

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review.

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

Simul et iacunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE
Philological Society of London.

VOL. VI. for 1784.



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3325



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 P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y o f L O N D O N .

For J U L Y , 1784.

[Embellished with a striking Likeness (engraved by ANGUS) of the Right Honourable ROBERT, Earl NUGENT. And, 2. HEADS of a MAN and WOMAN of Prince WILLIAM'S SOUND.]

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the Letter of the Author of *Unfortunate Sensibility*, and are sorry we are too much engaged at present to consider the subject recommended to us. If the Lady will send her own thoughts upon it, we shall be ready to admit them to a place in our Magazine.

The Anecdote sent by *Clia* is so well known, that it would afford no entertainment or information to our readers.

G. D. and *Honestus* are received, and under consideration.

Sly Boots has some wit, but too much indecency to obtain any notice from the European Magazine.

Such hints as come from *Icarus* and *Selden* should have the postage paid for.

We beg that such of our Correspondents as desire an immediate insertion of their Pieces, will send them to us before the 15th of each month.

A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Opera omnia, cum Indicibus et variis Lectionibus. 10 vols. Royal 4to.

Philosophick Essays on the Manners of various foreign Animals; with Observations on the Laws and Customs of several Eastern Nations. Written in French by M. Foucher D'Obsonville, and translated into English by T. Holcroft. 8vo.

The Rival Brothers, a Novel, in a Series of Letters. By a Lady. 2 vols.

Barham Downs, a Novel. By the Author of Mount-Hemmoth. 2 vols. 12mo.

Louisa, a Poetical Novel, in four Epistles. By Miss Seward. 4to.

An Essay towards an English Grammar. With a Dissertation on the Nature and peculiar Use of certain Hypothetical Verbs in the English Language. 12mo.

A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas and Austrian Netherlands. By Mr. Thicknesse.

Outlines of Mineralogy. Translated from the Original of Sir Torbern Bergman, with Notes and Additions. By W. Withering, M. D.

An Essay on the Usefulness of Chemistry, and its Application to the various Purposes of Life. Translated from the Original of Sir Torbern Bergman.

A Letter from Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

A Supplement to the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton.

Hints to the New Parliament. Pamph.

More Ways than One, a new Comedy. By Mrs. Cowley.

The Catastrophe. A Poem.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE DRESS OF THE MONTH.

GENTLEMEN.

THE most fashionable Coats are made of light-coloured cloth, or light mixtures; plain-breasted, with two large buttons on each sleeve, the same size as on the coat; with black velvet capes, rising as high as the tie of the hair will admit of. White or fancy Waistcoats, made short, to rise in proportion to the Coat. Buff or white casimere Breeches. This dress prevails chiefly among young gentlemen: By gentlemen more advanced in life are chiefly wore dark green, or bottle colours, or dark blue and olive; the coats made as above-mentioned, except that the capes are of the same cloth; with fancy silk Waistcoats, and black silk or fatten Breeches.

L A D I E S.

DRESS Caps are wore much the same as last month.

For UNDRESS, Balloon Hoods are most fashionable.

For DRESS Hats, the Spanish Hat is now the taste; made of coloured silk, turned up on one side with a plume of feathers. Likewise the Lubin Hat turned up in front with a button and loop and feathers.

Straw hats trimmed with ribbon are most wore for UNDRESS.

The fashionable Cloaks are made of fine lawn; the trimming with double hems, and gathered in small plaits.

Gowns, Spanish robes and Levets, are still fashionable.

Sash Tippets are fashionable, made of gauze, to tie round the waist with a ribbon.

The Gibraltar Buckles are now the present taste; they are made without chapes and tongues, to fasten on the foot with a spring.

Balloon Ear-rings are still wore.

Petticoats at present continue long.

The HAIR-DRESSING is much in the same taste as before.

P R E F A C E.

THE beginning of a New Volume naturally calls upon us to render our acknowledgments to the Public for a degree of success, which, at the same time that it affords us the flattering hope that our exertions have been acceptable, will also stimulate our future efforts to become still more deserving of the public favour. When we review the progress of the present Work, and compare it with the indulgence with which it has been received, we cannot but esteem ourselves fortunate in experiencing so great a portion of candour, attention, and encouragement. These, we trust, will continue to accompany us through the future periods of our undertaking.

During the course of the last Volume an event took place, which, from its novelty and singularity, attracted the attention of the World in a peculiar manner. We mean, the COMMEMORATION IN HONOUR OF HANDEL; a spectacle of uncommon splendour, which will be long remembered by those who were present at any day's performance. To preserve the memory of it, and to gratify those who were absent with some idea of this solemnity, we have, at a considerable expence, caused representations to be engraved, which, we presume, it will not be esteemed arrogance in us to assert, are infinitely superior to any hitherto given in Works of the like kind. With respect to the other plates, we imagine, it will be sufficient to refer to them, as we apprehend they will not suffer by any comparison which may be made with any of our competitors.

To enlarge the sources of entertainment for our various purchasers, we have in our last Volume introduced a REVIEW OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by which such of our readers as are admirers of the delightful science of Music, may be informed of the merits and demerits of the several pieces which are offered to the public notice. This part of our plan we are happy to find universally approved of. We propose to continue it with the same impartiality with which it has hitherto been executed, and we do not doubt with the same success.

In conclusion, the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE are determined by every exertion to make their publication still more worthy the public notice. Several improvements are already determined upon, and some under consideration. They earnestly solicit the continuance of their Correspondents' favours, and flatter themselves, that from the assistance they have already received, and are promised by Gentlemen of the first eminence in the Literary World, the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will continue to be the favourite Repository of Science

PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. Confs.	3 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. Confs.	Long Ann.	Short Ann. Shut.	India Stock.	INDIA ANN.	India Bonds. 18 dif.	So. Sea Stock. Shut.	OLD ANN.	NAVY BILLS	Exch. Bills. 2 dif.	OMN1-UM.	LOT. TICK.
28	116	58 1/2	59 1/2 a 8 1/2			75 1/2	17 7/8		122 3/4	53 1/4	17		57 1/4	15 7/8			
29			59 1/2 a 8 1/2			74 3/4					19			14 7/8			
30			59 1/2 a 8 1/2			75	3/4				18			14 3/4			
1	115 1/2		58 7/8 a 8 1/2			74 1/2								15 1/2	8	4	
2	115		58 1/2 a 8 1/2			73 1/2								17 1/2	7	2 1/2	
3		57 1/2	58 1/2 a 8 1/2			73					16		56 3/8	15 1/2			
5	114		58 1/2 a 7 1/2				1/2						5/8	17			
6		57	57 1/2 a 8 1/2								14			17	5		
7	113 3/4		57 1/2 a 8 1/2													2	
8	114 1/2																
9			57 1/2 a 8 1/2								12		3/4	16 1/2	4		
10			58 1/2 a 7 1/2											16	3		
12			58 1/2 a 7 1/2								11						
13			58 a 5 1/2								9			1/2	2		
14				57 1/2	74 3/8				118 1/2		8						15 1/2
15			58 1/2 a 7 1/2						117 1/2	1/2	7						
16			58						118 1/4	5/8	6			15 1/2			
17			58 a 5 1/2														8
19			57 1/2 a 5 1/2								4						6
20			57 1/2 a 5 1/2						120 1/2					16 1/2	1		7
21	115 1/2		56 3/8 a 5 1/2			74				54				16			
22	116								121 1/2						2		
23		58 1/2	56 1/2 a 7 1/2	58	75						5						7
24			57 1/2 a 7 1/2	1/2													6
26			57 1/2 a 7 1/2														

In the 3 per Ct. Confs. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

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

F O R J U L Y , 1784.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF ROBERT, EARL NUGENT.

THIS nobleman is equally distinguished as a politician and as a poet. In the latter capacity we believe him to be the last surviving friend of the celebrated Mr. Pope, whom to have known is no small degree of fame, and to have been intimate with is sufficient of itself to confer reputation.

He is descended from the Nugents, earls of Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland, and is the eldest son of Michael Nugent, of Carlanston, who married Mary, the 5th daughter of Robert lord Trimleston. This gentleman died suddenly on the 13th of May, 1739, and was buried amongst his ancestors at Lickblea, in Westmeath, where a monument was erected by his son, with the following inscription :

Unmark'd by trophies of the great and vain,
Here sleep in silent tombs a gentle train :
No folly wasted their paternal store,
No guilt, no fordid avarice, made it more ;
With honest fame and sober plenty crown'd,
They liv'd and spread their cheering influence
round.

May he whose hand this pious tribute pays,
Receive a like return of filial praise !

Mrs. Nugent died at Bath in September 1740.

Robert Nugent, their eldest son, was born, as may be conjectured from circumstances, about the year 1709. His education was liberal, though, probably in some particulars, cramped by the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, which he professed, as most of his family had done before him. His own account will afford the most satisfaction, and therefore we shall here give it to the reader :

Remote from liberty and truth,
By fortune's crime, my early youth
Drank error's poison'd springs :

Taught by dark creeds and mystic law,
Wrapt up in reverential awe,
I bow'd to priests and kings.

Soon reason dawn'd, with troubled sight
I caught the glimpse of painful light,
Afflicted and afraid :

Too weak it shone to mark my way,
Enough to tempt my steps to stray
Along the dubious shade *.

At length the sentiments of Hooker, Locke, More, and Harrington, produced conviction, and Mr. Nugent abandoned the errors both of his religious and political faith, and became a Protestant and a Whig.

On the 14th of July, 1730, he married the lady Emilia Plunket, second daughter to Peter, the fourth earl of Fingal : she dying 16th August, 1731, he secondly married 23d March, 1736, the daughter of James Craggs, esq. post-master-general, sister to James Craggs, esq. secretary of state, and widow of Robert Knight, esq.

The early part of Mr. Nugent's life was given to literature in general, and his success in the poetical line was very considerable.— In 1738, he published a Collection of "Odes and Epistles," the greater part of which have been since reprinted in Doddsley's Collection of Poems. By this publication we find that he was connected with Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Cornbury, and other eminent persons ; and by other poems published separately, or in Collections, we find that he numbered amongst his friends Mr. Pope, Lord Londale, and particularly Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom he dedicated his 'Ode to Mankind,' which appeared in 1741. These performances have much poetical spirit ; they breathe the sentiments of freedom and liberality ; such as

* Ode to William Pulteney. Doddsley's Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 219.

become an Englishman and a patriot, and such as entitle their author to the character of a friend to mankind. From his connection at Leicester-House, it will not be a matter of surprize, that he obtained no preferment at Court. He, however, was appointed Comptroller of the Household to the Prince of Wales in Nov. 1747, and was honoured with his notice and friendship until his death.

In the parliament which met in 1741, Mr. Nugent was chosen Member for St. Mawe's, and for the same place in 1747.—From Lord Melcombe's Diary we find he was much in the confidence of his master, and is suspected to have been the author of the libel against that gentleman, of which he so much complains. On the death of the Prince, he seems to have held himself at liberty to make the best terms he could for himself with the Administration; and accordingly in 1754, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury. In the parliament which met that year he was chosen Member for Bristol. On the 22d of November, 1756, he lost his wife; and in June, 1757, married the Countess Dowager of Berkeley. On the 19th of December, 1759, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and at the same time was named one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland. In the parliament chosen at the accession of his present Majesty, 1761, he was again returned for Bristol. On the change of the Ministry in 1765, he lost his post of Vice-Treasurer; but in December, 1766, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade

and Plantations, (which he held until 1768) and at the same time was created Baron Nugent of Carlanston, and Viscount Clare.

In 1767, he was again chosen Member for Bristol, but was rejected there in 1774, and sat in that Parliament for St. Mawe's, as he did again in 1781, and in the present; but has lately retired from public life, which age and growing infirmities may have rendered necessary. We need make no observation on his parliamentary conduct. He has been a very frequent speaker, moderate and sensible in his remarks, and generally heard with attention and respect.

He has since been created an Earl, and has had the good fortune to see a prospect of his descendants shining in the highest rank of society, both with regard to riches and honours; his daughter being married to Earl Temple, one of the most opulent and respectable noblemen in the kingdom.

Besides the pieces we have already mentioned, his Lordship is the author of several fugitive performances; particularly, "Verses addressed to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Irish Manufacture," 4to. 1775.—"Verses to the memory of Lady Townshend;" and it is supposed of a Poem, entitled, "Faith," printed in 4to. 1775. He is also said to be the author of several political pieces; but as these are not sufficiently authenticated, we do not think it proper to enumerate them.

[* * * *The Elegy by Lord Clare, sent by our correspondent Amynton, will be printed in our next Magazine.*]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, for JULY 1784. No. V.

ON the night between the last day of June and the first of July, was brought forth the Minister's first Budget; it could not, therefore, possibly be a subject of discussion in our last; consequently it remains on our hands, as an early subject of consideration in this month.

The Budget, long expected as the dread of the Minister's friends, and the hope of his enemies, at last made its appearance, without gratifying the desires of the one, or realising the fears and apprehensions of the other party; and yet, as might well be foreseen, has pleased neither side thoroughly. Almost every body or society of men, against whose trade or business the system of taxation therein held out pointed its operation, rose immediately to form themselves into a committee of opposition to that tax which peculiarly affected themselves.—The very first embryo of opposition originated in the House itself, and that instantaneously on the opening the Budget, like a twin bro-

ther born along with it, consequently coeval with it, which soon gained strength enough to become too powerful for the first-born. The history of this strange phenomenon is not yet come down to us explicit and authentic enough to enable us to give our readers a true and satisfactory account of it. We think the Minister ought to embrace the first leisure opportunity to satisfy the people concerning the real cause of relinquishing, for reasons unknown to all men but Members of Parliament, the proposed inland tax upon coals, which promised to be so productive as to make a brilliant item of one hundred thousand pounds in his own ingenious, well-digested calculation!—a tax which wore the appearance of the fairest and most equitable part of the whole Budget!—Surely, this ought not to be foregone, for nobody knows what; while the deficiency occasioned thereby must be made up, many people will know how.

Even

Even those who appear to be benefited by the Budget, have raised a clamour, and formed an opposition to it. The Navy creditors, or rather the assigns of those gentlemen, are dissatisfied with the provision made for them. Although they will be considerable gainers, yet they wanted to be still greater gainers by the redemption of the debts, (which they have purchased cheap enough) by cutting and carving for themselves. Such an offer from Lord North would have been accepted with all humility and gratitude; Mr. Pitt they expected to work miracles for them, and he has disappointed them.

One capital objection we have to make to the Budget, on behalf of all the GOOD PEOPLE of Great Britain who have not yet complained for themselves; that is, the terms granted to the new money-lenders—for every 100l. cash advanced 150l. stock, over and above the long annuity, and other douceurs. This is surely not the way to pay the principal; and indeed the interest not long! It is treading exactly in the footsteps of our late long-ruinous Financier; the last man whose example ought to have been followed; and it amounts to an implied justification of that Minister in all his ruinous methods of raising money, and of spending it too! In this case, we will not admit the stale plea of necessity; there was no necessity for it: even the pressing exigencies of the times will not justify it. However friendly we may be to the Minister, we will never vindicate his errors, especially those of such magnitude as the present subject.

The wisdom and power of Government seem to be now directed towards the suppression of smuggling. We wish them success: but in order to obtain that, we must recommend to Ministry to establish more lenient, equitable, and just laws, than our former revenue laws have yet been. They have hung like mill-stones round the necks of the merchants and fair traders, while they have been a screen and protection to the daring, desperate, and practised smuggler, for want of a nice discrimination between the innocent and guilty; between the hardened sinner and the mistaken offender. We wish they may not be going into the old error, with new force of law.

Another arduous undertaking engrosses the attention of our present rulers—to reduce Asiatic systems of speculation, plunder, and tyranny, to a state of subjection to British laws, liberty, and property; that is, to bring despotism and avarice within the pale of liberty and property, that each man may know his own, and be contented with it. This pleasing theory will not be easily reduced to practice: if our young Minister attains it, we will hail him the wisest of men.

The Royal Message concerning the deficiencies of the Civil List, was conceived in such terms as to alarm many good politicians; but, according to the reports published of the proceedings on that message, the grounds of their apprehensions vanished; the demand upon the public being a mere trifle, in comparison of what the message portended.

It is but very little we of this country can learn of what the American Congress is doing; however, by some extracts from their Journals, we find, that his Most Christian Majesty has determined that L'Orient shall be a free port; and that the merchants of the United States likewise enjoy the *liberty of frequenting the ports of Marseilles and Dunkirk, and participate, as other nations, the franchises and privileges of these two places.*—This is somewhat short of what we have heard trumpeted abroad, that the new allies were to enjoy a free communication and open commerce with all parts of France, equally with the most favoured nations!—A strong presumptive proof, that the late very hot love between these dear allies is waxen cold, and abated of its fervour.

The request of the Minister of France to know what measures have been taken by the United States relative to the payments of the portions of the principal and interest of the loan of 18 millions of livres furnished by his Most Christian Majesty; and also the five millions of florins supplied in Holland on his Majesty's security; is another cooler of the warm friendship between these high and mighty powers the Grand Monarch and the Continental Congress. How many high-sounding panegyrics have we seen and heard upon the magnanimity and liberality of his French Majesty, in giving the Americans a long day for the payment of principal and interest!—Nay, have we not been given to understand, that the most generous and magnanimous Prince upon the globe had made a free-will offering, a voluntary sacrifice of this loan of eighteen millions to his friendship for the United States of America!—Here is another drawback upon French friendship and French fidelity. The answer of the Congress is not less curious than the polite request! “That as all the Legislatures have not yet passed on the recommendations of the 18th of April, 1783, (a whole year) for establishing permanent funds; supplementary requisitions on the States WILL BE adopted to provide for the interest of the loans aforesaid for the present year, &c.” How comfortable and satisfactory this answer will prove to their great and good ally, we venture not to ascertain: but we must say, that this same Congress is a strange mystical, incomprehensible body, that has the power and effrontery

to ask and demand every thing of sovereign independent Potentates; but when these Powers, in their turn, require some reciprocal favour, benefit, or recompence, in lieu of what they have given, lent, or fool'd away—O! then the Congress has no power at all, but to RECOMMEND the case to the consideration of the several Legislatures of the United States!—Thus they have treated Great Britain, or rather the weak, pusillanimous Ministers of Great Britain, in that unparalleled State-transaction, the Provisional Articles of Peace; and thus they are now serving their great and good ally the King of France. They had power to borrow money, but to pay they have no power! How long he will admit their plea of *nullam potestatem*, is not for us to divine; but we think we see, in this case, the seeds of future quarrels between these very cordial friends.

Ireland is much in the same train in which we left it last month, going on progressively

to a state of anarchy and confusion.

Preparations are still going on among the Catholic Powers against the infidel Dey of Algiers: another month will probably determine the event of that grand piece of gaffconade.

The foreign prints have furnished us with an alliance and counter alliance among the great European Powers, which somewhat coincides with our last essay; but we observe they have left the King of Prussia out of both scales; a dangerous make-weight in the political scale of the Continent, against whichever side he takes part! In the mean time, the Emperor keeps steady to his purpose of pressing very close upon the borders of the Dutch; and is protestantizing his Catholic subjects half-way, in order to make his Protestant subjects good half-Catholics, and render both parties subservient to his political views.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of the INHABITANTS of PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, as described by Captain COOK.

[Illustrated by an elegant Engraving.]

THE natives were generally not above the common height; though many of them were under it. They were square or strong-chested, and the most disproportioned part of their body seemed to be their heads, which were very large; with thick short necks, and large, broad, or spreading faces; which, upon the whole, were flat. Their eyes, though not small, scarcely bore a proportion to the size of their faces; and their noses had full round points, hooked or turned up at the tip. Their teeth were broad, white, equal in size, and evenly set. Their hair was black, thick, straight and strong; and their beards in general thin, or wanting; but the hairs about the lips of those who have them, were stiff or bristly, and frequently of a brown colour, and several of the elderly men had even large and thick, but straight beards.

The men commonly wear the hair cropt round the neck and forehead; but the women allow it to grow long; and most of them tie a small lock of it on the crown, or a few club it behind, after our manner. Both sexes have the ears perforated with several holes about the outer and lower part of the edge, in which they hang little bunches of beads, made of the same tubulose shelly substance used for this purpose by those of Nootka. The septum of the nose is also perforated, through which they frequently thrust the quill feathers of small birds, or little bending orna-

ments made of the above shelly substance, strung on a stiff string, or cord, three or four inches long, which give them a truly grotesque appearance. But the most uncommon and unsightly ornamental fashion adopted by some of both sexes, is their having the under lip slit, or cut quite through in the direction of the mouth, a little below the swelling part. This incision, which is made even in the sucking children, is often above two inches long; and either by its natural retraction when the wound is fresh, or by the repetition of some artificial management, assumes the true shape of lips, and becomes so large as to admit the tongue through. This happened to be the case, when the first person having this incision was seen by one of the seamen, who called out, that the man had two mouths; and indeed it does not look unlike it. In this artificial mouth they stick a flat narrow ornament, made chiefly out of a solid shell or bone, cut into little narrow pieces like small teeth, almost down to the base or thickest part, which has a small projecting bit at each end that supports it when put into the divided lip; the cut part then appearing outward.—Others have the lower lip only perforated into separate holes; and then the ornament consists of as many distinct shelly studs, whose points are pushed through these holes, and their heads appear within the lip as another row of teeth immediately under their own.



A Man & Woman of Prince William's Sound

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW

O F

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two celebrated Italian Trios, accompanied with the Hapsichord or Organ, never before printed, composed by the late Mr. Handel. Price 5s. Birchall.

AFTER what has been so often said, and echoed through the world, in praise of this illustrious and wonderful composer, it seems unnecessary for us to observe upon his general merits; we shall therefore, without repeating what the public have long since been in possession of, confine ourselves to the article before us. To Mr. Birchall, the publisher of these Trios, we think the musical world highly indebted, as by his undertaking the expence of printing them, he has added to the catalogue of truly valuable music.

Upon a close inspection, we find the compositions before us elaborate, elegant, spirited, profoundly learned, and every way so worthy of their great author, as to form a high treat to all lovers of the science.

In the first movement of the first Trio, we have a double *fugue*, whose subjects are so happy in themselves, so artfully wove into each other, and so equally distributed throughout all the parts, as not only to form a most highly finished composition, but amidst all the contrivance art could suggest, to exhibit as sweet and free a play of melody as if unconfined by any of those restrictions which common composers feel a difficulty in surmounting; while the second movement, which is finely opposed to the first, presents us with the same beauty of subject, and an equal felicity of execution.

The first movement of the second Trio gave birth to the last chorus of *Alexander's Feast*,

“ Let old Timotheus yield the prize;” in which it is almost sufficient to say, Mr. Handel has acquitted himself with his usual address. The subjects, after a proper introduction, gradually close upon and mingle with each other, interesting the ear as they proceed, and (without speaking poetically) *ravishing* it with all the combined charms of *air, harmony, and counter-point*.

The second movement (also a *fugue*) abounds with equal beauties; and being, as to excellence, of much the same description, we have only to say of it, that throughout, its author is sufficiently conspicuous.

In short, viewing this publication in the aggregate, it is for melody, stile, theory, and contrivance, really *curious*.

Though it was amongst Handel's excellences, as a composer, to treat his *fugue*-subjects with a mastery rarely equalled by any, yet in our opinion we venture nothing in declaring, that the present work ranks in the merit we have ascribed to it, among the most successful of his labours; that it is a rare production of art, speaks in every bar the hand it came from, and, if any thing can be added, contributes to his fame.

Here we had laid down the pen; but the subject farther tempts us to observe, that Mr. Handel, unlike most other writers, was happiest under difficulties; his success always rose with the greatness or intricacy of his subject. Laws which fettered down the fancy of others, gave his a higher flight; they constantly introduced new ideas, and brought forth beauties, which, though the offspring of genius, still owed their birth to art; and while he imagined with the force and energy of a Dryden, like Pope under the welcome restraint of rhyme, he made rule productive of many a happy expression.

Three Sonatas for the Grand Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello. Composed by Joseph Dale. Price 6s. Printed for the Author.

IN composing the above Sonatas, Mr. Dale seems to have been arduous of entitling them to the epithet appropriated to the instrument for which they are intended. We presume he not only designed them as three pieces for the *Grand Piano-forte*, but as to many *grand pieces*: Yet as in an undertaking such as we profess ours to be, we cannot be swayed by mere endeavours, or lavish that encomium upon unlucky efforts which is only due to successful exertion; as real criticism looks only to the effect, without reckoning upon abortive labour;—though we do not say this work of Mr. Dale is absolutely destitute of *every thing*, yet we feel it impossible to be profuse of our approbation, or to allow it to claim, in any decent degree, that esteem which we reserve for, and hope ever to pay to, science and general abilities.

Indeed, whenever authors or artists will rush into a sphere above their talents, so far from meeting applause proportioned to their labour, they commonly, and not unnaturally, rather lose that reputation which their more humble endeavours may have acquired them. In this predicament, we are sorry to be obliged to say, Mr. Dale has particularly placed

placed himself by the attempt under consideration; his Sonatas for the *Grand Piano forte*, notwithstanding the *grand* exertions they must have cost, being in our judgment much better calculated for the *little Piano-forte*; and so far from possessing any of those qualities understood by the appellation of the instrument they are expressly written for, or any way corresponding with its superiority, it was as necessary to acquaint us in the title-page that they were adapted to the *Grand Piano-forte*, as for a certain painter who attempted to paint the sign of the Cock, to write under it, "This is the sign of the Cock."

In a word, upon a careful investigation of this publication, we find in it a few agreeable passages, some *faint* flashes of meaning, and in parts a degree of science, but intermixed with too much frivolity, want of spirit, unconnected passages, poverty of thought, and affectation of the great master, while real ignorance is in many places betrayed, that we cannot possibly allow it that rank in the scale of merit it was evidently intended to gain.

In passing from the eighth to the ninth bar of the second part of the first movement of the first Sonata, we have two consecutive octaves; in passing from the fifth to the sixth bar of the second movement, we ascend after a seventh; in passing from the third to the fourth bar of the second part of the first movement of the third Sonata, two successive eighths again appear; and in the tenth bar of the first part of the first movement of the same Sonata, we meet with a dissonance quite new to us, a violence committed upon harmony for which we want an adequate term.

Yet to hold the scale of criticism even, we must not omit, that some prettinesses are scattered here and there, and though but thinly, have some claim to notice. The ninth and tenth bars of the first movement of the first Sonata contain an agreeable passage. The sixteenth bar introduces a pleasing point; and the whole of the second movement has in it some faint cast of air. The first movement of the second Sonata is not entirely without conception, though we can scarcely say so much of the following Minuet. The *Pastorale* in the third Sonata is really pretty, and the twenty-first bar of the succeeding movement opens a thought which we are pleased with.

From these circumstances, though upon the whole Mr. Dale has succeeded so little, we would not advise him entirely to desist from writing: we only beg leave to recommend to him, to throw the exercise of his talents into lesser efforts, where we think

it very possible he may acquit himself with some decency. We have acknowledged that the work before us is not absolutely destitute of every thing; it possesses some ideas, which, while the complexion of the whole should dissuade the author from attempting any more Sonatas for the *Grand Piano-forte*, may yet encourage him to push his talents in trifles, and not wholly disappoint that inclination which more or less prevails with all who have once yielded to the seduction of the Muses.

Six Sonatas for the Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte; with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German Flute. Composed, and most humbly dedicated, by permission, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. By Jane Mary Guest. Opera prima.

THIS work, as the production of a wonderful female performer on the harpsichord, whose connections, from her extraordinary practical merit, are not only high, but uncommonly extensive, procured to its author a subscription, which, from its lustre and magnitude, is, perhaps, unequalled by any thing of the kind that has preceded it. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, Duke of Cumberland, Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Princess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and most of the English nobility, have lent their names, while the public at large have contributed their sanction, to the number of more than seven hundred!

As this is the work of a lady whose merits as a performer are eminently conspicuous, we would willingly, in speaking of it, only use the language of applause;—nothing indeed would afford us more satisfaction;—but impartiality requires, that amidst our approbation of some passages, we should point out the defects of others. In our perusal of Miss Guest's Sonatas, we discover somewhat of a richness of fancy, aided very often by an elegance of embellishment, and lucky strokes of science; at the same time we must observe, that these compositions would have pleased more, had the author been less fond of extraneous sharps and flats, which are so profusely introduced through the whole work, as often to fatigue and pain the most patient ear. In the Accompaniment, the effect is frequently pleasing; but we cannot trace any remarkable contrivance.

These Sonatas, however, on the whole, possess a considerable share of merit. Their perfections more than compensate their defects, and reflect great credit on Miss Guest's abilities as a composer for an instrument on which she so eminently excels as a performer.

This Lady was born and educated at that place of elegant resort, Bath. Her father is, or was a taylor in that city, and by employing proper masters, gave free play to his daughter's musical abilities, which most astonishingly distinguish themselves in performance. To Miss Guest's execution on the harpsichord, and grand piano-forte, we have often listened with rapture. Her fleetness and facility of finger, expression of touch, diversity of grace, and general mastery upon the instrument, is without rivalship, and thrills through the hearts of all who hear her. She has been in town about two years; had last winter six subscription-nights at the Festino-rooms, (late Bach and Abel's) but which, from the advanced period of the season at the time they took place, did not yield an emolument adequate to her's and her friends' expectations.

The celebrated Rauzzini, we are informed, has had a considerable share in her musical education.

Handel's Posthumous Trios, for a Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello. Second Sett.—Price 10s. 6d. N. B. These Sonatas were arranged from Handel's Songs, at the request of Sir William Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, by Lorenzo Moser, a celebrated Professor of Music at Naples, and now published by permission of his Excellency. Birchall.

IN our Magazine for May, we delivered our opinion upon the first Sett of these Trios, to which the second are by no means inferior.—The same light and shade is preserved between the several airs selected, which are so judiciously chosen and disposed, as to produce a striking effect. While we recommend them to the notice of the public, we must have the pleasure to repeat our admiration of Sir William Hamilton's taste, and to applaud that judgment in Signior Moser, to which they owe their present form and arrangement.

In the first movement of the first Trio in this Sett, we meet with that spirited air, "On the rapid whirlwind's wing," from *Susanna*; which is happily succeeded by "Subtle Love," from *Alexander Balus*; as finely relieved again by "O thou that tellest glad tidings to Sion," *Messiah*. From this specimen, the public will judge of the choice and disposition of the others. To the inherent merits of the music we scarcely need speak, since it has been so long known, and its reputation established.

Four Sonatas for the Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, composed

by M. Edelmann. Op. 10. Price 10s. 6d. Longman and Co.

THESE Sonatas display the genuine effusions of Genius under the strictest directions of Science: though not perfect, they are free from defects of superficiality, and in every transition discover the *maître*.

We think the first movement of the first piece begins rather abruptly, and unprepared; the thought with which it opens is ill placed; and it seems a strain upon language to term it an *introduction*: but the succeeding bars more than compensate for this defect, and except some little inequalities of idea, perhaps only so in opinion, the rest of the movement is without a fault. The second movement is elegant in its opening, and pursued with much learning and happiness of taste. The following movement has great novelty, and is no less conspicuous for its expression; while the conclusion possesses a joy, a felicity of design, and spirit of execution, that marks the various talents of the author.

The second Sonata is prettily introduced, and the whole of the first and second movement excellent; but we cannot approve of the opening of the last movement, for the same reason which induced us to object to that of the first movement of the first Sonata.

The third piece breaks upon us with spirit, and proceeds with vigour; its pianos are pretty, and its fortes well resumed. The second movement has only the fault we have just hinted; and the following Minuet has a character in its air that pleased us highly.—We think the first movement of the fourth Sonata, with all deference to its excellence, a little rambling; the second, pretty, graceful, and the rondeau pleasing, with digressions that form much sweetness of relief. The accompaniments throughout are well contrived in their effect, and confirm the great judgment of their author.

M. Edelmann is a native of Germany; his present residence is at Paris.

A favourite Collection of Songs sung by Mr. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Weichsell, Mrs. Wrioughton, and Mrs. Kennedy, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by James Hook, 1784. Thompson.

AFTER the most attentive perusal of this Collection of Songs, we are sorry to find ourselves obliged to say, that they as little promise their author an increase of the reputation he enjoys with *common ears*, as they tend to raise him from that ebb of credit he has ever been in, as a composer, with every *real maître* and *judge of music*.

The first song, "I would if I could," sung by Mrs. Wrioughton, is, indeed, at once

an instance that the composer *would if he could*, and that he *could not*; being a laboured and barren trifle, so distant from any thing like originality, as not to afford a single bar which we have not heard an hundred times before; and so destitute of that contrivance Mr. H— is frequently master of, as not to wear even the *mask* of novelty.

The following song, called "The Wedding-day," sung by Mrs. Kennedy, is pretty.—The melody is simple and easy; and though the ideas are by no means original, they are so well arranged as to be new in their effect; and saving that the whole hangs upon and cloy the ear a little from the circumstance of its being all in the same key, two bars excepted, it is a lucky production.

This is succeeded by a song entitled, "I Like none of those," sung by Mrs. Wrighten; in which we trace nothing to add to the reputation of the author, not even as an agreeable compiler.

We are next led to the consideration of "The constant Shepherd," sung by Mrs. Weichsell; the subject of which is somewhat pleasing; though the composition, considered on the whole, is, to say the best of it, poor and flimsy; and the division, which in itself is no recommendation to it, is not improved in its effect by falling on the word *finis*.

In the succeeding song, "Labour in Vain," sung by Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H— has endeavoured to disguise rather *too bold* a plagiarism from Dr. Boyce.—He has given it a twist, and set his own mark upon it; but *With Horns and with Hounds* is too old an acquaintance of ours for it not to be "Labour in vain." Besides this, in the modulation, or construction of two whole bars in this *petit* performance, we have a repetition of the two preceding bars; both of which have long since been worn to the thread. To be strictly impartial, however, and not to detract from the merits of Mr. Hook, we must allow that the following successive reiterations, "I found, I found, I found, I found, I found," are particularly striking in their effect! and we are only sorry to be at a loss to know what it was Mr. Hook *found*; as with all our research we cannot discover that he has found any thing.

A favourite cantata, called, "Celia, let not pride undo you," comes next under notice; all we can say of which is, that it opens with a decent recitative, and the air is just good enough not to be exceedingly bad.

As to the favourite songs which follow, taken from the Interlude of "The Love Wrangle," we shall only observe, that they are of a proper character to be placed in the

same book with the rest; and preserve that *consistency* of title which, in general terms, runs through the other parts of this curious collection.

Though Mr. H—, in our opinion, was never very remarkable for his taste or originality, yet we remember the time when, amongst his voluminous efforts, a very pretty thing now and then appeared; and there are songs of his extant, composed some years ago, which we have thought somewhat new, and heard with pleasure. For a long time past, however, we have not been able to entertain this opinion of any thing he has produced. Whether, like a rash minor, he was too prodigal of his little stock, and exhausted his estate before he fairly came to it, or possessed more happily than at present the gift of borrowing from others, we cannot determine; but he now comes much short of what we once thought him; and so far from being an extraordinary composer, claims no very distinguished rank among our modern compilers.

A favourite Sonata for the Harpsichord or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by Carlo Stamitz, Price 2s. Longman and Co.

WE esteem this Sonata to be justly deserving of being a favourite.—The ideas are pleasing, and arise naturally out of each other; the modulation is matterly, and for a young writer uncommon; particularly the transition from the eleventh bar to the twelfth of the second part of the first movement.

The subject of the *rondeau* is very pretty, and agreeably relieved by the several digressions.

We recommend this Sonata to the notice of all practitioners on the harpsichord and piano-forte, not only as a piece which cannot fail to please those who have a taste for good music, but as a very improving lesson.

Carlo Stamitz is nephew to the celebrated Stamitz, so justly admired for his instrumental music.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, and a famous *Toccata* for the Harpsichord or Piano-Forte. Composed by Signor Muzio Clementi. N. B. Corrected by the Author. Op. 11. Price 3s.

THIS little work is in Clementi's usual style, original and whimsical.—The *Toccata* in B, that follows the *Sonata*, has more air in it than we generally find in this author's works.

Four Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, and one Duett for two Piano-Fortes. Dedicated to Miss Glover. Composed by Signor M. Clementi. Op. 12. Price 10s. 6d. Preston.

THIS *last* and *best* work of Clementi's has more to please the ear in it, than any of his preceding Lessons, to which the introduction of the French air *Lindor*, with the variations that follow it, does not in a small degree contribute.

These Sonatas, like all the productions of this author, are very difficult to execute; and we take the liberty once more to repeat, if they were less so, and in a more natural style, they would certainly please every ear, both learned and unlearned, as there is an abundance of fancy displayed throughout all Clementi's compositions.

In one of our last Magazines we foretold that our author was about quitting this Kingdom; we are now sorry to say he has left us, by which we are deprived of one of the first harpsichord-players in the world.

The *Deserter*, a new Grand Ballet by Mr. D'Aubervale, performed with great applause at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, 1784; adapted for the Harpsichord, Violin, or German Flute. Composed by Mr. Monfigni. Price 3s. 6d. Chabran and Freeman.

THE Overture, together with a great part of the music to this *Ballet*, is taken from the original opera of that name, as composed by Mons. Monfigni, and performed in Paris some years ago. The success which this Opera met with was so great, that it has since been reprinted at many other Theatres, in particular at Drury Lane in English, and the King's Theatre in the Hay-market in Italian; and the story is so very affecting and interesting, that it now appears in the shape of a pantomimical dance, supported by some of the very best performers in that line, that ever appeared before an audience.

This Dance is divided into three acts, or parts, and takes up one hour in the representation; and notwithstanding it is all gesticulation, without the utterance of one syllable, nothing appears heavy or tiresome: on the contrary, the mind is so affected and wrought upon, that the whole audience is involuntarily absorbed in a flood of tears!

The little tunes which accompany this Dance are amusing, and may be used as short lessons for the harpsichord or piano-forte.

Four favourite Duettings for two Performers on one Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte.

Composed by Signior Giordani. Price 6s. Preston.

VERY pretty, light, and easy Duets, fit for young beginners, and will be found exceedingly useful in Schools, for which we conceive they were expressly composed.

Favourite Airs adapted for the Harpsichord or Piano-Forte, and a German Flute. By Signior Giordani. Price 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

ALL these Airs are old; but they are extremely well chosen, and adapted for the harpsichord, &c. Four of them are by that agreeable composer Giordani, and were sung by Settim and Miss Davis at the King's Theatre in the Hay-market: the rest of the book contains a sort of variation on the old well-known tunes of Rural Felicity, and the old Highland Laddie.

To judge of this author's merit and abilities from this and the preceding work, would not be a fair criterion; they are only offered to the public as trifles, and, as far as they go, are both pleasant and useful.

Signior T. Giordani was born in Italy. He has been many years in this Kingdom, and is almost as well acquainted with the language, and the style of music to which the English have a natural partiality, as, perhaps, any person in the Kingdom.

Giordani has written a great deal, and with much success. His Italian Operas have in general been well received; his harpsichord music has yielded a plentiful harvest to the shops; and his single songs, both Italian and English, have deservedly had a very great sale: they are chiefly printed by Birchall, Preston, Welcker, Longman, &c. &c.

New Musical Magazine.

FOUR Numbers more of the *New Musical Magazine* have appeared; and we are pleased to have it in our power to say, in a very improved dress.

As we are ever ready to encourage merit, we are as happy to acknowledge improvement wherever it shall appear, as we are determined to point out the want of it, whatever gloss it may assume, or under whatever sanction it shall come forth. We consequently feel a pleasure in declaring that the *New Musical Magazine* is, as it were, *re-nerved*, and in its present state is clear, neat, and even elegant. By diminishing the number of staves in each page, the engraver has given a beauty and perspicuity to his work, and, abating a few faults which have escaped the eye of the corrector of the press, it may vie with any musical publication extant. Mess. Harri-
rison

rison and Co. have, we presume, evinced their anxiety to merit the future countenance of their readers, by their liberal and spirited purchase of the following new Opera for their accommodation, by which the Public now have for *six shillings* only, what in the common course of charging would have cost them *half-a-guinea*.

Two to One; a comic Opera, now performing with universal applause at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. Composed by Dr. Arnold, Organist and Composer to His Majesty; for the Voice, Harpsichord, and Violin. Opera 24. Harrison and Co.

HAVING duly considered this last offspring of Dr. Arnold, we can gratify ourselves by saying it is good, and "tho' *last*, not *least* in *love*." It is indeed, to speak collectively, a happy production, and brings with it the visible hand of its author.

The overture is excellent: its subject is novel and pleasant; and distributed through its movements in various shapes with great address. The *Andante* is highly pleasing: its transition of melody, and relief of instruments, struck us most agreeably at the Theatre; nor were we less pleased with the digressions given the old Scotch air with which it so happily concludes.

In the first song, "Pensive I mourn," we have an air flowing and sweetly plaintive. Expression, the first of qualifications, is amongst its characteristics, and lends that aid to the words which poetry requires from music. The second song, "If a coxcomb all starch," exhibits true humour. The composer has entered into the whim of Nature, and inserted her touches. The second movement of "But should a lad all spirits, O!" forms a contrast to the first, most agreeably surprises us, and speaks a truly comic vein. The third song, "Welcome, sweet fancy," we think pretty. "How happy the woman whose charms," is well adapted, but in our opinion not very original. In "Hang your humdrum loobies, give me something clever," the Doctor has *given* the thing he *asks*. The pleasantry of the air, and its judicious expression of the words considered, it is indeed, to use the language or style of the song, a *very clever* thing, and demands applause.

The song "Talk not of your dirty acres," we admire greatly: it is in *composition*, what a full, round, mellowness is in *tone*, and while it wins the ear, gives us the bold, open character of *Captain Dupely*. "The study in-

tense of pounds, shillings, and pence," is not bad. The file of "Uncertainty with chequer'd crew," is masterly; melody and expression prevade the air, and with much originality. In the song "Smile, kindest fortune," we have a great prettiness of fancy; and while it expresses an anxiety, speaks it as under the cheering influence of hope; and through the strain of uncertainty, conveys the pleasure of expectation.

The trio, "Then come in a-doors to make love," is happily contrived, neatly diversified, and with the rest of the opera evinces its author's talent at theatrical effect. "How clumsy the airs of a city," strikes us as a matterly effect; it is conceived with great spirit, and heightened by a fine boldness of accompaniment.

We have only spoken to the new music: Dr. Arnold, however, in compliance with a fashion very convenient to composers, or to accommodate particular singers, or to indulge a contaminated taste of the Town, has treated us in his new opera with airs and song-tunes which had existence before himself, and with modern music intermingled strains that our great-grandfathers and grandmothers cried to in their cradles, and with which every nurse in Christendom is as well acquainted as himself; yet candour obliges us to confess that these old airs are so ably selected, as to seem the only ones which could have been applied to the several words they express; and waving the aforementioned objections, the Opera of *Two to One* is without any *material* defects, while it possesses many beauties, and reflects much honour on the composer.

The performers in general did much credit to this piece. Miss George was excellent throughout; but particularly in "If a coxcomb all starch,"—"How happy the woman,"—and, "Hang your humdrum loobies." Her singing as well as acting is an illustration of the author, and gives the tone of nature to every word. Mrs. Bannister was far above mediocrity; and of Mr. Edwin, it is scarcely sufficient to say that he acquitted himself with his usual address. *Mr. Dute*, of Cheapside, was in every note, every look, every gesture. This excellent actor is *always* in favour with the Comic Muse; but surely she particularly smiles upon him in the present performance. Mr. Bannister in the Captain exhibits his customary ease, and sings the song of, "Talk not of your dirty acres," and "How clumsy the airs of a city," in a style which must ever afford pleasure to a British audience.

PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES relating to the PERSON, HABITS,
and MANNERS of AYDER ALI KHAN.

[Extracted from "NEW MEMOIRS concerning the EAST INDIES," translated from the French, and just published.]

AYDER Ali Khan, whose precise age is not known, ought to be about fifty-four or fifty-six years of age, if we may depend on those who have known him from his infancy. He is about five feet six inches high, and very lusty, though active, and capable of bearing fatigue as well on foot as on horseback. His complexion is very brown, as is that of all Indians who expose themselves to the air and the sun. His features are coarse, his nose small and turned up, his lower lip rather thick; and he wears neither beard nor whiskers, contrary to the custom of the Orientals, especially the Mahometans. His habits, like those of all the natives of India, are of white muslin, with a turban of the same. His robe is fashioned nearly the same as those of the European ladies which are called *à l'Angloise*. The body and sleeves fit neatly, and are drawn close by strings; the rest of the robe being ample, and in folds: so that when the Indian great men walk, a page supports their train, from their first stepping off the carpet to their entering into their carriages.

In the army, Ayder Ali wears a military habit invented by himself for his generals. It is an uniform composed of a vest of white satin, with gold flowers, faced with yellow, and attached by cords or strings of the same colour: the drawers are of the same materials, and the boots of yellow velvet. He wears a scarf of white silk about his waist; and, with the military habit, his turban is of a red or aurora colour. When he is on foot, he commonly uses a gold-headed cane; and sometimes on horseback he wears a sabre, hanging by a belt of velvet embroidered with gold, and fastened over his shoulder by a clasp of gold, enriched with some precious stones.

He never wears jewelry either on his turban or his clothes; and never uses either necklace, ear-pendants, or bracelets. His turban is very long, and flat at top. In this particular he follows the ancient mode; as well as in his slippers, which are very large, and have a long point turned back, resembling the roofs of the buildings in some countries up the Levant; or those slippers anciently worn in France, and called *Souliers à la poulaine*. The *petits-maitres* of his and other Indian courts affect to wear little bonnets which scarcely cover the tops of their heads, and slippers so small as scarce to admit the points of their feet: but though in these and other

respects their taste is so different from that of Ayder and his son, yet to imitate him as much as possible in the article of beard and whiskers, without infringing the precepts of the Alcoran, they reduce their beard and moustaches to a moustache scarcely discernible.

The countenance of Ayder, though not handsome, is open, and calculated to inspire confidence. He has not acquired the habit of disguising his aspect, which is either gay or overspread with chagrin, according to the occasions that present themselves. He possesses a facility of conversing on any subject; and has none of that stateliness and taciturnity which almost all the other princes of the East affect to preserve. When he receives a stranger, he is reserved, and appears to speak with gravity; but soon recovers his usual ease, and converses with all the world, repeating himself the news and common conversation of the day, with the greatest assiduity. It is most astonishing, that this sovereign asks questions, gives answers, hears a letter read, and dictates an answer to another, beholds a theatrical exhibition, and even seems to attend to the performance,—at the same instant that he decides concerning things of the utmost importance.

There is no sovereign more easy of access to every one that has business with him, whether strangers or subjects; and the former, whatever may be their quality, are always sure to be introduced into his presence, by demanding an audience, by a Souquedar, or mace-bearer, of which there is always a sufficient number at the gate of his palace. The Fakirs, a species of begging monks, are alone excluded from this indulgence; but when one of these appears, he is conducted to the Pirjada, or grand almoner, who supplies his wants. The court of Ayder is, in this point, absolutely different from those of all the other princes of India; who hold these Fakirs in such high veneration, that they suffer them to enter their palaces at any hour, and even admit them to their table. They have the assurance to take the first place at table, nearest the prince; though they are most commonly disgusting, filthy, and covered with vermin.

When business or parties of pleasure do not prevent Ayder Ali from going to rest at his usual time, which is after midnight, he rises with the sun, that is to say, about six o'clock.

As soon as he is risen, the majors of the army *, who have been on duty the preceding day and night, and likewise those who relieve them, enter, make their reports, and receive orders to be transmitted to the ministers and generals, who themselves have the privilege of entering his dressing-room, if they have any thing extraordinary or pressing to communicate. The couriers that have arrived during the night, or in the morning, also come and lay their dispatches at his feet. It may be esteemed a weakness in a prince so occupied, that his toilet takes up a considerable part of his time. It lasts commonly two or three hours; and is chiefly taken up by his barbers, who pluck the hairs from his beard.

But justice requires us likewise to observe, that when any military operation requires his attention, the toilet is no more thought of.

Between eight and nine in the morning he quits his apartment, and repairs to a saloon, where a number of secretaries wait for his appearance. Into their hands, according to their respective departments, he puts the letters received; giving them at the same time instructions for the answers. His sons, his relations, and those lords who are honoured with his intimacy, enter; and if it be nine o'clock, they take the usual refreshment. If he has leisure, he appears at a balcony, and receives the salute of his elephants †, that are led before him, as well as his horses. His tygers of chace likewise pay him a visit. They are led by hand, and are covered with a mantle of green and gold hanging to the ground, and a bonnet on their head, of cloth embroidered with gold, with which their eyes can be immediately covered, if they should chance to prove mischievous. Ayder himself gives each of them a ball of sweetmeats, which they take very adroitly with their paws, being exceedingly tame. These are the spotted tygers, and their keepers lead them every day into those places where

the greatest crowds are; but the grand tyger, or tyger royal, has never been tamed by any attempts yet made.

After the repast, which ends about half after ten, Ayder enters into the hall of audience; or the grand tent, if at the army. He is seated on a sofa beneath a canopy, and very often in some balcony that fronts an open place or court of the palace; and some of his relations sit on each side of him. All persons who have permission of access, of which the number is very great, may come to this audience; and those who have affairs to transact, may either request admittance by means of the Souquedars, or put their request into the hands of those officers, by whom it is carried to their chief, who is always present, and who places it at the feet of the prince, where it is immediately read and answered. It is not customary here to stop the prince by the offer of petitions, when he goes out, unless the affair be very urgent and extraordinary, or the petitioner has been prevented from forwarding his request at the usual hours of audience: a circumstance that very rarely happens ‡.

At this audience thirty or forty secretaries are seated along the wall to his left, who write continually. Couriers arrive almost every instant, and are conducted with great noise and bustle to the feet of the prince, where they lay their dispatches. A secretary kneeling takes the packet; and sitting on his hams before the prince, opens it and reads the letter. Ayder immediately dictates the particulars of the answer, and the letter is carried to the office of a minister; contrary to the customs of the princes of the East, who affix their names by means of a seal. Ayder signs the dispatches in order as they are completed, as well as a number of private orders. Many writers report the contrary to this; which only proves that they have never seen Ayder half an hour at a time. The orders that issue

* These majors of the army are like adjutants-general. They are not persons of distinction, but men of approved diligence and fidelity, chosen out of the subaltern officers of cavalry and infantry.

† When the prince appears at the balcony, his officers cry out, "Your elephants salute your Majesty!" And at the same time those animals, who are ranged in a semicircle round the palace, make three genuflexions.

‡ In the year 1767, Ayder being at Coilmoutour, and going out with his retinue, about five in the evening, to take the air, an old woman prostrated herself, and cried out, *Justice!*—Ayder immediately caused his carriage to stop, made a sign to her to come forward, and demanded her request. She answered, *My Lord, I had but one daughter, and Aggi Mahmoud has ravished her from me.* Ayder replied, *Aggi Mahmoud has been gone hence more than a month; how does it happen that you have waited till this time without complaining?*—*My Lord, I have given many requests into the hands of Ayder Sha, and have received no answer.*—This Ayder Sha, who was the chief usher, preceded the Nabob, bearing a large collar of gold, as a mark of his dignity. He advanced, and said, *This woman, as well as her daughter, are of infamous repute, and live in a disgraceful manner.* The Nabob gave orders to return instantly

from the offices of the ministers have no other signature than that of the great seal, of which they are the depositories; and the dispatch is closed with the private seal of the minister. The letters signed by Ayder are closed by the seal of the sovereign, of which the principal secretary is guardian. When the Nabob writes any interesting letter, or gives an order of importance, he affixes a particular or private seal, which he always wears on his finger; and in that case he himself carries the packet to one of his courtiers, who conveys it as far as the first station. To the packet is joined a paper, denoting the hour it was sent off; and at every station the time of its arrival is marked. We shall afterwards have occasion to speak of these posts, which have been since imitated by the English.

If Ayder purchases horses or elephants, or if new pieces of cannon have been founded or brought from any port or arsenal, he inspects them during this audience; the animals or pieces of cannon being brought into the court or square of the palace.

Ministers, generals, ambassadors, and other great men, rarely appear at this audience, unless commanded, or unless urged by extraordinary affairs. It is peculiar to their dignity to see the prince only in the evening, when none but men of consequence are admitted; and nothing else is thought of but to make their court to the sovereign, or to share his pleasures. The great have agents, who are usually Bramins, who solicit their affairs either with the prince or his ministers; and these agents, who have the title of Ouaquils, or envoys, have their leave of admission to the presence when they have been presented by their masters, and are honourably received.

The ministers send one of the principal secretaries of their department to the prince; who, sitting before him in the same posture as the other secretaries, communicates their business, and converses with him.

A great ambassador, or other person of consequence, is announced in a loud voice by the chief of the ushers, in these terms, "Your Majesty, the Lord of ——— salutes you." Ministers, secretaries, ouaquils, or other men of business, are not announced, but go in and out without particular observation, except that they are careful to salute the Nabob. When a great man is announced, the prince returns the salute, and begs him to be seated: the friends and other great men, who surround the sovereign, salute him also; and, in proportion to the esteem or favour he is in with the Nabob, they give place, that he may approach him. A person of ordinary rank who has requested an audience, makes three reverences in entering, by moving his hand from his forehead almost to the ground; and afterwards places himself on one side of the chief usher, continuing silent, with his hands joined before him. The Nabob returns the salute by simply touching his turban with his hand, and affects to continue the discourse with those about him: after which he makes a sign for the person to advance, and demands, in an engaging and affectionate manner, the subject of his visit; and upon the exposition of the affair by the suppliant, he receives a decisive answer. If he be a stranger of a genteel rank or employment, as a trader or merchant of consequence, he receives orders to sit; and his place is usually on the right fronting the secretaries. The Nabob asks him some questions respecting his state of life, his country, or his voyage, and

stantly to the palace, and commanded the woman to follow him. All the court were in great apprehension for the officer, who was much beloved; and no person daring to intercede for him, the son of Ayder begged the commandant of Europeans to endeavour to procure his pardon. He accordingly requested it of Ayder, who refused it with much severity. *I cannot grant your request, said he; there is no greater crime than that of interrupting the communication between a sovereign and his subjects. It is the duty of the powerful to see that the weak have justice. The sovereign is the only protector God has given them; and the prince who suffers oppression to pass unpunished among his subjects, is deservedly deprived of their affection and confidence, and at last compels them to revolt against him.* He then gave orders to punish Ayder Sha with two hundred stripes on the parade; and at the same time commanded an officer of his Abyssinian horse-guard to repair immediately with the woman to the country seat at which Aggi Mahmout then was. If he found the girl, his orders were, to deliver her to her mother, and return with the head of Aggi Mahmout; but if she was not found, he was charged to conduct Aggi Mahmout to Coilmoutour. The girl was found, and the head of the criminal was brought to Ayder. Aggi Mahmout was then sixty years old, had been chief usher to Ayder Ali twenty-five years, and was succeeded in his office by Ayder Sha; at which time the Nabob had given him a Zoghir, or considerable district of land, as a reward for his services. This man was enamoured of the girl, and had carried her off, upon her mother's refusing to sell her to him, because she submitted by prostituting her.—The Alcoran condemns the ravisher of a girl or woman to death.

appoints a time when he will see his merchandises. Betel is then presented to the stranger, and is understood as equivalent to a permission to retire; which is done with the same ceremony as at the entrance.

This audience continues till after three o'clock, which is the hour he returns to his apartment to sleep, or make the siesta, as it is called in Italy.

About half past five, the prince returns into the hall of audience, or some other large apartment, where he places himself in a balcony to see his troops exercise, and his cavalry defile before him. He is, as in the morning, surrounded by some of his friends or relations; and the secretaries are busied in reading letters, or writing.

About half after six, when the day closes in, a great number of Manefalgis, or bearers of flambeaux, appear in the court of the palace, and salute the prince as they pass on the side of the apartment where he is. They illuminate all the apartments in a moment, especially that in which the Nabob is, with tapers in chandeliers of exquisite workmanship, ornamented with festoons of flowers of the utmost lightness and delicacy. These chandeliers, on account of the wind, are covered with large shades of English glass. There are likewise, in some parts of the palace, large glass lanthorns, painted with flowers of all colours. The great men, ministers, and ambassadors, visit the Nabob only at night. They are usually perfumed with the most costly perfumes. Besides the men in power and employment, the apartments are filled with young nobility; and every body assumes the most polite and engaging manners. After having saluted the prince, the salute is paid to his sons and relations, his ministers, and others, in an easy, unaffected manner. Among the young nobility, there are a certain number who have the title of Arabesqui; which answers nearly to that of chamberlain in Germany. There are ordinarily four in waiting each day: they are distinguished by their sables, which they carry in their hand in the sheath, using it nearly as a walking-stick. All the other company leave their arms in the hands of their pages and other attendants, who are very numerous, and fill the avenues of the palace. The pages alone are permitted to enter: they follow their master, bearing his train into the apartments, till they quit their slippers at their stepping on the carpet: the pages then let fall the train, and put the slippers in a bag. Ayder, who sets no great value on these ceremonies, permits the Europeans to come in with their shoes on; though his apartments are commonly covered with white muslin, spread upon the most superb Persia

carpets. He has such a predilection for white, that he causes waincotting, that is painted, gilt and varnished, to be covered with white muslin, and even chairs and sofas of embroidered velvet or gold stuff. The Europeans deceive themselves exceedingly in supposing, that it is by way of distinction or pre-eminence that they are permitted to enter the apartments in shoes. This permission, given them in some of the Indian courts, is occasioned by a notion the Indian princes have, that the Europeans are obstinate, and bigotted to their own customs, however repugnant to decency and propriety. M. de Buis, to conciliate the Indian customs with those of the French, carried velvet slippers to the court of the Suba of Decan, which he put on; and made use of a kind of pantoufle in passing from his carriage to the border of the carpet, where he threw them off. We may often avoid offending strangers by little attentions that cost nothing, and tend exceedingly to conciliate their affections.

There is, for the most part, a comedy every night, that commences about eight in the evening, and lasts till eleven: it is intermixed with dances and songs. During this comedy, the Arabesqui continue near the strangers, and politely inform them of every thing they may desire to know; as the subject of the comedy, the news of the day, &c. They are careful to ask, if he chuses to drink or eat; in which case, they cause sherbet, warm milk, fruits, or confessionary to be presented to him; but they seldom eat. If the stranger chuses to play chess, they play with him, or propose a party. Ayder, to whom the entertainments of the stage are very indifferent, discourses with his ministers or ambassadors, sometimes passing into a cabinet to speak with more secrecy; and continues, as in the morning, to dispatch business, without seeming to be busy. Almost always, before the end of the performance, flowers are brought to him in a basket of siligram, out of which he himself gives a few to the lords who are about him; and afterwards the basket is carried into the apartments of the theatre, every one taking a small flower from them, and returning a profound reverence to the prince. This takes place even to the lowest secretary. When Ayder wishes to give a particular mark of his esteem, he himself makes a collar of jasmine flowers, knotting them with silk as he converses, which he himself adjusts round the neck of the happy mortal to whom he gives this glorious mark of his esteem and favour. He has several times conferred this honour on the chiefs of his Europeans, knowing well that the French, above all nations, esteem themselves well

paid by this sort of money. He who has received this honour, is visited the following day by the first people of the court to compliment him.

If a battle has been gained, or any other glorious event has happened in favour of the prince, the poet of the court arrives, announcing himself, at his first entering the apartments, by the pompous and extravagant titles he bestows on the prince: as, "Health to the greatest king on earth, whose name alone causes his enemies to tremble," &c. All the world, at the voice of the poet, becomes silent and attentive. The comedy or dance is interrupted; the poet enters, seats himself in the place immediately opposite the prince, and recites a poem, which every body affects to hear with the utmost attention, except the prince, who seems at that time to be more particularly busied in conversing with his ministers. The poet usually, after speaking of the prince, proceeds to his relations, and the generals or principal officers; not forgetting the ministers and favourites. The young courtiers, or *baras à demi*, who are usually included all together in the praises bestowed by the poet, often turn it into ridicule; and their derision extends even to those who are the highest spoken of. They and the secretaries, and other inferior courtiers, often parody the words of the poem very pleasantly, sparing no body but the prince and his son: but as they have no printing, both the poem and the criticism are of short duration. We cannot speak of their public entertainments, without mentioning the Bayaderes, of whom the Abbe Raynal has drawn so advantageous a portrait in his *Histoire Philosophique*.

At the present time, the court of Ayder is the most brilliant in India; and his company of performers is without contradiction the first, as well on account of its riches, as because the Bayaderes are the women to whom he gives the preference. Being sovereign of part of Visapour, he has every facility of procuring, among this class of women, those who are most remarkable for their beauty and talents.

The comedians of the court are all women. A directress, who is likewise manager, purchases young girls at the age of four or five years, who are chosen on account of their beauty. She causes them to be inoculated, and then provides them with masters both for dancing and music. They are taught every accomplishment that can inspire the prince and his court with the love of pleasure; and their success is such, that they delight

and seduce the most insensible of men. They begin to appear in public at the age of about ten or eleven years. They have generally the most delicate features, large dark eyes, beautiful eye-brows, small mouth, and the finest teeth; their cheeks are dimpled, and their black hair hangs in flowing tresses to the ground; their complexion is a clear brown, not such as that of the Mulatto women, who are incapable of blushing; but like that of a country girl in the flow of health, who has preserved the roses after suffering the lilies to fade. These are the yellow women, that the Orientals prefer to all others: they give themselves that tinge by painting their cheeks of a jonquil colour, in the same manner as the French women use rouge; and it is remarkable that in a very short time one becomes habituated to this colour, and finds it agreeable. Their habit is always a fine gauze, very richly embroidered with gold; and they are covered with jewels; their head, their neck, their ears, their breasts, their arms, fingers, legs, and toes, have their jewels; and even their nose is ornamented with a small diamond, that gives them an arch look, which is far from being unpleasing.

The comedies are all pieces of intrigue. They personate either women who league together to deceive a jealous husband, or young girls that conspire to deceive their mother. It is impossible to play with more art or with more natural ease. Their songs are gay and agreeable. The words that are sung by a single voice are almost always the complaint of a lover. Those which are sung in chorus are much gayer; but they have no second parts, and are always repeated.

The dancers are superior in their performance to the comedians and singers: it may even be affirmed that they would afford pleasure on the theatre of the opera at Paris. Every part is employed when these girls dance; their heads, their eyes, their arms, their feet, and all their body seem to move only to enchant and surprise. They are very light, and very strong in the legs; turning round on one foot, and springing up immediately after with a surprising force. They have so much accuracy in their movements, that they accompany the instruments with bells that are on their feet; and as they are of the most elegant figures, all their motions are graceful. No Bayadere of the prince's company is more than seventeen years old. At this age they are dismissed; and either travel over the province, or attach themselves to the Pagods*.

* Every Pagod maintains a number of Bayaderes, whose charms produce one of the most certain revenues of the Bramin.

The directress of this company is paid by the prince; but her emoluments are not known. She has always a number of pieces ready in rehearsal to be played at a moment's notice. Though there is every reason to think she is well paid by Ayder for the pleasures she procures him, the emoluments she receives from private individuals of fortune are still more advantageous to her. When a great man gives a fet supper, he has usually a comedy ornamented with songs and dances. The directress of the prince's company is paid one hundred rupees for every actress that plays, sings, or dances. The number of these actresses is often more than twenty, the instrumental music not being charged.

If a supper is given to a few private friends, the singers and dancers are likewise employed at the same price of one hundred rupees; besides which, they must be furnished with supper, and abundance of fruit, sweetmeats, and warm milk. If the friends are retained to sleep (as is often done, where their suppers are more friendly than ceremonious), they chuse each a companion for the night among the performers, for which the directress is likewise paid one hundred rupees each; and the master of the house must present his friend with some trinket, or piece of stuff, to be given to the damsel when she is sent away in the morning.

Besides the prince's company, there are several others in the town where the court is kept, and in the armies. There are even some that are composed of men only: but

the people of the court never have recourse to any but the prince's company.

At eleven o'clock, or about midnight, every one retires but those that sup with the Nabob; who, except on grand festivals, are always his friends and relations.

This mode of life pursued by Ayder is, as may be easily imagined, interrupted in the army. It is likewise occasionally interrupted by hunting parties, by excursions on foot or horseback, or by his attending to assist at the exercises and evolutions made by considerable bodies of his troops.

When he is obliged to remain a month in camp, or in any town, he usually goes to the chace twice a week. He hunts the stag, the roebuck, the antelope, and sometimes the tyger. When notice arrives that this last animal has been observed to quit the forests, and appear in the plain, he mounts his horse, followed by all his Abyssinians, his spearmen on foot, and almost all the nobility armed with spears and bucklers. The traces of the beast being found, the hunters surround his hiding place, and contract the circle by degrees. As soon as the creature, who is usually hid in some rice ground, perceives his enemies, he roars, and looks every where to find a place of escape; and when he prepares to spring on some one to force a passage, he is attacked by Ayder himself, to whom the honour of giving the first stroke is yielded, and in which he seldom fails. Thus the pleasures of the sovereign are varied to infinity.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

It having been in contemplation to restore the forfeited estates to the Heirs of such in Scotland, they paying a moderate price or annuity for the exigencies of the Public, we thought the publication of the following curious Deed might have tendency to remove the prejudices of those who are impressed with ideas of Highland Jacobitism and Disloyalty.

A D D R E S S

Of One Hundred and Two CHIEF HERITORS and HEADS of CLANS in the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND to KING GEORGE I. on his Accession to the Throne, which, by Court Intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majesty. The Consequence was, that the Clans, in Repentment of this supposed Neglect, raised a Rebellion in the following Year 1715. Faithfully copied from the Original preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, where it was deposited by the Earl of Buchan, who received it from a Gentleman to whom it was given by the late Earl of Mar at Antwerp a little before his Death.

May it please your Majesty,

WE of the chief Heritors and others in the Highlands of Scotland under subscribing, beg leave to express the joy of our hearts at your Majesty's happy accession to the crown of Great Britain. Your Majesty has the blood of our ancient Monarchs in your veins and in your family; may that Royal race ever continue to reign over us! Your

Majesty's princely virtues, and the happy prospect we have, in your royal family, of an uninterrupted succession of Kings to sway the British sceptre, must extinguish these divisions and contentions which in former times too much prevailed, and unite all who have the happiness to live under your Majesty into a firm obedience and loyalty to your Majesty's person, family, and government; and as our
predecessors

predecessors have for many ages had the honour to distinguish themselves by their loyalty, so we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that we will reckon it our honour stedfastly to adhere to you, and with our lives and fortunes to support your crown and dignity against all opposers.

Pardon us, great Sir, to implore your royal protection against any who labour to misrepresent us, and who rather use their endeavours to create misunderstandings than to engage the hearts of your subjects to that loyalty and cheerful affectionate obedience which we owe, and are ready to testify towards your Majesty. Under so excellent a King we are persuaded that we, and all your other peaceable faithful subjects, shall enjoy their just rights and liberties, and that our enemies shall not be able to hurt us with your Majesty, for whose royal favour we presume humbly to hope, as our forefathers were honoured with that of your Majesty's ancestors. Our mountains, though undervalued by some, are nevertheless acknowledged to have, in all times, been fruitful in producing hardy and gallant men; and such, we hope, shall never be wanting amongst us, who shall be ready to undergo all dangers in defence of your Majesty's, and your royal posterity's, only rightful title to the crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour shall always witness for us, that, with unalterable firmness and zeal, we are,

May it please your Majesty,
your Majesty's most loyal,
most obedient, and most dutiful
subjects and servants,

Alex. M'Donnell of Glengarie
Mackintosh of that Ilk
J. Cameron of Lochell
Jo. Stewart of Ardsheall
Farq. M'Gilleray of Dunmaglask
Donald M'Donell of Lundie
Alex. M'Donell of Ardochie
John M'Donell of Gandarge
Normand M'Leod of Drynach
Normand M'Leod of Grifernish
John M'Donell of Ardnabie
Hugh Frazer of Gufachan
John M'Tavish of Little Garth
Thomas Frazer
D. Mackdonald
Rod. Chisholm of Comer
Jo. Stewart of Appine
Jo. Grant of Glenmoristone
A. M'Donald of Glenco
Jo. M'Donell of Shienne
Alex. M'Donell of Kytrie
Alex. M'Donell of Easter Cullachy
Rod. M'Leod of Ullinish
Will. M'Leod of Vaterstein younger

William M'Leod of Hufinish
Kenneth M'Leod of Kallifaig
Wm. Frazer of Cullidace younger
Simon Frazer of Crochel
John Frazer of Innerchannish
Dun. Campbell of Lochinell
Ang. M'Intosh of Kellachie
J. M'Dougal of Dumollich
D. M'Pherison of Cluny
La. M'Pherison of Noid
Alex. M'Donell Leick
Jo. M'Donell of Oberhalder
Will. M'Leod of Hamer junior
John M'Leod of Gesto
Ro. M'Leod of Ensay
Alex. M'Leod Handreavich
John Chisholme of Knockfine
Tavish M'Tavish Pellylyne
Aene M'Donell of Muckerach
Hugh Frazer of Aberkie
Tho. Houftoun of Dulchirachan
James Campbell of Auchinbrek
Anneas M'Donell of Dranichane
Ro. M'Leod of Hamer
D. M'Leod of Sandeck
Don. M'Leod of Eboft
Will. M'Leod of Skarboft
Lachlan M'Kinnon of Brekinsh
Thomas Frazer of Eskedell
T. Frazer of Koklanie
Alexander Frazer of Glenuackie
Hugh Frazer younger of Erogy
Hugh Frazer of Bethrabine
Jo. Frazer of Borlime
MacLeane of that Ilk
Jo. M'Lennon of that Ilk
Do. M'Leod of Contalich, tutor of M'Leod
Donald M'Leod of Talasker
Alex. M'Donald of Cleonag
Ae. M'Donell of Tulloch
Al. M'Donald of Achnackoichine
Alex. M'Donald of Bobuntin
Jo. M'Donell of Inveroy
W. Frazer of Kilbackie
James Frazer of Belladrum
Alex. Frazer of Kinnapuntach
Ha. Frazer of Dunchea
Jo. Frazer of Kinbrey
John Frazer of Drumond
Alexander M'Kenzie of Fraferdale
W. MacDonell of Keappoch
Ro. M'Donald of Trinadrish
J. M'Donald of Ferfett
Ranald M'Donald of Coroufie
Ro. M'Donald of Murffie
Hugh Frazer of Kinneries
Ja. Frazer of Kiluck
Tho. Frazer of Dunballoch
William Frazer of Kilachule
Ja. Frazer of Newtown
Hugh Frazer of Little Struie
Alex. Frazer of Belnain

John Frazer Gartmor
 Alex. Frazer of Farrachne
 Alex. Frazer of Eafterheadshaw
 Hugh Frazer of Eafter Ardachie
 James Frazer of Miladire
 Don. M'Leane of Brolo's
 Hector MacLean of Coil
 D. M'Leane of Tarbart

Ang. M'Leane of Kenlochaline
 Allan M'Leane of Invercadie
 T. M'Lean of Mingarie
 Lach. M'Leane of Achure
 Don. MacLean of Dringigha younger
 Allan MacLean of Reddel
 Lanchlan M'Lean of Dringigha elder
 Lauchlan M'Leane of Kilmory

THE HIVE: A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NO wounds are more incurable than those of honour. In almost all nations and ages, men have willingly sacrificed their lives rather than pocket an insult, and we seldom suffer unjustly without wishing to retaliate the injury, unvariably presuming that we have a right to treat others as we ourselves have been treated.

One of the most striking instances of this kind is recorded of a young Spanish officer, who being ordered on service in some of the West India Islands, happened to settle in one where the Governor or Viceroy had made a law that no Indian should be employed in carrying the baggage of Europeans. The young officer, whose name was Aguirra, notwithstanding engaged an Indian or Negro in carrying several parcels belonging to him. He was instantly accused, and condemned to the usual punishment, which was, that the criminal should be whipped on an ass. Great intercession was made for him without effect. With much ado, however, a reprieve was at last obtained for him for a fortnight, which reached him just as he was set on the beast, stript, exposed, and prepared for punishment. Nay, says Aguirra, the shame is suffered, and I am only respited for a fortnight. Executioner, do your business, and return the tyrant his reprieve. The sentence accordingly took its course, and the young man endured the punishment which he had incurred. But he never after could be brought to associate with gentlemen. He was constantly strolling about, gloomy and melancholy, in solitary corners. Soon after the Viceroy was removed, and another sent in his stead. Aguirra was still seen hovering round his palace. On this he was advised to remove, which he did from the Havana to Quito, which is 900 miles. Thither in a week's time Aguirra was seen to have followed him, as close as he could afoot. From thence the Viceroy removed to Mexico, which is at least 1800 miles. And in about a fortnight, there Aguirra was also. I am resolved, says the Viceroy to tire this fellow out, and so transports himself to Vera Cruz, about 3000 miles; but there also did he soon find Aguirra. Nay then, said the Viceroy, I will fly the villain

no more, but keep a guard about me and defy him; which he did. But the palace gates being one day open, and the guards engaged in play, Aguirra entered, boldly mounted the apartments, and there finding the Viceroy single and unarmed, stabbed him to the heart, and having no means of escape stabbed himself at the same time.

The following Epitaph, composed by Dr. Johnson, is intended for Dr. Goldsmith's Monument in Westminster Abbey:

OLIVARIUS GOLDSMITH,

Poetae, Physici, Historici,

Qui nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit,
 Nullum quod tetigit, non ornavit;
 Sive risus essent movendi, sive lacrymae,
 Affectuum potens et lenis dominator;
 Ingenio sublimis, vividus, versatilis,
 Oratione grandis, nitidus, venustus;
 Hoc monumentum memoriam coluit
 Sodalium amor,
 Amicorum fides,
 Lectorum veneratio.
 *** In Hibernia natus,
 Eblanae literis instructus,
 Londini obiit MDCCLXXIV.

EPITAPH in STREATHAM CHURCH.

Written by Dr. Johnson.

JUXTA SEPULTA EST

Hestera Maria Salisbury,
 Thomae Cotton de Combermere,
 Baronetti, Cestriensis, filia;
 Johannis Salisbury, Armigeri,
 Flintiensis, uxor;
 Forma felix, felix ingenio,
 Omnibus jucunda, suorum amantissima.
 Linguis artibusque ita exulta
 Ut loquenti nunquam deesset
 Sermonis nitor, sententiarum flocculis,
 Sapientiae gravitas, leporum gratia.
 Modum servandi adeo perita
 Ut domestica inter negotia literis
 Oblectaretur,
 Et literarum inter delicias rem
 Familiarem sedulo curaret.
 Multis illi multos annos precantibus
 Diri carcinomatis * veneno contabus,
 Viribusque vitae paulatim rebotatis
 E terris meliora sperans emigravit.
 Nata 1707, Nupta 1739, Obiit 1773.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the COMMERCIAL IDEAS PREVAILING in SOME PARTS of EUROPE.

SPECULATIVE men are not in general friendly to commerce. Nature, say they, has done sufficiently for the inhabitants of all countries; they are under no necessity of roaming abroad for superfluities, which only serve to increase their imaginary wants, and to sow the seeds of poverty where it would not otherwise have grown.

Of the numberless articles of importation from every climate and region, how many are there of no real use! how few of absolute need!—Calculate the profit accruing from things, of which the total ignorance could not in reason be deemed a misfortune; and weigh, on the other hand, the loss of time and labour that might be expended in domestic improvements much more profitable to the community; and then candidly pronounce, whether commerce, with all its boasted advantages, has proved a friend or a foe to the happiness of nations.

Were annual registers kept every where of the numbers of lives lost in the navigation between the commercial parts of the Globe, to what an enormous total it would amount! Next to the devastations occasioned by war and pestilence, are those occasioned by the prosecution of commerce.

Luxury and avarice are the pillars that support it. In vain do politicians assign a multiplicity of more plausible pretences; these only are the soul that animates the mercantile world. *Auri sacra fames* is the only motto fit for commerce to assume.

Thirst of lucre was the only motive that led forth those hungry swarms of Europeans, that in a barbarous age sallied forth, as it were, to the destruction of mankind, under the banners of Trade and Navigation.

To commercial views we owe the discovery of America: but what do the Americans themselves owe to it, but the being massacred in millions!

Do those, whose inhuman ancestors murdered them with so much inhumanity, seem to have reaped any benefit from their guilt? Gold and silver, it is true, have flowed plentifully into their country ever since; but not to enrich the inhabitants; they receive it for the use of others: *Vos non vobis* is quite applicable to the people of Spain. They are doomed, as it were by way of punishment, to have only a sight of the treasures of which the iniquity of their forefathers put them in possession.

Had Europe never known the productions of the American hemisphere, what inconven-

iences could have arisen? Was there a smaller share of felicity, before that period, allotted to the inhabitants of the ancient world? have they enjoyed more since?

But allowing that some benefits have accrued from the discovery of these parts, (if what conduces to render life voluptuous can be called beneficial) yet even in this light, they have only augmented the wants, or rather the desires of men, that were already sufficiently copious; and they are now unhappily, through long use, and a sort of prescription, become absolute necessaries.

The meanest classes think themselves entitled to the use of them. Enter the doors of the poorest mechanic, of the hardest labourer, their families would esteem themselves wretched indeed, if their tables were not supplied from America on the one side, and from Asia on the other. Our plain ancestors could provide their breakfast from the lands of their own farms; but their refined descendants procure it from the furthest extremities of the globe.

Let us not be deceived with specious appearances. People are not to be reputed happy from the possession of that which they stand in no need of; on the contrary, it often proves the very source of the keenest misery. When deprived of it, they do not reflect on its inutility, but only on its deprivation.—Such is the constant track of human nature. Hence in fact arises an accession of misery to those multitudes, that in the course of worldly vicissitudes are doomed to taste of the cup of calamity. The more they have been habituated to luxurioufness, the heavier they must feel the hand of adversity; instead of tasting, they may truly be said to drink the cup of calamity to its very last dregs.

Were the refinements imported from both the Indies unknown to us, we should neither want nor wish for them; they that can afford to purchase them, would not be the worse for their absence; and such as are unable, would not be tormented with the vexatious prospect of what they cannot obtain; their desires would not be frustrated, nor their pride be humbled.

Nature itself seemed to have set bounds to our cupidity, and to have confined men to their native climes by barriers apparently unmountable; teaching us by these tokens, that her general plan is, that every country should be content with its own productions, and learn to make the most of those blessings that are peculiarly



peculiarly allotted to it, in the universal distribution of things.

Such is the title of arguing used by speculative philosophers; against the commercial spirit that has for two centuries past been spreading itself gradually to every part of Europe.

How far they may be right in some of their assertions, would prove an inquiry susceptible of much reasoning on either side of the question. They will not, however, deny, that even admitting the extension of commerce to its present stupendous height to be an evil, it were much wiser to employ their talents in the educating what good they can out of it, than in labouring to put a stop to what can no longer be prevented.

But with all the deference that is due to men of philosophic minds, commerce is certainly no evil. The celebrated ode of Horace, describing the untameable restlessness of the human breast, is but a beautiful rant, founded on a lively imagination, more attentive in the moment of composition to the dictates of fancy, than to the investigation of truth.

Had Horace treated this matter in his cooler moments, he would probably have spoken quite a different language.—The world in his time would have afforded him ample cause to be persuaded, that extensiveness of communication is the ground-work of all salutary knowledge, as well as of commerce; and that to shut up people within the precincts of their own country, would at once annihilate the principal means of all kind of improvement.

What were the situation of the world, and of mankind, if trade and commerce had not come to their assistance! Let us look to those countries where they have not yet entered, and compare them with those where they flourish.—Need the difference be described? Is there a single point either of natural or political consideration, wherein these have not a manifest advantage over the former?

Commerce is the soul of human society.—It has created nations where none would otherwise have existed; it has reared them to maturity; it has lifted them to the summit of prosperity, and has saved them in the day of distress.

Would Athens, would Carthage, or its parent Tyre, have ever made the splendid figure they did in former ages, without the help of commerce? Would Venice or Holland, in modern times, have arrived to the importance they once possessed, without that powerful auxiliary?

But without recurring to metaphor and amplification, commerce is indisputably the source of the two most essential benefits to

the community: it banishes idleness, and produces plenty; the second is a necessary consequence of the first. They who have travelled in various parts of Europe, and observed the aspect of men and countries, will, if impartial, frankly own the different impressions they bore, in proportion as trade flourished or was neglected.

To strike the balance at once, let us cast our eyes on Spain, by nature as beautiful a country as any in Europe; and upon Holland, formed, as it were, out of the refuse of the elements. What a disparity has commerce effected between both!—The first, in spite of natural advantages, is the seat of poverty and wretchedness: the second is the land of plenty, and comfort both to itself and to others.

Commerce may be divided into two parts, domestic and foreign. Though certainly the latter may not in many cases be of indispensable necessity, yet, as the world stands constituted at the present day, that politician would have cause to rue it, who should curtail any branch long established in his country.

The connections universally settled between nations, require a continuation of the causes that first brought them acquainted. That primitive cause has almost every where been commerce. Through long intercourse, habits of communication have been formed, which cannot be dropped without severing states and people from each other. Every branch of commerce forms a link in this great chain of universal acquaintance; none, therefore, can be annulled, without loosening the bond of reciprocal union and friendship, and setting men at a greater distance from each other than they stood before.

Among the objections to the carrying on of foreign trade, the loss of many a valuable life stands foremost. The variety of climates for which the human body is not by birth or constitution fitted, the unavoidable dangers of the seas; these, and other considerations needless to enumerate, seem to place the prosecution of commerce in a pernicious point of view.

But these objections, which may strike at first sight, soon vanish, when we consider, that the multitudes employed in the navigating of ships must otherwise have perished for want, lived in misery, or betaken themselves to illegal courses, in order to subsist; that those who labour in the construction of vessels, as well as those who furnish them with their many appurtenances, amount to an immense class, and have their entire dependance on the former; and that, finally, the very existence and production of the numerous individuals who lead, or contribute to the maintenance of a seafaring life, is wholly due to the establishment of commerce.

Besides

Besides these motives, there are others of great force to encourage naval business. It is to some nations the very support of liberty and independence. It is in this light a perpetual nursery of men that are bred up for the protection and defence of their country: it inures them betimes to a contempt of dangers; it familiarises them with hardships, and enables them to render the most effectual services to the public in time of need.

Neither should we forget the spirit of ingenuity and invention which it gives birth to beyond any other profession. Mariners are in general, not only the boldest and most enterprising, but also the most inventive of men: the frequent difficulties to which they are reduced in the course of the many adventures they go through, sharpen their wits, and oblige them to search out the means of extricating themselves: hence they are fertile in contrivances, many of which have proved the means of rescuing them from distresses at sea, are found afterwards no less useful to people on land.

The truth is, that commerce and navigation are the very foundation of the national prosperity of some of the principal states in Europe: to neglect them would be little less than treason to the public. Instead of lessening they cannot therefore be too diligent in increasing them by all practicable expedients. Such is the rivalry of trade, that every advantage is continually studied, and immediately seized on the least opening. In this universal competition it were unpardonable those who are at the head of affairs, tamely to permit their neighbours to outstrip them.

The neglect of commerce would be attended with the most destructive consequences. The most active and industrious parts of the community finding themselves at a loss for occupation at home, would, of course, seek it abroad; hence those emigrations that depopulate a country much more effectually than war. This carries off, usually, the supernumeraries, or the least laborious members of the community; but the other drains it at once, by whole families, of those useful multitudes of manufacturers, mechanics, and husbandmen, that constitute the most essential parts of the body politic.

In proportion to this domestic decrease of the most valuable citizens, would the strength of neighbours and rivals be augmented. The history of all nations shews what mischiefs have been occasioned by such internal losses. The desertion of the Flemings under the tyrannical government of Philip the Second, of Spain, and of the French during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, did their respective countries irreparable damage; it is felt in both to this day, and

ought to be a lesson, with how much attention the rulers of a state should guard against any measure tending to a diminution of the number of its inhabitants.

There is nothing that operates more forcibly in approximating different nations, and in creating a benevolent disposition to each other, than a commercial correspondence. The ties of mutual interest supersede the most rooted prejudices, and create a spirit of toleration that, by degrees, enforces the rights of humanity, and opens the bosom to those generous feelings that silence every unhappy motive of discord and inveteracy.

Commerce, in this respect, may be compared to literature; they both compose a republic, of which peace and unanimity among the members constituting each of them is the fundamental law. Country and religion are no considerations to debar them from exercising friendship and confidence towards each other: though retaining a due warmth of attachment to the nations of which they are subjects, they view themselves in the light of citizens of a still greater community; the rights of which are imprinted on every liberal mind, and must not be effaced by the partial motives that influence only the base and sordid.

Thus, in whatever manner commerce is examined, it appears not only profitable to individuals, but equally useful and necessary for the interest of the public, and of human society at large.

With all these motives of recommendation, and notwithstanding the most cogent reasons to bestow upon it every possible encouragement, there are in this enlightened age some states wherein it is treated with a slight and disrespect the more surprising, as the benefits they receive from it are of a nature to convince them, that, were it once to fail them, their honour and interest would be material sufferers, and the power they have acquired, in a short time fall out of their hands.

France, that formidable rival, whose enmity we have of late so fatally experienced, stands conspicuously in this predicament. The government, it is true, favours commerce from political motives; but the spirit and genius of the nation itself inclines another way. Prejudices of long standing are rootedly fixed in the minds of the better classes, and from them are disseminated among the inferior. A merchant is no reputable title in that country. Nothing but the emoluments it brings can render the calling supportable to those who embrace it: it is taken up therefore with reluctance, and quitted with the utmost satisfaction, as soon as a decent competency has been attained.

ad. Such are, with few exceptions, the general ideas prevailing in France respecting commerce.

Nor is it in this kingdom alone that such absurd notions are current. In Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries, the like infatuation reigns, and is productive of its natural effects, the neglect of trade, and the indigence of the lower classes.

That so pernicious a spirit should subsist among the French is truly surprising, when we reflect how many of their ablest writers have exposed its evil consequences with equal warmth and acuteness of reasoning, and that every sort of invitation is held out to those who engage in trade.

But in defiance of reasonings and encouragements, the business of a merchant still continues on a footing of degradation; and no man will assume that character who bears that of a gentleman.

The smallest degree of impartiality must make them conscious of the inconsistency of their conduct in these matters, when contrasted with their behaviour upon other occasions.

With what face can a man object to the prosecution of business under the name of merchant, while he scruples not to exercise it under another denomination?

Whether a man sells the merchandize which his ships have imported from Aleppo, Constantinople, or Cadiz, or whether he disposes of the wood, wine, or corn, that grows upon his lands; where, in the eye of strict sense, is the difference, unless, indeed, in favour of him who acts with the most uprightness in his bargains?

But let not the pride of ancestry soar above its due height. Let the numerous individuals nobly born, that are scattered over the face of Italy, Spain, France, and Germany, recollect with how much nicety and acuteness they calculate the price that every article of sale upon their estates will fetch; how attentively they watch the rise and fall of mar-

kets; how ready they are to take every kind of advantage; and then let them, if they can, undervalue a profession which they exercise themselves with so much care and diligence.

Were one inclined to enter into particulars, enough might be cited to shew with what circumspection, and even narrowness of mind, many of these arrogant nobles conduct the business of their estates. In Germany and Italy, the latter especially, numbers of them are hardly better than retailers of the produce of their lands. In Spain and France, they endeavour to deal more in the wholesale; but their thirst of gain, and ardour to make the most of every thing, of the French especially, betrays them into a variety of artifices, no ways consistent with that superiority of character which they so studiously affect.

Strange contradiction, that the same person who shall have received a considerable sum from the disposal of a plentiful vintage or harvest, or from the fruitful growth of his orchard, shall disdain to look upon another, who enriches himself by the sale of silks or laces; as if it were intrinsically more reputable to receive money for what is gathered off the surface of the earth, than for what has been manufactured, and is sold in a shop!

This antipathy to commerce goes then, it is plain, no further than to the mode of exercising it; that is to say, that in some articles it is reconcilable with the degree and honour of a gentleman, and in others it is disreputable and degrading.

But the above examination shews this sufficiently to be an imaginary distinction, founded on no real difference, and proceeding only from that arrogance and pride which prompt men, in whom they have been inculcated at an early period of life, to embrace every opportunity of exalting themselves above those whom they have been unjustly taught to undervalue.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The two following Letters made their appearance near forty years ago in an obscure periodical publication which did not obtain readers enough to preserve its existence more than three weeks. I believe they are nearly as scarce as MSS. and therefore I send them to furnish an entertainment to the numerous readers of your Magazine.

I am yours,

J. W.

TWO LETTERS from M. RAPIN THOYRAS, about his HISTORY of ENGLAND, to JOHN BRIDGES, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

S I R,

I HAVE been informed, by a letter of Sir Andrew Fountain's, with what goodness and generosity you have frankly offered him,

for my use, every thing most curious which you have relating to the History of England, in your extensive and well-chosen library.

This is a very advantageous compliment to

to me, and a favour which I had no room to expect, because I had not even the honour to be known to you; and therefore, sir, I find myself indispensibly obliged to testify my utmost gratitude for the same. I intreat you to allow me to accept your offer, with all those just and sincere sentiments which I have of the obligation, and the freedom I from this time shall take of ranking myself among your most humble servants.

I am now writing a History of England in French, for publication, and I doubt not but in England they will find in this undertaking a temerity highly blameable, because they are hitherto ignorant of the end which I have proposed.

I had no intention to write this History for the English, who have so many helps besides for their information in their own history. If I had entertained such a thought, it would have certainly been extravagant. But I believed, that, at a time when the English monarchy distinguishes itself to so great advantage among the other powerful states of Europe, foreign nations, who are not so well acquainted with the English language as they are with the French, would not be displeas'd to see by what steps this kingdom hath attained to that pitch of glory and grandeur to which it is now arrived. I even hope, that the English will not be dissatisfied that their history should be more universally known among foreigners than it generally is; and I imagine they will perhaps reap some advantage from it.

It were to be wish'd, that some person of superior abilities had undertaken this task, which deserves a better pen. Nevertheless, I have the vanity to believe, that I can contribute something to the glory of the English nation in writing this History, and thereby give a proof of the sincere esteem which I have for that nation, and at the same time acquit myself, to the utmost of my power, of the duties of that just gratitude which I and a great number of my countrymen owe them.

This is the sole aim I have propos'd to myself; and I take the liberty, sir, to intreat you to declare this to those of your friends who may think it strange that a man like me, unknown, and without any character in the world, should have officiously intermeddled himself with the writing an History which appears so far above the reach of a stranger; and give them to understand, that what seems most common to the English

themselves, is rare and precious to foreigners. I hope you'll be so good as to do me this kindness, in order to prevent as much as possible the bad impressions which the rashness of my undertaking might occasion in England.

As I am here situated in a place where I am destitute of all assistance, having no person whom I either could or can now consult with regard to the difficulties of my work, I make no doubt but I have committed several mistakes which I might have avoided, if I had had the happiness to compile my History at London, where I could not have wanted helps, as I can easily judge by the generous offer you have been pleas'd to make me. Mr. Rymer's Collection hath in some measure supplied this defect, and I have made the best use of it I possibly could—*

I heartily wish I could find some opportunity, where I could give you some surer mark of my esteem and gratitude. Nothing more remains for me, sir, than to intreat you to allow me to make advantage of the obliging offer which you made on my behalf to Sir Andrew Fountain, by indulging me the freedom to correspond with you, as far as your business will allow; and to consult you with regard to some points of the History of England, which my ignorance, and the want of helps, render difficult for me to discover: but this is what I could not have presumed to have done, till you had granted me liberty. In the mean time I intreat you to be persuaded, that I am, with all esteem and respect possible,

Sir,

Your most humble

Wezel,
12 Nov. N. S.

and most obliged Servant,
1722.

RAPIN THOYRAS.

If you will be so good as to honour me with a short answer, please to direct to M. de Rapin, a French gentleman at Wezel.

Or else,

To Mr. Jacob Commelin, Merchant at Rotterdam, for Mr. de Rapin, at Wezel.

S I R,

I RECEIVED with a great deal of satisfaction your letter of the 27th of Nov. O. S. in which I found sensible marks of your generosity to me, and of your disposition in regard to the public, in being willing to contribute as much as you can, to render my History of England less imperfect, by the good advices you give me. 'Tis true, I find

* The rest of the sentence is not translated; but the original is, *En ayant fait mêmes des extraits dont il est parlé dans le main qui vient d'être publié, & que vous avez lu sans doute, je prendrai la liberté de vous en envoyer la semaine prochaine un exemplaire en folio, qui est le seul que j'ay de douze seulement qui ont été tirées de ce format.*

it not in my power to make advantage of any of them with regard to the first ages; because the History being ready to be put to the press, they will begin with the two first volumes, which I have not time to read over, and much less to make any alterations in them. But this is not the thing of the greatest importance.

I intreat you, sir, to allow me to give you here a general idea of the plan I have laid down to myself in composing this History, which may serve in some measure to excuse a part of the objections which may be raised against it in England.

I had no design to write for the English; that would have been a rashness unpardonable in a foreigner: but my intention was to write for those of other countries who know but little of the English language, and, in general, are but little acquainted with the English history. According to this principle, I thought I needed not confine myself to give an exact account of certain difficult, obscure, or controverted passages in the History of England, but a general and well-connected account of events, which might give foreigners the satisfaction of seeing by what steps the English monarchy has arrived to that pitch of glory it enjoys at this day.

This is my general plan; according to which, I am of opinion, I should not trouble myself so much about particular as general ideas, as being properly the sole or the principal thing which foreigners mind.

A foreigner (for example, a Frenchman) is not concerned to know if Ardulph was King of Northumberland, or East-Anglia, any more than an Englishman to know if Clovis III. King of France, was son or brother to his predecessor. Had I been to write for the English, I am verily persuaded, that if I were possessed of all the qualifications necessary for an historian, it would have been impossible for me to have compiled my History in any other place than London: but as I proposed only to write for foreigners, I reckoned I might dispense with several helps which can be met with in England only. So much for the first ages.

As to modern times, I have somewhat changed my method, by entering into a further detail of the matters which are best known.

I had no intention to write a compleat History of the Church; that would have been a very long-winded piece of work, and above my abilities; but only to give an abridgment of it from time to time, to serve both as a connection to the civil history, and to give the reader a general account of the most remarkable occurrences relating to religion, in

which I have followed Mezeray, who has met with general approbation. In this I had still in view, as I said already, not the English, but foreigners. By this you may judge, sir, that, according to this plan, I had little occasion for extraordinary helps to clear up those obscure or doubtful passages in the History of England which are not of a manifest importance: for if I had had all the assistance possible, I should not have been willing to enter into a circumstantial detail of an infinite number of facts, which would not have answered my scheme.

I come now to divers articles in your letter, in which you have the goodness to recommend some authors to me, and to give me some advice. I declare, that, had I been in Mr. Rymer's place, I should have suppressed several pieces which he has in his Collection, and rather inserted several of those at the end of the seventeenth volume. I hope you have received the copy of extracts which I had the honour to send you. A captain of a ship, to whom it was consigned at Rotterdam, promised to deliver it safe into your hands.

I have had the help of the Histories published by Camden, Savil, Gale, but not that of Twissden. I made use of Usher de Antiquitatibus, and Stillingfleet, Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and that of Mr. Collier. I had the Life of Alfred, by Asserius and Spelman; besides William of Malmshury, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, Brompton, Matthew of Westminster, Matthew Paris, and a number of others universally known, and which one cannot be without to compose a History of England; but I had not Asserius with notes lately published, nor the MS. Liber Rubens. For the reign of king John, I used Speed's Chronicle, not knowing that the life of that King was wrote by another. As it is 12 or 13 years since I was employed about the reigns of John and Henry III. I frankly declare that I don't remember to have found any essential difference between the charters of these two kings. If there be any other material differences besides those which Mr. Tyrrel has inserted between two crotchets, you will greatly oblige me in letting me know them; and, if it be worth the while, to cause the charter of Henry III. to be copied for me. 'Tis impossible for me to inform myself about it, because the books I made use of being borrowed, I have returned them long ago. My History contains a succinct account of the differences between Anselm, William Rufus, and Henry I. and for that I made use of Eadmer and Tyrrel's History. I like Mr. Tyrrel's exactness very much; but he renders his History very dry,

by

by details and circumstances which may be agreeable to the English, but cannot be so well suited to the taste of foreigners.

'Tis true, that having with a great deal of care examined the Annals of queen Elizabeth's reign wrote by Camden, I thought I there evidently discovered a design formed to justify the queen of Scotland, in which he is strongly opposed not only by Buchanan, but by Melvil, who had the least interest to blacken the reputation of that princefs. Not that I blame Camden, for being willing to justify Mary with respect to queen Elizabeth; but by endeavouring to make all her actions in Scotland appear innocent, he renders himself incapable to explain Elizabeth's policy as to that unfortunate queen; and in this I thought it not safe to follow him. I am persuaded that Mary was guilty of divers faults and irregularities committed in Scotland, tho' Elizabeth had no manner of right to punish her for them; and in supposing her guilty of these faults, one clearly sees how Elizabeth's policy knew how to draw advantage from them; but, supposing her innocent, destroys all the foundation of Elizabeth's conduct. I am not ignorant how difficult, or rather impossible a thing it is, to write the reign of Charles I. to every body's satisfaction. Every man is already pre-engaged to his party, and must find fault with the historian where he is not absolutely of his opinion. As this is a matter of the greatest delicacy, concerning which I desire to say nothing but the truth, and disengage myself from all prejudice, I intreat you, sir, don't take it amiss that I explain here my system on that subject in a manner a little fuller than what you have in my printed Proposals.

I believe that Charles I. in the first fifteen years of his reign, had formed projects very contrary to the constitution of the English government, and that he had considerably altered it during that time. That the parliament of the 3d November, 1640, at its opening, and in general, had very just and lawful designs, viz. to restore the government to its natural state. I believe, that in that parliament there was a party, chiefly composed of Presbyterians, who, under a pretext of favouring the general design of the parliament, push'd their views farther; and, being in correspondence with the Scots, endeavoured to change the government of the church, which could not be done without making some alteration in the constitution of the civil government, and lessening the king's power. In fact, Charles I. was too much attached to the church of England; on which account the Presbyterians could expect nothing to their advantage, while the king

continued. I likewise believe, that if the Presbyterians and Scots had had less hatred against the church of England, the king might have been re-established in a tolerable condition; but it unluckily happened, that the king relied too much on the divisions in the parliament, and the Presbyterians trusted too much to the necessity which they saw the king reduced to. This gave the Independents advantages, which they well knew how to improve. As to what relates to the establishment of the Commonwealth of England after the death of Charles I. I own, I have not sufficiently examined that affair to be able to fix my judgment. I believe, in general, that those who helped to establish that Commonwealth, were men of great abilities and excellent sense; that some of them had right intentions, and for that reason Cromwell could not conform himself to them.

As to the times following, under the reign of Charles II. I believe the English run themselves on the quite opposite rock, by receiving voluntarily, and contrary to all reason, those maxims which had met with so much opposition under the preceding reign. The desire of repairing the injury done to Charles I. had like to have reduced England to slavery, and nothing less than a kind of miracle was necessary to deliver it from that danger.

If you judge, sir, that I am mistaken with regard to any of the preceding articles, I shall be exceedingly obliged to you if you will give me your advice upon the subject; for I desire no more than to be informed myself, and to speak the truth, which I believe a foreigner may do with less prejudice and more certainty than an Englishman. Nevertheless I am not so unreasonable as to desire you to interrupt your business to answer this letter at length; I only intreat you to consider, that as I come to the conclusion of this History, one word from you is sufficient to let me know your thoughts.

With regard to the word *Wessex*, I shall have the honour to acquaint you, that I have already remarked what you tell me, viz. that they never say *Wessex*, although they say *Essex* and *Sussex*; and I am persuaded that it is the harshness of the pronunciation, *Westsex*, which is the reason of it. Wherefore this being no less harsh in French than in English, I presumed I might make use of the word *Wessex* in favour of those who are not Englishmen, in order to avoid these terms, *the kingdom of the Western Saxons*, or *West Saxons*, which are very long, and return very often. But I shall make advantage

of these observations, by making a note of your remark.

Nothing more remains for me, than to beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and to intreat you to ascribe it to the perfect esteem I have for you, which emboldens me

to ask your advice, and to declare myself very sincerely,

Sir,

Wezel, 8 Jan. N. S.

Yours, &c.

1723.

THOYRAS RAPIN.

REMARKS concerning the SAVAGES of NORTH AMERICA. By Dr. B. FRANKLIN.

THE Indian men, when young, are hunters and warriors; when old, counsellors; for all their government is by the counsel or advice of the sages; there is no force, there are no prisons, no officers to compel obedience, or inflict punishment. Hence they generally study oratory; the best speaker having the most influence. The Indian women till the ground, dress the food, nurse and bring up the children, and preserve and hand down to posterity the memory of public transactions. These employments of men and women are accounted natural and honourable. Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leisure for improvement by conversation. Our laborious manner of life compared with theirs, they esteem slavish and base; and the learning on which we value ourselves, they regard as frivolous and useless.

Having frequent occasions to hold public councils, they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them. The old men sit in the foremost ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children in the hindmost. The business of the women is to take exact notice of what passes, imprint it in their memories, for they have no writing, and communicate it to their children. They are the records of the council, and they preserve tradition of the stipulations in treaties a hundred years back; which when we compare with our writings, we always find exact. He that would speak, rises. The rest observe a profound silence. When he has finished, and sits down, they leave him five or six minutes to recollect, that if he has omitted any thing he intended to say, or has any thing to add, he may rise again, and deliver it. To interrupt another, even in common conversation, is reckoned highly indecent.

The politeness of these savages in conversation is, indeed, carried to excess; since it does not permit them to contradict or deny the truth of what is asserted in their presence. By this means they indeed avoid disputes; but then it becomes difficult to know their minds, or what impression you make upon them. The missionaries who have attempted to convert them to christianity, all complain of this as one of the great difficulties of their mission. The Indians hear

with patience the truths of the gospel explained to them, and give their usual tokens of assent and approbation: you would think they were convinced. No such matter. It is mere civility.

A Swedish minister having assembled the Chiefs of the Susquehanna Indians, made a sermon to them, acquainting them with the principal historical facts on which our religion is founded; such as the fall of our first parents by eating an apple; the coming of Christ to repair the mischief; his miracles and suffering, &c.—When he had finished, an Indian Orator stood up to thank him. “What you have told us,” says he, “is all very good. It is indeed bad to eat apples. It is better to make them all into cider. We are much obliged by your kindness in coming so far, to tell us those things which you have heard from your mothers. In return, I will tell you some of those we have heard from ours.

“In the beginning, our fathers had only the flesh of animals to subsist on; and if their hunting was unsuccessful, they were starving. Two of our young hunters having killed a deer, made a fire in the woods to broil some parts of it. When they were about to satisfy their hunger, they beheld a beautiful young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on that hill which you see yonder among the Blue Mountains. They said to each other, It is a spirit that perhaps has smelt our broiling venison, and wishes to eat of it: let us offer some to her. They presented her with the tongue: she was pleased with the taste of it, and said, Your kindness shall be rewarded. Come to this place after thirteen moons, and you shall find something that will be of great benefit in nourishing you and your children to the latest generations. They did so, and, to their surprise, found plants they had never seen before; but which, from that ancient time, have been constantly cultivated among us, to our great advantage. Where her right hand had touched the ground, they found maize; where her left hand had touched it, they found kidney-beans; and where her backside had sat on it, they found tobacco.” The good Missionary, disgusted with this idle tale, said,

“What

“ What I delivered to you were sacred truths ;
 “ but what you tell me is mere fable, fiction,
 “ and falsehood.” The Indian, offended,
 replied, “ My brother, it seems your friends
 “ have not done you justice in your educa-
 “ tion ; they have not well instructed you in
 “ the rules of common civility. You saw
 “ that we, who understand and practise those
 “ rules, believed all your stories, why do
 “ you refuse to believe ours ?”

When any of them come into our towns,
 our people are apt to crowd round them,
 gaze upon them, and incommode them
 where they desire to be private ; this they
 esteem great rudeness, and the effect of
 want of instruction in the rules of civility
 and good manners. “ We have,” say they,
 “ as much curiosity as you, and when you
 “ come into our towns, we wish for oppor-
 “ tunities of looking at you ; but for this
 “ purpose we hide ourselves behind bushes
 “ where you are to pass, and never intrude
 “ ourselves into your company.”

Their manner of entering one another's
 villages has likewise its rules. It is reckoned
 uncivil in travelling strangers to enter a vil-
 lage abruptly, without giving notice of their
 approach. Therefore, as soon as they arrive
 within hearing, they stop and holla, remain-
 ing there till invited to enter. Two old men
 usually come out to them and lead them in.
 There is in every village a vacant dwelling, call-
 ed The Strangers House. Here they are plac'd,
 while the old men go round from hut to hut,
 acquainting the inhabitants that strangers are
 arrived, who are probably hungry and weary ;
 and every one sends them what he can spare
 of victuals, and skins to repose on. When
 the strangers are refreshed, pipes and tobacco
 are brought ; and then, but not before, con-
 versation begins, with enquiries who they
 are, whither bound, what news, &c. and it
 usually ends with offers of service, if the
 strangers have occasion for guides, or any ne-
 cessaries for continuing their journey ; and
 nothing is exacted for the entertainment.

The same hospitality, esteemed among
 them as a principal virtue, is practis'd by
 private persons ; of which *Conrad Weiser*, our
 interpreter, gave me the following instance :
 He had been naturalized among the Six Na-
 tions, and spoke well the Mohock language.
 In going through the Indian country, to carry
 a message from our governor to the council
 at *Onondaga*, he called at the habitation of
Canassatego, an old acquaintance, who em-
 braced him, spread furs for him to sit on,
 placed before him some boiled beans and veni-
 son, and mixed some rum and water for
 his drink. When he was well refreshed,
 and had lit his pipe, *Canassatego* began to
 converse with him ; asked how he had fared

the many years since they had seen each other,
 whence he then came, what had occasioned
 the journey, &c. *Conrad* answered all his
 questions ; and when the discourse began to
 flag, the Indian, to continue it, said, “ *Con-*
 “ *rad*, you have lived long among the white
 “ people, and know something of their cus-
 “ toms ; I have been sometimes at Albany,
 “ and have observed, that once in seven days
 “ they shut up their shops, and assemble all
 “ in the great house ; tell me what it is for.
 “ —What do they do there ?” “ They meet
 “ there,” says *Conrad*, “ to hear and learn
 “ good things.” “ I do not doubt,” says the
 Indian, “ that they tell you so ; they have
 “ told me the same : but I doubt the truth
 “ of what they say, and I will tell you my
 “ reasons. I went lately to Albany to sell
 “ my skins, and buy blankets, knives, pow-
 “ der, rum, &c. You know I generally
 “ used to deal with *Hans Hanson* ; but I was
 “ a little inclined this time to try some other
 “ merchants. However, I called first upon
 “ *Hans*, and asked him what he would give
 “ for beaver. He said he could not give
 “ more than four shillings a pound : but, says
 “ he, I cannot talk on business now ; this
 “ is the day when we meet together to learn
 “ good things, and I am going to the meeting.
 “ So I thought to myself, since I cannot do
 “ any business to-day, I may as well go to
 “ the meeting too, and I went with him.—
 “ There stood up a man in black, and be-
 “ gan to talk to the people very angrily.
 “ I did not understand what he said ; but
 “ perceiving that he looked much at me,
 “ and at *Hanson*, I imagined he was angry
 “ at seeing me there ; so I went out, sat
 “ down near the house, struck fire, and lit
 “ my pipe, waiting till the meeting should
 “ break up. I thought too, that the man had
 “ mentioned something of beaver, and I sus-
 “ pected it might be the subject of their
 “ meeting. So when they came out, I ac-
 “ costed my merchant,—Well, *Hans*, says I,
 “ I hope you have agreed to give more than
 “ four shillings a pound ?” “ No, says he,
 “ I cannot give so much, I cannot give more
 “ than three shillings and sixpence.” “ I
 “ then spoke to several other dealers, but
 “ they all sung the same song, three and six-
 “ pence, three and sixpence. This made it
 “ clear to me that my suspicion was right ;
 “ and that whatever they pretended of meet-
 “ ing to learn good things, the real purpose
 “ was to consult how to cheat Indians in
 “ the price of beaver. Consider but a little,
 “ *Conrad*, and you must be of my opinion.
 “ If they met so often to learn good things,
 “ they certainly would have learned some
 “ before this time. But they are still igno-
 “ rant. You know our practice. If a white
 “ man,

“ man, in travelling through our country, enters one of our cabins, we all treat him as I treat you; we dry him if he is wet, we warm him if he is cold, and give him meat and drink, that he may allay his thirst and hunger; and we spread soft furs for him to rest and sleep on: We demand nothing in return*. But if I go into a white man’s house at Albany, and ask for victuals and drink, they say, Where is your money? And if I have none, they say,

“ Get out, you Indian dog. You see they have not yet learned those little *good things* that we need no meeting to be instructed in, because our mothers taught them to us when we were children; and therefore it is impossible their meetings should be, as they say, for any such purpose, or have any such effect; they are only to contrive *the cheating of Indians in the price of beaver.*”

In the Sixth Volume of *Medical Observations and Enquiries*, just published, are some Remarks by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, on the Complaint commonly known by the Name of the Sick Head Ach. After treating of the Symptoms and Causes of this Disorder, and the Medical Prescriptions proper for it, the Doctor proceeds to the following OBSERVATIONS ON DIET in general.

IT is not solely with a view to the cure of this sick head-ach, of which I have been treating, that I wish to offer some general reflections on the dietetic part of medicine, and to point out the necessary restrictions in order to its cure; but likewise, as they may be of some importance in the management of many other chronic and anomalous diseases, as well as for the preservation of health in general.

Nothing is of so much consequence to invalids, and the more delicate of both sexes, as attention to quantity.—There are many people who seem to be possessed of such powers of digestion as to be under no restraints on that account, and who never feel themselves incommoded either with quantity or the most heterogeneous qualities of their food.—They rise from the most plentiful mixed and rich repasts, without any kind of apparent uneasiness. But this is not the case with the generality. They are affected with uneasiness, some in one way, some another, by the unnatural load. And how often do we hear such complaining of the ill effects of this or that particular kind of diet, when perhaps their sufferings arise from the quantity of all, rather than the disagreement of any!

It demands attention to observe that just medium, and no less resolution to keep to it, which the stomach invariably points out in respect to quantity. The *how much* must be determined by every individual; and those who are happy enough to abstain at the first sensation of satiety, have made great progress

in the art of maintaining such a command of appetite, as, under most chronic indispositions, is one of the greatest aids of recovery, and, in health, is one of the surest preservatives against them.

It is a doctrine, however trite and familiar, which cannot be too strongly inculcated; as a neglect of this attention to the quantity of food proportioned to the necessity of each individual, is sooner or later followed with the most serious consequences. To the strong and robust inflammatory diseases happen, and all such as proceed from plenitude and acrimony combined, as the gout, and many other chronic indispositions. To the more tender and delicate it is the parent of a numerous progeny of distempers affecting both body and mind: there is scarcely a malady that can be named, which either does not originate from this neglect of diet, or is not increased by it, till the disease at length bids defiance even to temperance itself and all prescription.

What renders this attention to invalids of this order still the more necessary is, that they are often subject to a false appetite, to a craving that does not arise from the demands of health, but from the morbid piquancy of the juices in the stomach, which prompts them to eat more, and more frequently than nature requires. Whence it happens that such people are often disposed to take in much more than can be digested; to devour their food, rather than eat it; by which means their sufferings are increased, the disease gains ground,

* It is remarkable, that in all ages and countries hospitality has been allowed as the virtue of those whom the civilized were pleased to call barbarians. The Greeks celebrated the Scythians for it; the Saracens possessed it eminently; and it is to this day the reigning virtue of the wild Arabs. St. Paul too, in the relation of his voyage, and shipwreck on the island of Melita, says, “The barbarous people shewed us no little kindness; for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.”

defeats every purpose of the physician, and leads them into some permanent and incurable malady.

And should the patients have admitted an opinion (and such an opinion occurs but too often) that their recovery will be aided by taking in a greater share of food, their misfortune is complete. These are not ideal traits in the history of the sick; they are known to be but too true by every physician of observation; and they cannot be mentioned too often, or with too much fervency, for the sake of those who are liable to become the victims of appetite or inattention.

Early habits of self-command are of the utmost benefit to all; and even those who do not feel any immediate distress from the utmost repletion at present, would find it their interest to be moderate and discreet.

The customs of countries, in respect to meals, are different. Breakfast, dinner, and supper have been, in this country, habitual. Suppers, at present, are discouraged among the affluent; and excessive ones, such as have been in use among our ancestors, very probably with good reason; yet there are some constitutions to which this practice may not be beneficial: two very moderate meals, at a suitable distance, may perhaps be digested with much more ease than one full meal, and be made more consistent with the duties of life in various situations. From observation I am led to suspect, when people assure us they eat no supper, that it would be better for them if they did, than to oppress nature with a cumbrous load, that may be much more detrimental.

The general breakfast of people, from the highest to the lowest, is tea, coffee, or chocolate. I say general, because there are many exceptions; some for one reason, some for others, making choice of other substitutes, as their inclinations or opinions guide them.

To the articles I have mentioned, bread of some kind, with more or less butter and sugar, are commonly joined to make up the meal. We are often asked, and not improperly, what our opinion is of these articles respectively, in respect to their being more or less wholesome? Perhaps the most pertinent answer in common would be that which is reported of the late Dr. Mandeville, of famous memory, who being often the convivial guest (I think it was) of one of the first Earls of Macclesfield, was frequently interrogated on the subject of diet: Doctor, is this wholesome? Does your Lordship like it? Yes. Does it agree with your Lordship? Yes. Why then it is wholesome.

Perhaps this is the best direction that can be given, provided we can caution the enquirer against the *too much*.

From many incontestible proofs that butter in considerable quantities is injurious, it is less used in many families. It is found, by many, to be very difficult of digestion, especially when toasted before the fire, or fried, as well as in sauces. Many people, apparently robust, and whose organs of digestion are strong, often find themselves much disordered by large quantities of butter. Nothing more speedily and effectually gives the sick head-ach, and sometimes within a very few hours. After breakfast, if much toast and butter has been used, it begins with a singular kind of glimmering in the sight; objects swiftly changing their apparent position, surrounded with luminous angles, like those of a fortification. Giddiness comes on, head-ach, and sickness. An emetic and warm water soon wash off the offending matter, and remove these disorders. These are circumstances that often happen to people who are inattentive to the quantity of butter they eat at breakfast, and which are very often attempted to be cured by very different remedies, and improper ones. A sudden giddiness, let it arise from what cause it may, and it arises oftener, I believe, from some disorder in the stomach than from all other causes put together, is a sufficient motive to call the surgeon, who must have a large share of disinterestedness and skill, not to be compelled to bleed the patient, sometimes under circumstances that do not admit of it with impunity.

A moderate quantity of fresh butter, with bread exposed as little to the fire as possible, or not at all, but used cold, appears to me to be wholesome; it is capable of becoming, with the other aliments, as soft and inoffensive chyle, perhaps, as any part of diet.

The same thing may, perhaps, be said of coffee as of tea; the heat, the strength, and the quantity make it unwholesome or otherwise. There are nations who almost live upon it, as others do on tea; amongst neither do we meet with diseases that can justly be ascribed to these ingredients in the common course of living.

Chocolate may seem to require more consideration. It is, as we all know, the fruit of a tree growing in the West Indies, ground into a paste with other ingredients, and serves as repast to multitudes of people of all conditions. It has not been observed, I believe, that those who, in this manner, make chocolate a part of their food, are subject to any particular distempers. It may be considered, therefore, as a wholesome kind of breakfast to those who like it, and with whom it agrees. It is of an unctuous nature, therefore little or no butter should be used with it. Were it commonly made thinner than is the

general practice, and a large proportion of milk added, it would seem to be much more proper for common use, than as it is generally served up at present.

To all these, sugar is for the most part a necessary addition; and, perhaps, much depends on the quantity of this addition, whether they are to be styled wholesome or otherwise. Nothing is more common than to hear persons complaining of the heart-burn after breakfast, ascribing it to the tea, or the other articles they have been drinking. The liquors themselves have no share, or very little, in producing this complaint. It arises from the bread, the butter, the sugar, in conjunction; and is a proof that more of some of these, or all of them together, has been taken than the stomach could digest: and this circumstance ought to be a standing monitor against excess in quantity, even of things deemed the most inoffensive.

Coffee, perhaps, is an exception to what was said above, that the liquors themselves have little or no share in producing the heart-burn. Coffee made sweet seldom fails to produce it; and it would be right to use as little sugar with it as possible.

The effects of improper conduct in respect to those things which now constitute our breakfasts, are of little consequence, compared with those which arise from the well-covered table at noon. The indulgences of breakfasts supply but very few materials for destruction. The repeated excesses at dinner, are serious affairs.——It has been thought, that more people suffer by hard drinking, than immoderate eating. My observation leads me to take the opposite side. At present, indeed, the former practice is generally banished to the vulgar; but whilst it prevailed to the utmost, it seems to me that more were injured by excess of diet, than of drinking. But leaving this to other enquiries, I haste to a few observations on a subject very interesting to the generality of mankind.

Though I think the quantity of food is a matter principally to be regarded, yet the quality is not a matter of indifference. I am not to be ranked among the robust and athletic; perhaps I am a good deal below the middle point of general strength.

It was necessary for me to observe some management in respect to my own health, and to attend to the *juvantia* and *ledentia*, yet without adopting it as a rule, that others ought to live as I found was most consistent with my strength and ability. A great part of my life has been spent amongst the infirm and invalid: it was easy, it was necessary to observe what kind of diet, what kind of con-

duct was proper to be attended to by the generality. From this source I have endeavoured to draw instruction; and for the benefit of such, these reflections are offered.

If we look into the history of mankind inhabiting the different parts of the globe, so far as we are acquainted with it, we shall find that different nations subsist on kinds of diet very different from each other; yet all enjoy a degree of health that is competent to their duties in life in the countries they inhabit. A great part of the Eastern world is principally subsisted by rice and vegetables.—Many countries live upon fish; others on a mixed diet, partly animal, partly vegetable. Some have no fermented liquors, others use none else. Yet all, compared with each other in the same community, are healthy. The Author of Nature has so formed us, and constructed the organs of digestion, that we can gradually accommodate ourselves to every species of aliment;—live on rice, on vegetables, on animal food solely, or mixed with vegetables, without suffering injury. No kind of food hurts us; we are capable of being accustomed to every thing; but this is not the case in regard to quantity. Nature, by degrees, may be accustomed to subdue and change into nutriment almost every part of the creation that is produced; but to quantity she yields: if there is not sufficient, decay ensues; if too much is used, fatal oppression.

One of the first articles of diet I shall mention, is bread; and that only to say, that to digest it properly, if taken in considerable quantities, very strong organs are requisite. The husbandman and labourer find no difficulties in this respect; but to many others this is not the case. In weak stomachs, a large proportion of bread is indigestible; it turns sour, produces the heartburn, flatulencies, and interrupts the perfect concoction of every thing else. This is not owing to any supposed adulteration in common; nor do I believe bread is adulterated to such degree as many apprehend; but to its own nature, which requires organs of a certain strength to assimilate it properly; and if not so assimilated, it happens, as in many other cases, the corruption of what is good makes it the worst of all others.

On this principle I have endeavoured to inculcate the necessity of paying much attention to this capital article of diet to valetudinarians in general: never to abstain from it wholly, but to use it with moderation; to consider it as one of those things which, sparingly used, was extremely necessary and beneficial; if otherwise, the fruitful source of many complaints, which were little suspected to arise from this cause.

In this country, animal food of one kind or another constitutes the chief part of our nourishment. That there are some kinds of more easy, some of harder digestion than others, is well known to every body. Yet I am inclined to think, there is scarcely any part of animal diet in use, that would not occasionally be found to agree, that is, to be digested without much difficulty, if we were full as anxious in respect to excess of quantity, as the unsuitableness of the kind; at least this opinion corresponds with my own observation and experience. If a person eats as much of ham, salted beef, or bacon, as he ought to do of fish or of chicken, he may suffer by it.

The article of puddings, on an English table, is an affair of consequence. After a plentiful dinner of animal food, rich sweet puddings, desserts, or even fruit, seem a very unnatural and improper addition; more especially if the puddings are baked: for a little butter, long exposed to the heat of an oven, becomes, oftentimes, a cause of much suffering.

Of vegetables it will be necessary to say something. The rule in general is, to appeal to what best agrees, in this respect, with each particular constitution. I have only one short caution to give on this head.—Those who think it necessary to pay any attention to their health at table, should take care that the quantity of bread, and of meat, and of puddings, and of greens, should not compose each of them a meal, as if some were only thrown in to make weight; but carefully to observe, that the sum of all together do not exceed due bounds, or inroach upon the first feelings of satiety.

In respect to fruit, I apprehend it is a most injurious practice to eat it, as is generally done, after a plentiful meal. There are some people who may be happy enough not to feel themselves incommoded by any quantity they can take; but this is not the case with the generality, to whom I appeal for the proof of this assertion.

Fruit was given us for use, as well as pleasure; to contribute to our health, not to hurt it. The forenoon seems, of all others, the most suitable season, unless it is taken instead of a meal. This I believe is the custom in many parts of the world, and seems most consistent with health and right reason. This, and another custom, which I believe prevails in France, I should be glad to see introduced into England more generally, for some families have long been in the practice of it; which is, to drink what may be necessary, what health or inclination requires, during the repast, and then to dismiss the bottle entirely.

It might seem not improper, in this place, to mention my opinion of the different kinds of liquors, respecting their comparative advantages.

The lesser quantity of fermented liquors we accustom ourselves to, the better.

To abstain from spirits of every kind, however diluted, as much as may be.

Where mild, well-brewed beer agrees, to keep it, as beverage.

Where water does not disagree, to value the privilege, and continue it.

In respect to wine, custom, for the most part, will decide. The less the excess in quantity, the more consistent with health and long life.

Punch is a favourite with many; if weak, in hot bilious constitutions, when naturally so, or which become such by a long residence in warm climates, it seems not to be an unwholesome composition. Like what has been said of diet in general, so likewise it may be added in respect to liquors: it is the quantity, in common, that does more harm than the kind; and people, especially in the fore part of life, cannot be too solicitous to shun the first temptations to the love of spirituous liquors.

There is another repast which, since the introduction of tea, is become a kind of necessary of life, and as much expected in every family as the other usual meals themselves. It may not, perhaps, be wholly improper to suggest some considerations respecting the use of tea and coffee after dinner. If we may judge from various circumstances, from the time of dinner digestion is performing during the course of several hours. This operation requires labour and time in performing it, more or less, in proportion to the quantity of food taken in, and the powers of digestion. Much food taken into a weak stomach requires a greater length of time, if it is digested at all, than where less has been received.

Whilst that power, which we call nature, is performing this task, a second is added, which, though of a lighter quality, adds to the quantity, and, as it must be assimilated to the chyle now forming, is an additional burthen. To the robust this may appear trifling, it is not felt. But to those who may be said to be barely not valetudinary, it is a matter of some consequence.

It is thought by many that tea assists digestion, by the additional stimulus of its quantity; it may excite the stomach and duodenum to pass the digesting food sooner than they otherwise would have done, and sooner than the chyle is properly elaborated;—it may perhaps assist in carrying off flatulency and the food together. This, at least, is my opinion of it; and I therefore think the sub-
jects

jects of whom I have been speaking, ought to drink either tea or coffee with great moderation; never to make it sweet, coffee especially; and to eat with it as seldom as possible. For either sweet cakes, cakes of any kind, or butter in any proportion, rather retard digestion than promote it. The only proper time to drink either tea or coffee, or any such beverage, with safety or advantage, is to take it as soon after dinner as possible, and instead of sitting down to the bottle.— This is one of those customs which, perhaps, might be adopted by us with fewer disadvantages than many of the fashions we receive from our neighbours. As on the due performance of digestion depends much of our health, ease, and prospect of longevity; so we ought most studiously to avoid every thing that has a probable chance of interrupting it.

I have provisionally recommended suppers to the objects of these remarks; as thinking that nature can effect that easily at twice, which at once would cause some degree of distress. I have had occasion to remark to you, that the robust are not perfectly secure from the dangerous effects of a full meal.— Apoplexies, perhaps, proceed more frequently from this cause, than all the rest

put together. If persons feel no injury from eating twice a day, neither from a meal sufficient to serve the purposes of health taken at once, let them persevere in the practice. Experience, cautiously attended to, is most certainly the best guide. From one cause or another, the practice appears to increase of abstaining from suppers entirely, and is rather to be encouraged in the general; for those who have but little command over themselves at dinner, ought not to have the farther temptation to exceed what is right at a second meal. Where discretion prevails, and especially in persons of business where attention is required, the plan I have proposed would seem more proper, to divide the meals; especially such whose occupations require the full and immediate exercise of every faculty.

To describe in detail what would be proper for the purpose, belongs not to this place. I will only mention, that the less it is in quantity, and the lighter in kind, the better. Many of the persons I have described, will not bear liquid suppers so well as solids. Indeed the volume hurts them as much as any thing. Broth, gruel, panada, and the like, seldom are easy to them, and seem to disagree, by becoming flatulent and oppressive.

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*Ne pueri, ne tanta animis affuecite bella,
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.*

VIRG.

ASPIRIT of enquiry and curiosity is the direct road to knowledge. Whatever engages our study and attention, however inconsiderable in itself, still helps to enlarge our conceptions. It is not merely from the extent of our reading that depth of erudition is to be acquired; but our improvement is promoted rather by the ideas which we form, and the conclusions which we draw from thence. Hence arise the advantages peculiar to the study of history; for, having thereby laid before us as well the erroneous maxims by which nations or individuals have been hurried into ruin, as those wiser foundations on which they have built the superstructure of happiness and prosperity, we are led unawares to form some plan for avoiding in our own conduct what has been so ruinous in theirs, and for making a proper use of those means whose success has been already experienced.

Thus much premised, it will be no matter of surprise, if, after lately perusing the incidents of that memorable æra in our history when the din of war resounded in every quar-

ter of this island, and the intrigues of a dark politician brought the head of Majesty to the block, I have formed some idea of the justice or injustice of the measures of the parties, and have justified the one, and condemned the other. Neither, however, has been totally destitute of defendants, and even the pen of a Milton has been engaged in apologizing for the regicides: it may, therefore, be neither unentertaining nor foreign to the purpose of this paper, to take a candid view of the arguments adduced by each in support of their several pretensions; and if our favour shall preponderate on the side of royalty, and reflect on the conduct of its opponents, let not malicious prejudice charge us with a servile adulation to the present happy establishment of our government, nor with a renunciation of the character we profess to support. Let these juvenile effusions be considered, as they really are, the effusions of impartiality and reason.

In order to form a right judgment of this intricate and distant affair, it will be necessary to take a general survey of collateral circumstances, of the rules which the predecessors

sors of the unhappy Charles had observed in their administration, and of the sentiments by which his subjects were generally influenced. The happy tyranny of Elizabeth had defeated the overt violence of foreign foes, and the machinations of domestic faction: the representatives of the people, though in this reign they made higher advances to independence than had been formerly attempted, partly indulging the tenderness of her sex, partly terrified by her inexorable severity, tacitly yielded to her dictates, and even endured her insults, when by her ministers she reproached them with ignorance, with a silent submission.—The limits of the distinct branches of the constitution as yet remained to be defined, and the bounds of the prerogative were, perhaps, equally unknown to King and subjects; the people therefore willingly acquiesced in the most unwarrantable exertions of it, and dreaded to dispute what had been handed down uncontroverted through several centuries. The English monarchy seemed altogether absolute, and its authority little more circumscribed than that of an Eastern despot.

In the subsequent reign, when another family assumed the reins of government, the same arbitrary measures were still pursued, though with greater opposition, and the same exalted ideas of the regal power entertained.

In the mean time, a spirit of liberty and of enquiry began to dawn among the people, and gathered strength apace: they were resolved fully to investigate the maxims by which the conduct of their ancestors had been directed, and refused fervently to imitate the copy that was left them. Considering the original equality of mankind, they thought it altogether unjust and unreasonable, that a cruel tyrant should imperiously dispose the wills and affections of a multitude of his fellow-creatures; and as they were still more enflamed against the court by the haughty insolence of the Duke of Buckingham, they were naturally incited to call in question the legality of its measures. Little satisfied with confining their inquiries and their endeavours to their own times, they proposed to render the Crown incapable of oppressing their posterity, which might be less disposed to oppose it. These views, when seconded by a parliament remarkable for uncommon abilities, and supported by men of the deepest knowledge and profoundest judgment, by the experience of a Pym, the courage of a Hampden, and the artifices of a Vane, began to operate early in Charles's reign; and a grant of the necessary supplies was always refused, but when the price of some valuable concession from the Crown.

Unhappily for Charles, he had imbibed the loftiest ideas of the rights of Princes, and had been taught, as well by the example as the

precepts of his father, to consider the extent of his prerogative as boundless; and ever shuddered at the thought of leaving an impaired authority to his successors. Actuated by these principles, he was determined, and indeed obliged, to exert every latent power, and claim every dormant privilege, to defray the necessary expences of government and of majesty; and burthened his people with every imposition that was likely to be productive, provided it could be justified by the example of his predecessors. These impositions, though formerly implicitly submitted to, yet, in this æra of refinement and of liberty, were objected to as illegal: and in the affair of ship-money, the celebrated Hampden, alone and unsupported, stood the contest with Government, and braved with unparalleled fortitude the terrors of supreme authority, and the menaces of power.—Though a sentence was procured in favour of the Crown, by the corruption and servile complaisance of the judges, yet the danger of persisting in these measures was sufficiently conspicuous, and their illegality manifestly evident.

Charles, therefore, was reduced to an unhappy dilemma; he must either depart from his undoubted rights, and renounce some of those extensive powers which every preceding monarch had possessed, and which were ratified by the sanction of custom and time immemorial, or support his authority by means evidently illegal, and such as were exclaimed against by every order of mankind. Should he embrace the former alternative, he always considered it as a prelude to the abolishing of monarchy and episcopacy; and deemed it the highest impiety to sacrifice to the rage of popular fury and inconstancy, the sacred privileges of his ancestors, and to preclude his descendants from the enjoyment of that which in justice appertained to them. Should the latter be thought more eligible, a civil war might probably be the consequence, at least animosities between him and his parliament.

Charles had neither vigour sufficient for the execution of the latter measure, nor flexibility enough for a graceful admission of the former. However, as his actions constantly centered in the good of his subjects, and the natural humanity of his disposition ever prompted him rather to consult their happiness than his own grandeur, he was at length induced to sacrifice a part of his prerogative for the sake of his people. The courts of star-chamber and high-commission had long been complained of, and perhaps with reason, as courts which covered the highest oppression and injustice under the specious appearance of law and equity; and the abolition of them

was looked upon as a necessary preparative to the completion of the great work in hand. Conscious of the iniquity of the proceedings of these oppressive courts, and convinced that the heavy fines and imprisonments imposed by their authority, were destructive of the natural rights of mankind, Charles consented to their annihilation; and great progress seemed to be made in the establishment of equal liberty. A bill of rights was at length obtained, and the freedom of the subject was generally thought to rest on a firm basis.—Hitherto, the conduct of both parties was

laudable; every thing necessary for the settlement of the constitution now seemed to be conceded; and every impartial observer, and man of sound judgment, thought the authority of the Crown perhaps too much limited, and the person and property of the subject at least sufficiently secured.

A detail of this complicated affair being of too great a length to be contained in a single sheet, I beg leave to defer it for the present, and resume it in my next.

Oxford,
July 5, 1784.

REMUS.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from VIRGINIA.

“The following romantic and melancholy affair happened in a Village near this place, and has been much talked of.”

T H E F A L S E F R I E N D .

A YOUNG Gentleman, the son of an attorney, had conceived a violent passion for the daughter of an eminent planter, at some distance from the place of his residence, and found means to make her acquainted with it. But on account of the disparity of their circumstances, he was refused. An accident, however, some time after brought them together at the house of a friend of the lady; when the gentleman so far prevailed as to be admitted on the terms of her lover; and they continued to see each other privately for several months. But at this time Mr. — being disappointed in regard to fortune, it was judged proper for them to separate till his affairs should take a more favourable turn, when the match might be proposed to the lady's friends with some prospect of success. Their *confidante* was still their friend. They corresponded under the fictitious signatures of *Henry* and *Delia* to prevent detection; and their friend, whom, agreeable to their romantic plan, they called *Juliana*, was their female Mercury. As Henry of course was frequently at *Juliana's* house, it was thought proper, the better to cover their design, that he should pass for that lady's lover; and this was universally believed to be the case. As Henry's circumstances and expectations, though inferior to those of his mistress, were at least equal to *Juliana's*, the latter conceived the perfidious design of making him her lover *in reality*. To effect this, she endeavoured, by indiscreet insinuations,

to prejudice him against the object of his love; hinted the little likelihood there appeared of such an union taking place, and how much happier marriages were likely to be where there was a greater parity of fortunes. Her endeavours however were fruitless. He saw through the artifice; and the discovery pained him the more, as he doubted not but she would use the same arts with his *Delia*, whom he could now neither caution against her, or, even if he could, her confidence in her was so great, that she would not believe it. With *Delia* therefore she was successful. Instigated by revenge, by the falsest and basest suggestions she effectually detached her from him, and it was not long after that she gave her hand to one of *Juliana's* relations. The news reached the unhappy Henry.—Unable to bear the thought of her being possessed by another, in distraction and despair, he seized two loaded pistols, and rushing to the house which contained the pair who had that morning been wedded, he drove the contents of one of them through his *Delia's* heart, and the other through his own.—The perfidious *Juliana*, so far from being affected, seemed to triumph in their fate. The hapless lovers are universally pitied: but she, though the law cannot touch her, is held in execration, and is now preparing to remove to some distant place where her crime it not known, to avoid the insults which she constantly and justly receives.

☞ The above narrative we are assured is literally true. The resemblance it bears to the catastrophe of the unfortunate Hackman will be obvious to every reader. Extraordinary as the circumstance may appear, it is by no means so uncommon as at the first glance it may seem. In the ninth volume of the Spectator published by Dr. Sewell, a similar story may be found. EDITOR.

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.

Cook and King's Voyages to the Pacific Ocean, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. 3 Vols. 4to. [Continued from Vol. V. p. 429.]

IN the beginning of these Voyages, we have an account of the various preparations which the Lords of the Admiralty made for, and of the care which they took to examine whether every thing had been completed conformably to their intentions and orders, and to the satisfaction of all who were to embark in, the voyage. The conduct of Omai upon leaving London, where he had been so kindly treated, and returning to his native country, is pleasingly delineated. Some observations were made for determining the longitude of Sheerness, and the North Foreland.—The number of the respective crews on board the Resolution and Discovery is ascertained, and the names of the officers mentioned.

In the passage of the Resolution to Teneriffe, nothing of any consequence occurred. An account is given of the Road of Santa Cruz, of the town of that name, and of the produce of the island. Mr. Anderson's remarks on the natural appearances of Teneriffe and its productions, are curious, and stated at considerable length. "None of the race of the inhabitants found here (says the author) when the Spaniards discovered the Canaries now remain a distinct people, having intermarried with the Spanish settlers: but their descendants are known from their being remarkably tall, large-boned, and strong. The men are in general of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely destitute of that bloom which distinguishes our northern beauties. The Spanish custom of wearing black cloaths continues amongst them; but the men seem more indifferent about this, and in some measure dress like the French. In other respects, we found the inhabitants of Teneriffe to be a decent and very civil people, retaining that grave cast which distinguishes those of their country from other European nations. Although we do not think that there is a great similarity between our manners and those of the Spaniards, it is worth observing, that Omai did not think there was much difference. He only said, that they seemed not

friendly as the English, and that in their persons they approached those of his country men."

Upon departing from Teneriffe, our voyagers found themselves in a very alarming situation. It was with difficulty they could clear the sunken rocks that lie about a league from the south-east point of the Island. Upon their arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, they received the greatest civilities from the governor and all the subordinate officers, and soft bread, fresh meat and greens, were provided every day for the ship's company. Soon after the Discovery arrived in the Bay. An account of the adjacent country is given by Mr. Anderson: a Mr. Cloeder sent him an invitation to visit him. "This gentleman (says he) entertained us with music; and a band also played while we were at dinner; which, considering the situation of the place, might be reckoned elegant. He shewed us his wine-cellars, his orchards and vineyards; all which, I must own, inspired me with a wish to know in what manner these industrious people could create such plenty in a spot where, I believe, no other European nation would have attempted to settle." There is a very remarkable stone in this place, called by the inhabitants the Tower of Babylon. Its circumference must be at least half a mile; at its highest part, which is the south end, comparing it with a known object, it seems to equal the dome of St. Paul's church. Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that "this singular, immense fragment of granite most probably has been raised by a volcanic explosion, or some such cause." The Resolution and Discovery sailed together from the Cape of Good Hope, and in a short time got in sight of two islands, which they named after his Majesty's fourth son, Prince Edward's Islands; and of four others, which they called Marion's and Crozet's Islands, to commemorate their discoverers.

Upon landing in an island to the southward of those above mentioned, they found it uninhabited. It abounded with penguins and seals; these latter were not numerous, but so insensible of fear, that they killed as many

as they chose, for the sake of their fat or blubber, to make oil for their lamps, and other uses. Fresh water was in great abundance; but not a single tree or shrub, nor the least sign of any, was to be discovered, and but very little herbage of any sort.

The crews having worked hard for some days, were allowed a day of rest. Upon this indulgence, many of them went on shore, and made excursions in different directions into the country, which they found barren and desolate in the highest degree. "In the evening, one of them brought to me," says the captain, "a quart-bottle which he had found, fastened with some wire to a projecting rock on the north side of the harbour.— This bottle contained a piece of parchment, on which was written the following inscription:

'Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, & D. de Boynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas annis 1772 & 1773.'

"As a memorial of our having been in this harbour, I wrote on the other side of the parchment,

'Naves Resolutio & Discovery, de rege Magnæ Britannæ, Decembris 1776.'

"I then put it again into a bottle, together with a silver two-penny piece of 1772; and having covered the mouth of the bottle with a leaden cap, I placed it, the next morning, in a pile of stones erected for the purpose, upon a little eminence on the north shore of the harbour, and near to the place where it was first found; in which position it cannot escape the notice of any European whom chance or design may bring into this port. Here I displayed the British flag, and named the place *Gibraltar Harbour*, from our having arrived in it on that festival."

After their departure from this harbour, our navigators ranged along the coast, to discover its position and extent. Several promontories and bays, and a peninsula, are described and named; their danger from shoals is also mentioned. Between Howe's Foreland and Cape Digby, the shore forms one great bay, that extends several leagues to the south-west, where it seemed to lose itself in various arms, running in between the mountains. A prodigious quantity of sea-weed grows all over it, which seems to be the same sort of weed that Mr. Banks distinguished by the name of *fucus giganteus*. Some of this weed is of a most enormous length, though the stem is not much thicker than a man's thumb. In some of the shoals upon which it grows, they did not strike ground with a line of 24 fathoms; the depth of water, therefore, must have been greater; and as this weed does not grow in a perpendicular direction, but

makes a very acute angle with the bottom, and much of it afterwards spreads many fathoms on the surface of the sea, it may be supposed to grow to the length of sixty fathoms and upwards.

Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the *Resolution*, who was well acquainted with Natural History, made various observations on the natural productions of this island, which are inserted at considerable length in this Voyage, and deserve the perusal of the learned.

Upon leaving Kerguelen, nothing material occurred, till they landed in Van Diemen's Land, at Adventure Bay. The incidents that happened there are various, and enumerated at great length.

The interviews they had with the natives, and the fear of the latter at hearing the report of a musket, are described. "The men were quite naked, and wore no ornaments, unless we consider as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures or ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight and others in curved lines. They received every present we made them without the least appearance of satisfaction. When some bread was given, as soon as they understood that it was to be eaten, they either returned it, or threw it away, without even tasting it. Being desirous of knowing the use of a stick which one of our visitors carried in his hand, I made signs to them to show me; and so far succeeded, that one of them set up a piece of wood as a mark, and threw at it, at the distance of about 20 yards. After repeated trials, he was still very wide from the mark. Omai, to show them how much superior our weapons were to theirs, then fired his musket at it, which alarmed them so much, that notwithstanding all we could do or say, they ran instantly into the woods: one of them was so frightened, that he let drop an axe and two knives that had been given to him.

"In a short time afterwards, several women and children made their appearance. They wore a kangaroo's skin (in the same shape as it came from the animal) tied over the shoulders and round the waist; but its only use seemed to be to support their children when carried on their backs, for it did not cover those parts which most nations conceal; being in all other respects as naked as the men, and as black, and their bodies marked with scars in the same manner."

A long account of the inhabitants, and of their language, is given by Mr. Anderson. Of the latter he says, "Their pronunciation is not disagreeable, but rather quick; though not more so than is that of other nations of the South Sea; and if we may depend upon the affinity of languages, as a clue to guide

us in discovering the origin of nations, I have no doubt but we shall find, on a diligent enquiry, and when opportunities offer to collect accurately a sufficient number of these words, and to compare them, that all the people from New Holland eastward to Easter Island, have been derived from the same common root."

On the passage from Van Diemen's Land to New Zealand, the wind veered to the southward, and increased to a perfect storm. Its fury abated in the evening, when it veered to the east and north-east. This gale was indicated by the barometer; for the wind no sooner began to blow, than the mercury in the tube began to fall. Another remarkable thing attended the coming on of this wind, which was very faint at first; it brought with it a degree of heat that was almost intolerable. The mercury in the thermometer rose, as it were instantaneously, from about 70° to near 90°. This heat was of so short a continuance, that it seemed to be wafted away before the breeze that brought it; so that some on board did not perceive it.

St. Stephen's Island was the next place to which our voyagers steered. It was in this place where Capt. Furneaux's people were cut off, and their catastrophe struck a damp upon the spirits of the crew; the natives too were much alarmed, lest their deaths should be revenged. But upon Capt. Cook's declarations of peace, their suspicious wore off, and their intercourse became more frequent.

The celerity with which the natives build their temporary huts, is great. The same tribe or family, though it were ever so large, associated or built together; so that a whole village, as well as their larger towns, were divided into different districts, by low pallisades, or some similar mode of separation. A particular account is given of the above-mentioned massacre. As the circumstances attending that melancholy affair perfectly correspond with the account of the natives, and those who had no interest in the matter, we have every reason to believe it. All agree, that there was no premeditated plan of bloodshed; and that if some thefts had not been unfortunately too hastily repented, no mischief would have happened.

"From my own observations, and from the information of one of the chiefs and others, (says our author) it appears to me, that the New Zealanders must live under perpetual apprehensions of being destroyed by each other; there being few of their tribes that have not, as they think, sustained wrongs from some other tribe, which they are continually upon the watch to revenge; and perhaps the desire of a good meal may be no small incitement. I am told that many years

will sometimes elapse, before a favourable opportunity happens; and that the son never loses sight of an injury that has been done to his father. Their method of executing their horrible designs is by stealing upon the adverse party in the night; and if they find them unguarded, (which, however, I believe is seldom the case) they kill every one indifferently, not even sparing the women and children. When the massacre is completed, they either feast and gorge themselves on the spot, or carry off as many of the dead bodies as they can, and devour them at home, with acts of brutality too shocking to be described. They have no such thing as *morais*, or other places of public worship; nor do they ever assemble together with this view. But they have priests, who alone address the Gods in prayers for the prosperity of their temporal affairs; such as an enterprize against a hostile tribe, a fishing party, or the like. Whatever the principles of their religion may be, (of which we remain very ignorant) its instructions are very strongly inculcated into them from their very infancy. Of this there was a remarkable instance in the youth who was first destined to accompany Taweharooa. He refrained from eating the greatest part of the day, on account of his hair being cut; though every method was tried to induce him to break his resolution. He said, if he eat any thing that day, that *Eatooa* would kill him. I had often conjectured, before this, that they had some superstitious notions about their hair, having frequently observed quantities of it tied to the branches of trees near some of their habitations; but what these notions are I could never learn. A hundred fabulous stories are told of a stone in this place; one of which is, that the stone is originally a fish, which they strike with a gig in the water, tie a rope to it, and drag it to the shore, to which they fasten it, and it afterwards becomes stone. As they all agree that it is fished out of a large lake, the most probable conjecture is, that it is brought from the mountains, and deposited in the water by the torrents." Many other curious observations are made upon the country and manners of the inhabitants, too tedious to mention.

The astronomical and nautical observations that are made to fix the longitude and latitude of the island deserve the careful attention of navigators. As a supplement to what Captain Cook has written, there is a whole chapter by Mr. Anderson, which discovers much ingenuity and shrewdness of observation.

The next island mentioned is Mangea, upon whose coasts there was no safe place of anchorage nor harbour. From the little intercourse with the inhabitants in their canoes,

they seemed far from being shy, and appeared somewhat civilized: an account of them is given in these Voyages at considerable length. They salute strangers much after the manner of the New Zealanders, by joining noses: adding, however, the additional ceremony of taking the hand of the person to whom they are paying civilities, and rubbing it with a degree of force upon their nose and mouth.

Upon leaving Mangeea, our navigators soon discovered the Island Wateoo. They examined its coasts, and received some visits on board the ships from the natives. It was remarked, that these natives classed the sheep and goats that were in the ships among the winged animals, and called them birds. Their disposition to steal was also astonishing. It was always exceedingly difficult to restrain them, and though detected in the very act, they absolutely denied the charge. As there was no harbour here, the ships rode at anchor, and it was with difficulty that any boats could get on shore. The natives flocked around those who landed on all sides. They entertained them with a dance of young women, and with the sight of their manner of fighting: the men appeared armed with clubs, and one party pursued another who fled. They detained the gentlemen on shore some days, and it is probable they would have kept them much longer, had not Omai terrified them by the explosion of some powder. Omai observed among the natives of this island some of his own countrymen. It may be easily guessed with what mutual surprise and satisfaction he and his countrymen engaged in conversation. Their story, as related by them, is an affecting one.

About twenty persons in number, of both sexes, had embarked on board a canoe at Otaheite, to cross over to the neighbouring island Ulitea. A violent contrary wind arising, they could neither reach the latter, nor get back to the former. Their intended passage being a very short one, their stock of provisions was scanty, and soon exhausted. The hardships they suffered, while driven along by the storm they knew not whither, are not to be conceived. They passed many days without having any thing to eat or drink. Their numbers gradually diminished, worn out by famine and fatigue. Four men only survived, when the canoe overset; and then the perdition of this small remnant seemed inevitable. However, they kept hanging by the side of their vessel, during some of the last days, till Providence brought them in sight of the people of this island, who immediately sent out canoes, took them off their wreck, and brought them ashore. They had now passed twelve years on this island, and were so highly pleased with the natives, that

though Omai proposed to carry them back to their own country, they refused the offer.

Next follows an account of Wenoa, and its produce. Hervey's Island, discovered in 1773, now appeared to be inhabited. The transactions with the natives are mentioned; their persons, dress, language, and canoes are described.

The ships now bore away for the Friendly Islands. Various small islands appeared on the passage, and furnished them with food for the cattle on board. Some conjectures are made about the formation of these islands, which appear to be exceedingly just.

Komango is next taken notice of, and the transactions there. In a description of the house of a chief, the following particulars deserve attention. A fine grass-plat surrounded it, which he gave us to understand, was for the purpose of cleaning their feet, before they went within doors. "I had not before, (says the author) observed such an instance of attention to cleanliness at any of the places I had visited in this ocean; but afterwards found that it was very common at the Friendly Islands. The floor of Toobou's house was covered with mats; and no carpet in the most elegant English drawing-room could be kept neater. While we were on shore, we procured a few hogs, and some fruit, by bartering; and before we got on board again, the ships were crowded with the natives. Few of them coming empty-handed, every necessary refreshment was now in the greatest plenty."

After remaining on this station some days, and procuring all the necessaries the island could spare, the ships sailed for Hapae. They there met with a friendly reception; the chiefs behaved with the utmost respect, and enjoined their countrymen to do the same. Various diversions, such as fighting with clubs, wrestling and boxing, were exhibited in the midst of, at least, three thousand people, and were conducted with the greatest good-humour on all sides. A present from Feenou, which loaded four boats, shewed at once his munificence and importance; it consisted of yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts and sugar-canes, pigs, fowls, and turtles. In a walk of Captain Cook's in the island of Lefoogo, he happened to step into a house where a woman was dressing the eyes of a young child who seemed blind, the eyes being much inflamed, and a thin film spread over them; the instruments she used were two slender wooden probes, with which she had brushed the eyes so as to make them bleed. It seems worth mentioning, that the natives of these islands should attempt an operation of this sort; though he entered the house too late to describe exactly how this female oculist employed the wretched tools she had to work with.

with. In the same place another woman shaved a child's head with a shark's tooth, stuck into the end of a piece of stick; she first wet the hair with a rag dipped in water, applying her instrument to that part which she had previously soaked; the operation seemed to give no pain to the child, although the hair was taken off as close as if a razor had been employed.

In one of these islands the people who had bartered several commodities with the ships, laid them all before the king. He looked over them all with attention, and ordered every thing to be restored to the respective owners, except a glass bowl, with which he was so much pleased, that he reserved it for himself. The persons who brought these things to him, first squatted themselves down before him, then they deposited their several purchases, and immediately rose up and retired. The same respectful ceremony was observed in taking them away; and not

one of them presumed to speak to him standing. His attendants who left him, first paid him obeisance by bowing the head down to the sole of his foot, and touching or tapping the same with the upper and under side of the fingers of both hands. A similar mark of respect was seen no where else, not even among more civilized nations.

Upon landing at Tongataboo, they met with a friendly reception from the king, who waited for them. An account is given of the manner of distributing a baked hog and kava to the king's attendants. The village where the chiefs reside, and the adjoining country; the interviews with Marewagee and Toobou, and the king's son, as also the manner of wrestling and boxing in this place, are described. The king and other chiefs were laid under an arrest for some thefts committed by the natives, but released upon their delivery.

[To be continued.]

Coxe's Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. 2 vols. 4to. [Continued from page 434, Vol. V.]

THE author begins his second volume with an account of the revolution that took place in Russia in the year 1762. The circumstances relating to it are minutely and accurately stated. The character of Peter III. is delineated, and his inconsistent behaviour to his consort, Catharine, is assigned as the cause of the important change that took place in this empire. The great abilities, prudent conduct, and popularity of Catharine, are mentioned with a becoming respect; and her assuming the command, and ascending the throne, are attended with such incidents as are suitable to her high and political character. As the form or instrument of Peter's renunciation of the sovereignty is singular, we shall insert it.

“During the short period which I have reigned over the Russian empire, I have found, from experience, that my abilities are insufficient to support so great a burthen; and that I am not capable of directing the Russian empire in any way, and much less with a despotick power. I also acknowledge that I have been the cause of all the interior troubles, which, had they continued much longer, would have overturned the empire, and have covered me with eternal disgrace. Having seriously weighed these circumstances, I declare, without constraint, and in the most solemn manner, to the Russian empire, and to the whole world, that I for ever renounce the government of the said empire, never desiring hereafter to reign therein, either as an absolute sovereign, or under any other form of government. I declare also, that I will never endeavour to reassume the

government. As a pledge of this, I swear sincerely before God, and all the world, to this present renunciation, written and signed with my own hand. PETER.”

June 29, O. S. 1762.

The spirit of discontent, however, began to appear among the populace, and was secretly fomented by the partizans of the emperor. The tide of popularity was even turning in his favour, and a new rising was hourly expected. At this crisis Peter's decease restored peace to the distracted empire, and delivered Russia from the impending horrors of a civil war. This event happened at Rofscha, on the 6th of July, on the 7th day of his confinement, and in the 34th year of his age.

“The death of Peter was not followed by any of those tragical scenes which had hitherto uniformly disgraced the revolutions in Russia: not one of the nobles was sent into Siberia; there were no public nor private executions; even the personal enemies of the empress were forgiven. Marshal Munich had given the emperor the best advice, and had offered to support him at the hazard of his own person. The empress is said to have mildly inquired the motives which incited in him such an active spirit of opposition to her interests. “I was at that period,” replied Munich with a spirit which twenty years imprisonment could not subdue, “engaged by the strongest ties of duty and gratitude to exert myself in behalf of my late master: your majesty is now my sovereign, and will experience the same fidelity.” The empress, struck with the magnanimity of his answer, with equal greatness

of mind reposed in him the most unbounded confidence, which was justified by his subsequent conduct."

The empress was in the 34th year of her age when she ascended the throne; and the success of this revolution was not less owing to her own personal spirit and abilities, than to the zeal of her party and the popularity of her cause.

The author next presents the reader with an account of the family and birth of Ivan—his being appointed great-duke of Russia—his being declared emperor upon the death of Anne—his being deposed by Elizabeth, and his imprisonment. We are also presented with a description of his apartment—his method of life—his intellects—and the ferocity of his disposition. In this melancholy situation we are informed that he was not destitute of friends. One Mirovitch made a bold, but rash, effort to deliver him. The scheme was badly concerted, and as badly executed: poor Ivan was murdered by his guard to prevent his escape, and Mirovitch suffered as a traitor for his unjustifiable conduct. Upon the death of Peter, several impostors assumed his name, and raised insurrections in the empire. They were all crushed in their first attempts, and none but Pugatchef gave the state any uneasiness. A particular account is given of this hero, and it is wonderful to trace his various successes. He was at last taken, and being examined, he acknowledged all the circumstances of his imposture, and was publicly beheaded in the city of Moscow. His body was then quartered, and exposed in different places of the city. "Nothing, says the author, can place the humanity of the empress in a stronger light, than that at the conclusion of a rebellion which almost shook her throne, the impostor Pugatchef was not put to the torture, and that only he and five of his confederates suffered death. By an edict of Elizabeth, capital punishments were abolished, and certain corporal penalties substituted in their room. A dispassionate person will probably feel no extraordinary veneration for this boasted abolition of capital punishment, when he reflects, that though the criminal laws of Russia do not *literally* sentence malefactors to death, they still consign many to that doom through the medium of punishments in some circumstances almost assuredly, if not professedly fatal, which mock with the hopes of life, but in reality protract the horrors of death, and embitter with delay an event which reason wishes to be instantaneous."

Mr. Coxe next inquires into the present state of civilization in the Russian empire; the division of the inhabitants into nobles, clergy, merchants, and peasants; and then makes some general remarks on these orders. He takes notice of the Academy of Sciences; its origin and institution; its members; li-

brary, and museum; and of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He gives some anecdotes of the professors, who appear to be men of the highest literary accomplishments.

The origin of the Slavonian Alphabet, and its introduction into Russia, is another object of our author's inquiry. He plainly demonstrates, that the small progress made by the Russians in the arts and sciences, is neither owing to want of genius, nor to the effects of climate, as some have foolishly imagined. The historians and poets of this empire are not forgotten, and from Mr. Coxe's account their merit is uncommonly great. He next ventures conjectures on the population and revenues of the Russian empire. Some authors have estimated the number of souls to be 28,000,000; others, 14,000,000; but he reckons the number to be 18,838,510. The revenues at the accession of Peter the Great amounted to £. 1,000,000; at his death, to £. 1,600,000; and they now yield above £. 6,000,000, and are still in an increasing state.

Our author gives a description of Cronstadt and the citadel, its harbours and dock, with its navy; and makes remarks upon Russia considered as a maritime power, and on the Russian army.

He next adverts to the rise and progress of the English trade into Russia; the commerce of the British factory of St. Petersburg, with their exports and imports. The rise, progress, and termination of the English trade on the Caspian sea are likewise traced, and a description given of the principal ports of the Caspian sea, divided into Russian, Persian, and Tartar.

As the author has bestowed particular attention upon every subject worthy of investigation, he has taken notice of the mines of Russia belonging to the crown and to individuals. The mines and founderies of Kolyvan employ nearly 40,000 colonists, beside the peasants in the districts of Tomsk and Kuznetz, who, in lieu of paying the poll-tax in money, cut wood, make charcoal, and transport the ore to the founderies. Since the year 1765, the expences have been absolutely annihilated, and the whole produce of the mines in gold and silver is clear profit.

Next follows a description of the celebrated canal of Vishnei-Voloshok. This is a wonderful instance of the ingenuity of Peter the Great, and of his unwearied attention to the civilization of the empire, and the increase of its trade. This great work, begun and completed under the reign of Peter, has been considerably improved by order of the present empress.

The author, upon arriving at Stockholm, remarks, that during the course of his travels he had seen no town with whose situation he was so much struck for its singular and

romantic scenery. He does not fail to inform us of his presentation to the king—the manners of the court—the new Swedish dress, the public suppers, and royal family. As much instruction may be reaped from the visitation of tombs, he takes notice of those of Charles XI. and Charles XII.

The tomb of Charles XII. is a raised sepulchre of dark marble; and has no other inscription than his name. Over it are laid in cast-iron a club and lion's skin, which mark more forcibly than any words,

“—his unconquerable will,

“And courage never to submit or yield.”

The Academy of Sciences at Stockholm owes its institution to six persons of distinguished learning, amongst whom was the celebrated Linnæus. A long conversation between Mr. Coxe and a Laplander is inserted, which throws some light upon the general state of Lapland. Among the many curiosities in the Arsenal of Stockholm, he observed the skin of the horse stuffed, which carried Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, where he received his death; and the cloaths and hat worn by Charles XII. when he was shot in the trenches before Frederickshall. It has been long a matter of dispute, and is still undetermined, whether this hero fell by a shot from the enemy, or by one from his own party. The author lays down the arguments on both sides with candour, and leaves the decision to the reader.

Mr. Coxe enquires into the nature of the constitution established at the revolution of 1772. He observes, that the king is a limited and not an absolute monarch, and that the consent of the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants is necessary to give any new bill force and efficacy. He likewise makes some general remarks on the population, revenues, military establishment, and penal laws of Sweden. One excellent regulation in the courts of Sweden deserves to be mentioned, and adopted in all countries; viz. that a criminal is tried without the least expence to the plaintiff or defendant. The prosecutor denounces a person suspected of guilt to the king's officer of justice, who carries on the process at the public charge.

A whole chapter is taken up in the biographical memoirs of Linnæus. His fame in botany is great, and his merit equally great. The History of Eric XIV. is also briefly stated, and his misfortunes melt the mind into pity. In the beginning of 1569 Eric was summoned before the states assembled at Stockholm, and like Charles I. of England brought to a trial before his subjects. His two brothers being present, the articles of accusation were read, when Eric, whose capacity, naturally good, was quickened by his misfortunes, answered the several charges with a warmth of elo-

quence and subtlety of argument which astonished his accusers. In the heat of dispute, his brother John accused him with his insanity. “I never was insane but once, (the deposed monarch instantly replied) and that was, when I released you from prison.” An account of his family is added, and the singular adventures of his eldest son Gustavus.

Our author gives a long account of the attempts to join the gulph of Bothnia and the German ocean by an inland navigation across Sweden, and of the fruitless endeavours that have been made to render the cataracts of Trollhata navigable: he likewise describes the works.

Having arrived at Gotheburg, (so called in honour of the Duke of Gothland, afterwards Charles XI. of Sweden) he gives a particular description of its situation, number of inhabitants, trade, and East India Company established there. He makes some general remarks on the commerce of Sweden, and on his journey from Gotheburg to Carlscrona. “During one post of this day's route (says the author) I was driven by a peasant's daughter; and as the roads were in many places exceedingly steep, it required some strength, and much dexterity, to direct the horses, and to prevent the carriage from being overturned. I proposed that my servant, who was an expert driver, should take the reins: the girl, however, offended at my questioning her skill, peremptorily rejected my proposal; and placing herself in the postilion's seat, drove off at full speed, governing the horses in such a skilful manner, that she soon quieted my apprehensions, and we arrived at the end of the post without the slightest alarm; nor was I for the future in the least apprehensive of trusting myself to the guidance of a Swedish country girl.” The new docks at Carlscrona are taken notice of; and the number of Swedish ships of war is ascertained. The seamen amount to 18000. He remarks, that the mode of travelling in Sweden is exceedingly cheap; that post-horses may be easily procured by one acquainted with the manners of the country; and that there is a great similarity betwixt the English and Swedish tongues.

Mr. Coxe next proceeds to inform the reader of his arrival in Denmark. He describes Elfsnoor, and gives an account of the toll of the Sound, which amounts to £.100,000 yearly. An anecdote of Queen Matilda is inserted, and a history of Hamlet from Saxo Grammaticus is given. In Copenhagen there is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. in bronze, as big as life, which is justly admired; it was cast at the expence of the East India Company, by Salu, and cost £.80,000 sterling.

The form of government antiently established in Denmark is briefly stated; the causes and events which preceded and effected

the revolution of 1660, at some length inquired into; and the change of the constitution from an elective and limited to an hereditary and absolute monarchy assigned. Remarks are made upon the population, finances, army, navy, and church establishment in Denmark. As the university of Copenhagen is of considerable note and merit, the author gives an account of it. The royal academy of sciences, and the society for the improvement of northern history and languages are not omitted; and some researches are made into the origin and progress of Icelandick literature. In his journey through the Isle of Zealand, he mentions the tomb of Margaret, daughter of Valdemar the third, with this inscription: "It was raised at the expence of Eric of Pomerania, in memory of a princess whom posterity could never sufficiently honour as she deserves." The work is concluded with an Appendix, containing the articles of the new form of government established in Sweden at the revolution of 1772.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. COXE received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his unwearied industry and application to study; qualities, which, when united with a sound understanding, lead to more solid attainments than the greatest brilliancy of genius suffered to sport occasionally in its own desultory paths. Solidity of judgment and patient labour characterized Mr. Coxe among his cotemporaries. The same character appears in his writings.

Mr. Coxe is a clergyman, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a member of the Royal Society. His appointments however are but small, and do not place him above the expediency of becoming,

"——— for hire,

"A travelling tutor to a squire;" an office which has been dignified by an Addison, a Smith, and other names as high almost in the scale of fame. It was his book of Travels, not his fellowship at Cambridge, or his empty title of Fellow of the Royal Society, that recommended Mr. Coxe to the gentleman who is, at present, his most substantial patron. Mr. Whitbread, in perusing Mr. Coxe's Travels, would frequently exclaim, "O! if I were young, I would certainly see this place." What he could not well do himself, he was resolved should be done by his son. He engaged Mr. Coxe to accompany this young gentleman in a tour through the scenes described in his book, at a stipend of eight hundred pounds a-year, while he travels, but nothing after. This arrangement, which is suitable to the ideas of a man of business, is abundantly liberal, and a more sure foundation of trust to the travel-

ling tutor, than those promises of patronage and preferment with which the great so often seduce unwary young men to devote, in vain, the best part of life to their service.

Mr. Whitbread gave a specimen at once of his good sense and his paternal affection in the choice he made of a route for his son. The common tour of Europe, he judged, would rather tend to dissipate the mind of a very young man, than to store it with the treasures of useful knowledge. he therefore sent him to visit Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, and Germany; countries which will not vitiate the mind of the pupil, and with which the governor is well acquainted.

On this occasion, it will not be judged any violent digression to mention, that the gentleman who prescribed so wise a course to both the tutor and pupil, has not had the advantage himself of a very liberal education. In the earlier part of his life, though descended of a good family, he appeared in the character of a brewer's clerk. By his assiduity and accuracy, he soon obtained a part of the business, and at the death of his partner succeeded to the whole. He has now by the same qualities risen to the highest opulence. Though advanced in life, his disposition is still as active as ever—he sleeps little, is an early riser, and is engaged in some vigorous pursuit from morning to evening. He will often get up in the middle of a dinner, even when there is company at his table; but takes care to leave it under the management of a proper substitute, and always loaded with all the variety of excellent wines. The public generosity of this gentleman is unbounded. When Potton, a market-town in Bedfordshire, was almost entirely consumed by fire, and public contributions were made among the nobility and gentry of the country for the relief of the distressed inhabitants, Mr. Whitbread sent them one hundred guineas; a greater sum than was given by his Grace of Bedford. He is a generous patron of the clergy, and a bountiful benefactor to poor clergymen's widows. He has for many years represented the town of Bedford in parliament, and is as independent in his principles as any country gentleman in the kingdom. He speaks but seldom in the House, but, when he does speak, is well attended to.

The young gentleman, whose name is Samuel, his son, who is now traversing with our author the ground or subject of our travels, was educated at Eton School, under the care of the present sub-master, Dr. Langford, a man of great classical learning. Having gone through the usual forms at Eton, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he remained till April last, when he set out on his travels attended by Mr. Coxe.

Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell; deduced from an early Period, and continued down to the present Time. Collected chiefly from Original Papers and Records; with Proofs and Illustrations. Together with an Appendix: and embellished with elegant Engravings. By Mark Noble, F. S. A. Rector of Baddeley Clinton, and Vicar of Packwood, both in Warwickshire. 2 Vols. Birmingham. Printed by Pearson and Rollason.

“**W**HATEVER, says our author in his Preface, elucidates our History is deserving the attention of a Briton; little apology, therefore, is necessary for offering the following sheets to the Public.” In the former part of this sentence we readily agree with Mr. Noble: how far the inference he draws from it may be true, will, perhaps, admit of some doubt.

“The Cromwells, he informs us, are a family eminently conspicuous for having given two Sovereigns to these nations; one of whom, it has been justly remarked, was the greatest man that *has owed his existence to this Island.*” That Oliver was undoubtedly a great man, is a very true observation; but how he owed his existence to *this or any other Island*, we believe, requires no small degree of *illustration*. However, we do not find a syllable about it, although no less than 160 pages of the First Volume are dedicated to illustrate the 300 preceding ones. Indeed, they frequently stand in need of it, as the reverend author possesses in a supereminent degree what Lord Chesterfield calls *a curious infelicity of diction*, and even sometimes, without pity or remorse, breaks poor Prician’s head.

“He has, he tells us, with a wish to *prevent* as much as possible giving what has appeared before, and to make this an entire *new work* [it really is, in point of style, an original], omitted the latter part of the life of Oliver and Richard’s Protectorate, they having been frequently given by others.” We wish he had not done so, as, in our opinion, he has omitted the most material part, the only one indeed, that could tend to elucidate our History, and consequently merit our attention; for whether Oliver’s progenitor, Mr. Morgan Williams, married the daughter of a blacksmith and brewer of Putney, and sister of the great Thomas Cromwell, or whether Thomas Cromwell married Morgan’s sister, will throw but little light upon the subject; nor can we conceive, that determining whether Oliver himself ever was a brewer at Huntingdon, or afterwards a farmer at St. Ives; whether he forfeited his uncle Sir Oliver’s good opinion by bilking the publicans, and being a *royster*, or by offending the olfactory nerves of the good company at Hinchinbrook; will help us to trace any of the causes that led to the most momentous occurrences of the last century. The business of an historian is not simply to relate facts; it is to

discover the hidden springs of action, to lay open the secret sources, and point out the various and almost imperceptible means by which, from the seemingly most trivial causes, the greatest events have been frequently brought about. This is the distinguishing trait between the historian and the mere compiler: the one requires only the patient, drudging perseverance of the mill-horse; the other, the utmost efforts of genius, and the most consummate knowledge of the human heart: they are no more to be compared than Praxiteles and a bricklayer’s labourer. The latter employment, as well as that of collecting materials and classing them for books of *this* sort, is, no doubt, a fatiguing and laborious task; and, convinced that the author has been indefatigable, we for that reason wish that he may improve his fortune, though we much fear he will not augment his literary fame by these his labours.

The First Volume is divided into Four Parts, each containing several Sections, from each of which we shall lay some extracts before our readers.

In the first, we are presented with a Welch Table of Descent, beginning with Glothian Lord of Powis, and Morbeth, daughter and *heir* [heirefs] of Edwin ap Tydwell, Lord of Cardigan, and continued thro’ ap Howels, ap Yebans, and other *aps* without number, to Sir Richard Williams, who in Henry the VIIth’s time assumed the name of Cromwell, in compliment to his uncle by the mother’s side, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. This Sir Richard, we are told in the next Section, became a great favourite of the King, and acquitted himself so gallantly in a tournament at Westminster, that Henry, enraptured with his prowess, exclaimed, “Formerly thou wast my Dick, but hereafter thou shalt be my Diamond;” at the same time presenting him with a diamond-ring which he dropped from his finger, and bidding him in future bear such an one in the fore-gamb of the demy-lion in his crest, instead of the javelin: he likewise granted him several manors belonging to the Abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, for a very striking consideration. He must have died exceedingly rich, being possessed of upwards of 3000l. per ann. in that county only; an immense sum, considering the difference of the value of money then and now. This Section likewise contains a motion of Sir Richard’s son Thomas in the House of Commons, in 1587, to thank Queen

Elizabeth for having done justice on Mary Queen of Scots. "These Cromwells, remarks our author, made little account of the blood of Sovereigns."

Section 3d, contains an account of Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard, and grandfather of the Protector. He was visited at Hinchinbrooke by Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, by whom he was knighted, and from his liberality acquired the name of the Golden Knight. He died in 1603, leaving behind him an excellent character, and a numerous progeny. The bulk of his fortune descended to his eldest son Sir Oliver, the Protector's uncle: to his other sons he left about 300l. a-year each. The rest of the Section is taken up with the account of them and their issue, except Robert, the second son, the Protector's father, who is not taken notice of till the 1st Section of the Second Part.

Section 4th comprises a circumstantial account of Sir Oliver's life and adventures. He entertained Queen Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. at Hinchinbrooke. James was so highly pleased with Sir Oliver's good cheer, that, on leaving him, he said, "Morry, mon, thou hast treated me better than any one since I left Edinburgh;" and to express his regard for him, soon after created him a Knight of the Bath. During the civil war he was a zealous supporter of the Royal cause, raising men, and giving large sums of money. In consequence of this, his nephew and godson, who was no respecter of persons, paid him a visit, accompanied with a party of horse, and, after disarming the old gentleman, seized all his plate for the public service; yet, during the whole of the visit, he behaved as a most dutiful nephew, never appearing covered in his presence, and asking his blessing at his departure. The loyalty of Sir Oliver continued, however, unshaken to the last, for which all his estates were sequestered; but thro' the interposition of his nephew, the *parliament* [our author uniformly affects this mode of spelling] in 1648 took off the sequestration; but owing to repeated losses, a numerous family, and want of œconomy, the evening of his life was rendered very disagreeable upon pecuniary accounts; [a happy mode of expression this!] "and he died in 1655, oppressed with a load of debts, leaving six sons and five daughters."

The second son, Henry, was in the Dutch service, and was sent over by the Prince of Orange to prevail upon Oliver, his relation, to prevent the sentence against the King being carried into execution; but returned unsuccessful, Oliver telling him, that he had prayed and fasted for the King, but that no return was that way made him.

William, the fourth son, was likewise bred to the army, and was in the King's service, but was afterwards employed by the Protector; he was, notwithstanding, engaged in a plot to assassinate him; yet, through the lenity of the Protector, escaped prosecution.

Of the other sons nothing material is mentioned.

Sections 5th and 6th contain accounts of Henry, the eldest son and heir of Sir Oliver, and of Henry his son and heir; and among other things a spirited speech of this gentleman against the Major-generals, a formidable body of men at that time. At the Restoration, he dropt the name of Cromwell, and took the old family-name of Williams, in compliment to the Court, and was made a Knight of the Royal Oak; an order instituted immediately after the Restoration, but soon after abolished.—"Thus," says our author, "the Cromwells, the most opulent family in Huntingdonshire, after a gradual decline, *totally* expired, and their great estates fell into various hands." But though the family thus *totally* expired, Mr. Noble thinks it *but* proper to give a list of at least twenty descendants from some unknown branch of it, some of whom are *still* alive. He farther tells us, "that Sir Henry Spelman, Sir William Dugdale, and Sir Simon Digge, *would* have pronounced, and a late Rev. Mr. Weston actually did pronounce, the total loss of the patrimonial estate of the Cromwell family a judgment from God, as having once been the possessions of the Church." This leads him to the following curious reflection:—"It is a dangerous thing to meddle with judgments; they will *carry* a man *wheresoever* he pleases."—[These judgments are surely very convenient vehicles, nor do we think them near so dangerous as a restive horse, which will often carry a man where he does not please.]—"It would have been *less excusable* if these gentlemen" [what gentlemen?] "had confined their judgments to those persons and their descendants only, who procured the grants by improper means: but they include not only them, but all who received grants of religious possessions, as well as their families. Not content to do this, they extend their judgments to all laymen, and their offspring, who may become by purchase or otherwise possessed of them." Does this whole passage require *illustration*, or not?

If we need any farther *proof* of the *possibility* and *elegance* of Mr. Noble's style, the Second Part will supply us in abundance.

"Robt. Cromwell, second son of Sir Henry, and father of the Protector, resided chiefly at Huntingdon, in a very retired way. His wife, the daughter of Sir Richard Stuart, of Ely,

tly, was a careful, prudent mother, and brought up her family, after Mr. Cromwell's decease, in a very *handsome, frugal* manner, chiefly from the profits arising from a brew-house. Her only son appears to have been her favourite, and deservedly so, as he always behaved to her in the most filial and tender manner while she lived, and buried her with great solemnity. She had two other sons, who both died young, and six daughters; the account of whose marriages fill up the rest of the 1st Section.

Section 2d, which is in fact the only interesting one in the whole book, relates almost entirely to the Protector himself, and his children.—“Historians and biographers,” says the author, “have given ample relations of all his actions after his becoming eminent as a soldier; these Memoirs will therefore be *confined only until* he had signalized himself as a commander, before which time little is known of him, and that rendered vague and uncertain, from the contradiction of the relators.”—“We are really tired of pointing out the blunders which occur almost in every page.—“He was, when very young, put under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Long, but soon removed to the care of Dr. Beard, a learned and sensible person. What proficiency Oliver made under him seems very uncertain; some say, very great; others, scarce any; *perhaps a medium is nearest truth*. He is generally represented at this age as of an aspiring, stubborn, obstinate temper, by which he incurred the correction of his father, and the flagellation of Dr. Beard, who exceeded, on that account, the discipline usual to young gentlemen of his birth and expectations.”—“Unfortunate Oliver! after being corrected by thy father, flagellated by thy master, to have thy memoirs thus miserably mangled by their Editor!—“His enemies also paint him at this time as the terror of the neighbourhood, by his depredations upon orchards and dove-houses; but it only shews, what a thousand other sprightly boys *are*, a *disposition* prone to playfulness and mischief.”

The following Anecdote, supposed a prognostic of Oliver's future greatness, we do not remember to have seen:

“When Charles I. (then Duke of York) in his journey from Scotland, in 1604, called at Hinchinbrooke House, Sir Oliver sent for his nephew to play with his royal highness; but they had not been long together before Charles and Oliver disagreed, and the royal visitant was worsted; Oliver, even at that age, so little regarding dignity, that he made the royal blood flow in copious streams from the prince's nose.”

This anecdote appears somewhat apo-

crystal. Oliver's seeing a gigantic figure, which came and opened the curtains of his bed, and told him that he should be the greatest person in the kingdom, but did not mention the *word king*, seems not to stagger our author's faith quite so much.

“From Huntingdon grammar-school he was removed to Sydney-Suffex College, Cambridge. But, according to Mr. Hume, his genius was found little fitted for the calm, elegant occupations of learning, and consequently he had made small proficiencies in his studies. Sir William Dugdale says, he threw himself into a dissolute and disorderly course of life, being of a rough and blustering disposition, and more fit for cudgelling and wrestling than study.”—These two gentlemen our author accuses of partiality; and affirms, “that Oliver became a proficient in the Latin language, and had a good knowledge of the Greek and Roman history;” and is induced to believe this, because he *patronized men of learning*, and had a good library.—“From Cambridge he went to Lincoln's Inn, and there became a votary to Bacchus and Venus, spending the first years of his manhood in a dissolute course of life, good-fellowship, and gaming. From the capital he returned a finished rake to the place of his nativity; became a frequenter of taverns, kept low company, and made proselytes to his sentiments by the strength of his arm, and the exercise of his usual weapon, a quarter-staff. Finding, however, that his fortune could not support this expensive way of living, he began to listen to his mother's admonitions, and to feel a compunction for the crimes he had committed. He determined to part with his foibles, and correct his manners. This resolution being sudden, made the reality of his reformation be for some time suspected; but by perseverance in well-doing, he attracted the notice of many worthy persons, particularly the orthodox clergy, who spoke of this transition from vice to virtue as something extraordinary.—Through the influence of his relations, he married a lady of the name of Bouchier, who by her fortune, virtue, and good sense, compensated for what was wanting in personal attraction.—He now took to a stricter course of life, increasing it daily, till his mind seemed wholly bent to religious subjects; his house became the retreat of the persecuted non-conformist teachers. From his strenuousness in their cause, he was soon looked upon as the head of that interest in the county, often interesting himself warmly in their behalf with Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln; regarding them as suffering persecution for conscience sake.—As a champion against the Court, he obtained a seat for the borough of Huntingdon, in the

third parliament of Charles I. 1628; upon the very impolitic dissolution of which, he retired to Huntingdon, and more than ever espoused the cause of the disaffected. His over-heated enthusiasm disturbed his mind, inasmuch that Dr. Simcot, his physician, declared his patient was quite splenetic. In the year 1630 he was made joint recorder of Huntingdon, and a justice of the peace for that borough, though the Ministry were well apprised of his sentiments.—Huntingdon, however, soon became disagreeable to him, on many accounts; and he went and commenced farmer at St. Ives. This mode of life by no means suited his turn of mind; he spent too much of his time in prayer with his servants, which they might have employed more profitably in the fields. This, with his little knowledge of the business he was engaged in, by no means made him a gainer by the change of his condition; he therefore resolved upon leaving St. Ives, and, after a residence of five years, returned to Huntingdon. In 1638, he strenuously opposed the scheme of draining the fens of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely, which gained him many friends, as it was an extremely unpopular scheme.—The same reasons still subsisting which at first made Huntingdon disagreeable to him, he determined not only to leave that town, but even his native country, to enjoy that liberty of conscience which was denied him *in his own*. He accordingly came to London, and embarked for New England, but was stopped by an order of Council. Disappointed in his intentions, he retired to the Isle of Ely.—Whilst he resided there, his mind, disengaged from every thing but religious melancholy, heightened by *dissatisfaction* to both the religious and civil establishments of the kingdom, and constantly reflecting upon his disappointments, rendered him gloomy to the extreme.—He had a seat in both those Parliaments which were called in 1640, as member for the city of Cambridge.”

We shall next present our readers with the author's *varied view* of Oliver at this time, in order to examine how far he might be supposed capable of making a shining figure in Parliament.

“He was in the middle age of life, the most proper for deliberation, though not, perhaps, for action; his judgment and capacity were certainly great, *but so were very many then in the House*. His estate, though not entirely lost, as has been supposed by many, was somewhat impaired, though at best but an inconsiderable inheritance for the leader of a party; a trifle, compared to what the generality of the members enjoyed. If we look to his advantages as a gentleman, we shall see still a greater

disproportion between him and most of the members; he being totally ignorant of foreign interests, and the courts and dispositions of the princes upon the Continent—having never been out of his native kingdom, nor scarce his own county.”—*Qu. Can political knowledge be only acquired by travelling?*—“In his person, though manly, he did not possess any of those *elegancies*, those *bewitching graces*, which so *captivate regard*, and command respect.”—Does our author mean among the ladies?—“Instead of the eloquence of a Demosthenes, he had not the smallest pretension to *rhetoric*; in his address he was confused and *unintelligible*.”—This to us is unintelligible indeed.—“His dress was far from attracting respect; he was slovenly, his cloaths ill made, and out of fashion, the work of an ordinary country tailor.”—How deserving is this of the attention of every Briton! Two pages by way of illustration cannot fail to elucidate *our history*.—“Yet in spite of all these disadvantages both in *dress* and *address*, he, subtracted from his being one of the patriotic phalanx, soon commanded the attention of the House by the depth of his arguments, and overcame all his disadvantages by his penetration, diligence, courage and perseverance. In his religious sentiments, he was a flaming, puritanic bigot, loud against the *Laudians*, violent against the decent ceremonies of the church. His sincerity at this time might be equal to his zeal, for certainly he now looked upon himself as a chosen vessel. In 1642, when the fatal quarrel between Charles and his parliament commenced, he (through Mr. Hampden's interest) obtained permission to raise a troop of horse, which he easily did in his own county. He was at the battle of Edgehill, in 1643 obtained a colonel's commission, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed lieutenant-general to the earl of Manchester; so rapidly did he rise in the army, though *before unacquainted with arms*. His antipathy to his sovereign was probably greatly heightened by the personal *dissobligations* he received from him. He discovered the King's insincerity in a letter to the Queen, wherein he said he was courted by both parties, but would close with those that offered the best terms; nor was Oliver ignorant of his declaration, that it would be easier to take him (Cromwell) off, when he had agreed with the parliament, than now he was at the head of the army. His hypocrisy to the public, and jocularly throughout the dreadful tragedy of the King's trial and execution, (though forced to hide the perturbation of his mind) gives greater pain than the *action itself*. Self-preservation, the primary principle

principle of nature, might plead in his justification, at least extenuation, in putting the King to death, but none to indulge a vein of mirth and pleasantry in his misfortunes. After the death of that unhappy monarch, he drove his masters and employers, the parliament, from the sovereignty, into which he stepped, and governed *these nations* with an *applause* that wanted *only legality* to give it *the greatest praise*.—What an happy brilliancy of thought! We believe Mr. Noble is the first man that ever dreamt of bestowing *praise*, legally or illegally, upon *applause*.—After flattering himself that the reader will excuse his having been so *particular* in giving the former part of this great man's life, which was the more *necessary*, because, forsooth, one Padapopoli had said he spent many years abroad, and Rapin was ignorant how or where he spent the first 35 years of his life, —Wou'd we had remained in the same ignorance!—he concludes by telling us he died peaceably in his bed, Sept. 3d, 1658.

We next have some account of his lady, "about whose character writers seem as little to agree as about his own; some declaring her to have been a constant spur to him in the career of his ambition; others, that she always acted in conformity to his desire, except rather wishing to bridle than stimulate his ambition. Oliver (our author supposes) seldom consulted her but about family concerns; "for though a tender, he was by no means an uxorious husband: he was in years, and her highness's person not calculated to inspire love; and accordingly we find he gave her room for uneasiness by lavishing his tenderness regards upon others; for with all his faintship, he was but a frail vessel."

In a note we find an account of two of his mistresses, lady Dysart, afterwards duchess of Lauderdale, and Mrs. Lambert; "ladies of very different accomplishments; the former, beautiful, witty, learned, and full of intrigue; Mrs. Lambert employed only in praying and singing hymns. It was a court jest, that the Protector's instrument (of government) was found under Mrs. Lambert's petticoat."—Oh syc! Mr. Noble!—"Oliver's lady survived him fourteen years, and died Sept. 1672, aged 74. She has been accused of gallantry and a love of liquors, but seemingly without foundation. None of her relations appear to have been employed during her husband's administration.

Oliver had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, who died young. 2. Oliver, killed in 1648, in attempting to repulse the Scotch under duke Hamilton. 3. Richard, afterwards Lord Protector. 4. Henry, lord deputy of Ireland. 5. James, who died an infant. 6. Bridget, twice mar-

ried, first to Henry Ireton, next to General Fleetwood. She had imbibed from Ireton so strong an antipathy against the government of a single person, that she could not even bear the title of Protector. 7. Elizabeth, the Protector's favourite, married to John Cley-pole, afterwards master of the horse to both Oliver and Richard. She was a most amiable character, much disliked her father's conduct, and sincerely wished the lawful heir to the crown restored to his rights. She died young of an inward complaint, attended with violent pain. In the repeated conferences she had with her father just before her death, she painted the guilt of his ambition in such colours as sunk deep into his mind, for either that or her death had a visible effect upon his spirits. 8. Mary, married to Thomas, viscount (afterwards earl of) Fauconberg, by whom she had no issue. It was said upon the resignation of Richard, that "those who wore breeches deserved petticoats, better; but if those in petticoats (meaning her ladyship) had been in breeches, they would have held faster." She did not wait for spirit, as appears from her answer to a cavalier who with much rudeness as well as inhumanity said to her, on her father's body being exposed on a gibbet after the Restoration, 'Madam, I saw your father yesterday.' 'What then, sir?' 'He stunk most abominably.' 'I suppose he was dead then?' 'Yes.' 'I thought so, or else I believe he would have made you stink worse.' 9. Frances, the Protector's youngest daughter. A match between this lady and Charles II. is said to have been proposed to Oliver by lord Broghill; but he objected to it, upon a supposition that Charles would never forgive him the death of his father. She was next addressed by Jerry White, the Protector's chaplain, but with no better success (though Jerry by the means got a wife somewhat against his will). She was at length married to the Hon. Robert Rich, grandson and heir to the earl of Warwick, who died within two months after his marriage. Her second husband was sir John Ruffel, by whom she had a numerous family; she survived him also, and died in 1720-1, aged 84.

The Third Part contains anecdotes of Richard, who succeeded his father as Protector. "He was educated (we find) at Feisted, and admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1647. He appears to have been an indolent, inactive man, in the midst of the troubles. After his marriage he resided chiefly at Hurley in Hampshire, indulging himself in rural amusements, inattentive to the public concerns, very uxorious, and not very frugal in his expences. In 1655, upon his father's advancement to the Protectorate, he

was made first lord of trade and navigation, and in 1656 returned member for Hants. In 1657 he narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the stairs of the banqueting-house giving way: the same year he was elected chancellor of Oxford. He is generally represented as dissatisfied with his father's grandeur, not thinking it built upon a good foundation. He did not, however, hesitate in accepting of his honours when he was declared his successor. During his short administration, which lasted only seven months and twenty-eight days, there are but few occurrences relating to himself. After his resignation he remained inactive during the sitting of the Rump Parliament, and the frequent revolutions that followed. At the Restoration, he thought it prudent to retire to the Continent, more for fear of his debts than of the king. He resided chiefly at Geneva and Paris, unknown, unnoticed, and under a borrowed name, neglected by his relations and friends. In 1680, having overcome most of his pecuniary difficulties [how we are not told] he returned to England, and resided at Cheshunt, by the name of Wallis or Clark, unknown except to a few friends. One would now have thought that he had weathered every storm, and would have retired in peace to the grave. But this was not the case; for on the death of his only son without issue, his daughters, forgetting their duty, and even humanity, commenced a suit to obtain immediate possession. The venerable old man was obliged, for this reason, to personally appear in court. The judge, struck with the sad reverse of fortune, and his daughters' unfeeling behaviour, ordered a chair to be brought into court, and insisted that he would sit covered; when, after speaking with a becoming severity at the shameful treatment of his daughters, made an order in his favour. He enjoyed a good state of health to the last, and at fourscore would gallop his horse for several miles together. He died in 1712, in the 85th year of his age. This gentleman suffered inconceivable abuse both from cavaliers and republicans. The former exhibited him as a subject of derision, calling him the Meek Knight, Tumble-down Dick, and such contemptuous names. It must be granted indeed, that his knowledge in the art of government was very little; but this is no reason why his capacity should be bad. He has been said to have wanted spirit; but this is a vulgar error; for, when the army deserted him, seeing Whalley's regiment of horse flying off, he opened his breast and desired them to put an end to his life and misfortunes together."

Our author has contrived to discover a great similarity in the situations of Richard

the Protector and Henry V. at their accessions—"Both their fathers usurped the sovereign power"—and in a tedious note has undertaken to prove, by a curious chain of reasoning, "that Oliver was less guilty than several of our kings. He had self-defence to plead, which some of them scarcely could;"—a plea, which, by parity of reasoning, would justify any man who had become obnoxious to the laws, in killing the King, if he could save his own life by so doing.—"Richard was just such an usurper as Lady Jane Grey."—A very sentimental groupe, truly! Tumble-down Dick, the hero of Agincourt, and Lady Jane Grey!

"Thus Hercules was to a distaff chain'd."

The remainder of this Section contains some account of Richard's issue; he had two sons and seven daughters, the greater part of whom died young. Ann, the survivor, lived till 1727.

Part the Fourth, Sect. 1st, contains the Memoirs of Henry, the second, and youngest surviving son of Oliver; "a man universally beloved and respected even by the cavaliers. He likewise was educated at Felsted, and went young into the army. He accompanied his father to Ireland in 1649. In 1657 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and commander in chief, some others being joined with him in the civil administration. This was by no means agreeable to the officers of the army, who had been long used to oppress the natives, and who knew he would put a stop to their excesses; they accordingly petitioned the Protector to restore their old governor Fleetwood. But Henry, by the wisdom and equity of his administration, so conciliated the love of the Irish, who regarded him as a blessing, that they presented a counter address. His situation was, however, far from agreeable; he had an empty treasury, and what was most grievous, could procure no money from England to answer the current demands of the state; the Protector, though his abilities were good, and his manners irreproachable, allowing him far less power than could well be imagined.—Upon his brother's accession, he procured him to be proclaimed and acknowledged in Ireland. Richard, however, not daring to renew his commission, he was very desirous of coming over to England, perceiving that his brother's government was upon the decline: but the more anxious he seemed to come over, the more the republicans strove to prevent it: they even aspersed his character. This he highly resented in a letter to his brother:—"I find (says he) they have already begot a doubt among my friends whether all be right; but I will rather submit to any sufferings with a good name, than be the greatest man upon earth without

'it.'—The Protector being displaced, he wished to have kept Ireland for his majesty, but was prevented by the commissioners, who sent Sir Hardress Waller to surprize him, to whom he surrendered.—On his return to England he retired into the country, and resided five or six years at Clippenham with his father-in-law, sir Francis Russell; he afterwards removed to Spinney Abbey, near Soham in Cambridgeshire.—Here he was visited by his sovereign Charles the Second, who, on his return from Newmarket in 1671, wishing to call at some house to refresh himself, was, by one of the courtiers, conducted to Mr. Cromwell's. On entering the farm-yard, one of the company took up a muck-fork, and throwing it over his shoulder went before Mr. Cromwell. The facetious monarch enquiring into the reason of this, the muck-fork-bearer replied, 'Sire, the gentleman before whom I carry this implement of husbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being mace-bearer when he was in Ireland.' Charles laughed, poor Mr. Cromwell was confounded; but the ease of the sovereign soon dissipated all disquietudes; and, after being hospitably entertained, they departed with good-humour on all sides. This truly great and good man ended his days in peace, March 23, 1674. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Francis Russell, who survived him, dying in 1687. By her he had five sons and two daughters.

Sections 2d and 3d contain an account of the descendants of Henry, the second son of the Lord Lieutenant. He was a major in the army under Lord Galway, in Spain, where he died of a fever in 1711. By his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Heuling, an eminent Turkey merchant, he had eight sons and two daughters. The three first died young; William, the fourth son, had chambers in Gray's Inn, and, so late as 1750, married the widow of Thomas Wesley, esq. of Linton, and died in Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, 1772, aged eighty. Richard, the fifth son, was bred to the law, and died in 1759, leaving one son, Robert Thornhill Cromwell, who died 1762 unmarried, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Ann, and Letitia. Ann died in 1777. Elizabeth and Letitia are still living at Hampstead, possessed of affluent fortunes, having an estate of upwards of 600l. per ann. exclusive of what their father left them.—Henry, the sixth son,

had a place in the Excise, and died in 1769 unmarried. Thomas, the seventh son, was in a humble situation indeed, for a descendant of the great Oliver. He carried on the business of a grocer, on Snow-hill, and died in 1748, having been twice married. By his second wife he left a son, Oliver, who is now a solicitor in Chancery, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, and with his son Oliver, born in 1782, are now the only male descendants of the Protector."

Having thus followed the author through his genealogical labyrinth, we present our readers with a choice morsel by the way of *bonne bouche*:—"Thus the protectorate *house* of Cromwell may not be *improperly represented as a river*, which, taking its rise in the mountains of Wales, *continued long in that principality; when gently gliding down the hills of Glamorganshire, and meandering through various counties, it arrived at the Imperial Thames, where, having gained great strength, and enlarged its bounds, it changed its ancient name, and, turning its course north-east, rolled on into Huntingdonshire, where it loitered a considerable time, and divided itself into various branches. One of the least of them suddenly bursting its banks swelled into a tremendous river, which (mirabile dictu) not only swallowed up the main stream, but at length overflowed three mighty nations, and by its rapidity and dreadful violence spread terror throughout the globe; when it as silently as suddenly returned to far less than its original limits; leaving, however, many noble branches behind it. Ever since it has softly murmured on towards the south, where, instead of its former boundless current, it is now only admirable for the clearness and goodness of its stream.*"—What a wonderful gliding, meandering, rolling, loitering, voracious, murmuring *house*, represented as a *river*!—This is followed by a string of proofs and illustrations, of which we shall only say, that

"Notes upon books outdo the books themselves."

The Appendix is merely an extract from sundry parish-registers, which may be very useful, but are by no means entertaining.

The Second Volume contains the memoirs of thirty-seven different families related, by the females, to the Cromwells; to which we beg leave to refer the curious reader who is not already satisfied with the specimen here given.

The History of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob Bahader; or, New Memoirs concerning the East Indies. With Historical Notes. By M. M. D. L. T. General of Ten Thousand Men, in the Army of the Mogul Empire, and formerly Commander in Chief of the Artillery of Ayder Ali, and of a Body of European Troops in the service of that Nabob. 2 vols. London. J. Johnson. 1784.

AN advertisement preceding the Work informs us (which information, for reasons best known to the editor, is omitted in the title-page), that it is a translation from the French. This, however, was needless: the least attentive reader cannot fail of discovering the author's country.—The *amour patrie*, while it is kept within due bounds, is certainly a most laudable passion; but, like many others, it is apt to carry us too far, and frequently degenerates into a *national vanity*; which though it does not absolutely deny the merits of our neighbours, yet greatly tends to depreciate them, by unreasonably exalting our own. This disease of the mind, though it be to be found in all countries in a greater or less degree, is in France absolutely epidemical; and the work before us affords strong proofs that the author, notwithstanding his boasted impartiality, and kind silence when "he could have spoke much more effectually to the disadvantage of the English Administration in India," has caught the infection. After apologizing for writing the history of a living prince, (which apology is now unnecessary, and might therefore as well have been omitted in the translation) he mentions his having done justice to the characters of Generals Coote, Smith, and Goddard, as a *weighty* circumstance to vindicate his impartiality from the reproaches that *interested and prejudiced readers* will, doubtless, be ready to make. Does this imply the *mens conscia recti*? Is it not rather a confession that what we have asserted is true? He lays claim to a greater degree of credit than writers in general are intitled to, from his confidential situation, and being totally uninfluenced by any reasons to disguise the truth. We by no means wish to question either the confidential consequence of the *soi-disant* general of thousands, or the independence of the late commander in chief of Ayder's artillery; but we are bound to observe, that we have only his own word for the whole of it.

The Introduction, as the author styles it, contains an account of part of those revolutions which the invasion of India by Nadir Sha, commonly called Thamas Kouli Khan, occasioned in those provinces of that extensive empire which are the theatre of the present History. In the treaty concluded between that Conqueror and the Emperor of the Mogols, the post of Grand Visir and the nine Subaships, were made hereditary. Of these

the Subaship of the Decan was the chief, and constituted, at least, a third part of the empire: it contained many Kingdoms, governed by their own laws, and being only tributaries to the empire. It comprehended also several governments, of different magnitudes, in the gift of the Suba; the governors of which the Europeans call Nabobs. Of these the Nabobship of Arcot held the first rank, and though in the gift of the Suba, had long been in possession of the same family, a branch of the Seyds, or descendants of Mahomet. In the year 1740, the Marattas made an incursion into the Decan under the conduct of Ragogi, their general.—The Nabob of Arcot marched against them, but, being considerably inferior to them, lost both the victory and his life.

"He left an only son, who succeeded him; the rest of the family sought an asylum at Pondicherry, which Ragogi besieged, and demanded the Nabob's family to be given up, and tribute to be paid. The spirited French governor replied, that *the dominions of the king of France had always been the asylum of unfortunate princes; and that the French had no other tribute to give than bullets and balls.* A piece of gallantry made to the mistress of the Maratta General, together with the bravery of the besieged, induced Ragogi to raise the siege.

This gallantry made to the lady, induces us to think the translator is a foreigner; at all events, he is little acquainted with the idiom of the English language: the gallantry, we presume, was a present.—Anaverdi Khan, a man of consummate knowledge in politics, and one of the Suba's best generals, was by him appointed regent of Arcot during the young prince's minority. But this insidious politician, in order to acquire to himself his pupil's territories, inspired him with haughtiness and avidity to such a degree as rendered him odious to his subjects, and at length fomented a sedition among the Patanes, a numerous corps in the Nabob's army, who, applying for the payment of their arrears, were treated in the severest manner by the prince. A revolt was the consequence, and the young Nabob was put to the sword in 1745. Anaverdi was appointed Nabob in his room, after having caused the Patanes to be massacred for the crime they had committed, though at his own instigation.

The famous Dupleix, who in 1746 was appointed

appointed Governor of Pondicherry, became the avenger of the family of the Nabobs of Arcot, "by espousing the cause of Chanda Saeb, the only surviving branch, in order to punish Anaverdi Khan for having assisted the English. In July 1749, Idadmoudi Khan, nephew to the Suba, assisted by Chanda Saeb and M. Dupleix, attacked, and, after being repulsed for two successive days, on the third, by the *bravery of the French*, forced Anaverdi's trenches, who lost his life on the occasion, in the 82d year of his age. The Suba, jealous of the power his nephew had acquired on this occasion, marched against him and his allies. Idadmoudi Khan was prevailed on to repair to his uncle's camp, under a promise of being, on his submission, appointed Nabob of Arcot; instead of which, his uncle caused him to be arrested. This treachery occasioned a general disgust in the army. A conspiracy was formed in conjunction with Governor Dupleix, who caused the French army, consisting of 800 French and 4000 Sepoys, to march against the Suba, whose army consisted of 300,000 fighting men. This *bandful of French (aided by the conspirators)* decided the fate of this powerful prince, who was slain on his elephant. His nephew Idadmoudi Khan succeeded him as Suba.

"At this era commences the history of Ayder Ali Khan, who was then about twenty-two years old, and at the head of a small quota of troops in the Suba's army.

"Idadmoudi Khan was slain in a sedition in 1751, and succeeded by his uncle Salabering, who was assassinated in 1758 by his brother Nizam Ali Khan, the present Suba of Decan.

"The English, who always supported Anaverdi Khan's family, caused Mehemet Ali Khan to be acknowledged Nabob of Arcot, and delivered Chanda Saeb, who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, to the general of the Tanjaor troops, who caused him to be beheaded."—This crime (we are told in the spirit of prophecy) is not to pass unpunished, Ayder Ali having *promised* the Raja of Tanjaor's dominions to Chanda Saeb's son.

Next follow the particular circumstances relating to the person, habit, and manners of Ayder Ali, which we have inserted in the former part of this number.

We shall now proceed to give some short extracts of his exploits.

Ayder Ali Khan was born in 1728, at Divanelli, a castle belonging to his father, Nadim Saeb, a General of ten thousand horse. He had never quitted his father's house till 1750, when his father gave him the command of the troops he was bound to furnish for his lordship of Divanelli, consisting only of 50 horsemen and 200 peadars, armed with

matchlocks. During this campaign the *bravery of the French* made such an impression on his mind, that he was persuaded *they* were capable of undertaking the most *difficult enterprises*; and his observations on the manners, discipline, fortifications, arts, &c. gave him the highest esteem for that *celebrated and warlike nation*.

In 1751, after the death of his father, he joined his brother in Mayssour, who, at his instigation, was the first Indian that formed a corps of Sepoys armed with firelocks and bayonets, and had a train of artillery served by Europeans.

In 1752 we find him sent to the assistance of the French, at the head of 1800 horse.

Page 55, the author accounts for, and refutes, the error which supposes Ayder to have been a corporal of Sepoys, the word *naie* being the only one in the Malabar language to denote any chief whatsoever, from the king to the corporal.

In 1756, by the death of his brother without issue male, he came into possession of a handsome fortress, fertile territory, and a body of troops, which, joined to his own, amounted to upwards of 15,000 men, including 200 Europeans. He likewise succeeded him as generalissimo of the king of Mayssour's armies. He soon after narrowly avoided falling a sacrifice to the treachery of this king's favourite, making his escape with only thirty followers. He was soon joined by his brother-in-law, with almost all his cavalry, and enabled to begin a defensive war with the Marattas. In 1760, he dispatched his brother with a detachment of 7000 men to the relief of Pondicherry, and during his absence made a peace with the Marattas.

Page 72, we find him victorious over his adversary, by a stroke of refined policy, without coming to an engagement: he was now appointed regent in his stead; in which capacity he behaved so greatly to augment his reputation. He gained a complete victory over the Nabobs of Canour, Carpet, and Sanour, for which he was indebted to the *bravery of the French cavalry*.—He next formed an alliance with the brother of the Suba of Decan, by which means he was acknowledged Suba of Scirra, and from a private person raised to the rank of the greatest princes of India.—He now carried on the war with success against the Marattas, but by the pusillanimity of his allies nearly lost his life, having received a stroke on the head with a sabre. A few days after he concluded a truce with them for three years.

He next became possessed of the kingdom of Canara, owing to the treachery of its king, who, in return for Ayder's having replaced him on the throne of his ancestors,

joined in a conspiracy to take away his life. He now went to the assistance of the Mapelets against the Nayres, who had massacred upwards of 6000 of the former, and, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, completely routed and pursued them with great slaughter.

Through the remaining part of this volume, we find him adding victory to victory, and conquest to conquest, surmounting every difficulty. His genius seems to have been formed to shine in critical and embarrassing situations: in these, even when deserted by his nearest relations, he found constant resources in his own abilities, and, though surrounded with dangers, rose superior to them all.—Among other curious articles this volume contains an account of his triumphal

march from Coilmoutour to Syringpatnam, which will, no doubt, be agreeable to the reader, as it conveys an idea of the magnificence of Asiatic processions: but for this and the contents of the second volume we must, for want of room, refer him to the work itself.—We shall only observe, that the author seems perfectly master of his subject; and that, allowing for the *penchant* to prevalent among his countrymen, and some little inaccuracies of style (whether the author's or translator's we cannot determine), the book, upon the whole, is well, and seems candidly written, and merits the perusal of those who wish for information relative to the wars in the Peninsula up to the beginning of the year 1779, at which period this History ceases.

Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire, written by himself. Translated from the French. London. G. Robinson. 1784.

AN Extract of a Letter from Paris, which serves by way of Preface to this article, if it does not come under the denomination of the *puff direct*, is certainly the *puff collateral*.—"No less than *three* editions already seized, and *seven* bookfellers imprisoned!"—Can any mortal be so void of curiosity, as not to read such marvellous Memoirs!—"The King of Prussia is highly irritated, and is *said* to be very busily employed in writing an answer to these Memoirs."—*Credat Judæus*.—"Voltaire's friends allow them to be authentic, and nobody doubts it. They are *really* written by Voltaire."—We *really* have our doubts on that head, and are rather induced to think, that the work itself was manufactured by some Peripatetic Abbe, as the posthumous bantling has not a feature resembling its supposed parent. The prefatory letter favours more of Paternoster-row than of Paris. The style is a very humble imitation indeed of Voltaire's, and totally void of that Attic salt with which all his real productions abound. When scurrility, and indiscriminate abuse of kings, cardinals, philosophers, and poets, in language that would disgrace a Poissarde, shall be allowed to be the characteristic marks of Voltaire's pen, then, and not till then, can we be prevailed on to consider the brat in any other light than that of a bastard.—The reader shall judge for himself.

Speaking of the late King of Prussia, he says, "Frederic-William was an absolute Vandal; never were subjects poorer, or king more rich; his lands were farmed out to tax-gatherers, who held the double office of exciseman and judge.

"Was a poor girl found guilty of making

a child, some of the girl's relations were obliged to pay his Majesty for the *fashion*."

"Turkey, it must be confessed, is a republic, when compared to the *despotism* exercised by this Frederic-William."—To what shall we compare this sentence?

"If he happened to meet a woman, he would demand, why she itaid idling her time in the streets? and exclaim, *Go—get home with you, you lazy lussy!* An honest woman has no business over the threshold of her own door; which remonstrance he would accompany with a hearty box on the ear, a kick in the groin, or a few well-applied strokes on the shoulders with his cane."

"The holy ministers of the gospel were treated also in exactly the same style."—This breathes the very spirit of Voltaire!

He next has a stroke at his present Majesty, who then was only heir apparent.—"The prince had a sort of mistress, and imagined himself in love, but in this he was deceived; [*mistaken* he might be] his *avocation* was not with the fair sex.

"The prince attempted to elope, for which his father made a transfer of him to the citadel of Custrin, after kicking his daughter, the Princess Wilhelmina, out of a large window, upon a supposition that she was concerned in the plot.

"After eighteen months imprisonment, he recovered his liberty, and began writing verses, and opened a correspondence with those men of letters in France who were something known in the world.—He treated me as *somebin divine*, and I him as a Solomon."—Epithets cost us nothing.—"He always called me his *dear friend*, and frequently spoke of the *solid* marks of his friendship which

which he designed for me as soon as he should mount the throne.

"The throne at last *was mounted*, and an ambassador - extraordinary was sent from France, who immediately on his arrival informed me he had the finest, greatest, and most magnificent present that ever was presented, to make me on the part of the King his master.

"Away I ran, and found my ambassador, whose *only baggage* was a small keg of wine tied behind his chaise, sent from the cellar of the late king by the reigning monarch, with a royal command for me to drink. I emptied myself in protestations of astonishment and gratitude, for these LIQUID MARKS of his Majesty's bounty, instead of the SOLID ONES I had been taught to expect."

Risum teneatis!—In this elegant style, and with such redundancy of wit, this pseudo-Voltaire throughout the book abuses *Frederic*, Maupertuis, *Louis XV.* the Bishop of Mirepoix, Cardinal Bernis, and Madame Pompadour; in short, he spares nor age nor sex, from *Stanislaus* at Luneville, to M. De Freitag, the Prussian resident at Franckfort; and concludes with a back stroke at the whole Priesthood: "Priests, says he, would canonize Cartouche or Jonathan Wild, were they devotees."—Voltaire, it must be owned, as well as Pope, waged war against the poetsasters of their day, and under that denomination sometimes attacked men of real genius: but then they did it gracefully; *their* satire was a well-set razor, our *author's* is a hand-saw; and could Voltaire's injured ghost re-visit this world, and meet this usurper of his name, he would be tempted to treat him worse than Frederic-William did the Princess Wilhelmina.

Curfory Remarks on the Importance of Agriculture, in its Connection with Manufactures and Commerce; adapted to the present Situation of Great Britain. By William Lamport, Honorary Member of the Bath Agricultural Society, &c. Sewell, 1784.

THE writer of this interesting and useful Tract is not ambitious of literary fame; to be beneficial to his country is all that he desires. If his performance be duly attended to, there is hardly a doubt but his *desire* will be fulfilled; and it is to be hoped that the goodness of his intentions, and the execution of his work, will procure him a little of that very fame which he so modestly declines.

Oppressed as this nation now is with accumulated debts and taxes, we readily concur with the author in saying, that some speedy and effectual means of relief are necessary;

and that the improvement and extension of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are the most eligible.—His professed object is, "to consider how they may be made to operate singly, or in connection with each other."—"Agriculture claims our first notice, not only from its seniority, but because the other two derive their existence from it. The territory which a nation possesses is its original property, fund, or capital stock, from whence it is supplied with the necessities of life; and to which it can have recourse in all trying emergencies. If *absolutely obliged to it*, a people can at all times draw from their lands an amount sufficient for the revival of a drooping trade, provided a constant respect be paid to cultivation. A wise government will, therefore, so regulate its operations as not to check or retard the progress of husbandry." This is all reasonable and just. Mr. Lamport now gives us an *enumeration* of the advantages to be derived from agriculture—"From the surface of our lands, we have timber, cordage, and sails, for our navy; flax, wool, hides, and tallow, madder, and other dye-stuffs, all of them articles of trade." To these he adds many more of equal importance to the nation, and then reminds us of the good effects they produce, by furnishing employment for labourers and artificers.

In shewing the influence of agriculture on trade and commerce, he relates several very interesting facts. He makes it appear, that the prosperity of the most distinguished nations in Europe has generally kept pace with the extension of their *commerce*; and that their commerce has always gone hand in hand with AGRICULTURE. Many of our barren hills, downs, and moors, were once under tillage; and they would have been so still, had not a lust for Indian gold and foreign luxuries tainted men's minds, and withdrawn their attention from the cultivation of the earth. But the wild state of so much ground is rather a source of satisfaction to Mr. Lamport, than otherwise; because it is an internal resource, from which the nation can at any time draw emolument. On the heads of encouraging and improving husbandry, many sensible things are said both of a practical and theoretical nature, and which are well worth the notice of men of landed property.

In speaking of the present prevailing custom of throwing several small farms into one, in order to save a little trouble in collecting the rents, he describes very well the evils that arise from that destructive practice;—it promotes emigration, and, of course, prevents population; and it is equally detrimental to the production of the land, and the preservation of the corn during harvest.

Drill Husbandry perfected. With other Interesting Circumstances in Agriculture, respecting the most effectual Methods of producing the greatest Crops of Corn which any given Lands are capable of producing; with an elegant Copper-plate of a New-invented Patent Machine for Drilling Land, or Sowing, or Planting therein, in any given Quantity, and at any given Depth and Distance, all Sorts of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds, with or without Ground or pulverized Manure, viz. Soot, Salt, Ashes, &c. mixed therewith, and Harrowing the same; with a New-invented Hand-hoe. By the Rev. James Cooke, M. A. S. A.

THESE newly-invented machines display a considerable share of ingenuity; and from the account that the proprietor and patentee gives of them, there is hardly a doubt but they will produce some very beneficial effects on the useful art of agriculture. The drilling machine is apparently complex in its construction; but Mr. Cooke shews that experience has demonstrated the use of it to be simple and easy. It is adapted to every sort of soil. The price of it, he owns, is high; but then, he makes a very generous offer to those who wish to make trial of it:—"Any one doubting of the utility, or complaining of the price of the machine and hoe, may be accommodated with one gratis, on condition of paying the value of so much seed, and labour, as shall be saved by means of them, on twenty statute acres of land prepared for wheat; thirty prepared for barley; to be estimated from the average produce of the country where sown." The inventor has given full directions about the use of his machines; and has presented the husbandman with several observations, practical as well as theoretical. It is to be apprehended (from this production), that the discharge of his sacred function had not turned out so much to the author's temporal emolument as he could have wished. Now that he has begun to labour in an earthly vineyard, we hope and trust he will be more successful.

A Treatise on the Management of Peach and Nectarine Trees; either in Forcing-houses or on Hot and Common Walls: Containing an effectual and easy Method of preventing them from being infected with any Species of Insects. Also Directions for constructing proper Forcing-houses and Hot-walls. By Thomas Kyle, Gardener to the Hon. Baron Stewart, of Moredun. Edinburgh: Printed for the Author, 1783.

THE writer of this Treatise seems to be a sensible, judicious man; and the value of his opinions is heightened by their being

founded on observation and experiment, the only sure means of attaining to useful discovery either in the arts or in the sciences.

He is entertaining and ingenious enough on all the different topics on which he writes, but most so on that of *preserving trees from insects*.

"Soon after the leaves begin to expand, the *Aphis*, or small green fly, infects them; and some time after a worse enemy to them, called *accarus*, or red spider; with some other species of insects." To prevent the breeding of such vermin, a process of *watering* and of *throwing steam into the plants*, is recommended; which appears to us to bid fair to answer the end proposed by it; that process will not totally prevent mildew, but it will render the bad effects of it very inconsiderable. Mr. Kyle affirms that the much extolled tobacco-smoke destroys the *aphis*, but does not the least injury to the red spider; it renders the forcing-houses disagreeable to the senses, and does no good to the flowers. In a proper *hot-house* nectarines and peaches may be forced to early, he says, as the first of December. He would have all trees produce once a year.

Faith and Works: a Sermon, preached at St. Luke's, Chelsea, February 29, 1784; by Richard Sandilands, Ball. Coll. Oxon, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Viscountess Dowager Hereford: Published at the Desire of the Parishioners. London: Printed for the Author; and sold by Cadell, Evans, Faulder, and Stockdale.

THE subject of this Sermon is taken from the 2d chapter of the General Epistle of St. James, "Faith without works is dead." In order to convince his hearers of the necessity which there is of a constant union subsisting between *faith* and *practice*, the author sets himself to reconcile the seemingly opposite opinions of St. Paul and St. James concerning the doctrines of *faith* and *works*. This leads him to attempt to ascertain the precise import of the words *faith* and *works*; and to institute a very long comparison between the writings of these two Apostles. In the course of his reasoning he gives proof of more than common piety; and evinces an attention to the sacred scriptures, which must appear commendable to every good christian. The result of his reasoning is, that whatever difference peculiarity of *expression* or of *situation* might have produced, the ideas of St. Paul and of St. James respecting faith and practice were exactly the same.—This topic was long since fully and ably discussed in a sermon written by Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

P O E T R Y.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Biographer of Lord Melcombe, in your last Magazine, has with laudable industry put together the scattered circumstances of his Lordship's life. In mentioning the poetical pieces of that Nobleman, he has omitted to notice a complimentary Address to Mr. Stubbes, one of the set enumerated in the Latin distich, and which therefore I send you for publication. It is one of his Lordship's very early pieces, and is extracted from a pamphlet entitled "The Laurel and the Olive: inscribed to George Bubb, esq. By Geo. Stubbes, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College in Oxon. Printed for Egbert Sanger. Fol. 1710."

I am, an approver of your work,
M. L.

AS when Love's smiling queen her doves
reins

To meet her hero, red from Phœaga's plains;
No plaining sigh she flights, no bribing tear,
But sheds soft pleasure from her silver car;
Devoted crouds her tender sway confess,
And, lost in joys, th' indulgent goddess blest.

So when you praise, or pitying beauty
smiles,
The hero and the lover blest their toils;
Immortal both they own, with sweet surprize,
Your powerful verse, and T——'s powerful
eyes.

Unrivall'd charms bloom in your matchless
song, [Young;
Sweet as smooth Garth, and bold as nervous
So strong the pleasing ray, so fierce the fire,
You warm the coward, and the brave inspire,
The earthiest, most unanimated mass,
That shook inglorious at the inspiring brass,
Would glory now, through seas of blood
pursue,

And smile at danger to be sung by you.
Yet nymphs in secret pinions waste their
bloom, [home;
Thoughtless to chide their frisking killings
Sooth'd by thy verse, they wish not to be free,
But offer all their fleecy wealth for thee:
For thee the Nereids brackish chaplets weave,
And woo their favourite swain with every
wave;

Each blue-eyed Naiad leaves the plaining stream,
And perjur'd Isis quits her faithful Thame.

Oh magic power of verse! Oh force of lays!
To imitate how hard! how hard to praise!

Strong as loud whirlwinds Heaven's artillery
bear, [year,
Yet soft as gales that wake the flow'ry
And Venus smiles through the grim face
of war.

I take thy plume, to wing my humbler flight;
For only thou canst praise, what only thou
canst write.

As stars, that wandering through the æthe-
real coat,

Their beams diminish'd, and their glory lost,
At length profuse of new-born light return,
And the rich sky glows from their silver urn:
So when revolving years have run their race,
Bright the same fires in different bosoms blaze.
Known by his glorious scars, and deathless
lines,

Again the hero and the poet shines.
In gentler Harrison soft Waller sighs,
And Mira wounds with Sachariffa's eyes.
Achilles lives, and Homer still delights,
Whilst Addison records, and Churchill fights.
This happy age each worthy shall renew,
And all dissolv'd in pleasing wonder view }
In Ann Philippa, Chaucer shine in you }

GEORGE BUBB.

FRAGMENT of a RHAPSODY written
at the LAKES in WESTMORELAND.

By Dr. BROWNE, Author of the Estimate
of the Manners and Principles of the Times.

NOW sunk the sun, now twilight sunk,
and night

Rode in her zenith; nor a passing breeze
Sigh'd to the groves, which in the midnight air
Stood motionless; and in the peaceful floods
Inverted hung: for now the billow slept
Along the shore, nor heav'd the deep, but
ipread

A shining mirror to the moon's pale orb,
Which, dim and waining, o'er the shadowy
clifts,

The solemn woods and spiry mountain tops
Her glimmering faintness threw. Now every
eye [repose;

Oppress'd with toil, was drown'd in deep
Save that the unseen shepherd in his watch,
Propt on his crook, stood list'ning by the fold,
And gaz'd the starry vault and pendant moon;
Nor voice nor sound broke on the deep serene,
But the soft murmur of swift gushing rills,
Forth issuing from the mountain's distant
steep, [proclaim'd

(Unheard till now, and now scarce heard)
All things at rest, and imag'd the still voice
Of quiet whispering to the ear of night.

The

THE PLAINTIVE LOVER.

Written in America by a young Gentleman
of this Country, resident there.

HOW long, Cleora, must I prove
The victim of thy forc'd disdain,
Forbid to tell my hapless love
But to the sadly-sounding main!

But to the solitary shade,
Where oft thy sweetly plaintive tale
Sounds sympathetic through the glade,
Thou nightly songstres of the vale!

Condemn'd from joy and *thee* to stray,
Thy form still charms my mental sight;
Thy truth and virtue fill the day,
Thy yielding beauty crowns the night.

Oh! tell me, has relentless Heaven
Decreed eternal woes to love?
Then happy they to whom is given
A heart that beauty cannot move.

Ah! no—be *their's* the selfish bliss;
My breast let heaven-born passion fire!
Be't mine t' imprint the burning kiss,
And feel the *torments* of desire!

P—— M——.

THE VIRTUOUS STRUGGLE.

BY THE SAME.

UPON a river's mossy bank
The lovely Chloris lay reclin'd;
Loose o'er her shoulders flow'd her hair,
Her breast heav'd wanton to the wind.

The rose had faded on her cheek,
Tears quench'd the lustre of her eye;
And from her snow-white bosom oft
Unwilling rose the tender sigh.

Neglected was her loose attire,
All restless and disturb'd she lay—
Two certain symptoms of a mind
O'ercome by love's tyrannic sway!—

“No, Daphnis, no, thy hopes are vain”——
(With passion trembling thus she spoke)

“Though all the Godhead strives to bend
“ My neck reluctant to the yoke.

“This destin'd heart must feel thy power,
“ Their tell-tale eyes my flame confess;

“But safe I'll lock within my lips
“ What shame compels me to suppress.”

P—— M——.

ONE TREE HILL.

TO Cooper's Hill, so green and gay,
How sweetly Denham* tun'd the lay!
Of Grongar's height soft Dyer sung,
And Richmond wak'd the lyre of Young.

Each flowery hill that charms around,
A poet's grateful praise has found,
Save one, that claims the Muse's skill,
The pride of Greenwich, *One Tree Hill*.

Tamefis, chief of rivers, say,
In all thy wand'ring, winding way,
Dost thou so fair a hill remark
As this, the boast of Greenwich Park?
I know thou'lt say, (and answer true)
Not such a beauty meets my view.
Go, Richmond, fam'd for prospects still,
And bow thine head to *One Tree Hill*.

Italia's sons their Hybla boast,
The fairest hill on Sicily's coast;
With all its charms the peasant knows
How fierce the burning † Siroc blows;
Such languor spreading with its breath,
As leads to sickness, oft to death:
Here no such terror comes to kill,
Health's blest retreat is *One Tree Hill*.

O how thy College, through the green,
Old Greenwich, dignifies the scene!
Nor that alone, it fills the breast
With rapture! scarce to be express'd;
Soft rapture! rais'd to pearl the eye,
From Britain's blest philanthropy!
Ye vet'ran tars, here wander still,
And rest your limbs on *One Tree Hill*.

Here fair Eliza, virgin Queen,
From bus'ness free, enjoy'd the scene;
Here oft in pensive form she stood,
And kindly plann'd for Britain's good:
So record tells, and this beside,
Sung ditties to the silver tide.
Full worth such honours art thou still,
Belov'd of thousands, *One Tree Hill*.

O here, how sweet, while nature's gay,
To mark the river's writhy way;
There white-wing'd Commerce daily pours
The riches of a thousand shores;
Whilst bright Augusta, in return,
Deals matchless treasures from her urn:
Not thou, fam'd Windsor, Royal still,
Canst shew such scenes as *One Tree Hill*.

Here let me, at the early hour,
Beneath this tree enjoy the show'r,
That, when the fleeting cloud's gone by,
The rainbow's tints may glad mine eye;
The while the song-birds warble sweet,
In coverts green, below my feet;
Coverts yielding many a rill,
That whisper soft to *One Tree Hill*.

Here let me rest, at sultry noon,
When roses fill the lap of June,
Inhale the breeze that sweeps the glade
Where Nature's fairest carpet's laid,

* Sir John Denham.

† A hot wind peculiar to Italy, well described by Brydone in his Travels.

And the wild thyme, offering free
Its lip, to cheer the roving bee ;
At this warm hour, when all is still,
Here let me breathe on *One Tree Hill* :

Here oft the rising wave survey,
Illumin'd by the beams of day ;
You crested herds, the nimble doe
That trips the fairy land below ;
And thou, of cities sure the queen,
Whose argent turrets close the scene,
Renown'd Augusta, who can't fill
The mind with blifs from *One Tree Hill*.

Here often let me stray awhile,
And, Poplar, view thy verdant isle,
Whose pastures rear a finer fleece
Than any in the isles of Greece ;
Then as from charm to charm I rove,
O Kent, I'll sing the land I love,
Where ev'ry scene delights me still,
But none, ye swains, like *One Tree Hill*.
T. N.

The following *Jeu d'Esprit* is evidently the
production of a Master.

*Extract from the ROLLIAD, an EPICK
POEM, in Twelve Books, shortly to be pub-
lished.*

WHEN Norman ROLLO fought fair Al-
bion's coast,
(Long may his offspring prove their country's
boat !)

Thy Genius, Britain, sure inspir'd his soul
To bless this island with the race of ROLLE.
Illustrious ROLLE ! O may thy honour'd
name

ROLL down distinguish'd on the ROLLS of
Fame !

Still first be found on Devon's county polls !
Still future senates boast their future ROLLES !
Since of all ROLLS which in this world we
see,

The world has ne'er produc'd a ROLL like
thee.

Hot ROLLS and butter break the Briton's
fat,

Thy speeches yield a more sublime repast.
Compar'd to thine, how small their boasted
heat !

Nor, mix'd with treacle, are they half so
sweet.

O'er ROLLS of parchment Antiquarians pore,
Thy mind, O ROLLE, affords a richer store.
Let those on law or history who write,
To ROLLS of Parliament resort for light,
Whilst o'er our Senate from our living ROLLE
Beam the bright rays of an enlighten'd soul ;
In wonder lost, we slight their usefess stuff,
And feel one ROLLE of Parliament enough.
The skill'd musician, to direct his band,
Waves high a ROLL of paper in his hand ;

When Pitt would drown the eloquence of
Burke,

You seem the ROLLE best suited to the work ;
His well-train'd band, obedient, know their
cue,

And cough and groan in unison with you.
Thy God-like ancestor, in valour tried, [side ;
Still bravely fought by Conqu'ring William's
In British blood he drench'd his purple sword,
Proud to partake the triumphs of his Lord ;
So you, with zeal, support through each de-
bate

The Conqu'ring William of a later date.
Whene'er he speaks, attentive still to hear
The lofty Nothings with a friendly " Hear,"
And proud your leader's glory to promote,
Partake his triumph in a faithful Vote.
Ah ! sure while coronets like hailstones fly,
When Peers are made, the Gods alone know
why,

Thy hero's gratitude, O ROLLE, to thee
A ducal diadem might well decree ;
Great ROLLO's title to thy house restore,
Let E usurp the place of O no more,
Then ROLLE himself should be what
ROLO was before.

R H A P S O D Y

*Written at STATFORD-UPON-AVON.
By T. WARWICK, LL.B.*

OFIRST and boldest of the tuneful throng
That drew from nature's source the
powers of song !

If from the orb of some propitious star
Serenely gliding at the close of day,
Thy spirit love to tread this hallow'd ground
Which saw thy birth and hail'd thy virgin lay,
Let not unmark'd a youthful suppliant kneel,
Immortal Shakspeare ! He with infant zeal
Thy sighs rever'd, and worshipp'd from afar,
His moral guide to life's uncertain bound,
The child of fancy by the virtues crown'd.

Unrival'd yet on earth ! however Greece
Exalt her fathers of poetic lore ; [peace
Whatever Rome's high boast, when new to
Her arts conceal'd that freedom was no more ;
Far less by those their heirs of later days,
With all the self-plum'd tribe of modern
Gaul,

Whose powder'd critics join at fashion's call
To mock with feeble light thy noon-tide rays.

Nor thine with fervile efforts to retrace
What arts of elder times had made their own,
Selected features of ideal grace
In breathing paint, or Promethean stone,
Or verse that time respects, and worlds admire.
Self-rich in nature's elemental store,
Perennial fountain ! unexhausted mine !
Thine, like a God, with absolute controul
To sway the movements of the various soul,
O'erleap the walls of empyrean fire,
And sketch with mortal hand the vast design.

INSCRIPTION INTENDED FOR AN OLD
THATCHED CHURCH.

FAR from the splendour of a costly fane,
My low roof canopies the humble train :
Deep in my vaults divor'd from human woes,
The life-worn, weary villagers repose :
When at my altar kneels the hamlet fair,
And to her God unveils her bosom'd care !
Or does the herdsman bend with grief dif-
trest,
Kind comfort steals upon their lighten'd
breast :
Here too religion weaves with viewless hand,
For spotless village hearts, the nuptial band,
And twines with many a charm the holy
braid
That joins the lab'rer and the nut-brown
maid.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

INCLOSED I commit to your disposal a
literary *morceau*, which has long been con-
sidered as an admirable model of, what crit-
ics call, the *epitaphial prosopopœia*; but
which, if I mistake not, has never yet been
dignified with an adequate translation, or, in-
deed, with a translation at all.—The follow-
ing I give but as a feeble effort of the kind ;
nor can I help lamenting *my own* imperfec-
tion, rather than the imperfection of *our lan-
guage*, in requiring *two couplets* to express in
English, what, in Latin, *two lines* have ex-
pressed so fully and so beautifully. I shall
be happy, therefore, Sir, if you will call
upon your ingenious correspondents to try the
possibility of preserving in an English dress
the *conciseness* of the original, without injuring
a *patbos*, which, *without* that conciseness, is
incapable, perhaps, of being called forth,
Yours, &c.

AN INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB-STONE OF A
YOUNG LADY who died soon after Marriage.
Addressed to her surviving Husband.

*Immatura peri : sed tu felicior annos
Vive tuos : conjux optime, vive meos.*

Thus attempted in English.

Call'd in youth's bloom from love, from life,
from thee,
To Heav'n I bow'd, nor blam'd the stern
decree :
Though short my days, ah ! lengthen'd still be
thine,
Model of husbands, live out also mine !

J. M.

EPITAPH for the GRAVE of OSSIAN in
Glen-Almon,

By the EARL of BUCHAN.

ROLL on, ye dark-brown years, let ages
roll,
And like the waves of ever-moving ocean,

Or leaves of trees, let fons of men arise.
Nor dark-brown years, nor ages rolling on
The voice of Cona e'er shall cease to hear,
Lift up your heads, ye hills of alpine green,
Lift up your dewy heads the clouds above ;
And in the vales let your blue streams rejoice.
" Of other times the joy of grief to raise,"
The song and soul of Ossian yet remain,
O fons of Alpin ! of the strong in arms !
Here fail'd the hero's strength, and here the
tomb

All that could die of Cona's chief receiv'd :
Here on his staff the tuneful hero leant,
On his grey hairs the glitt'ring sunbeam shining,
Down to the narrow house with four grey
stones

Here did he sink by Mora's stone to sleep.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Tragedy of Tancred and Sigismunda,
and the Comedy of The Guardian, revived
at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, July
12, 1784.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.

IF, anxious for his Sigismunda's fate,
Your Tancred for a while foregoes his
state ;
If, like Prince Prettyman, he risques your scoff,
Half-baskin'd—one boot on, and t'other off ;
You, who can judge a young adventurer's fears,
You, who've oft felt a female's sighs and tears,
Will hear a suppliant, who for mercy sues,
Courting your favour through the Tragick
Muse.

Across the vast Atlantic she was led,
With blank-verse, blood-bowls, daggers, in
her head !

And as she pass'd in storms the Western ocean,
Felt her rapt soul like *that* in wild com-
motion !

But now an awful calm succeeds ; and draws,
In this dread interval, a solemn pause.
Within these seas what various peril shocks !
Dire critick shoals, and actor-marring rocks !
Alas ! no chart or compass she can boast ;
Yet runs her vessel on a dangerous coast—
That coast, where late, in spite of ev'ry sand,
A greater Sigismunda gain'd the land.

Yet Britain ever hails the cloth uncurl'd,
And opens her free ports to all the world ;
Majestic navies in her harbours ride,
Skiffs, snows, and frigates anchor by their side,
And oh ! may now, with no unprop'rious
gale,

The *Sigismunda* spread her little sail !
And while the *Kemble* follows fast behind,
A *Guardian* in her *sister's* fame SHE'll find.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

MR. DEMPSTER said, the state of the finances of this country was such, that no one who had any regard for the country could consider it without feeling the most painful sensations; for his part, he could declare with truth, that whenever he turned his thoughts to the debts, the expenditure, and the revenues of Great-Britain, he was penetrated with the most lively concern. From the most correct accounts, he found that the

Funded debt at Michael-	£. 232,280,349
mas 1783, was	
Unfunded debt at January	
1784, if converted into 3	
per cent. Annuities at 6ol.	
per cent.	38,333,333
Exchequer bills	9,418,564
	<hr/>
Total debt	£. 280,032,246
<i>Annual Expenditure.</i>	
Interest and charges on	
funded debt	8,106,793
Ditto on unfunded debt	1,150,000
Ditto on Exchequer bills	304,114
	<hr/>
Total interest on national	
debt	9,560,907
Peace establishment before	
the American war	3,950,000
Civil List	900,000
	<hr/>
Total yearly expence	£. 14,410,907
<i>Public Income.</i>	
Average produce of old	
taxes for last ten years	8,905,421
Land and malt, deducting	
100,000l. for militia	2,438,572
Produce of new taxes since	
the American war	2,573,710
Taxes 1783, supposed effi-	
cient	568,437
	<hr/>
	£. 13,586,140
Yearly deficiency to be pro-	
vided for, 824,767l.	

This was a melancholy prospect,—because the Sinking Fund, from which some relief towards the reduction of the debt might have been expected, was totally absorbed and destroyed; it used formerly to produce 2,700,000l. which might be applied to the reduction of the debt: but at present it was gone; and not a shilling to be expected from it. There were four ways by which the expenditure and income might be equalized; 1st, by a reduction of our naval or military establishments, or of both:—2dly, by increasing the revenue by checking the progress of smuggling, and thus guarding the revenue against the losses it annually sustains

through smuggling;—3dly, by laying new taxes on the people;—4thly, by paying off part of the national debt. The first of these four expedients he would leave to those who were from their situation best acquainted with the relative situation of this country to the neighbouring states of Europe. The second had not escaped the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the third, he was sorry to say that he felt the necessity of recurring to it; it was certainly a disagreeable expedient, but the credit, the honour, and the justice of the country called for it.

He wished to call the attention of the House to the paying off a part of the national debt, and to shew them how much might be done by the application of a single million yearly. According to a calculation made by that accurate calculator Dr. Price, it appeared, that by the laying by of a million annually, and sacredly and religiously applying it to paying off a part of the national debt, provided the three per cents. were changed to four per cents. (which were much more easily paid off than the three per cents.) two hundred and sixty-seven millions might be paid off in sixty years, so that his present Majesty (if his life lasted to about the same length that many of his ancestors had lived to) would in his life-time have the comfort of seeing his people relieved from all the burthens and expences brought upon them by the American war; and the Heir Apparent, whose reign it was to be hoped would be a long one, would live to see the whole of the debt cleared. Mr. Dempster said further, that according to the calculations of Baron Maseres it appeared, that if the plan of laying by a million a year was adopted and pursued for twenty years, and the country was then under the necessity of desisting from it, that those twenty millions, with the money provided to pay the interest of that part of the national debt that was paid off from time to time, appropriated to the same purpose, would in fifty-seven years discharge the greatest part of the debt. Mr. Dempster quoted the authority of Mr. Sinclair in corroboration of his argument, declaring that Mr. Sinclair had very sensibly and clearly shewn in his book, what might be done by putting in practice such a scheme as he had mentioned. He said further, that, in order to carry the plan into effect, Commissioners ought to be specially appointed. He would not then move for such a Committee; but if no Minister did in the course of next session, insignificant as he was, he would himself make such a motion. The sooner it was done the better, and he believed it was in the power of the right honourable Chancellor

lor of the Exchequer to begin it even that year, for the East-India Company already stood indebted to the public a million; let that million therefore be taken as a beginning, and let the system be regularly pursued. Mr. Dempster enlarged on the necessity for doing something, and declared every syllable he had said proceeded solely from the sincere wish he had to see the country extricated from its difficulties. He had no other motive than to prepare the minds of the public to bear the heavy new taxes that he feared must be imposed on them, by the wing them that they were unavoidable; and that if some plan was not immediately adopted for the diminishing of the national debt, they could have no hope of being ever relieved from their burthens. He hoped, he said, never to hear of a sponge as the only means of paying off the national debt: every man in the country ought to take the last shilling out of his pocket, sooner than suffer such a stab to the credit, and such a disgrace to the honour of Great-Britain. Having said thus much, he would speak more immediately to a motion he meant to make before he sat down, and that was, a motion for a Committee to be appointed to inquire into the state of our Fisheries, Navigation, and Commerce. At present commerce was heavily burthened, through the clogs put upon our navigation, particularly in Scotland. He pointed out the absurdity of several even of our Custom-house regulations, where, in respect to many commodities, a shipper who was about to send a cargo coastwise, was obliged to swear that he would not carry the cargo abroad, although, if he had entered it for exportation, he would have been entitled to a drawback on the same identical commodity. Mr. Dempster discussed these points a good deal, and concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state of our Fisheries, Navigation, and Commerce.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his hearty assent to the disinterested motives claimed by the honourable gentleman for the conduct he had held that day; and gave him his hearty thanks for the manner in which he had brought the subject forward. It was most undoubtedly true, that, without finding a surplus for the Sinking Fund, it would be impossible for this country to look for relief; to the provision of that surplus his views had been directed from the first moment that he was able to consider a question of finance; and since additional taxes must unavoidably be laid on the public, he trusted a general spirit would be shewn, and that the people were determined manfully to look their situation in the face, and cheerfully to bear those burthens, heavy as they unfortunately were, which the exigency of affairs rendered ab-

solutely unavoidable. There was one assertion, however, made by the honourable Gentleman in which he could not concur, and that was, his assertion, that the whole of the Sinking Fund was absorbed; it was true that the deficiencies of late years had been extremely large, and those deficiencies had been made good out of the Sinking Fund, but the Sinking Fund itself had been gradually improving and increasing for many years. Many of the points to which the honourable Gentleman had drawn the attention of the House, had been for some time under consideration, and the enquiries respecting several of them had proceeded so far, and were so near completion, that something was intended to be proposed upon them very shortly. The burthens upon commerce from Custom-house regulations in particular, had been, as it was well known, long under consideration; the fisheries therefore seemed to him to be the object most proper to select for enquiry.

Mr. Dempster said, he had no objection, if it was the sense of the House, to alter his motion. He said, he would not at that time enter into a premature debate upon Finance, or he flattered himself he could shew, that his assertion respecting the Sinking Fund was well founded.

Mr. Hussey supported Mr. Dempster's assertion respecting the Sinking Fund, observing, that Mr. Dempster had obviously not meant, that there was an end of the Sinking Fund, but that the whole of its produce had of late been applied in aid of the taxes provided to raise the money to pay the national debt. Mr. Hussey reasoned upon the necessity of paying off a part of that debt, as the only possible means of obtaining relief from our burthens. He approved of the idea of appointing a Committee for that purpose, and threw out a hint, that one way to lessen the debt would be to lower the interest; this, he said, he was aware could not be done, without the consent of the public creditor; but he hoped every body would concur in lending a hand to so necessary a work, and that the creditor would be willing to take less interest.

Mr. Pitt said, he could not hear such an idea thrown out without expressing his disapprobation of it; the interest of the debt ought to be paid entire; the credit of the nation, in the technical sense of the word, required it; and the justice and honour of the country ought not to suffer a Minister to entertain even for a moment the idea of paying off any part of the national debt by lowering the interest payable upon it, even if the public creditors could be brought to consent to it.

Mr. Hussey said, he was himself of the same way of thinking, and he only threw out the idea with a view to give the Right Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of scouting

it as he had done.—This raised a loud laugh.—The motion being then worded, so as to be confined to the Fisheries, was carried nem. con.

Mr. Pitt then brought up his bill for checking smuggling. It was read a first time, and he moved that it be read a second time on this day week; and that in the mean time it be printed. The motion passed without any debate.

Mr. Eden, after stating many evasions on the taxes relative to carriages and servants, moved, That there be laid before the House a list of all persons who paid the duties on carriages and servants in the years 1781, 1782, and 1783; also a list of all persons who had discontinued or ceased to pay the taxes on carriages and servants during the same period. These motions were agreed to.

JUNE 24.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for enabling the East-India Company to make a Dividend for this last half-year.

After some debate whether it should be 6 or 8 per cent. the bill was so worded, as to mention that the House, through want of time, had voted this dividend, merely from its confidence in the Directors of the Company.

Mr. Pitt said, the bill was worded in that manner.

The motion was then put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Pitt, who had it ready drawn, brought it in immediately; and for greater dispatch it was read twice. Adjourned.

JUNE 25.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as the House was now pretty full, he should embrace the opportunity of intimating his intention of bringing forward on Wednesday next what he had to propose on the subject of finance this year.

DISBANDED REGIMENTS.

Lord Beauchamp said, that he understood there were four regiments that Ministers had lately thought proper to advise his Majesty to disband; he did not impeach in the smallest degree his Majesty's prerogative so to do; and though many of the officers in these corps had purchased under an idea that they were not to be disbanded, he would say that no public faith was broken with them; but still they had an equitable claim on the humanity of the House for meritorious services. He did not mean at present to make any motion upon the subject; but merely to ask the Secretary at War, if Government intended to take into consideration the case of these officers. Acts of grace and favour should come from the Crown; and therefore if there was any intention in Ministers to recommend the case of these officers to his Majesty, he never

would trouble the House with one word more upon the subject.

The Secretary at War said, the case of these meritorious officers was certainly well worthy the consideration of Ministers; and when he said so much, the House might presume it would be taken into consideration. He added, that the reduction of the four regiments was not the consequence of the advice of the present, but of the late Ministers.

Gen. Burgoyne said, that on his first hearing that such a reduction was deemed necessary, he had laid the matter before the House, and then understood that both sides had agreed to the observations he made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer owned that the circumstances alluded to by the conversation which had been started were undoubtedly objects worthy attention. But public regulations in various cases often bore hard on individuals; and however natural it was to feel for them in that situation, no man would assert that general advantages should be laid aside merely on that account. To continue commissioned officers on full pay during a peace establishment, and while their respective regiments were discharged, would be to forego all the benefit which might otherwise result from such a regulation. No one was more disposed to respect the merit of long service, but the first duty he owed was to the country at large; and it became the House to consider what could most readily be done consistent with that œconomy so abundantly more necessary now than ever; yet, notwithstanding what had been said, he apprehended nothing could be done but in consequence of an order from the House.

Lord Beauchamp said, the Right Hon. Gentleman would recollect, that when the reduction was first talked of, it was expressly declared that it was not to take place till certain regiments, then in the East-Indies, came home, and it was understood at the time that they were likely to have continued in that quarter of the world much longer. The reduction, in fact, was a recent circumstance, and had only been put in execution a few weeks since; it was no wonder, therefore, that he had not said any thing upon the subject when the reduction was originally mentioned. With regard to the expence, his Lordship said, the whole expence of allowing the officers in question full pay would amount only to 7000l. a year; and surely that sum, when appropriated to the reward of long and meritorious services, was not large enough to create any great alarm, or to run violently counter to the laudable attention to the public œconomy.

After this conversation the climates of the extraordinaries of the army moved for by

Sir George Yonge were severally voted without the least debate or opposition.

JUNE 28.

The House went into a Committee on a bill for enabling all soldiers and sailors who had served in the army or navy since the first of April 1763, to exercise trades in corporate towns, without having previously obtained the freedom of such towns.

Mr. Medley was apprehensive that so many persons would acquire parochial settlements under this bill, that the parishes would not be able to bear the burdens that might fall upon them in consequence of it. The motion, as it was now worded, would take in substitutes, a class of men, who having served for hire, were not, in his opinion, entitled to the same indulgence as those who, torn from their families and fire-sides, had borne the fatigue and hardships of a military life; he therefore moved an amendment, that between the words *who* and *have served in the militia*, he inserted the following words, "having been duly ballotted;" and between the words *served* and *in the militia*, he inserted the following, "in person."

Mr. Robinson (the Counsel) thought the substitutes very proper objects of national indulgence; and therefore he was of opinion, that the amendment ought not to be admitted; however, finding the sense of the House went with the amendment, he did not persist in opposing it; and the amended motion passed without any further debate.

JUNE 29.

The Earl of Surrey presented a petition from Sir Richard Hotham, complaining of Mr. Le Mesurier, by himself and agents, having at the late election for the Borough of Southwark been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices. The noble Earl wished the petition to have an early hearing.

The Speaker acquainted his Lordship, that the House having determined to hear no more petitions this Session, after the petition for Hereford, of course all petitions after that must stand over until the next Session, when they would be heard in progression, according as they now stand; and the earliest day that was now open was the 30th of November, which day was accordingly appointed for hearing the Borough petition.

Mr. Thornton presented a petition of the electors of the Borough, complaining likewise of the election, which was ordered to be taken into consideration the same day.

Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. took his seat as Member for Ipswich; as did Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. for Southwark.

JUNE 30.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the business with a most eloquent exordium, in which he begged Gentlemen would not

couple with the odium of imposing taxes, the idea of having occasioned those necessities which the taxes were intended to supply, and by which they were incurred.—He had found, on coming into office, and had not created, or been concerned in creating, those necessities; those who were the authors of them should answer for themselves, and probably they would, on some future day, have an opportunity for justification; his was the painful though necessary task of providing for them; and in this he hoped to experience, not only all the candour and indulgence, but also the assistance and co-operation of the Committee.

He then entered into a most elaborate and minute examination of the various public securities, income and expenditure; in which he displayed a depth of knowledge and precision of calculation, that it will be impossible for us to give any more than a very slight idea of, and even that we must confine to the most essential parts of the subject, omitting the more minute and unimportant, though not less curious calculations.

The objects to be taken into consideration were, he said, first, the services of the current year; second, the deficiencies of the last; and thirdly, the taxes that might be deemed necessary for the present. The services already voted were, Navy, 3,153,000*l.* Ordnance, 610,199*l.* Army, 4,640,000*l.*—Deficiency of the malt tax, 1,676,647*l.* of the Civil List, 120,000*l.*—These, together with some other articles, he stated to make the aggregate sum of 14,181,240*l.* for the services of the current year. The sum to be borrowed this year was *Six millions*—a large sum, he was well aware, for a year of peace; but though we were at peace at the present moment, the expences for which that money was to be borrowed, were the unavoidable consequences of the war.—The whole of the Ways and Means he computed at 14,773,715*l.* in which was to be included the interest of the new loan. As to the terms of the loan, it was his intention, that every subscriber of 100*l.* should have 100*l.* in the three per cents. which was estimated at 57*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* sterling; 10*l.* in the four per cents. estimated at 37*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* sterling; long annuity 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* halfpenny; to which was to be added the profit arising from three-sixths of a lottery ticket. The nett profit arising from a lottery ticket he valued at 4*l.* consequently the profit to each subscriber of 100*l.* would be 2*l.* 10*s.* which would not come out of the public purse. Thus the subscriber would have for his 100*l.*

The sum of £. 99 19 2 halfpenny
Profit of lottery ticket, 2 10 0

Total, 102 9 2 half penny
But the real premium to the subscriber might be rated at 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* halfpenny per cent.

cent. As to the method in which the loan was negotiated, he had not followed the accustomed rule of reserving any part for his friends, or for any description of persons whatever, excepting only for certain public companies. Proposals had been made by one set of men, and no decisive answer given till they had heard the proposals of another; of these the last that were consulted, made them at 6d. in the annuity less than the first; and their proposals were acceded to. That these were the terms of the loan, and that the interest of no individual whatever was consulted in it, he declared himself ready to pledge his honour to the Committee. The Right Hon. Chancellor then took a view of the unfunded debt, which consisted chiefly of Navy and Ordnance bills; for those of the Exchequer were at present out of the question. The Navy bills amounted to thirteen millions; and the Ordnance to one million. He should now propose to fund six millions of Navy, and the same proportion of Ordnance bills, which latter would be 600,000l. This would comprehend all the debt to Midsummer 1782. He observed, that the Navy unfunded debt commenced in August 1781, from which time to Midsummer 1782 it should be taken by three months at a time. The three months before August were paid off at par; the subsequent three months should be paid off at par likewise. The following eighteen months should be provided for in the taxes to be imposed, at the rate of 4l. per cent. interest. The bills subsequent to that date not being intitled to any interest at all, he should take no notice of them for the present. The Lottery was intended to consist of 36,000 tickets; each ticket was estimated at 14l. of which 4l. went to the subscriber.

These then were the objects for which the taxes were to be imposed. First, the interest of the loan of six millions, which he should rate at 315,000l. Not to enter into unnecessary details, he should estimate the interest of the unfunded debt at much the same sum, or one a little exceeding it. These, with the deficiencies and other articles, which he severally stated, to be provided for, made the total of 900,000l. to be raised by taxes,

T A X E S.

This part of the subject he adverted to with great diffidence and concern. He depicted in strong and pathetic terms the necessitous circumstances to which the finances of this country have been reduced. He therefore intreated the candour and indulgence of the Committee, while he endeavoured to provide for somewhat above 900,000l.

Hats he proposed as the first article on which he should raise a duty. He had been advised to class them in two species, those made solely of felt, and those of felt mixed

with other materials. He proposed two shillings on each hat made of the mixed materials, and sixpence on each hat made only of felt. Its total produce, he thought, might be about 150,000l. a year.

Ribbons and Gauzes. These at one penny per dozen yards, along with a particular duty which he did not specify, on a certain description of gauzes, were to produce 120,000l. a year.

Coals. The next was undoubtedly a necessary of life, and it was manifestly painful to him to tax that without which we could not subsist. He would trust, however, that the patriotism and good sense of the people would reconcile them to that which necessity alone could justify. It was well known that coals were sold at the port of London under the heavy burden of eight shillings per chaldron, which was three shillings more than any where in the inland consumption. He did not see why the inhabitants of London and Westminster should pay more for their coals than others. He should therefore propose to the Committee that a duty of three shillings per chaldron be laid on all our inland consumption of this article. He wished at the same time to exempt manufacturers of a particular description. The calculation, he said, was uncertain, but he thought he should not be far from the mark, stating the nett produce at about 150,000l.

Horses. The tax he was now to mention would not, he trusted, be liable to any of the objections which lay against the preceding one. The horses employed in this country in carriages, he stated to be about one hundred thousand. He judged there might be nearly the same number of saddle-horses, and rating these at 10s. each, the produce would be exactly 100,000l. It ought, he said, to be remembered at the same time, that he exempted all such horses as were employed in agriculture and trade, which would render this a tax on luxury only.

Printed and Stained Linens and Calicoes. The rate which he meant to affix to this article was from three-pence to about one shilling per yard, which would settle the duty to ten per cent. This article was now very generally wore, and he thought the produce, so far as calculation could be depended upon, would amount to 120,000l.

Candles. He was now to propose a tax on an article of necessary consumption, and which would immediately affect both rich and poor. It was an article which, however, had not been touched since the reign of Queen Anne, and he was seriously concerned that he was under the necessity of subjecting it now to an impost. He therefore proposed laying one halfpenny on every pound of candles; an impost which could not be very oppressive to the poor, especially as he was given to understand that some families of this description did not burn above

ten pounds a year; so that they would not be obliged to contribute more than five-pence to the duty annually, than which no tax whatever could be much lower. This, however, would, unless he was deceived in his estimate, produce 100,000l.

Persons dealing in exciseable Commodities. He proposed raising the sum of 80,000l. by granting licences to all persons or traders who dealt in exciseable commodities.

The highest rate would be 50l. on a distiller; on a brewer 10l. and from that downwards to the lowest.

Bricks and Tiles. The next article he should propose as able to support a small duty was brick. He reckoned there were about 3,000,000 of bricks consumed yearly in Great-Britain; and by imposing 2s. 6d. on every 1000 bricks, a sum of 50,000l. would be raised. But he added, that he had forgotten to mention tiles, which he would estimate at 10,000l. of the aggregate tax.

On Qualifications of Persons entitled to Shoot, and Deputations from Lords of Manors.—He thought he might estimate persons who came under this description at about 30,000. Each of these, he thought, ought to pay a guinea, which would produce a sum of 30,000l.

Paper. He proposed that paper, without going specifically into all the enumeration which it might require, be subjected to one third of all the duty which was already on it, and this would produce 18,000l.

Hackney Coaches. The last article he would bring forward was that of hackney coaches. These he still thought liable to further burthens, as they had increased since the last that was laid upon them. He should therefore think 5s. per week on each coach no very exorbitant exaction, and this would produce the sum of 12,000l.

RECAPITULATION.

Hats 6d. on low, and 2s. on the higher	£.	150,000
Ribbons, and a certain description of gauzes, one penny per dozen yards		120,000
Coals 3s. per chaldron to inland consumers		150,000
Horses at 10s. a head		100,000
Printed and stained linens and calicoes, a duty from 3d. up to 1s. per yard, and equal to 10 per cent.		120,000
Candles one halfpenny per pound		100,000
Licences to persons dealing in exciseable commodities, from 1l. to 50l.		80,000
Bricks and tiles, 2s. 6d. on every thousand		50,000
Qualifications of shooters, and deputations from Lords of manors, one guinea per head		30,000
Paper, 1-third additional duty		18,000
Hackney coaches 5s. a week additional duty		12,000
		<hr/> 990,000

Mr. Fox rose immediately, and stated to the Committee, that it was by no means his intention to go into any dispute on the various articles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had so ably stated, as the proper time to argue on their propriety would be when the bills should come before the House. As to the various statements and conjectures in Gentlemen's minds of what would be the price of stocks at any future period, they were always on supposition. For talking of the new stock at present being only at 93, and 2s. per cent. for 30 years being given, was not a calculation, but an hypothesis; for if at the expiration of the 30 years the stocks should be low, the 2s. per cent. would have been given for nothing.

He remembered that it was the duty of every person, in making the loan, to have a view to the best terms he could borrow on, without any thought of redemption; not that he wished to be understood as an enemy to liquidating any part of the debt, for he certainly must give the Right Hon. Gentleman credit for the step he had taken in funding so great a part of the navy debt; it was a step that would do him honour.

He entered into very deep reasoning on the best methods of borrowing money, shewing that money lent on a fund, redeemable at a certain number of years, was sure never to be much above par, and of course would be destructive to trade, as there would be but little money to be borrowed for the purpose of trade, or other occasions; and he took notice, that the last three Chancellors of the Exchequer had found that the best way to borrow money was on an increase of capital; and the chief reason why the lender chose the 3 per cents. in preference to any other, was plain, for there he had a chance of making 43 per cent. by his money, should they ever be paid off at par. In the 4 per cent. he had a chance of 26 per cent. But in the 5 per cent. he could only have the chance of 7 per cent. according to the statement just made of the new stock to be at 93. But he could by no means suppose it would be at 93; for if the money-lenders were content at 93, they certainly would lend their money at that rate; therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman must know that some private promise existed, some understanding between him and the money-lenders, which probably might not be proper to be made known, that reduced it by doublers of some kind or other to 91. He then wished to know of the Right Hon. Gentleman, what was to be the situation of the holder of navy bills if he did not chuse to subscribe to the new fund? and whether any stated time was to be fixed for his payment?

As to the article of ribbons, in his opinion, trifling as it might appear, it would be found to bear extremely hard; for as the

population of the country was supposed at seven millions of persons, the estimate of 71,136,000, was allowing ten yards to every *foal*; and as one half of the seven millions were *males*, of course it would be twenty yards to every *female*, from the moment they were first born. The Right Hon. Gentleman was extremely candid throughout the whole of his speech, and concluded by again desiring to know what were the steps meant to be pursued with the bill-holder that did not chuse to subscribe to the new fund.

Mr. Pitt replied, That if the holder of navy bills did not chuse to subscribe, of course he must wait for the payment of his bills until Parliament should think proper to pay them.

The Earl of Surrey took notice, that the article of *hats* was a manufacture that depended much on the exportation, and therefore he wished to know if those for exportation would be entitled to a drawback. With respect to the *coals*, he thought the duty excessive, as in many of the manufacturing towns, such as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. it would act as a duty of full ten per cent.

Sir John Wrottesley stated, that the tax on coals would destroy two of the best and most useful manufactures in the kingdom; and as a Member for Staffordshire, he could never give his consent to a tax that would ruin 25,000 useful manufacturers.

Sir William Moleworth was certain, that the duty on coals would totally destroy the tin mines, unless there was an exemption to the fire-engines.

Mr. Dempster said, it would be most fair to wait and see the bills before any animadversions took place; yet he could not help observing, that the tax of 10l. on brewers would, in some parts that he knew, act as a monopoly.

The questions were put on the different resolutions, and carried without any farther debate.

JULY 7.

A report was made from the Committee to determine the undue election for Bedfordshire, in favour of Lord Ongley, and the Clerk of the Crown ordered to attend to amend the writ.

The report from the Committee upon Ways and Means being presented by Mr. Gilbert, and read a first time, after some debate, the resolution respecting the ordnance estimates was first put, and agreed to.

The next resolution was the tax upon candles; which on being put,

Sir Edward Ashley asked, if the consumer of a tallow candle was to pay as much as the consumer of a wax candle?

Mr. Rose said, that it was intended to make a certain allowance when the bill for that purpose was to be brought in. The resolution was then agreed to.

The next was a tax on bricks; on putting this resolution, Lord Surrey rose, and desired to know, if there was no distinction to be made between the bricks that were sold from 6s. to 8s. and those at from 20s. to 30s. the thousand? And no answer being given, this resolution was agreed to; as also the resolution respecting the tax upon tiles, &c.

The next was that of coals. On the question being put, Mr. Crewe rose, and, complaining of the inequality and oppression of the tax, said, he would certainly oppose it. He would, however, propose another, which was a tax upon slates, at the rate of 4s. per thousand; this, he said, would produce an equal sum with that of the tax upon coals.

Sir E. Ashley said, it would be oppressing the poor very much if the tax should be levied. For the carriage of coals from Sunderland to Scarborough they paid 5s. duty on every cart-load. The duty then must be considerably higher if the present tax takes place; he could wish it were modified a little.

Lord Surrey said, that instead of producing the sum proposed by this duty, it would certainly diminish. It was a tax that would be found to be oppressive to a great degree, and that upon a description of men who are entitled to every share of indulgence—the hardware manufacturers of this country. There was, he said, at one time, a report spread abroad of raising 6d. upon every chaldron of coals; and it created such an alarm, that the whole of the manufacturers at Birmingham and Sheffield resolved to remonstrate against it. What then must the alarm be, when report goes abroad that an additional duty of 3s. per chaldron is to be raised on coals?—He would certainly advise this tax to be totally withdrawn, and during the summer vacation a tax equally if not more productive might be devised. It was striking a blow at the very existence of trade, which in this country should meet with every encouragement. He gave it his negative, for he disliked the principle of the tax.

Mr. Luttrell said, that it was ungenerous and uncandid to come to decisions on the tax at this stage of it, when the House was so thinly attended now to what it had been when the Right Hon. Gentleman introduced it, and when it passed the Committee without any debate. The question being now put, the House divided, when there appeared for the tax 140, against it 4.

The next was the tax on horses, which on being put, Mr. Rolle desired to know if race-horses were included; if not, he certainly meant to move for leave to bring in a bill for taxing that species of horses: he said they should pay so much whenever they were entered for a plate. This passed without any further conversation.

The next was the tax on printed calicoes, &c. which produced a conversation between Lord Surrey, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dempster; this resolution was also agreed to.

The resolutions on the different species of cottons, linens, stuffs, &c. coming under the foregoing tax, were severally agreed to without any debate; as also the tax on ribbons, &c. The several other resolutions were likewise agreed to; after which the House adjourned.

JULY 2.

Mr. Pitt informed the House, that after the variety of figures and calculations which the report from the Select Committee appointed to examine the report of the Directors of the India House had given, and after what appeared from that report, he should not enter into the detail or minutiae of the business. He meant to confine himself to three heads in the bill, which he designed to offer to the House for the relief of the India Company.—The first was those debts which were immediately due from the Company to the Public.—The second was the arrears of duty due to the Customs, and for which some longer indulgence must be had.—The third was those bills which were drawn to so considerable an amount, and in which the safety of the Public, and the credit of the Company, were so much and so deeply interested.—There was indeed a fourth subject which required investigation, the dividends which Parliament had allowed the Company to make of eight per cent.—On these three heads he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies.—Before, however, that this leave was granted, or the question put, he should beg leave to say a few words. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a slight view of the Company's affairs, which he said did not appear to him to be in that desperate and black-looking state in which they were some time ago represented to be. He said, he thought that with a well-regulated economy things might be brought about.—As to what had been considered as a just complaint, the drawing bills contrary to the order of Parliament, and disobeying the direct and express commands of the House, these were acts very criminal indeed, and provision should be made to prevent such improper conduct in future.—The acceptance of bills, and the promise to make good those bills, were matters of great delicacy, and should be treated with tenderness, as they so materially affected the interest of the Company. But thus much he could take upon him to say, that the promise of the Treasury, or the promise of the House of Commons, did not bind the country to pay them; and therefore let those promises be what they might, the purse of the nation

was by no means obliged to discharge the debt, if the Legislature thought the step either wild or extravagant.—There was no doubt, if the assisting hand of Parliament was stretched out to the Company, they would soon be able to discharge their debts; but if it was withheld, he could not say what might be the consequences. He wished to see the Company in a flourishing state, and he thought the best mode to make them arrive at that was, to permit them to have the mercantile government of their own property, and to enable them to act with vigour in India. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for granting relief to the India Company, by respiteing the payments due to Government, by permitting the Company at home to accept bills drawn from India, and by establishing regulations respecting their dividends.

Mr. Francis said, that the bills under acceptance, and for which no provision was made, amounted to 4,819,000*l.* and he wished to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman, how far the present bill went to bind this country to pay that enormous debt, and what security the Company meant to give the Public for their guaranteeing the payment of those acceptances.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt replied, that it was his opinion the Public would not be pledged, nor be bound, by the authority which they might give the Company to accept these bills, to pay them afterwards if the Company should be unable.

Mr. Francis went through the report of the Committee with great minuteness, contesting, as he went along, the statement of the Directors, on which the Committee had commented with great judgment and liberality; but he complained at the same time of a want of materials, which had not only misled the Directors, but also in a great measure contracted the statement and animadversions of the Committee. Mr. Francis next stated, that the difference between the computations of the Court of Directors, whose information had been extremely partial touching the Company's debts, and those which he was led to entertain from much better information, was considerably above nine millions sterling. After a number of other remarks, Mr. Francis adverted to his own personal situation.—He knew, he said, the delicate situation in which he stood, and the influence of any statement from him before so many who might be rather deemed the representatives of Mr. Hastings, than of any part of the constitution.

Mr. Cathcart said he disclaimed the imputation of being a representative of Mr. Hastings. He had the honour to represent a county of North Britain, and thought it his duty to deliver his sentiments in Parliament as an independent Member. He applauded

plauded the conduct of the Governor-General of Bengal, and thought he had saved to Great Britain all our valuable dominions in that part of the world.—He avowed himself one of those who did not despair of the Company's ability to answer all our exigencies; and praised the Minister for the judicious measure of accommodating the present operations of Government to the embarrassed situation of the Company.

Major Scott trusted the House would indulge him in saying a few things in reply to what had been so pointedly levelled at himself. He was not the representative of Mr. Hastings in that House. He did not wish to hear that Gentleman's name any more mentioned. The people of England were his constituents. Something which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Francis) made it necessary for him, he said, to give a History of Bengal for the last fourteen years. [This produced a loud laugh.] He went on, however, with his statements, in which he endeavoured to justify the Directors, to confute Mr. Francis, and to correct the report of the Select Committee. From his review of the politics of Bengal, he concluded, that the whole of the enormous debt in which it was now involved, originated in the American war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now rose to inform the House, which he saw still pretty full, that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill with a view to improving the system of our Asiatic settlements.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Company, now rose to vindicate the statement of the Directors on which the Committee had commented. His intention was to refute what the Select Committee had reported, in which view he went through the whole of the report, paragraph by paragraph, and concluded with saying, that the circumstances of the Company were very promising and satisfactory.

Mr. Eden vindicated the Committee, following the Hon. Gentleman through all his calculations with great readiness and accuracy.

Mr. Fox said, he owed the Company no favour; they had shewn him none, but endeavoured all they could to accomplish his ruin. He then replied *singulatim* to every thing that had been said for the Company. In the course of this he attacked the credit of the Company, which he said was in a state perfectly ruinous, and to all appearance irreparable.

After a great deal more from other Members, Mr. Pitt's original question was put, and carried without a division.

JULY 5.

Sir H. Mackworth, as Chairman of the Committee which sat to try the merits of the Colchester election, reported to the EUROPEAN MAG.

House, that the Committee had determined the said election void, as far as related to Christopher Potter, Esq.

Mr. Pitt desired the title of the bill which empowered Commissioners to examine and state the public accounts might be read; which being complied with, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue them for another year, which was granted.

JULY 6.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, in a speech of two hours and forty minutes, introduced his promised India Bill. He began with stating the magnitude of the subject he had to offer for the discussion of the House, its importance to the kingdom, and how much it had for some time past engaged his attention. India, he said, had, for a series of years, formed the wealth and strength of this country, and it was of that consequence to us now, that much of our future hopes depended on its well being: it became therefore the duty of his present situation to exert himself, and endeavour at forming such a plan as he thought would best answer those desirable ends. In considering this matter, the interest of the inhabitants there was not forgotten; they formed a great part of what was intended by the new system. They had great claims on the humanity and on the justice of Parliament. But the wealth or the strength that India afforded, were not in so strong a point of view as another consideration which more nearly touched the feelings—That was, how far any regulating plan for the government of India might affect the constitution of England, and the rights and liberties of her people. This was a tender, a delicate point, and much was to be considered on the subject. In a former discussion of a Reform Bill, it was in the minds of the Public how near those liberties were to invasion, and how narrowly that constitution escaped shipwreck. The great bulk of the kingdom saw the danger, and by their interference the state was saved.

The bill was meant to establish a reform in India, that was not against the constitutional justice of this kingdom, nor an infringement of the chartered rights of the Company, militating against their interest. He meant not therefore to take up more time of the House on the great outlines, but to come more immediately to what the particulars were to be. His former bill in some measure gave an idea of what they were to be, and on that occasion he mentioned many difficulties, some of which he should again be obliged to recapitulate.

In respect to the executive power, he meant to have that vested in persons who should be made answerable for their conduct; and as all persons in India were to be responsible to a new tribunal of justice for their

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their conduct, it would be imprudent, perhaps impossible, for them to indulge themselves in that indolence and that procrastination which at present was such a disgrace to the Company — the laziness in office, and delay of business against which the Public so loudly complained. This latter, he said, respected the Government at home as well as abroad; and therefore those to whom the executive power was to be committed, should not have the plea of other business as a reason for their not attending to this. They should have a field sufficient to engage their attention; and if they did not do their duty, they were to be punished for neglect. He proceeded to argue, that it would be impossible to have any settled and continued system of good government in India, without a stable and a permanent Administration in this country, as every Minister would probably model the government of that country so as to serve and provide for his own friends. It was under this idea that he had been so careful to lessen the patronage as much as possible, and to reduce the influence, of which Parliament with great justice seemed to be so very jealous. He did not wish to see any system established which might be so cut off, but that one should be established under a legitimate existing connection, that did not attack the constitution which gave it life. Constant changes at home would otherwise distract and tear the limbs of that in India, by the jarring of parliamentary interest in England.

The powers, as he already hinted, were to be vested in a board, which should have power to controul, as well as to superintend; and they were to be composed of persons whose conscience, prudence, and integrity were to guide them. To this board all dispatches were to be referred; they were to revise, correct, and approve; and acts were to originate with them, without waiting for the slow and tedious methods hitherto adopted. They were to be a summary jurisdiction authority, but which authority was confined to mere acts of necessity; not however taking from the Company the power of suggesting; but the Company were not in these cases to have any right to alter or repeal.

The manner of appointing was to be thus: The Crown should nominate; but lest there might be any fresh burthen imposed on the kingdom, it was the intention of the bill that the Commissioners should be selected from among those of his Majesty's Privy Council who possessed sinecure offices, and who could well appropriate that time which they owed to the salary they received, in doing a benefit to their country for that salary. Those gentlemen were to be men of abilities, and of the highest political integrity. Those Commissioners were not to

have the power of appointing to any offices, the patronage lying with the Company, but they were to have the authority to recall. — So much for the government at home.

The government abroad he meant, as far as human wisdom could suggest, to be a system of unity: the executive power to be efficient, and undue influence to be abolished. They were to have the direction of all matters in India, subject and strictly amenable to every order from England. The government abroad he meant should possess extensive power, a great latitude of authority; nevertheless, they were to yield obedience to the Government at home. They were to hold their council seat at Bengal, and were to be nominated by the Directors, the Commander in Chief excepted, who was to be appointed by the Crown, giving a negative on the appointment to the Directors. Gentlemen, he said, would here argue, that by this mode the appointment lay in the Crown, and of course created an improper influence; but to this he said he should never agree, although he did not trouble the House with his reasons for dissenting from that general opinion. The appointments were to be retrenched, and therefore the influence must decrease.

The next great question was, how that government was to be administered. — The main object in his opinion was, to enforce the principles of the bill, and to prevent a system of ambition, of conquest, and of dominion, and to prohibit the Company's servants from making any wars, or any alliances which might lead to wars. In this, however, a great deal must be left to discretion on the spot, because the Company's settlements might be attacked, and in that case it would be necessary to make a defence. They were however to be made answerable for their conduct, and amenable to the tribunal appointed to try and punish them. What they did in these cases would be at their own peril and risk; and knowing the consequences, they would naturally take care to keep within proper bounds. They were to meet the investigation and the punishment of a tribunal of coercion and of terror.

There were two great objects which it was highly requisite to mention as part of the bill, and which he had not yet touched upon. The one was the situation of the Princes in the East, and the other the situation of the natives. In respect to what the one may have suffered by losses, and the other by cruelty and oppression, there was no mode of coming at the truth but by enquiry, and therefore that mode was to be adopted in the most speedy and efficacious method possible.

The debts due were much in the same predicament; they could not be liquidated except under an enquiry, and therefore the

same mode as that for the relief of the Princes was to be adopted for the benefit of the creditors.

The disputes between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore were to be under the same head of enquiry and investigation, and the natives of India dispossessed of their property were to be directed for the obtaining of justice to the same power; and he trusted that the enquiry would have its intended effect, and that justice would be done equally to the Company and the natives; for indiscriminate restitution was equally impolitic and unjust as indiscriminate dispossession.

But the great object, he said, he could not too often remind the House, was, that the appointments were to be reduced, and the patronage retrenched by a division, in which case great part of our jealousies and fears must be allayed; and by thus striking at the root of complaint, by reducing the establishment, all probable means of corruption become thereby destroyed. The establishment in India was a large one—it needed no augmentation; and therefore not only deprivation of patronage, but the other regulations became absolutely requisite. To effect this it was necessary to move, that the most accurate return should be made of every thing civil, military, and maritime, belonging to the Company, and that they should be restrained from sending out any more servants of what kind soever they might be.

Another matter, and which should engage the attention of the House, was the acceptance of presents; these were dangerous weapons in the East, and seldom failed of carrying their point home to the heart. He meant to have these restrained, except so far as was the common custom of the country; and even these to the lowest degree he meant to have registered and stated, so as that the acceptor may be liable to a prosecution in case of accepting too much, or of concealing any part thereof from the knowledge of the Public. Delinquency in this case was to be considered as a high misdemeanor, and punished with the most rigorous severity. It was to be considered under the head of Extortion.

The next delinquency or crime was disobedience to the orders from home. This was in the bill considered as a capital offence, and as the greatest misdemeanor of which a servant could be guilty, and it would be punished so as to deter a continuance of the offence.

The next thing to be considered was a Tribunal of Justice to punish eastern peculators, which should not be an object of ridicule in the Indies, as well as in every other part of the world. Here was to be considered the greatest and most important point in the bill. A series of years had establish-

ed in this country one of the best and the most constitutional modes to a free country of trial by Jury, and therefore that part of our great charter was adored, and the people with the most inquisitive and piercing eye looked to its due, its permanent, its unalterable law in this country. Magna Charta says, that a man who is a subject of England shall be tried by his Peers. But notwithstanding this injunction, and the letter of this old law, it is necessary to set aside that part of Magna Charta in the present case, and to alter a part of that which our ancestors transmitted to us with such care, and with such strict injunctions never to depart from it. An absolute necessity, for the benefit of the India Company, and of course for the benefit of the kingdom, makes the matter requisite, because at present there does not exist any power in our laws sufficient to bring the India delinquents to speedy justice; partiality, favour, affection, and, he feared, other motives, preventing certain people, who commenced investigations and who spent whole sessions in examining evidence, and hearing lawyers, from following up the matter with spirit. Most of those monied men who returned from India, generally brought over with them immense sums of money, and a very considerable portion of disgrace. What was then intended to remedy this defect was a summary Court of Justice, whose proceedings should have immediate effect.

The last and great object he should mention to the House, was this new Tribunal of Justice, which he meant to have constituted by a Special Commission, unfettered by the usual practice of trials at law. It was to be a Court from which no appeal could lie to any other—it was to be final in its decision, and therefore it was to be composed of men of the first legal abilities and of the first consequence in the country. In the constitution of this Court, there was to be something of the impartiality of chance, mingled with the discretion of choice. It was to consist of a certain portion of Judges, Peers, and Commoners; the Judges to be occasionally ballotted for, the Peers and Commoners to be permanent. By this means he hoped that intrigues, favour, and corruption would be effectually avoided. All these persons were to administer justice on their oaths, and to be judges of law and fact without appeal. Their judgment, however, was to be according to the law laid down for the punishment of offences and misdemeanours, and the punishments to be accordingly. If a fine was to be mulcted, they were to enquire into the effects and property of the delinquent, and they were to examine what wealth he brought home, and how he made it; and if the delinquent gave in a wrong schedule, he was to be punished accordingly. This

he hoped would enforce purity and abstinence. There were many subordinate regulations, which in detail would be too long to trouble the House with, until the bill was read, and which therefore he deferred until that time.

There was another matter which he should mention as a part of the bill, and that was a clause which restricted persons from returning to India, with any command or power, after they had been a certain portion of time in this country [this was *perhaps* meant at General Smith]; and the reasons would appear politically obvious.

The Right Hon. Gentleman said, that these were but the marks and boundaries of his great plan, and that what he meant by the bill was justice to his country, in which he had done no more than that of performing the faithful, the laborious, and the religious discharge of the trust reposed in him by his Sovereign. He begged pardon of the House for taking up so much of their time, and then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the government of India.

The motion for leave to bring in the bill was then read and agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

JULY 7.

Lord Beauchamp moved the third reading of the Insolvent Bill; on which

Mr. Paulett rose, he said, in conformity to his former conduct on a similar occasion, to give his opposition to the bill, which every idea of justice to public credit urged him to do. The loss of that credit, whose decline was too apparent at present, would, he said, be accelerated by such frequent deviations from the security of the laws: a former bill of this nature recited, that acts of this nature were inexpedient, dangerous, and cautiously to be resorted to. Such language from the Legislature implied an encouragement to men in trade to extend that credit which a strict execution of the laws ought to secure, and which was given in the confidence that no future relaxation of this nature would take place; this measure then was evidently an injustice, on the merits of which he would take the sense of the House. A division then ensuing, there appeared, Ayes, 39; Noes, 6; Majority 33.

Mr. Sheridan requested the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inform him whether an idea which had gone abroad had any foundation, viz. That the bill for the prevention of smuggling, by a commutation on the duties on tea, was to be abandoned. The delays of introducing it seemed, perhaps, to countenance the report; and those who viewed many parts of the bill in an unfavourable light, particularly the people of York, were inclined to suppose that such was the intention of Administration: and he more es-

pecially objected to that principle of commutation which burthened the Public with so extensive a tax as that on windows, which he recommended to be laid aside, and to which he would give every opposition.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the bill was by no means abandoned, but hoped the Hon. Gentleman would make some allowances for the weighty and complicated business to which the detail of East-India regulations must necessarily subject Ministers; the experience of the Hon. Gentleman, who had already a bill prepared for that purpose, must give him a readiness beyond men who were to weigh the present matter.

Mr. Eden begged to ask a question, whether the Regulations for Hackney Coaches and other smaller matters would be brought on separately, or collectively in one bill.

Mr. Pitt replied, that it was not to be wondered at, if, in the multiplicity of business which called for attention, some might escape to another session; undoubtedly many of those just mentioned would merit attention; and there was one which had not been mentioned, though included in the Report, viz. the Distilleries and foreign Spirits, which must undergo some examination, in order to give due effect to the object in view, in reforming the tea duties.

JULY 8.

Passed Sir Ashton Lever's Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, that all the sums of money that lay in the hands of individuals for public purposes be paid into the Exchequer; which was agreed to, and Mr. Pitt and Sir J. Wrottesley ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, That the order respecting the tax on coals should be discharged. He had found, from his own inquiries, and from information he had received, that the exemptions in favour of manufactures, and the provisions that it would be necessary to make in order to qualify the tax, would take up too much time to be gone through this Session. He still thought the tax a good one, if those exemptions and provisions could be made, and would not give up the principle and propriety of the measure. In accomplishing disagreeable tasks, which it was his part to execute, he hoped the House and the Public would be persuaded, that he should not be deterred from proposing what he thought for the benefit of the country, without regard to any particular set of men. He required the indulgence of the House in the consideration of the tax which he should be obliged to substitute in the place of that which it was now judged expedient to lay aside.

Sir J. Wrottesley next rose, and begged
leave

leave to return the Right Hon. Gentleman thanks for his readiness to withdraw a tax that would certainly be found to be both oppressive, partial, and unproductive.

Sir Joseph Mawbey rose, and, having paid his tribute of thanks to Mr. Pitt, said, that the whole of the tax should not be abandoned; he, for one, would certainly be for laying a greater duty upon all coals exported from this country to any other, by increasing the duty on the exportation of that article; it would produce, no doubt, a large sum to the revenue, and would also make any other tax that should be imposed on the Public, to make up the deficiency, much easier to the Public.

Mr. Stanhope begged leave, in the name of his Constituents, to return thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having withdrawn the tax on coals.

Lord Delaval also returned Mr. Pitt thanks on the same account.

JULY 9.

Mr. Pitt brought in his India Bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. Wrexall returned his thanks to the Right Hon. Gentleman for his firmness in maintaining the superintending power of the Governor-General of Bengal over the inferior presidencies.

Mr. Pitt then remarked, that as the Session was far advanced, he presumed the House would have no objection to an early day being appointed for the second reading; and as the bill might be printed by Monday, the second reading might be on Tuesday, and the bill be committed on Wednesday.

Mr. Fox said, he had no wish to delay the business; but as there were many things in the bill, which probably when he came to read he might approve of, of course he had no intention to oppose the bill going to a Committee; but as the bill was exceedingly long, there would not be time to read it by Wednesday next, and he could see no injustice or charge of delay in postponing the Committee until Friday next.

Mr. Pitt allowed the bill was exceedingly long, and that it could not be thoroughly considered by Wednesday next; but wished it might be read a second time on Wednesday, and, agreeable to the Right Hon. Gentleman's request, committed for Friday; which was agreed to.

Mr. Fox wished to know of Mr. Pitt, when he intended to bring in the Loan Bill relative to the Navy Bills; and likewise when the Commutation Tax on Windows was to be brought forward, as he had something to offer to the House on both those subjects.

Mr. Pitt replied, that on Tuesday next he meant to bring in the bill relative to the Navy Debt; and, in all probability, on

Thursday next the bill relative to the tax on Windows. Adjourned to

JULY 12.

Ordered, that the Rev. Dr. Prettyman be desired to preach before this House in St. Margaret's Church on the 20th instant.

TAX ON CANDLES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for imposing an additional duty on candles, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

Mr. Sloper rose, and called the attention of the House to the circumstances of hardship which the proposed tax under consideration tended to impose on the poor. It was intended to levy an equal tax on candles of all descriptions, whether great or small. He thought this oppressive; and that by imposing a higher duty on a pound of large candles, and a lesser one on small, the poor would be exempted from any additional burthen on this necessary of life; and the rich would not be subjected to any hardships superior to what it was reasonable to expect they could very well bear. He wished therefore that some clause of amendment for this purpose might in the present progress of the business be introduced into the bill. In this opinion Sir James Johnstone and Mr. Pulteney coincided, and spoke strongly for the exemption; Mr. Rose, Captain Luttrell, and Mr. Eden, were against any exemption; and the clause so remained.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for the further prevention of smuggling.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to one of the penal clauses in the bill, which subjected the owners of vessels to punishment on account of the misconduct of the master, or mariners, or both. The bill enacted, that on the discovery of a small quantity of contraband commodity, the ship should be seized and confiscated. This was an inflexion directed not against the guilty, but those who were not so much as accessory to the crime, the owners of ships. He thought this penalty exceedingly erroneous in its principle, much too rigorous, and calculated to produce very bad effects on trade and navigation.

The Solicitor-General defended the penal clause. Smuggling had of late become so gross an evil, that the practice of it justified the most rigorous mode of prevention. His profession in life gave him frequent opportunities of investigating its most intricate manoeuvres. He saw the difficulty which would inevitably arise from admitting a distinction between the owner of a vessel and the master or seamen. Under this idea various frauds would be introduced equally unfriendly to trade, and favourable to smuggling. Such was the length to which contraband commerce had been of late carried,

that

that even houses of the greatest opulence were not ashamed to deal in it in the prospect of profit.

He illustrated this point by a circumstance which had been fully investigated yesterday, in a process in which he was officially concerned. It was a cause before the Court of Exchequer, in which it was clearly proved, that a great house in Bristol, in the distillery line, had been guilty of taking off the plates of the locks on the still ports, for the purpose of procuring false keys, and defrauding the revenue in the absence of the excise officers. This fact had been clearly proved, and the persons of course convicted. He observed, that it was exceedingly dangerous to introduce any innovations into the system of penal sanction on this point, as it might give scope for fresh evasion; and juries, in this country, were already sufficiently stubborn in giving verdicts against smugglers. Indeed, it was impossible to drive them into such a measure, except on the most irresistible evidence.

Mr. Atkinson thought the penalty suggested in the bill by much too rigorous. It tended to destroy the principle of trade, and was by no means founded in justice. He illustrated the hardships arising from it to the fair trader, from a cause in which he himself had been personally concerned. On board a vessel in which he himself had been personally interested, had been found some bottles of Hollands which belonged to one of the common seamen, and which he meant to have appropriated to his own emolument. The quantity of spirit was such as to entitle the revenue officers to seize the vessel. The officer, however, who had made the discovery, was induced to overlook the illicit practice on a few douceurs being offered him. On recounting, however, the story to his superiors, they interposed; and if it had not been that various sums had been offered, and a final agreement adjusted, the property, to the amount of 500*l.* would have been inevitably seized. Would this have been equitable, or would any person have tolerated the evil with any degree of acquiescence? He thought not. He and the house with which he had hitherto been connected had conducted a pretty extensive scheme of trade, but he believed it was now their resolution, and not only theirs, but that also of various others of great commercial concern, to withdraw themselves from a line of business in which their property was exposed to so precarious a tenure.

Mr. Baring said, that the various attempts to prevent smuggling had, in his opinion, promoted it.

Several other Gentlemen spoke; and it was agreed, agreeably to Mr. Eden's motion, that the bill should be printed previous to its being reported.

JULY 13.

The Minister moved, that the India Bill should be read a second time, and it was read accordingly; after which the question was put, that it should be committed for Friday next.

Mr. Francis begged leave to make a few observations. The first he meant as a question to the Minister, whether the bill went to the purpose of not having a Commander in Chief in India? The second, whether all persons were to be excluded from returning to India in any official capacity whatsoever, who had remained a certain time in this kingdom, after coming from any employment in that? And the third was, whether the new Board of Commissioners were to exercise an extra-judicial power of command, independent of the civil government there?

The Minister replied, that it was improper now to enter on the merits and principle of the bill, when no debate was expected, and the House in consequence very thin. He would, however, so far comply with the request of the Hon. Gentleman as to inform him, that the bill was not meant to take away the office of Commander in Chief; that he did mean to interdict the return of any person in a civil or a military capacity who had already been in India, and had returned from thence into this kingdom within a limited time, except in cases of sickness; and that there was to be an extraordinary power lodged in the Commissioners, which power he thought he had already explained; but where any further information was deemed necessary, he should be ready to give it in the Committee.

The question was then put, that the bill be committed for Friday next, which was carried.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report on the candle duty bill from the Committee, and it was read.

Mr. Pitt moved, that in the exclusion from the new tax, spermaceti as well as wax candles should be exempted.

Alderman Newnham thought the tax should have been on the tallow, and not on the candles, the making the latter being subject to much evasion. He said, the impost of an half-penny per pound would make smuggling so advantageous, that many needy persons could, undetected, not only make their own candles, but make candles for sale also.

The clauses however were not amended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his writ, immediately on notice being given under the hands and seals of any two Members that a
place

place was vacant by death, without giving the usual fourteen days notice, in time of prorogation; and this bill was also to empower the Speaker, in case of his absence, to appoint the Clerk of the House to do the same.

Mr. Jenkinson thought the proposition a good one, and rose to second the motion.

The motion passed, leave was given, and the House adjourned.

JULY 16.

Accommodation of Members in the House of Peers.

Mr. Martin, after he saw the House full, rose to congratulate them on the final accomplishment of an object which he had long pursued with indefatigable perseverance—admission for the Members of the House of Commons in that part of the House of Lords to which they thought themselves always entitled.

EAST-INDIA BILL.

When the Speaker put the question, that the bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House,

Mr. Francis opposed the commitment of the bill, disapproving of it *in toto*. The object of it he divided naturally into three parts:—First, the transfer of power from the Court of Directors to Commissioners who were to be appointed; secondly, the regulations for the government in the East-Indies; and last of all, the new tribunal to be erected for the trial of Oriental offences. After first requesting the House not to be alarmed with the apprehensions of a long speech (which by the bye was far from being a short one), he asserted that India was now in that situation that all we can do will not settle. In fact, it was in a condition, with regard to abuses, in his opinion, irretrievable; and that the remedy which this bill proposed for counteracting abuses, was effectually taking away the power of administering this remedy. The power of the officers abroad was already exorbitant, and this bill only served to strengthen it by the diminution of power at home, at least as far as regarded the power of the Court of Directors, now actually transferred to the Commissioners, who were to conduct all business, and were subject to no controul, and to no appeal, except to the King in Council, which Council was to be composed of the Commissioners themselves.—He objected strongly to the want of a preamble to the bill, which should state abuses to be remedied, and not consist of a declaration of general regulations. If abuses were discovered, of which the object of the bill seemed to be evidence, why not specify them, and the persons who committed them, in order to remedy the one, and bring the other to justice? In this business the Minister did not act in consistency with

his general professions; introducing into his present bill those very principles which he reprobated in the bill of another. He condemned, with particular warmth, the appointment of Commander in Chief being vested in the Commissioners, the power of sending secret dispatches, the negative on appointments, which destroyed the power of the Court of Proprietors, and the withholding Mr. Hastings' name, when in the general mention of offences and disobedience he must be particularly meant.

The clause prohibiting the return of people to India who had formerly been there in office, if they did not come home for the benefit of their health, he considered equally, if not more objectionable than any of the foregoing; it did not secure India from the return of bad men, for a bad man may be as liable to ill-health as any other, and a good man may be exempt from sickness; it only went to say, that men of experience must never be engaged in the East-India service except they acquire that experience there.

His next censure was directed to the clause which made all offences in any part of India cognizable in the British settlements there, because it would be impossible to bring evidence from those parts in which offences may be alledged to have been committed.—As to the clause respecting presents, he thought little argument need be urged to demonstrate its futility; by the exemption of ceremonial presents a latitude was made which would not fail of receiving every extension.

In the clause which enjoined obedience to the orders from home, he asked how it was to be enforced so properly as by the punishment of former disobedience? If this was neglected, there was an example for impunity, of which every man would avail himself. An example of punishment should be now exhibited in the person of a man acknowledged a malefactor. In this he appealed not so much to the virtue as to the common-sense of the House, and in this appeal he declared himself called upon by the duties which he owed in humanity and gratitude to the suffering Indians, from whose pockets his fortune had been accumulated.

Coming to that part of the bill which proposed the erection of a new tribunal, he said, it was remarkable of the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved this bill, that he never dwelt more forcibly on the merits, or pointed out with more caution the importance of any constitutional point, than when he was going to make an exception; as was the case when, in the persons of Eastern delinquents, he dispensed with trial by jury, and proposed the erection of a new and dangerous tribunal, for
which

which no necessity could exist. If it was found expedient to encrease the juridical powers on this occasion, why not extend that of the King's Bench, should it be now found incompetent? He concluded by declaring himself to be of no party, (which occasioned a general laugh) and detached from any political connections. Experience and reflection alone were the grounds on which he proceeded, and on which he would venture to declare, that the Minister would find himself much deceived, if he imagined the bill he now offered would remedy any of the abuses so long and so deservedly the subject of complaint, but on the contrary would tend to increase and support them.

Mr. Pitt did not think any of the arguments of the honourable Gentleman should prevent the bill from going into a Committee.

Mr. Fox said, that he lately expressed an intention of debating the bill in the Committee, and not opposing it in any previous stage, yet he now was of a different opinion on revising the principles of the bill, which he entirely objected to. In this he was differently circumstanced from most other cases, wherein he may agree in the principle, though he may differ in inferences and conclusions; but on the bill now pending he had the misfortune to differ *toto calo*. From the general object that is the declared one of the bill, to regulate the affairs of the Company, he could not dissent, though the principle, or, in other words, the mode of obtaining that object, he solemnly protested against. And first he agreed with the Gentleman who opened the debate, that the preamble of the bill should have declared its object. In this the Right Hon. Mover paid but little attention to the rule he is very fond of recommending to others, though he seems totally incapable of following it himself; that is, to look our affairs boldly and manfully in the face, though by a fraudulent and specious pretext he grasps all that the most arbitrary despot in the most arbitrary times could wish for. When he had the honour of introducing a bill for this purpose, great and general indeed was the cry against the tyranny of violating chartered rights; and will any man now dare to say that any part of his bill made more violent infractions on the charter of the Company, than this does? It may indeed serve hereafter to quiet and reconcile people's minds to the idea, that, on great and necessary occasions, even charters themselves may be touched, when that very people who raised the cry, are themselves obliged to tread in the same steps. When the Right Hon. Gentleman in the last Parliament brought out propositions to this effect, it was alledged, and with great confidence, as sufficient apology, that the interference on the Com-

pany's charter was made with their own consent. Why is not the argument now urged, if the Company have given their consent? Not indeed that amidst great and imminent state necessities this consent was in his mind necessary; he only mentioned it to shew how easily Gentlemen can adapt this species of argument to the convenience of the present moment.

In the regulations for such a Company, he held it impossible by enlarging the powers abroad to come entirely at the evil. In territories so far distant the temptations to offences were more strong, and the chance of impunity and distance from punishment more encouraging. On these grounds he contended, that the present was a bill for the encouragement of grievances. Its rules for the enforcement of obedience to the orders from them could not be better framed to counteract every useful purpose, if framed by the delinquents themselves.

On the score of patronage, he contended that the patronage and government must always go together; if separate, all is confusion.

He then remarked on the progressive powers of the Board of Commissioners rising from the authority to direct, superintend, and controul the Court of Directors, and then proceeding to the power of originating measures without their concurrence. This was not looking circumstances boldly in the face, but rather meanly and fraudulently stealing their powers from one step to another.

He next proceeded to examine the nature of the appeal to the King, which he ridiculed. It was an appeal from a Board constituted out of his Majesty's Council (in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State were included) to his Majesty in Council - from the same to the same. After their example he would now appeal in the judgment between this and his bill, from the public to the public, and cheerfully abide the issue.

Mr. Fox here went into a defence of his own bill, contrasting it with the present one, in the course of which he shewed the danger of absent power to be more to this country than any on the spot. He observed, that were he disposed by his bill to augment the influence of the Crown, the fate of it would be different from what it has been; but as he had been very instrumental in diminishing at another period the extent of that influence, he could but very awkwardly be the instrument of enlarging it then. The loss of office on these terms, he did not regret; but in justice to himself he could not but say, that his bill neither increased nor diminished the prerogative, it left it as it was. In defence of the permanency of his Commissioners, he said, they were removable

by address from either House of Parliament, and from his heart would wish the Chancellor of the Exchequer would now adopt his mode of choosing Commissioners according to the mode prescribed in his bill; though, if it were calculated to establish his administration, he certainly could not be supposed well inclined to promote that end.

We now came to the last ground of objection in the proposed tribunal: When he was forming the plan of his bill, it naturally occurred to him, that to complete its object some more speedy and effectual mode of bringing offenders to justice must be devised; but he found so many difficulties in reconciling such a plan to the form of our Constitution, that he had it not in a state of digestion at the time of his introducing his bill; but though he admitted the necessity of legalising certain modes of evidence to which the practice of our Courts was averse, he would always contend for regarding in every legislative institution the established rules of judicature, and would sooner forego any other object than that invaluable one of trial by jury. He then examined the degree of confidence and security in such a Court, and the manner of its appointment, saying, that though in the Members chosen from the House of Commons he may have some reliance, he naturally had but little in those chosen from the other House. That delinquents returning from India, expecting a rigid tribunal, would be prepared, and by the proper distribution of money, an art in which they seemed tolerably versed, secure first the Attorney General, and then the Judges, by whom they were to be tried, and all was over. After various other remarks, he concluded with a brief contrast between the present bill and his, saying, that he fairly looked those circumstances boldly in the face, at which others only blinked; that no measure nor no Minister ever was more the object of misrepresentation; and apologised for the length he was led into from the nature of the business as well as the personal concern he had in it.

Mr. Dundas in reply said, that the bill then under consideration, if it was so very objectionable as the Right Hon. Gentleman who just sat down had stated it to be, or if it had carried along with it the great train of ill consequences which the apprehensions of the Right Hon. Gentleman led him to believe it would, he for one would not hesitate a moment to give it his negative; nor should he be surprised, if the House entertained the same ideas of it that the Right Hon. Gentleman did, that it should be thrown out, and

not permitted to go into a Committee; but he considered it in a very different point of view. He said it appeared to him in a very different manner from that stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman; it was far from being replete with all the objectionable consequences supposed to be contained in it. Mr. Dundas here drew a line of comparison between the present bill, and the one brought in by Mr. Fox. He entered into a very elaborate defence of the former, while he condemned the latter.

After a variety of other members had spoken,

The Speaker put the question for the committing the bill, when a division took place,

For the commitment 271—Against it 60.—Majority 211.

The Committee proceeded in filling up the blanks, and making amendments, most of which were proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When they came to the clause which declares that all acts of the Board must be signed by three of the Commissioners,

Mr. Fox moved an amendment, that one of these three be either the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Secretary of State.

This amendment was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Mulgrave, and defended by Mr. Eden, Mr. Dempster, and Mr. Sheridan. It was contended by the latter, that there should be some responsible person, to whom the House could apply for information when necessary, and who would be ready to answer for every transaction to the House. On the other hand it was urged, that acts are frequently done by officers, who are not of the Cabinet, but yet are responsible, as the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Commander in Chief; which last officer, Mr. Pitt observed, the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, who moved the amendment, would know from personal experience was not always of the Cabinet. Notwithstanding the arguments advanced against him, Mr. Fox persisted in his motion, and on the question being put, divided the committee.

The numbers were,

For the amendment moved 7—Against it 92—Majority 85.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House being resumed, Monday next was fixed on for the House to go into a Committee on the further consideration of this bill.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAYMARKET.

MONDAY evening, the 5th inst. a Farce of two Acts was performed the first time, called the Mogul Tale.

Aristotle has defined Tragedy and Comedy. We his Disciples, the Critics of Magazines, have, therefore, some phrases and terms, if not principles and rules, to give plausibility and effect to our decisions. But in Farce we are left to our own imaginations and feelings, if we should happen to have any. Farce is an unlimited region of happy absurdities, antitheses, puns, and repartees. These should be brought together by a Fable as improbable, and Characters as extravagant as possible. Accordingly, in the Mogul Tale, the Dramatis Personæ are conveyed from Wapping to the Mogul's Seraglio, where they assume the parts of Ambassador from Great-Britain, the Pope, and a Nun. They escape death by the clemency of the Mogul, and receive admonitions, for the use of their countrymen, on India speculations and cruelties, which will be nearly as effectual in remedying the evils, as the celebrated India Bills of Mr. Fox or Mr. Pitt.

The Farce was introduced with becoming expence and attention, and the Performers succeeded in affording the Galleries a hearty laugh.

MONDAY evening, the 12th, was performed at this Theatre Thomson's Tragedy

of Tancred and Sigismunda, revived for the purpose of introducing to the public a young Lady in the character of Sigismunda. The Prologue, which the reader will find in our poetical department, informs us that she has crossed the Atlantick; and the Papers have announced that her name is Woolleray, and that she is of a very respectable family in one of our chief islands in the West-Indies. Her whole appearance and deportment testified a polite education; for, though visibly agitated by the terrors of a first attempt, yet she collected her powers in such a manner as those only who have been instructed in genteel accomplishments can gracefully sustain. Her fears, however, predominated through most part of the first Act; but in the third she rose considerably, and in some very difficult passages in that Act, and the rest of the Tragedy, displayed a degree of intelligence and sensibility that might have done honour to a veteran Actress. Her tones are sweet and delicate, though her voice seems not yet to have attained its full force, nor all the niceties of modulation. Her figure is elegant, beautiful, and interesting; and on the whole we consider her as a promising bud of the Drama, and doubt not of seeing her in full bloom.

Miss Kemble afterwards performed the part of Harriet in the Guardian, in which she convinced us, more ways than one, that she was the sister of Mrs. Siddons.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, June 4.

THE Court has just received advice of a dreadful event that has happened at Ronda, a Spanish fortress in the kingdom of Granada. The principal square of the city gave way, with all the houses built round

it; the number of inhabitants buried under the ruins of their houses amounts to 3000. Naturalists attribute this disaster to the continual rains of this year, which have successively undermined the foundation of the rock on which the town is built.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, July 6.

THIS day, at two o'clock, the High Sheriffs, according to their appointment, waited on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and presented the Petition of the aggregate body of the Inhabitants of Dublin to his Majesty, as also their Address to his Grace, requesting that he would be pleased to transmit the same: When he was pleased to make the following answer:

"Gentlemen, At the same time I comply with your request, in transmitting to his Majesty a paper signed by you, intitled, A Petition of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of Dublin, I shall not fail to

convey my entire disapprobation of it, as casting unjust reflections upon the Laws and Parliament of Ireland, and tending to weaken the authority of both."

The following is an authentic Copy of the PETITION to his Majesty, agreed upon at the aggregate Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, on Monday, the 21st ult.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. The HUMBLE PETITION of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin.

Most gracious Sovereign,
PERMIT us, your loyal and dutiful subjects, with every sentiment of duty and attachment

attachment to your Majesty's Person, Family, and Government, to approach the Throne with the greatest respect and humility, to lay a national grievance of the highest importance to your Crown and Dignity, and to the liberties and properties of your people of Ireland, at your Majesty's feet.

The grievance your distressed subjects thus humbly presume to lay before your Majesty, is the present illegal and inadequate representation of the people of this Kingdom in Parliament—illegal, because the returns of the Members for Boroughs are not agreeable to the charters granted for that purpose by the Crown; and inadequate, because there are as many Members returned for each of those Boroughs, by a few voters, as are returned for any County or City in this Kingdom.

Born in a country where your Petitioners, from their earliest infancy, were taught to believe that the laws for their Government passed through a House of Commons elected by the People, they conceived their liberties founded on the most firm basis; but finding laws passed as inimical to your Majesty's Crown as their rights (which are inseparable), they were led into a minute inquiry of the cause; and discovering the same to proceed from the present insufficient mode of representation, and the long duration of Parliament, which render even the few Members who are constitutionally elected, nearly independent of their Constituents, they now most humbly beg leave to inform your Majesty, that men thus elected cease to have any weight with your people.

It is to the grand cause of aristocratic influence, (jealous, as all inordinate power must be, of whatever may tend to shake its establishment) and to the misrepresentations which have been transmitted to your Majesty of your faithful subjects of Ireland, that we attribute many arbitrary and alarming proceedings in the last session of our Parliament.

A bill for the more equal representation of the people (the desire of millions of your faithful subjects) has been refused even a discussion in our Parliament.—Protection has been denied to our infant trade and manufactures, which England thinks necessary to the maturity and vigour of hers.—A violent attack has been made on the liberty of the press, that supplement to the laws and palladium of liberty, a terror only to tyrants and apostates.—Alarming restrictions on the commercial and friendly communications of your Majesty's subjects have been imposed by the Post-Office Act.—A general System of prodigality seems to have been adopted, for the purpose of burthening our trade, and damping all spirit of industry; and emigrations consequently encouraged, and now increasing to an alarming degree.—

A manifest infringement has been made on the ancient and sacred charters of the capital of this realm; and instead of the constitutional trial by Jury, a novel tribunal instituted, from whose sentence there lies no appeal.

It is with infinite concern we are obliged to add, that your Majesty's Ministers in this Kingdom have assisted in all the measures of which we thus humbly complain; a circumstance the more extraordinary, as your Majesty has lately thought it necessary to appeal to the British electors at large, against the power of an aristocracy; and as your Majesty's First Minister in England has virtuously declared himself friendly to the principal measure which has been here rejected—we mean a more equal representation of the people; convinced that an overbearing aristocracy is not less hostile to the liberties of the subject, than to the prerogative of the Crown.

We farther intreat your Majesty's permission to condemn that remnant of the penal code of laws, which still oppresses our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects—laws which tend to prohibit education and liberality, restrain certain privileges, and to proscribè industry, love of liberty, and patriotism.

Deeply affected by these national calamities, we your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Citizens of Dublin, do therefore most humbly beg leave to supplicate your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to exercise your Royal Prerogative in the dissolution of the present Parliament, not doubting but your Petitioners will experience the like paternal protection which your Majesty lately afforded to your British subjects—especially as upon a late occasion your Majesty was pleased to declare your Royal inclination to adopt, with decision and effect, whatever your Majesty should collect to be the sense of the people.

That your Majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your several dominions till time shall be no more, is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent Prayer.

Signed by order,
ALEX. KIRKPATRICK,
BENJ. SMITH.

THE RESOLUTIONS of the City of DUBLIN.

Resolved unanimously, That the present imperfect representation, and long duration of Parliaments, are *unconstitutional and intolerable* grievances.

Resolved unanimously, That the voice of the Commons of Ireland is no less necessary for every legislative purpose, than that of either the Sovereign or the Lords; therefore the people claim it as their just, inherent, and unalienable privilege, to correct abuses in the representation, whenever such abuses

abuses shall have so increased as to deprive them of their constitutional share in *their own* Government.

Resolved unanimously, That the people of Ireland have, and always had, a clear, unalienable, indefeasible right to a *frequency* of election, as well as to an adequate and equal representation, founded upon stronger grounds than that of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and that the attainment of those constitutional important objects, is the most effectual expedient for *restoring and securing* the INDEPENDENCE of Parliament.

Resolved unanimously, That the present inadequate representation, and the long duration of Parliaments, destroy that ba-

lance which by our Constitution should subsist between the three estates of the Legislature, render the Members of the House of Commons independent of the people, procure *determined majorities* in favour of every administration, and threaten either an absolute monarchy, or that still more odious Government, a tyrannical aristocracy.

Resolved unanimously, That the majority of the House of Commons is *not chosen* by the *people*, but returned by the mandates of Peers of the realm, and others, either for indigent Boroughs, where scarce any inhabitants reside, or for considerable cities and towns, where the elective power is vested in a few.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

JULY 11

IN the great cause which has been so much the subject of public attention between Commodore Johnstone and Captain Sutton, and in which the latter about a fortnight ago obtained a verdict for five thousand pounds against the former for maliciously putting him under an arrest, and trying him before a Court Martial; the Barons of the Exchequer gave judgment upon a rule obtained by the Attorney-General, to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside as against evidence. The Lord Chief Baron, after having reported the evidence, and stated the law as it applies to such actions, declared it to be his opinion, that the verdict ought to be set aside, as against evidence, for that there was no proof of malice, but a clear proof of a probable cause. He therefore expressed his satisfaction that a motion had been made for a new trial, for that he was dissatisfied with the former verdict. The other Barons (having delivered their opinions seriatim to the same effect) entirely concurred with his Lordship, and by the unanimous opinion of the Court, the verdict was set aside, as a verdict against evidence.

8. As Mr. Linton, musician, of New-port-street, was on his return from Mrs. Forster's, in Little Ruffel-street, Covent-Garden, he was stopped between one and two o'clock in the morning in St. Martin's-lane, at the end of New-street, by one Nixon, who did not appear to have any accomplice near. The robber demanded Mr. Linton's money, and in return was questioned, "Whether he had any companions at hand?" He answered "Yes;" whereupon Mr. Linton immediately gave him two guineas and a half, and continued his way up St. Martin's-lane. Nixon returned to his companion Morgan, who consulted with him on following Mr. Linton, to see if he had not a watch; they accordingly pursued him together; and coming up with him, demanded his watch.

Mr. Linton, twisting the chain round his fingers, refused to deliver it; on which Nixon threw his arms round him, while Morgan wrestled with him for it, and finding him resolute, gave him a mortal stab in the abdomen; and snatching the watch with violence, the chain was broke thereby, and left in Mr. Linton's hand, after which the robbers made off up New-street. Mr. Linton's cries of murder were so piercing, that they were heard by Mr. Jervis, surgeon, in May's Buildings, who immediately went to the spot. He found Mr. Linton near the top of New-street, where he had followed the murderers. He was then resting on a watchman, whom he had clung round, on finding himself nearly exhausted. He was carried to Mr. Jervis's house, and upon being questioned to relate the event, he declined giving any other answer, than saying, his wife and children only engaged his thoughts. Every possible assistance was tendered, but from the nature of his wound it was impossible he could recover. He died about a quarter of an hour after he reached Mr. Jervis's. Mr. Linton prized the watch on account of its being a present from a sister. He had a quantity of silver in his hand, which it is thought he offered to the ruffians on their second attack.

The interposition of Providence seems to have led to the discovery of the villains, as it was brought about as follows:—A Gentleman of the Haymarket Orchestra, a particular friend of Mr. Linton, passing thro' Hedge-lane, heard two women in conversation about a murder; the Magistrates were in consequence applied to, and Nixon was taken in the house where the women were, on suspicion, and committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. He was here visited by Morgan, when their conversation respecting the murder was overheard by a prisoner in confinement for forgery, by whom information was given to the Keeper. Morgan was in consequence seized, who instantly made a confession of the deed, and declared he was happy

happy in the discovery. He has since been examined at Bow-street, with Nixon, and says, that he, Smith, and Nixon, had spent the day together, and determined to rob about Lincoln's-inn-fields that night; that they walked about till past twelve o'clock, without meeting with an opportunity of doing any business; that Smith parted from them, and went home. He and Morgan then came down St. Martin's-lane, where they met Mr. Linton; and that when the robbery and murder had been committed, as above stated, they immediately separated. Morgan went into the fields, where he continued walking about in a state of distraction till about ten o'clock, when he called upon Nixon at his mother's, where he found him in bed, but did not mention any thing about what had happened, as there were two girls within hearing. Nixon being sleepy, refused to get up, and Morgan went away. Smith and Nixon having been seized, brought to Bow-street, and committed for further examination, Morgan called upon them in prison, and an unguarded expression he there made use of, as above, was the occasion of his being discovered. Morgan and Nixon are fully committed for trial.

A medal has lately been struck to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Cook, the execution of which is equal to the subject. On one side is a bold relief of Capt. Cook, with this inscription, JAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMVS: immediately under the head is expressed in lesser characters, Reg. Soc. Lond. Socio suo. On the reverse appears an erect figure of BRITANNIA standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circumnavigator's enterprising genius. The inscription round the reverse is, NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE; and under the figure of Britannia - *Auspiciis Georgii III.*

The above medal was engraved at the expence of the Royal Society. Six impressions were struck in gold, and two hundred and fifty in silver. The gold medals are disposed of as follows:

One to his Britannic Majesty, under whose auspices Captain Cook proceeded on his discoveries.

One to the King of France, for his great courtesy in giving a specific charge to his naval Commanders, to forbear shewing hostility to the Resolution and Discovery, the two sloops under Captain Cook's command, and to afford him every succour in their power in case they fell in with him.

One to the Empress of Russia, for her great hospitality to Captain Cook when he touched at Kamtschatka.

One to Mrs. Cook, the Captain's relief.

One to be deposited in the British Museum; and

One to remain in the College of the Royal Society.

The silver medals were distributed among the Members of the Royal Society; some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons.

9. The following Bankers are the original Subscribers to the Loan of Six Millions, who this day made their first Payment of Fifteen per Cent. at the Bank of England.

Thomas Hankey, Esq. and Co.	£. 350,000
Barclay, Bevan, and Co.	- - 350,000
Robert Ladbroke, and Co.	- - 350,000
Robert and Thomas Harrison	- 350,000
Batson, Stephenson, and Co.	- 350,000
Everet and Drummond	- 350,000
John Boldero, and Co.	- 210,000
Henry Boldero, and Co.	- - 210,000
Sir James Esdaile, and Co.	- - 210,000
Welch, Rogers, and Co.	- - 210,000
Lowe, Vere, and Co.	- - 210,000
Langston, and Co.	- - - 210,000
Castell, and Co.	- - - 210,000
Richard Fuller and Sons	- - - 210,000
Thomas Hankey, Esq.	- - - 180,000
Mildred, and Co.	- - - 140,000
William Fuller, and Son	- - - 140,000
Ransom, Morland, and Co.	- - - 140,000
Anthony Wright, and Sons	- - - 105,000
Taylor, Lloyd, and Co.	- - - 105,000
Pybus, Dorset, and Co.	- - - 105,000
Hercy, Birch, and Hobs	- - - 105,000

The remainder, 1,200,000l. by the Bank and public offices.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 15.

" This day was held in this City, another meeting of the Cincinnati Society, composed of naval and military officers of the United States, and France (who served in America); when, after a variety of new regulations, the following Order was agreed upon; General Washington in the Chair, viz.

The Society shall have an Order; which shall be a Bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the Union of America and France;

The principal figure, Cincinnatus, the Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns;— on a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage, near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry:

Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam.

On the reverse,

Sun rising—a City with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed

Virtutis præmium:

Hands joining, supporting a heart—with the motto

Esto perpetua:

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum instituta.

A. D. M, DCC, LXXXIII.

" A silver medal, representing the emblems

blems to be given to each Member of the Society; together with a *diploma* on parchment, wherein shall be impressed the figures of the Order and Medal, as above-mentioned."

13. At the Old Bailey this day Matthew James Everingham was convicted of obtaining, by false pretences, from Owen Owens, several printed books, value 5s. with intent to defraud Thomas Clement.

William Eller for obtaining, by false pretences, the sum of 10l. with intent to defraud — Songer, Esq.

The same day, the sessions ended, when the following convicts received sentence of death:

John Codd, for feloniously assaulting Samuel Ellis on the highway, and robbing him of a watch, &c.

Robert alias John More, for feloniously assaulting Mrs. Arabella Jefferys on the highway near the Palace Gate, St. James's, on the 4th of June, and forcibly taking from her head a diamond pin.

Richard Edwards, for feloniously assaulting the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, near Mr. Colman's Theatre, Hay-market, and by force taking from him a gold watch, gold seals, &c.

James Shires, for feloniously assaulting Charles Wright on the highway near Temple Bar, and robbing him of a metal watch, a chain, a seal, and a ring.

Joseph Tuso, for feloniously assaulting John Ansell on the highway, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and robbing him of a cane, and three guineas and a half, &c.

James Stoddard, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Ferman a tin canister containing eleven pounds weight of tea.

William Holmes, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Adam Hamilton, in the parish of Enfield, and stealing 17 silver tea spoons, &c.

John Foreman, for stealing a mare, the property of William Fairer, at Kingsbury.

John Matthew Cox and John Pontie, for stealing 13 yards of lace, value 5l. and upwards, the property of Tho. Robinson, privately in his shop, in King-street, Tower-hill.

John Shelley, alias Sherley, alias Sherlock, for feloniously assembling, on the 19th of June last in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, with a number of other persons armed with fire-arms and other offensive weapons, in order to be aiding and assisting in the rescuing and taking away, and in the actual rescuing and taking away 330 pounds weight of uncustomed tea, which had been seized by Wm. Fillery, an officer of excise.

Charles Colley, for feloniously taking and riding away at Old Brentford a brown horse, the property of Levy Curtis.

John Ruffler, for feloniously taking and riding away at Charlton, in the parish of Sunbury, a black gelding, the property of Thomas Hitchman.

Mary Marshal, for feloniously assaulting Daniel Levy, in the dwelling-house of Mary Martin, in Cross-lane, St. Giles, and violently taking from his person 1l. 9s. in silver, and some halfpence.

Richard Middleton, for stealing a horse, the property of Richard Atwood.

John White, for feloniously being at large in this kingdom after being sentenced to be transported, and before the expiration of the term for which he was ordered to be transported.

Forty-two were sentenced to be transported to America; 23 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom to be whipped; five to be imprisoned in Newgate, and 36 were discharged by proclamation.

Two of the convicts who received sentence of death, were convicted at former sessions, and their verdicts left special for the opinion of the Judges.

21. Some letters were received at St. James's from the Bishop of Osnaburgh, who is at Vienna on a visit to the Imperial Court, from whence he is going to Berlin, Warsaw, and some other places of note on the Continent, on a tour of three months.

22. At a General Court of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, came on the election for an Assistant Surgeon to that house, when Mr. Ludford Harvey, of the Old Jewry, was unanimously chosen.

26. At night, some villains broke into the Stamp-Office in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, where they stole out of the clerk's desk the amount of 400l. They afterwards went down into the working-room, where the stamps are struck, from whence they took away stamps for receipts, which had been newly struck off, to the amount of 700l.

27. About half past one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Eastnot, No. 8, in Abchurch-lane, which entirely consumed the same, together with four others, one of which was the Lamb public-house. About seven o'clock, the front of one of the houses appearing likely to fall, the firemen apprised the people who from motives of curiosity were standing before it, that they were in a very dangerous situation, and advised them to retire; unhappily however this advice was not taken, and the wall suddenly giving way, a number of persons were buried in the ruins. Three were taken out quite dead, and several others appeared dangerously bruised. The front of Mess. Wright and Gill's house, on the opposite side of the way, was much damaged by the fire.

Same morning, about seven, Geo. Dane, John Richards, John Barton, Tho. White, and William Thompson, were executed before the Debtors gate of Newgate.

* * On account of the extreme Length and Importance of the Parliamentary Debates, the Lists of Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are postponed.

