiny. His reason for doing so was, he foresaw the ruinous consequences that would arise from the practice of encouraging it; and was unwilling that future generations should blame him for having been a party concerned.

Col. Phipps endeavoured to elucidate what had been advanced in favour of granting a scrutiny. He compared the election of Lord Hood with that of Mr. Fox; and desired the House to remark, that that noble Lord was chosen by the real and honourable electors of Westminster, on account of the services he had rendered his country; and not by a set of Spitalfields weavers, and in consequence of his being a popular leader. He joined warmly in opposing the motion.

Mr. Powys said, the laws respecting the proceedings in the Westminster election had been undefined and unlimited; on that account the House was at liberty to use its discretion; and he hoped it would not omit doing so. He insisted, that the conduct of the High Bailiff was new, and unsupported by any precedent whatever.

Mr. Hardinge explained the nature of a *return*, as also that of an *election*.—In the word *return*, he observed, there was no manner of magic.—It was perfectly unconnected both with the poll and the proceedings at the poll, being simply the decision of the returning officer with regard to the person that was to sit in parliament. *A scrutiny,*

EUROP. MAG.

he said, made part of an election; until the scrutiny was over the election was not finished; and an unfinished election was no election at all.—He spoke with uncommon spirit and elegance, and was listened to with the greatest attention by both sides of the House.

The question was called for at twelve, and a division was likely to take place, when Mr. Fox got up, merely, as he said, to state his reasons for not dividing on the question. He, however, did not confine himself to so narrow a ground, but entered with great spirit and force of reasoning into all the arguments that had been agitated upon the subject.—Several other gentlemen delivered their opinions; and at half past four in the morning the House divided on Mr. Welbore Ellis's motion, when there appeared, for the motion 117, against it 195; majority for the Ministry 78.

On this important matter many of Mr. Pitt's friends forsook him, and supported Mr. Fox; among whom were, Sir J. Rous, Sir C. Kent, Mr. Banks, Mr. Milnes, Sir Barnard Turner, Sir Wm. Lemon, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Scott, Capt. McBride, Sir Wm. Molesworth, and many county members.

Lord Mulgrave then rose, and after a short speech moved, "That the High Bailiff of the city of Westminster do proceed in the scrutiny for the said city with all practicable dispatch."

This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Fox, as a motion that the House was not bound to come to, and as a question that called necessarily for a considerable share of discussion, before gentlemen could possibly make up their minds upon it, so as to decide whether it ought to pass or not.

Mr. Lee followed Mr. Fox with similar arguments, and concluded with moving a question of adjournment.

Mr. Fox seconded this motion, and called upon his friends for support in opposing the original motion.

Sir Thomas Davenport reprobated the original motion. He said, either the High Bailiff possessed a legal authority for his conduct as a returning officer, or he did not. If he was vested with a legal authority, he ought to be left in the undisturbed exercise of it.

The question was at last put on Mr. Lee's motion for an adjournment, when there appeared for the adjournment, Noes 178, Ayes 90.

After the division, Mr. Fox begged the House would take time to consider before they should agree to the motion made by the noble Lord; for if the High Bailiff should, on reconsidering his conduct, be induced to think that he ought not to proceed with the scrutiny, but that he ought to make his return, this direction from the House,

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being in its nature mandatory, would prevent him from acting according to such inducement, and would compel him to go on with the scrutiny: another effect this direction would produce, it would force him (Mr. Fox) into this dilemma, either to make him plead before a tribunal against the legality of which he protested, the incompetency of which he arraigned, and the partiality of which he had already experienced; or by absenting himself, or refusing to take any part in the scrutiny, to expose himself to the resentment of the House, as contumacious, and regardless of their privileges.

Mr. H. Dundas replied, that no man would more willingly vote against the noble Lord's motion than he would, if he thought it would prevent the High Bailiff from making a return, without any scrutiny, if he should feel himself inclined so to do. If, upon a review of his conduct, the Bailiff should be of opinion that he ought not to proceed in the scrutiny, there was nothing in the direction moved for that would prevent him.

Mr. Sheridan begged the learned gentleman, or the noble Lord who made the motion, would give him an answer to one question. He then asked, whether if his right hon. friend should send a formal protest to the Bailiff, signed by himself and other electors, in which they should declare to him, that, being of opinion he was acting under an *usurped* authority, they would not give themselves any trouble about a scrutiny, which they were determined not to carry on, he wished to be informed whether such a protest could be deemed a libel upon the proceedings of the House this night; and whether his right hon. friend could be said to be bound by these proceedings to take any part in the scrutiny, under pain of being deemed contumacious?

Mr. H. Dundas said, that nothing in the motion then before the House would oblige the right hon. gentleman to take any part in the scrutiny; and notwithstanding the proceedings of this night, he might even protest against a scrutiny. But if in that protest he should insert a libel upon the proceedings of the House, he could not say how far the House might or might not think itself bound to take notice of it.

Lord George Cavendish begged leave to say a few words, in order to enter his protest against its proceedings this night, which were diametrically opposite to all the wise maxims by which he had, during a long life, seen the House of Commons governed; and assured gentlemen, that the doctrines laid down this night in debate, and sanctioned by resolutions, were not only contrary to what he himself had hitherto seen practised, but contrary to what he had been informed when he was young, by the old men of those

days, had ever been the practice of the House of Commons.

Lord Mulgrave's motion was then put and carried; and the High Bailiff, on another motion of his Lordship, was called to the bar, and informed, that it was the direction of the House he should proceed with the scrutiny with all practicable dispatch.

The House rose at half an hour after six on Wednesday morning, and adjourned to Thursday.

#### JUNE 10.

The House did not ballot for the select committee to determine the undue election for Ipswich. The Speaker waited till near four o'clock, and there not being members present to make a house, they adjourned.

#### JUNE 11.

Mr. Sawbridge was to have made his motion for a parliamentary reform; but seeing the House thin, and Mr. Wilberforce, as a friend to the motion, wishing it might be put off till next week, when a full attendance might be expected, he consented; and gave notice that he would bring it on next Wednesday.

Report was made from the select committee (ballotted for on Tuesday last) to determine the undue election for Pontefract, in favour of the sitting members, John Smyth and William Sotherton, Esqrs.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Supplies of the Ordnance, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Capt. James Luttrell rose, and stated the various exigencies of the Ordnance, and moved that a sum not exceeding 812,000 l. be granted for defraying the ordinaries, extraordinary, and unprovided expences of the Ordnance.

After a debate the motion was put and carried; it was afterwards reported to the House.—Adjourned.

#### JUNE 14.

The report from the Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates was brought up and read. It consisted of the following resolutions: That 181,141 l. 6s. 4d. be granted to defray the expence of the office of Ordnance for land service not provided for in 1783.—That 429,008 l. 2s. 7d. be granted for defraying the expence of the office of Ordnance for land service for 1784.—That 4000 l. be granted to his Majesty to be advanced to the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the Levant Seas, to be applied in assisting the said company.—That 3000 l. be granted towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry into execution the trusts reposed in them by Act of Parliament.

The vote of Ordnance Supply was then confirmed by the House, which resolved itself

itself immediately afterwards into a committee on the Army and other Estimates.

The Secretary at War then moved, That 17,483 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including 2036 invalids, be employed as land forces for 1784. That 636,190l. 9s. 1d. be granted to his Majesty for maintaining the said men.—That 284,213l. be granted to his Majesty for maintaining the forces in the Plantations, Gibraltar, &c. and for cloathing of the officers and private men for 1784.—That 8252l. 7s. 9d. be granted for the charge of one regiment of Light Dragoons, and five battalions of foot serving in the East-Indies.

Mr. Rose of the Treasury then made several motions for sums to repay to the Sinking Fund like sums advanced from that fund to make up deficiencies in the produce of taxes. These deficiencies considerably exceeded 900,000l. The different motions passed without any difficulty, and the House was refused.

Mr. Burke then rose to make a motion relative to the King's speech, of which he gave the House notice last week, and after an harangue of near two hours, he handed to the chair, as containing his motion, several sheets of paper, which contained a kind of manifesto, in the shape of an address to the King, in which the conduct of the late Parliament was vindicated in very strong terms, and the principles on which it acted were maintained; it also, in very pointed terms, condemned the Ministers who had advised the dissolution.

Mr. Wyndham seconded the motion, but without making any speech.

The Speaker was just one hour and two minutes in reading this long motion to the House, and when he got to the end of it he put the question on it, when it was negatived without one word of debate, and without a division; but as the main question was suffered to be put, the whole of the motion must be entered upon the Journals of the House, to obtain which, very probably, was the only point which Mr. Burke wished; at any rate, from the stile of the motion he could not expect more.—The House rose immediately after the question was decided.

JUNE 15.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of the committee on the army and other estimates.

JUNE 16.

Richard Atkinson, Esq. took his seat for Romney, in the room of Samuel Smith, Esq. solicitor to the India-House, who vacated; also Rich. Beckford, Esq. for Arundel, in the room of the Earl of Surrey, who relinquished serving.

Mr. R. S. Milnes rose, and wished that Mr. Sawbridge would defer his motion for a Parliamentary reform until another session.

Mr. Sawbridge thought the present was the most proper time to bring the business forward, as gentlemen were come lately from their constituents, and of course were better enabled to speak their sentiments. However, he would wait to hear what objection the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to the motion coming on.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he certainly thought the present was not the best time. However, it was out of his power to state any other reason for postponing it; but if the worthy Alderman thought proper to bring it forward, he would assure the House that, let it come forward whenever it would, he would support it: But if it should be unfortunately lost now, he would bring the business forward, in the shape that appeared to him best calculated to ensure success, early in the next session, but at present he wished the worthy Alderman would postpone it.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Martin were for the motion; Mr. Powney and Mr. Wilberforce were for postponing it.

Mr. Sawbridge rose next and moved, "that a committee be appointed, to take into consideration the present state of representation of the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled."

Alderman Newnham seconded the motion.

Mr. Grosvenor was against any alteration until a proper and sufficient remedy was pointed out.

Lord Surrey thought that the motion would have been very well turned, had it deferred the parliamentary reform to a much later day.

Mr. M. A. Taylor rose to give his negative to the motion. His chief reason for doing so was, that his constituents did not wish for any parliamentary reform.

Lord North said, he should give his vote against the motion; not because he wished to see it postponed till another session, nor because he hoped a better one would be framed; but because he wished to put it off to the latest day; and was perfectly indifferent if it never again was heard of within those walls.

Mr. Martin thought, if the question was lost, the best thing Mr. Sawbridge could do would be to institute associations all over the kingdom of the non-electors, to persevere by all legal means for redress.

Mr. Beaufof declared, that he was for a reform.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of an hour and 20 minutes, contended strongly for the motion.

Lord Mulgrave spoke against the reform, and, as a means to get rid of it, moved the previous question.

Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Sheridan desired the noble Lord to withdraw his motion; but his Lordship insisted on its being put.

Mr. Grenville was both against the original motion and the previous question.

Sir F. Basset said a few words against the original motion; after which the previous question was put, and there appeared for it, Ayes, 199; Noes, 125. Majority against the Parliamentary Reform, 74.

JUNE 17.

The House balloted for a committee to try the Downton petition, and after reading some road and private bills adjourned.

JUNE 18.

Alderman Newnham moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act relative to stamp duties as imposed a tax on receipts.

After a long debate the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 29, against it 118.

Mr. Pitt then gave notice, that on Monday he would submit to the House some propositions for taking off a part of the duties now existing on *Teas* and *Spirits*, and establishing certain regulations for raising as much or more by discouraging the practice of smuggling, as may be lost by lowering the duties on the above articles.

JUNE 21.

Sir Richard Hill reported from the Select Committee appointed to determine the undue election for Mitchel, that Charles Hawkins, Esq; is duly elected, and not Mr. Wilbraham. The writ was amended accordingly.

Mr. Whitebread requested the attention of the House to the evasions practised with respect to the Receipt-tax, and gave a long detail of a conversation he had with a tradesman, who told him the tax was not attended to by any person, and shewed that he had paid away 500 l. without a stamped receipt. He then read to the House some memorandums of money paid, which were used as receipts. This, he said, was not putting men upon an equal footing; one paying large sums annually, in obedience to the tax, and numbers finding evasions, by which they pay nothing.

The Attorney-General said, if the hon. Gentleman would put the memorandums into his hands, he would proceed regularly on them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, to propose a measure of great importance to the revenue of this country. It was his wish to diminish, if possible, the taxes which were at present laid on the nation; but if that appeared to be impossible, he would endeavour to render them at least more agreeable to the dispositions of his fellow subjects. The revenue of the country must be supported, that we may be enabled to pay part of the national debt, and establish or increase the state of our public credit. The proposition which he now meant to submit to the consideration of the Committee,

would, he flattered himself, give a blow to the illicit traffic of smugglers, especially that part relating to tea. This article was of such importance to the smugglers, that it might with great justice be said to be the chief support of that dangerous body, who used their fraudulent practices with such alarming success against the revenue of the country. It was questioned by the Committee, who had been employed to examine into the illicit practices used in defrauding the revenue—Whether, if the whole duties upon tea, payable both to Customs and Excise, were taken off, the revenue dependent on this article of taxation would not be compensated by the resulting advantages? They further observed,—That such a measure would undoubtedly deprive the smuggler of the principal inducement to his practices, so injurious to fair trade and regular commerce, so pernicious to the manners and morals of the people, and so destructive of all good government. In its consequence, it would also prove an effectual relief to the East-India Company, and would be peculiarly well-timed, as no less than 20 ships are expected to arrive, within a short period, from China; and as it is estimated that above twenty millions of pounds of tea may be in the Company's warehouses, unsold, previous to the next September sale. The future and permanent advantages accruing from such a measure, both to that Company and to the general navigation of these kingdoms, and also from retaining a very considerable sum which is now annually remitted to the continent of Europe, are too obvious to be described. By this plan, it seems reasonable to presume, that the tea legally consumed in Great-Britain would not be less than thirteen millions of pounds annually; at present it is rather less than seven millions of pounds. The legal import of tea, upon such an alteration, would employ 38 large ships, and about 4500 seamen constantly in the China trade, instead of 18 smaller ships, and about 2000 seamen. A proper reduction of duties demanded the most serious deliberation; and as the new plan of altering the mode of taxation would, in his humble opinion, tend to the object wished for, he hoped every gentleman would seriously resolve the subject in his mind. As the present duty on tea proved so very ineffectual, owing to the endeavours of unfair dealers, he apprehended that the disease ought to be searched to the bottom, and RADICALLY cured. The tax which he would soon more fully explain, was proposed as a SUBSTITUTE, and should, if approved of, commence immediately. Instead of being detrimental to the East-India Company or the fair dealer, it would greatly contribute to the prosperity of both, and would enable the East-India Company the sooner to discharge their debts. It was meant by this alter-

alteration to reduce the price of teas very considerably; for instance, there would be a saving of 2s. 1d. on every pound of bohea, about 4s. on congo, upwards of 4s. on fouchong, upwards of 3s. on singlo, and upwards of 6s. on Hyson\*; and all this saving would turn to the advantage and profit of the consumer, without hurting the seller. It must be obvious to every one how beneficial such an alteration would be to the community; and he flattered himself it would receive the approbation of every real friend to the country, especially as the lower class of people would not be hurt by the proposition. Besides, it would add to the increase of our national wealth, by saving all the money which, on emergencies, was sent to France, Denmark, and the Netherlands; and if at any time the article of tea was, by the East-India Company, raised to a very high price, so as to materially affect the consumers, he proposed that our ports should be opened for importation, and that we should receive teas from France, Denmark, the Netherlands, or from any other powers that would furnish that commodity at a reasonable rate. He then entered into an explanation of the plan proposed; which, briefly, was, to add 600,000 l. to the house or window tax, as a composition for drinking tea, which would be much cheaper to the subject, and more advantageous to the revenue; but the possessors of those houses that did not pay window tax were to be exempted. In England and Wales, there were, according to different calculations, 286,296 houses under seven windows, that are included in the window-tax;—211,483 houses from 7 to 10; 38,324 houses at 11 windows;—24,919 houses from 11 to 12 windows;—67,652 houses from 14 to 19 windows;—52,652 from 20 windows upwards.—Total in England and Wales, 681,526 houses liable to the tax; and in Scotland, 17,734; which in all amount to 699,811 houses.

The population of England may be reckoned at six millions; out of these six millions, it may be said, that two-thirds consume tea; and that no person who used tea consumed less than three or four pounds a year; so that at any rate, both seller and consumer would be very great gainers. There were some gentlemen who possessed two, three, or more houses; the tax, if strictly enforced, would be very hard on them; but he proposed, that no gentleman should pay for more than two houses.

The next material calculation was, to assure to the country the benefit resulting from this tax, by enforcing it with all the vigour necessary; to which, he said, he would turn his attention very particularly. In the re-

sult, the whole family within the houses alluded to, would purchase their tea at about one half of the present legal price; and those who smuggle it at present would, in that event, have it much cheaper, and without fraud; servants, and the lower class of people, would have a tea free from duty. Exclusive of the various advantages already specified, there would be a considerable saving in the charges of collection per ann.; and as a mere reduction in the tea duties would sufficiently guard the revenue by making it impossible for the foreign companies to allow to the smuggler a profit adequate to his risk, the whole of this operation would be much facilitated.

It was very often the case, he said, for a maid-servant to be allowed a guinea per annum to find herself in tea; and sometimes more was allowed; but he asserted, that whatever might be the plan pursued by different people, in order to save on that article, every member of society would be a gainer. The whole savings accruing from this plan would amount to 590,000 l. per annum, which was certainly an object of public economy well worth the attention of the Committee. There were besides several very material considerations. 1st, It would lead to the reduction of the officers employed about the country, which would certainly be a great saving to the public, and be an agreeable circumstance to many, as they would seldom be troubled by those visitors. 2d, It would be the means of employing twenty more ships and 2000 more seamen in the India business; and besides, it would be a net saving to the Company of about 200,000 l. a year. In short, this new plan of taxation would give a fatal blow to smuggling, be very productive, and prove very salutary to the state. After entering, with great judgment and perspicuity, into many calculations, he moved, That the former duties on teas do now cease.

Lord Mahon bestowed considerable praise on the wisdom of the proposed tax; alledged that it had been made to avoid others that might have been reckoned oppressive; and that it could hardly fail of answering all the desirable ends which the Committee had promised to the country from it. He did not doubt but it would eventually knock smuggling on the head.

Mr. F. Baring viewed the subject as it stood connected with Ireland and America. He was disposed to think that the reduction of the price of teas would greatly encourage the exportation of them to those two countries.

Mr. Eden cautioned the Committee to beware of entertaining too sanguine hopes respecting the immediate effects of these new commercial regulations. He had no doubt

\* Other accounts say, that the retail prices of tea are to be fixed as follows: Coarsest bohea 2s. 1d.—best hyson 7s. 3d.—and the

but that in the end they would prove efficacious and productive, but there might be circumstances which might impede their immediate operation. Of these one was the immense quantity of tea which was in the warehouses of the foreign companies. These coming into the hands of smugglers might, no doubt, enable them to undersell the fair trader, notwithstanding all the regulations and preventions which had been stated to the contrary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made several judicious remarks on the effects which the new tax would have on the finances of the India Company. He made it appear very evidently, the exportation of tea to Ireland and America would prove a source of great wealth to the nation, by promoting the sale of the Company's teas. He then made the five following motions, which were agreed to with little or no opposition:

That a duty of 12l. 10s. ad valorem, be laid upon all Bohea tea imported into this kingdom.

That a duty of 15l. per cent. be laid upon all Souchong tea imported into this kingdom.

That a duty of 20l. per cent. be laid upon all Singlo imported into this kingdom.

That a duty of 20l. per cent. be laid upon all Hyfon.

That a duty of 30l. per cent. be laid upon all Congo.

Sir Peter Burrell observed, that if a gentleman was to be charged for two houses, he could not in fairness be charged with the full consumption of tea in both; but as he might reside sometimes in one house, and sometimes in the other, he might be supposed to consume one half of his tea in one, the other half in the other; but if he should be supposed to consume as much as if both houses were at one and the same time inhabited by equally numerous families, he would then be a loser, and not a gainer, by the new regulation.

Mr. Pitt set the hon. member right on this head, by shewing him, that even upon his own statement he would be a gainer by it: He would suppose the most extreme case; that a gentleman should have one house with 180 windows, and another with 60; the number of persons in both might be estimated together at 50; these would consume, one with another, four pounds of tea, the gross duty on which would be 47l. Now, the duty on the 180 windows would be 20l. and on the 60, 7l. so that even in this case there would be a saving of 20l.

Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Alderman Newham spoke to some circumstances which they thought tended to render the mode suggested for levying the taxes on houses partial.

Mr. Gascoyne was of opinion, that some regulation ought to take place respecting tea-gardens, &c. where there was a vast consumption of tea, and where the new window duty would bear no proportion to the loss that would be sustained by lowering the

duty. In Greenwich and other hospitals, where no window tax would be paid, there was a great consumption.

Mr. Pitt said, he certainly would introduce a regulation relative to public tea-gardens, &c. by raising the price of the licence, or by some other way. As to the circumstance of the hospitals, they did not enter into his calculations.

Mr. Eden adverted to the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman, who, during the progress of the business, had rather, as he imagined, claimed the merit of the originality of the proposition which he had laid before the Committee. The Committee he was confident were not ignorant that the various measures which had been suggested were the result of a long enquiry, which had been instituted in another place; and if they owed their origin to any person, it was surely to Lord John Cavendish.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that the noble Lord just mentioned had suggested such a scheme to him as he had laid before the House.

Mr. Dempster thought it wrong to subject a man to pay a tax for tea, or any commodity which he did not use. He wished also, that a good understanding might take place between the East-India Company and the House, as a security against their raising their prices.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged that judgment might be suspended till matters were submitted to trial. He then made his several motions, which passed nem. con.

The Additional Tax to be laid on each House for Window-Lights is as follows:

All windows above 7, & under 9, to pay	1 s.	2s, & not exceeding 29	l. s.
3	0 3	30 — 39	4 10
4	0 8	40 — 49	5 10
5 ditto	0 13	50 — 54	6 10
6	0 15	55 — 59	7 0
7	0 18	60 — 64	7 10
8	1 1	65 — 69	8 0
9	1 5	70 — 74	8 10
10	1 10	75 — 79	9 0
11	1 15	80 — 84	9 10
12	2 0	85 — 94	10 10
13	2 5	95 — 99	12 0
14	2 10	110 — 120	13 0
15	2 15	120 — 129	14 10
16	3 0	140 — 149	15 10
17	3 5	160 — 169	16 10
18	3 10	170 — 179	18 0
19	3 15	180 —	20 0

The above motions being put and carried, the House was resumed, when it was stated, that as the season was pretty far advanced, and the pressure of business felt, it might be proper to postpone trying any more election causes till another session. A motion was accordingly made, "That no causes of contested elections be tried this session after the Hereford one is decided," which was carried nem. con. Adjourned. (To be continued.)



## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

ON Wednesday evening, the 2d instant, the Theatrical Entertainments of this Theatre closed with the following

## A D D R E S S,

Written and spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

THE play concluded, and this season o'er,  
When we shall view these friendly rows no more,

In my own character let me appear,  
To pay my warmest, humblest homage here;  
Yet how shall words (those shadowy signs)  
reveal

The real obligations which I feel?  
Here they are fix'd, and hence they ne'er  
shall part,

While mem'ry holds her seat within my heart!  
This for myself.—Our friends and chief behind,

Who bear your favours with a grateful mind,  
Have likewise bade me, as their proxy,  
own

Your kind indulgence to their efforts shewn;  
Efforts, which, warm'd by such a fost'ring  
choice,

Again shall doubly court the public voice;  
Till when, with dutious thanks, take our  
adieu, [you §,

'Tis meant to all, to you \*, and you †, and  
Hoping to find you here; in the same places,  
With the same health, good spirits, and  
kind faces.

## THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

ON the same evening Mr. Colman opened this Theatre with *The Prelude* which had been some time expected, called, *The Election of the Managers*.

Buckram,	—	Mr. Palmer.
Type,	—	Mr. Parsons.
Bayes,	—	Mr. Aickin.
Holly,	—	Mr. Williamson.
Ivy,	—	Mr. Reilly.
Quirk,	—	Mr. Bannister.
Supple,	—	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Canker,	—	Mr. Baddeley.
Smatter,	—	Mr. R. Palmer.
Irishman,	—	Mr. Egan.
Tom Tiddle,	—	Mr. Edwin.
Mrs. Simper,	—	Miss Farren.
Mrs. Buckram,	—	Mrs. Webb.

The motive of this little piece is evidently to excite a laugh at the parties who have lately contended for the political election in Westminster. Mr. Colman has seized on the ludicrous circumstances in the late contest, and has humourously brought them forward in an election of two managers for the winter theatres. Holly and Ivy have

joined their interest against little Bayes. Buckram, a taylor, is appointed secretary to the committee of Holly and Ivy; and Mrs. Buckram distinguishes herself as a female canvasser, glancing at Mrs. Hobart, while Mrs. Simper, in support of Bayes, represents the duchess of Devonshire. Tom Tiddle is disguised for Sam House; we know not whether any other of the characters are allusive. The manager has conducted himself with address in not giving way to the personalities which such a subject was likely to engender. Now and then there are expressions strongly tinged, and which provoked from party spirit rather harsh rebuke. Mrs. Simper and Mrs. Buckram attack one another with a coarseness strongly characteristic of election scurrility; but the satire is indiscriminate. There are female canvassers on both sides; there is abuse on both sides; there is bribery on both sides. At the close of the poll Holly and Ivy are returned duly elected, and Bayes's counsel says, that he will petition; for the merits of the election must be ultimately determined by the House. The piece was preceded by the following

## P R O L O G U E,

Written by G. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

“CURST be the verse, how well so e'er  
it flow, [foc;  
“ That tends to make one worthy man in  
“ Gives Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,  
“ Or from the soft-eyed virgin steals a tear!”  
Thus sung sweet Pope, the vigorous child of  
Satire; [nature.  
Our Bayes less genius boasts, not less good—  
No poisoned shaft he darts with partial aim,—  
Folly and Vice are fair and general game;  
No tale he echoes, on no scandal dwells,  
Nor plants on one fool's head the cap and  
beils;

He paints the living manners of the time,  
But lays at no man's door reproach or crime.

Yet some with critic nose, and eye too  
keen, [f one;

Scent double-meanings out, and blast each  
While quaint Suspicion holds her treacherous  
lamp, [stamp;

Fear moulds base coin, and Malice gives the  
Falsehood's vile gloss converts the very Bible  
To *Scandalum Magnatum*, and a libel.

Thus once, when sick Sir Gripus, as we're  
told,

In grievous usury grown rich and old,  
Bought a good book that, on a Christian plan,  
Inculcates the whole Duty of a Man,  
To every sin a sinner's name he tack'd,  
And thro' the parish all the vices track'd;

And thus, the comment and the text enlarg-  
ing, [the margin,  
Crouds all his friends and neighbours in  
*Pride*, was my Lord; and *Drunkenness*, the  
Squire;

My Lady, *Fancy* and *Loose Desire*;  
*Hardness of Heart*, no misery regarding,  
Was Overseer—*Luxury*, Churchwarden.  
All, all he damn'd; and carrying the farce  
on, [ton,

Made *Fraud*, the Lawyer—*Gluttony*, the Par-  
'Tis said, when winds the troubled deep  
deform, [storm:

Pour copious streams of oil, 'twill lay the  
Thus *here*, let Mirth and frank Good-hu-  
mour's balm [calm!

Make Censure mild, Scorn kind, and Anger  
Some wholesome *bitters* if the Bard produces,  
'Tis only *wormwood* to correct the juices,

In this day's contest, where in colour new  
*Three Play-house Candidates* are brought to  
view,

Our little *Bones* encounters some disgrace: }  
Shou'd you reject him too, I mourn his case-- }  
He can be chosen for no other place. }

Being found, after a few nights represen-  
tation, to give offence to the party of one  
of the late candidates, the piece has been  
since withdrawn.

SATURDAY evening, June 19, a Comedy  
with Songs, called *Two to One*, was perform-  
ed the first time at this Theatre.

This Comedy is said to be written by  
Mr. Colman, jun. and as the first specimen  
of the abilities of a young writer, it is en-  
titled to the greatest indulgence and candour.  
But it requires none. It is the genuine pro-  
duction of a rich, but youthful imagination;  
and even its blemishes and faults are luxu-  
riances and inattentions which we should  
have been extremely sorry to have seen a-  
voided, as it would have indicated a cold-  
ness and prudence more fatal in very early  
life to all dramattick hopes than any inaccu-  
racies and excesses of the fancy. The Co-  
medy of *Two to One*, considered independ-  
ent of circumstances, might be found de-  
fective both in fable and character; but as  
the first production of the younger Colman,  
it is just as it should be. The dialogue is  
lively; the flowers of wit and humour are  
scattered with a profuse and careless hand;  
and the audience is warmed to a high de-  
gree of delight, not indeed by the events of  
the Comedy, but by the flashes of youthful  
fire from the glowing genius of the author.  
We, therefore, congratulate all the lovers of  
the drama on the appearance of this young  
man. He is destined to be among the first  
favourites of the comick muse. But Homer  
says, fate may be sometimes resisted; and  
the most promising dramattick talents may be  
lost to the public, either through indolence  
or vanity. The Comedy was introduced by  
the following

## P R O L O G U E;

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

TO-night, as heralds tell, a virgin muse,  
An untrain'd youth, a new advent'rer, faces;  
Green in his one-and-twenty, scarce of age,  
Takes his first flight, half fledg'd, upon the  
Stage.

Within this little round the parent bird  
Hath warbled oft; oft patiently you heard;  
And as he strove to raise his eager throat,  
Your kind applause made music of his note,  
But now, with beating heart, and anxious  
eye,

He sees his vent'rous youngling strive to fly;  
Like Dædalus, a father's fears he brings,  
A father's hopes, and fain wou'd plume his  
wings.

How vain, alas, his hopes! his fears how  
vain!

'Tis you must hear, and hearing judge the  
strain.

Your equal justice sinks or lifts his name;  
Your frown's a sentence, your applause is  
fame.

If humour warms his scenes with genial fire,  
They'll ev'n redeem the errors of his fire;  
Nor shall *his lead*—dead! to the bottom drop,  
By youth's enliv'ning cork buoy'd up at top.  
If characters are mark'd with ease and truth.  
Pleas'd with his spirit, you'll forgive his  
youth.

Shou'd fire and son be both with dulness  
curst,

“And dunc the second follow dunc the  
first;”

The shadow stripling's vain attempt you'll  
mock,  
And damn him for a *chip of the old block*.

It will be of little consequence to the rea-  
der, to be told that the play rests on the con-  
trivance of a young man to avoid a marriage  
decreed for him by his father without con-  
sulting his inclination; and that an humble  
friend, happening to be in love with the  
lady destined for him, gladly assumes his  
name, takes him as his valet, surreptitiously  
obtains the consent of the Lady's father,  
marries her, is discovered, upbraided, and  
pardoned. The incidents and characters are  
common, and perhaps not unexceptionable,  
particularly in the deceit put by the lady on  
her father. But we are perfectly content  
with the genuine effusions of fancy, at Mr.  
Colman's first appearance. When the ardour  
of his mind is a little softened and regulat-  
ed, we shall exact from him, as the vehi-  
cles of his wit, a comprehensive fable, ori-  
ginal and well-drawn characters, and unex-  
ceptionable and exemplary manners.

The music was partly compiled and part-  
ly composed by Dr. Arnold; and the scenes,  
decorations, and performance were, in al-  
most every respect, worthy of the play.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

**A**T a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening came on the final hearing of Mr. Morris's cause, to establish his matrimonial contract with Miss Harford. Dr. Scott recapitulated the heads of the forcible arguments derived from the laws of nature and nations, which he adduced at a former hearing. Dr. Wynne replied; the Doctor very ably contended, that the marriage being contracted in fraud, was void *ab origine*. To prove this position, he adverted to Mr. Morris's conduct during the time the young lady was under the care of Mrs. Latouche for education, when that lady found herself under the necessity of informing Mr. Morris, "that his frequent visits prevented the young lady from making a progress in her education." He then traced him to every part of the Continent, and shewed the probability of a like advantage being taken at Lisle, where Miss Harford "desired the ceremony to be performed in the English language." He next proved from the *lex loci* of the country in which the marriage contract was celebrated, that it was illegal under the marriage act of 1753; that it was void by the common law antecedent to that period; that it was equally condemned by the principles of the Roman and the canon law. His argument, which embraced an immense scope of learning and law, both jurisprudential and canonical, lasted two hours. At nine o'clock Mr. Mansfield began his argument, and continued until ten, in the course of which he concluded that the marriage in question was founded in fraud and illegality; particularly with respect to the *lex loci* of the two places (French Flanders and Denmark) in which it was performed. He quoted the opinions of the ablest lawyers in those places to prove his assertions. After a profundity of argument, he concluded with craving judgment in favour of Miss Harford.

The Court was immediately cleared, and after half an hour's consideration the Court was opened, and *final* judgment was given, "That both pretended marriages were void—that Miss Harford, falsely in the libel called Morris, was at full liberty to marry again; and that Mr. Morris was condemned in full costs."

*From the London Gazette, May 25.*

*St. James's, May 25.* Yesterday morning George Stone, Esq. arrived with the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, which was signed at Paris on the 20th inst. by Daniel Hailes, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and by the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses.

25. The grand musical entertainment in commemoration of Handel began in West-

minster Abbey, the full particulars of which were given in our last publication.

26. The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 31 prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

John Richards, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of George Dodgson, in St. Martin's le Grand, and stealing two silver table spoons, two candlesticks, and other things.

George Dane, for stealing a coat, a handkerchief, and other things, in the house of John Vandom, in East Smithfield, and burglariously breaking the said house with intent to get thereout.

Sarah Slater, for privately stealing in the shop of Thomas Bauks, a silk mode cloak, his property.

27. Twenty-three prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz.

Isaac Sims, for feloniously and knowingly personating Isaac Steel, late a sailmaker's mate on board his Majesty's ship *Scorpion*, in order to receive his wages, &c.

28. Twenty-one prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

John Harris, upon his own confession, for being at large after having received his Majesty's mercy on condition of transportation, he being one of those who lately escaped from the transport vessel at Torbay.

John Branton, for being concerned in the burglary and robbery in the house of Mr. Thompson at Islington (of which also Robt. Ganley was convicted the last session) and stealing a gold watch and a quantity of silver plate, &c.

James Napier, for feloniously assaulting the Hon. Mrs. Albinia Hobart on the highway, near the Opera-house, and forcibly tearing from her ear a diamond ear-ring, which dropped, and was afterwards found in her hair. His judgment is respited.

John Hunter, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Harris, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, 20 guineas, a garnet necklace, a garnet ear-ring, &c.

29. Nineteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, 13 of whom were convicted of felonies, and five were acquitted.

John Taylor was convicted of manslaughter, in killing Edward Jacobs (a companion) at a public-house at Feltham, in a sudden dispute in a trial of their strength, which proceeded to blows.

Mr. Robinson was put to the bar, charged upon an indictment containing several counts, and charging him with forging to a receipt for provisions the name of James Rooke, Lieut. Colonel in his Majesty's service, and Commander in Chief in the island of Goree, on the Coast of Africa, with intent to defraud his Majesty, &c. After hear-

ing the evidence of one Williams, Mr. Justice Willes observed, there was no evidence whatever against Mr. Robinson, and that the Jury must acquit him, and in his opinion it would be an honourable acquittal. The Jury of course brought in their verdict, Not Guilty.

31. In the morning, at the Old Bailey, came on the trial of Patrick Nicholson, as a principal, and Ward, Shaw, and Murray, as accessaries in the murder of Casson (a constable employed at the Westminster election, in Covent-garden, on the 10th of May last) by giving him a blow that occasioned a collection of extravasated blood, which caused his death. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. After a long trial they were acquitted.

Dennis O'Brien, Esq. was then put to the lower bar, but the principal (Nicholson) being acquitted, he was only formally arraigned; a verdict was given of course in his favour, and he was discharged.

June 2. Sixteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Thomas White, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Lady Forrester, in Portland-street, and stealing a pair of silver candlesticks, and a quantity of other silver plate.

Mary Garrett, for privately stealing from the person of Elizabeth East, a seaman's widow (who had just sold out some stock) 20 guineas, 18 half guineas, and other money.

3. Thirty-six prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz.

William Thompson, alias Peter Smith, for feloniously forging and counterfeiting, and uttering and publishing the same as true, knowing the same to be forged, an indorsement on a certain bill of exchange, for payment of 18l. 10s. 6d. purporting to be the indorsement of Peter Smith, with intent to cheat and defraud Robert Hewes.

4. Being his Majesty's Birth-day, who then entered his 47th year, there was a grand court and drawing room, at which a great number of the nobility attended. At noon the following Ode on the occasion, written by Paul Whitehead, Esq. poet-laureat, and set to music by John Stanley, Esq. was performed.

HAIL to the day, whose beams again  
Returning, claim the choral strain,  
And bid us breathe our annual vows  
To the first Pow'r that Britain knows;  
The Pow'r which, though itself refrain'd,  
And subject to that just controul  
Which many an arduous conflict gain'd,  
Connects, unites, and animates the whole.

Yon radiant Sun, whose central force,  
Winds back each Planet'svagrant course,

And through the systems holds imperial  
Way,

Bound by the same inherent laws,  
Ev'n whilst it seems the active cause,  
Promotes the gen'ral good as much confin'd  
as they.

That wond'rous plan, thro' ages fought,  
Which elder Egypt never taught,  
Nor Greece with all her letter'd lore,  
Nor struggling Rome could e'er explore,  
Though many a form of rule she try'd;  
That wond'rous plan has Britain found,  
Which curbs Licentiousness and Pride,  
Yet leaves true Liberty without a wound.

The fierce Plantagenets beheld  
Its growing strength, and deign'd to  
yield;

Th' imperious Tudors frown'd and felt  
aggriev'd;

Th' unhappy race, whose faults we  
mourn,

Delay'd awhile its wish'd return,  
Till Brunswick perfected what Nassau had  
atchiev'd.

From that bright æra of renown  
Astræa walks the world again;

Her fabled form the nations own,  
With all th' attendant blessings in her train.

Hark! with what gen'ral loud acclaim  
They venerate the British name,

When forms of rule are in the balance  
weigh'd;

And pour their torrents of applause  
On the fair isle, whose equal laws

Controul the sceptre, and protect the spade.

The triple chain, which binds them fast,  
Like Homer's golden one, descends from  
Jove:

Long may the sacred union last,

And the mix'd pow'rs in mutual concert  
move,

Each temp'ring each, and list'ning to the  
call

Of genuine public good, blest source and  
end of all!

The ball at night was numerous and brilliant. It was graced with the appearance of the three eldest Princesses, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward.

The Queen was exceedingly brilliant, and appeared in great spirits; her Majesty's dress was a green and white silver silk, richly trimmed in embroidered crape and silver, and ornamented with a profusion of jewels in various devices, knots, sparkles, &c.

The Prince of Wales was dressed in a pearl colour'd silk, embroidered with silver, pearl, and foil.

The Princess Royal was in a silver silk, green and white, ornamented with great taste. The petticoat was covered with a most exquisite embroidered crape, in silver and green foil, variously dispersed with  
beautiful

beautiful bouquets of roses, jessamin, myrtles, &c.

The Princess Augusta's train was blue and silver, the same pattern as that of the Princess Royal, and trimmed in a peculiar stile of neatness and delicacy. The wreaths of white roses, the bows of silver and blue foil, the fringes, silver bullion, &c. were new of the kind, and perfectly beautiful.

Their Majesties entered the ball-room about half past nine, and having paid their compliments to the circle, the Prince of Wales opened the ball.

9. Both houses of Convocation, in their robes, preceded by the Lord Chancellor and his retinue, went to St. James's with the address to the King on account of the new Parliament; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and all the other Bishops attended.

10. Was held the anniversary meeting of the children of the Charity Schools in London, Westminster, Southwark, and their environs, when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. William Vincent, Sub-almoner to the King.

12. In the evening as Sir Barnard Turner was riding to town from Tottenham, his horse took fright, threw him, and struck him with violence against the shaft of a chaise, whereby his left leg and thigh were dreadfully wounded and fractured; in consequence of which he died the 15th.

17. A Common-hall was held at Guildhall for choosing a Sheriff for the City of London and the County of Middlesex for the remainder of the year, in the room of Sir Barnard Turner, Knight and Alderman, deceased; when William Pickett, Esq. Alderman, was chosen without opposition.

Same day a Wardmote was held at St. Mary Le Bow, Cheapside, before the Lord-Mayor, for the election of an Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, in the room of Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. deceased, when Brook Watson, Esq. was chosen without opposition.

19. A little after six o'clock, the Artillery Company, and upwards of 400 of the London Foot Association, dressed in their uniforms with crapes on their left arms, assembled in the Artillery Ground, from whence they marched about nine, commanded by their respective officers, to Chatham Place, to join the funeral procession of their late worthy and much to be lamented Major, Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. After waiting till near one o'clock, the procession began in the following order.

#### PROCESSION.

Light Infantry,  
Drums and Fifes,  
Battalion men,  
Drums and Fifes,  
Artillery Company,  
Drums and Fifes,

Light Infantry,  
Minister,

Band of Musick,

The deceased's charger caparisoned, with the Major's military accoutrements,  
Artillery Company,  
Sir Watkin Lewes, Colonel,  
Alderman Newnham, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Hearse,

One Mourning Coach,

Sheriff's Chariot,

Drums and Fifes,

Artillery Company,

Drums and Fifes,

Battalion men,

Drums and Fifes,

Artillery Company,

Two Adjutants on horseback,

Sheriff Skinner in his Chariot,

Town Clerk and Under Sheriff,

Eight Coaches and Four,

The Drums and Fifes muffled.

They accompanied the corpse in this manner through the city, the bells in all the churches tolling as they passed; and conducted it as far as Edmouton on its way to Therfield in Hertfordshire, whither it was escorted by a detachment of horse, and a party of the foot in coaches.

22. At eleven o'clock the High Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark held a Court of Hustings, at the usual temporary booth in Mill-lane, Tooley-street, for the purpose of electing a burgess to serve in Parliament, in the room of the late Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. deceased. The High Bailiff proceeded to the election by putting up Sir Richard Hotham, for whom there was a great shew of hands. Mr. Le Mesurier's name was then put up with an indifferent shew of hands. The majority was of consequence declared to be in favour of Sir R. Hotham; but a poll being demanded for Mr. Le Mesurier by his friends, the same commenced about one o'clock.

We hear from Dublin, that the great cause which had been long depending in the Court of King's-bench there, between the Duke of Chandos, plaintiff, and Jonathan Stevens, Esq. and several others defendants, upon a special verdict, relating to the title of the manor of Villiers, and other estates in the Queen's county, granted by King Charles the First to the then Duke of Buckingham, was after several arguments by the most eminent Counsel in that kingdom, in the three preceding terms, determined this term for the Duke, by the unanimous opinion of the Judges of that Court. It is said the estate in contest is of the yearly value of 10,500l. and that no rent hath been paid by the defendants for more than ten years.

23. The following convicts were executed on the scaffold erected for that purpose before Newgate: William Smith, Isaac Torres, Charles

Charles Barton, Patrick Burne, Patrick Birmingham, John Lynch, James Farrel, James Davis, Daniel Bean, Archibald Burridge, Robert Ganley, and Thomas Randall, for burglary; Peter Haslet, alias Edw. Verily, for personating and assuming the name of Thomas Howard, of his Majesty's ship the Pallas, with intent to receive his wages; and Joseph Haws and James Hawkins for a street robbery.

24. At four o'clock the poll finally closed at the Huttings in Mill-lane, Tooley-street, for Member for the Borough of Southwark, when the numbers were declared to be,

For Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. 935  
Sir Richard Hotham, 924

At the Common-hall held at Guild-hall, the Aldermen Hopkins and Bates were elected Sheriffs; John Wilkes, Esq. Chamberlain; Mess. Tomlins, Wellings, Loveland, and Seaber, Auditors, in the room of Mess. Holder and Jacob, who went out by rotation, and Deputy Thomas Harrison, who was removed; and Joseph Brookes was chosen the new Aleconner for the year ensuing.

Of the many candidates for the vacant office of Bridgemaster, the Sheriffs were of opinion that the majority of hands was in favour of Mr. John Burbank.

A poll however was demanded on behalf of Mess. Taylor, Fewkes, Maynard, and Trelawney, which was granted by the Sheriffs.

25. The adjourned Court of Huttings was held in Mill-lane, Tooley-street, finally to declare the election for the Borough of Southwark. Sir R. Hotham and Mr. Le Mesurier, the two candidates, with their friends, and a large body of electors being met, Mr. Holden, the High Bailiff came forward, and declared that his health, which had before been much impaired, had been rendered still worse by the fatigue of his office during the election; it was therefore by the advice of Dr. Jebb his physician, who had declared that he foresaw nothing less than an immediate dissolution would be the consequence of fresh fatigue, that he would not grant a scrutiny to Sir R. Hotham. He therefore made a return of the writ, recording Mr. Le Mesurier to have the greater number of votes on the poll.

#### PROMOTIONS.

George Harrison, Esq. Windfor Herald, to be Norroy King at Arms—William Hanbury, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and the free Cities of Bremen and Lubek—Lord Viscount St. Asaph, to be one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

#### MARRIAGES.

By special licence, John Langston, Esq. Member for Sudbury, to Miss Sarah God-

dard, of Woodford-hall, Essex.—Thomas Mortimer Kelson, Esq. to Miss Ann Whitmore, daughter of the late Gen. Whitmore—By special licence, the Right Hon. Lord Salton, to Miss Frazer, of Coleman-street.—John Bridgeman, Esq. to Miss Worley.

#### DEATHS.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Effex, aged 84—In Pall-mall, David Lascelles, Esq.—At Ross, in Ireland, Edward Masterfon, Esq. who sailed round the world with Lord Anson—Dr. Dickson, one of the Physicians to the London Hospital—Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middlesex, and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark—Sir George Vandeput, famous for the opposition made by him to the present Earl Gower, above 35 years ago in the election for Members for the City of Westminster—The Hon. Miss Bertie, daughter of Lord Abingdon.

#### BANKRUPTCY Superfeded.

John Bullock, of Great Marlow, Bucks, stationer to the Board of Ordnance.—John Brown, of Oxford, dealer in spirituous liquors.

#### BANKRUPTS.

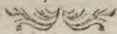
James Grocot, of Liverpool, woollen-draper—James Crompton, of Manchester, dyer—John Branch, of Norwich, wine-merchant.—John Henry Gentil, of Laurence-pountney-hill, merchant—Henry Ladler, of Durham, money- scrivener—Robert Donard, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer—John Tasker, of the Minorities, linen-draper—Francis Daniell, of Bristol, merchant—Thomas Bradford, of Doncaster, upholsterer—Patrick Curtin and John Lloyd, of Tottenham-court-road, saddlers—George Waller, of Horsham, Sussex, mercer.—Daniel Beale, of Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, flour-factor—John Burnell, the younger, of Aldersgate-street, grocer—Robert Nicholson Dalton, of Upper-Moor-fields, taylor—William Sturdy, of Leeds, butcher—Richard Councill, of Bristol, hooper—George Ridpath, of Berwick upon Tweed, vintner—John Lamport, of West-Pennard, Somersetshire, dealer.—Robert Seaman, of Norwich, woolcomber and yarn factor—Benjamin Merriman, Nathaniel Merriman, and Nathaniel Merriman the younger, of Marlborough, Wilts, cheesefactors—Charles Willingham, of Bury St. Edmund's, corn-chandler.—Tho. Bramall, of Reddish, Lancashire, corn-factor—Samuel Seaman, of Diss, Norfolk, woolcomber—Henry Clow, of Bristol, Baker—Thomas Newstead, of Charing-Cross, tavern-keeper—George Dean Sanders, of Leatherhead, tanner—George Cartwright, late of Labrador, but now of St. Anne's, Soho, merchant.—Wm. Young, of Queen-street, Cheapside, linen-draper—John Habbijam, of St. Katharine's, butcher

butcher—Henry Mac Donald, of the Strand, holier—William Howatt, of Doncaster, tallow-chandler—Thomas Coxhead, of Reading, timber-merchant—Joseph Johnson, of Liverpool, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler—John Bowker, of Leadenhall-street, upholder—Robert Walters, of Watford, victualler—Robert Clark, of St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, cane-merchant—Thomas Antrim, of Maple, Durham, Oxfordshire, miller—Edward Davis, of Bristol, hooper—Lawes Carruthers, of Deptford, shopfeller—Joseph Gatty and William Waller, of Wandsworth, druggist—William Briffow, of Ullenhall, Warwickshire, cord-wainer—Richard Rolton, of Cheadle, Staffordshire, cooper—Elizabeth Smith, of Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden, milliner—Jonathan Rose, of Little Titchfield-street, piafterer—John Ashby, of Bungay, Suffolk, shopkeeper—John Griffin, of Lambeth, horse-dealer—Benjamin Merriman and Nathaniel Merriman, of Marlborough, brewers—William Turner and William Toye, of Bristol, corn-factors—William Bennett, of Gloucester, cornfactor—William Savage, of St. Peter, Worcesterhire, glover—Robert West the younger, of Forncett St. Peter, Norfolk, grocer—Providence Hanford, of Bristol, corn-factor—Simon Pougher, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, dealer in foreign spirituous liquors—John Carter, of Wolverhampton, carpenter—Robert Hoaksley, of St. Mary-le-bone, merchant—Abram Halm Franco, of America-square, merchant—John Munns, of Crayford, Kent, callico-printer, and gunpowder-maker—James Shaw, of Southgate, Middlesex, dealer—Nicholas Perry, of Bristol, currier—Joseph Fincher, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, grocer—John Dexter, of Deborough, Northamptonshire, money-scrivener—John Graham, of Leeds, maltster—Joseph Bowen, of New Bond-street, bookfeller—James Hickman, of Birmingham, button-maker—George Lowe, of the King's-Bench prison, merchant—Alexander Smith, of Hoxton, saddler—William Atkinson the younger, of Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter—Thomas Rushton, of Liverpool, beer-brewer—William Pratt, of Wantage, Berks, scrivener—John Stokes, of Walfall, Staffordshire, saddler and ironmonger—William Slocombe, of Bristol, linen-draper—James Sutton and James Bult, of Cheapside, goldsmiths—John Hughes and Daniel Taylor, of New London-street, grocers.

## C E R T I F I C A T E S .

Thomas Miller, of Kirkby Kendal, ironmonger—Thomas Haslam, of Chesterfield, mercer—Hodgson Hopper, of Salford, Lancashire, butcher—Samuel Holden, of Aldersgate-street, upholder—Benjamin Arrowsmith and Thomas Arrowsmith, of Upton upon Severn, Worcesterhire, cyder-merchants—John Williams, of Caernarvon,

merchant—Daniel Isaac Eton, of Marybone-street, taylor and broker—Richard Powell, of Shoreditch, brickmaker—Thomas Hart, of Bishops Waltham, Hants, linen and woollen-draper—Edward Gamman, of Cary-street, stable-keeper—William Edwards, of Princes-street, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant—John Lovett, of Grange-road, Surrey, merchant—Benjamin Bewicke, of Mincing-lane, merchant—Calverley Bewicke, of Mincing-lane, merchant—Foulerand Mourgue, of Mincing-lane, merchant—Lewis McCulloch, of Swithin's-lane, merchant—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, Berks, meal-man and bargemaster—John Rowfeil, of St. Andrew, Holborn, money-scrivener—John Furse, of Bahngall-street, warehouseman—William Prince, of Wych-street, merchant—William Rabone, of Joiners-Hall Buildings, merchant—Robert Haydock, of Liverpool, Kent, shopkeeper—John Pearson, of Kirton in Lindley, Staffordshire, shopkeeper—Francis Doyle, of Lower Grosvenor-street, shipwright—John Gilbert, of Groombridge, butcher—Charles Wigley, of Spring Gardens, toy and hardwareman—William Jewell, of Suffolk-street, dealer—Peter Read, John Read, and Robert Read, all of Fordingbridge, Hants, callico-printers and partners—William Snell, of William-street, Adelphi, coal-merchant and wharfinger—Jacob Binckes, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, oilman—James Henckell, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant—William Gramlick, of Snow-hill, upholder—Thomas Collins, of Oxford, shopkeeper—Christopher Earl, of Birmingham, salesman, printer and auctioneer—Callingwood Ward, of Birmingham, gunmaker—Joseph Mayson, of Compton-street, Soho, grocer—Pontus Lindroth, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant—James Baker, of Bond-street, coachmaster—Joseph Paine, of Catherine-street, Strand, cabinet-maker—John Rowley and Jonas Rowley, of Codicutt, Herts, millers—Richard Wilton, of Three Cranes, Queen-street, London, bottle-merchant—George Hendry, of Portsmouth, taylor—Richard Hall, of Gloucester, innkeeper—Thomas Chesslyn, of Coventry, mercer—Thomas Damant, of Boiton, Lincolnshire, brazier—Thomas Bolas, of the Temple, cornfactor—Daniel Mathison, of the Hay-market, wine-merchant—Shubael Gardner, of Crown-court, St. George in the East, merchant and mariner—Joseph Colen, of Stratford, plumber—William Daughish, of St. John's-street, distiller—Robert Sharp, of Shalton St. James, Dorsetshire, grazier—James Balmer, of the City Chambers, merchant—Jonathan Sedgwick and Thomas Sedgwick, of Budge-row, ironmongers—Benjamin Haigh, of Out-lane, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper and merchant—Robert Garner, of Little Newport-street, grocer.



# PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. Confol.	4 per C. Confol.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	INDIA ANN.	India Bonds.	So. Sea Stock.	OLD ANN.	NEW ANN.	NAVY BILLS	Exch. Bills.
27	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	125		13 dif.		56 $\frac{5}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
28			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{4}$										17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29	Holiday													
31														
1														
3	115 $\frac{5}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{5}{8}$			10			57 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 dif.
4	Holiday													
5			57 $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>a</sup> 8	$\frac{3}{4}$					7				18	2
7			58 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 8				121 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{4}$			
8	$\frac{3}{4}$		58 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 58	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$		120		8			$\frac{5}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
9			58 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> 9						9		$\frac{7}{8}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1
10		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>a</sup> 9	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$		118 $\frac{1}{2}$		15			$\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
11			59 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{1}{8}$			120		16				15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
12													16	
14		$\frac{1}{4}$					119	$\frac{7}{8}$		65	$\frac{5}{8}$			
15	$\frac{1}{2}$		59 <sup>a</sup> 8									58	$\frac{1}{4}$	
16		57 $\frac{7}{8}$	58 <sup>a</sup>	74 $\frac{1}{2}$			120		14		$\frac{1}{4}$			
17			58 <sup>a</sup>		$\frac{5}{8}$									
18	115 $\frac{1}{4}$		58 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{5}{8}$			119 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	51		57		15 $\frac{3}{4}$	
19			58 <sup>a</sup>											
21		58	58 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{3}{2}$			119	$\frac{5}{8}$	14			57 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	
22	$\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 <sup>a</sup>											
23			58 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{7}{8}$				$\frac{3}{8}$	15		$\frac{1}{8}$			
24	Holiday													
25	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	58 <sup>a</sup>	75			122				$\frac{1}{4}$		14 $\frac{7}{8}$	
26			58 <sup>a</sup> 9						17					2

☞ In the 3 per Ct. Confol. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.