

T H E

# European Magazine,

A N D

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

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

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

For A U G U S T, 1784.

[Embellished with a striking Likeness (engraved by ANGUS) of Sir ASHTON LEVER.  
And, 2. HEADS of a MAN and WOMAN of OONALASHKA.]

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L O N D O N :

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notwithstanding we have given EIGHT PAGES EXTRAORDINARY in this Number, in order to deduce the Parliamentary Proceedings to the Cloſe of the Seſſion with His Majesty's Speech, we have been under the neceſſity of deferring the *Monthly Liſts of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, &c. &c.* till next Month, when they ſhall be certainly reſumed, and carried up to the lateſt time.

The preſent Editors having never received, can in conſequence give no answer reſpecting the Papers ſigned *D.* but will be glad of the renewal of the writer's correſpondence.

The *Academic*, No. III. was intended to have been inſerted in this, but is unavoidably deferred till the ſucceeding Magazine.

*On the Treatment of Negroes in our Plantations*, is received.

*R. W. Maria R—*, and *C.* from Norwich, in our next.

The *Verſes on the Air Balloons*, are too unfiniſhed for publication.

The *Theatrical Anecdote* is too inſignificant to deſerve a place even in a Newspaper.

Political perſonal diſputes are not proper ſubjects for a Magazine.

When *P. W.* ſends the poſtage for the rubbiſh we have received, he may poſſibly have an answer to his requeſtion, but not before.

Such of our Correſpondents as have ſent their Communications ſince the 15th of the month, are under conſideration, and will be answered in our next Magazine.

We beg that ſuch of our Correſpondents as deſire an immediate inſertion of their Pieces, will favour us with them before the middle of the Month.

## A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**M**ITFORD's *Hiſtory of Greece*, Vol. I. 4to.

Young's *Enquiry into the principal Phœnomena of Sounds*.

Millar's *Observations on the Diſeaſes of the Army*.

Mof's *Medical Survey of Liverpool*.

Gordon's *Principles of Naval Architecture*.

Gilpin's *Life of Thomas Cranmer*.

The *Baſtard*; or, *The Hiſtory of Mrs. Greville*.

*Italian Letters*; or, *The Hiſtory of the Count De St. Julian*.

*The Encomium*, a Poem.

*Letters of Neptune and Gracchus*, addreſſed to the *P— of W—*.

*The Weſtmiſter Guide*, a Poem.

*Imogen*, a Paſtoral Romance. 2 vols.

Irwin's *Ode to Robert Brooke*, Eſq.

*Poetical Attempts*.

*The Arenarius of Archimedes*, tranſlated from the Greek.

*Conſiderations on the National Debt*.

*Box's Plan for reducing the Expences of the Nation*.

*A Vindication of Governor Parr and his Council*.

*A Diſcourſe addreſſed to the Congregation at Maze Pond*.

*A ſhort State of the preſent Situation of the India Company*.

*Political Songſter*.

*Jones's Enquiry into the State of Medicine*.

*Houlſton's Obſervations on Poiſons*.

*A Dialogue in the Elyſian Fields*.

*Saurin's Sermons*, vol. II. Tranſlated by Robert Robinſon.

*Representation to his Maſteſty on the Speech from the Throne*.

*Maria*; or, *the Generous Ruſtic*.

*Sermons on Practical Subjects*. By Robert Walker. Vol. III.

*An Eſſay on the Immortality of the Soul*.

*Supplement to Chatterton's Miſcellanies*.

*Fluerettes*, an Ode to Solitude.

*Ode to the Humane Society*. By Mr. Greene.

*Sacred Harmony*. By R. Harrifon.

*Practical Treatiſe on the Efficacy of Strizolobium, or Cowhage, in Diſeaſes occaſioned by Worms*. By William Chamberlaine.

*Eſſay on the Waters of Harrowgate and Thorp-Arch*. By Joſ. Walker, M. D.

*An Apology or Shield for Proteſtant Diſſenters*.

*Darby's Sermons*.

*Dramatic Pieces*.

*Thoughts on the preſent Manner of quartering the Troops on the Coaſt to aſſiſt the Revenue Officers*. By Lieut. R. Keſſell.

*Deſcription of a Net to deſtroy the Turnip Fly*.

## THE DRESS OF THE MONTH.

**T**HE Ladies ſtill continue to wear their Hair without Powder.—Full-dreſs Caps are not much wore.—In ſhort, nothing is Faſhionable but the Straw Hats; as they are wore for Undreſs without Feathers; and for Dreſs, with Gauze Veils, in a Bow behind, and to come under the Chin.

The Gentlemen's Dreſs continues the ſame as laſt Month.



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# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

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

F O R A U G U S T , 1784.

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For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF SIR ASHTON LEVER, KNT.

[ With an excellent ENGRAVED LIKENESS of him. ]

THE Collector of a Museum which does so much honour to the English nation as that which belongs to the gentleman we are about to celebrate, deserves the applause of mankind. He is entitled to it on other accounts, and we feel a satisfaction in giving him those praises which pursuits calculated to enlarge the bounds of science, and diffuse knowledge, have a just claim to on society.

Sir Ashton Lever is of a very ancient family in the county of Lancaster, and is the eldest son of Sir Darcy Lever, Knt. of Alkington near Manchester in that county. At the age of twelve years he lost his father; but that loss was abundantly supplied by the care and attention of an excellent mother, to whom Sir Ashton has ever behaved with great filial tenderness. He received the first part of his education at a private school, where he first displayed the turn of his mind and the bent of his inclination. His passion for excelling commenced even at this early period, and it was observed, that at school he always had the greatest quantity of marbles, the largest top, or the highest pair of stilts. This disposition grew up with him as he advanced in life; and in the more many exercises, his horses were the best managed, his dogs the best taught, and his horsemanship not to be excelled. To his mother he is indebted for instilling into his mind such principles of benevolence and humanity, as, joined to his own natural good disposition and warm heart, laid the foundation of that philanthropy and generosity which make so conspicuous a part of his character, that in his gayest moments he never knowingly or intentionally gave his parent a moment's cause of uneasiness, nor ever was known to speak with raucour or acrimony of any individual.

From school he was transplanted to the University of Oxford, and entered a Gentleman Commoner of Corpus Christi College. Here he continued some time, but we do not know whether he took any degree or not. He is still remembered for his horsemanship, for which he was exceedingly famous, as well among the Gentlemen of the University, as the several persons who obtain their livings by letting out these animals.

Leaving Oxford, he resided some years in Manchester with his mother; and here his first turn for Natural History began to shew itself, by collecting live birds. Afterw ads removing to his seat at Alkington, he continued the same pursuit, and soon completed the best aviary in this kingdom, both for the neatness and number of different birds. At times, he was possessed of near four thousand; and as instances of his indefatigable zeal to whatever he turned his attention, we are assured that he frequently rode from London to Alkington with cages full of birds, which he brought safe, by holding them with a full-stretched arm, and galloping his horse till the arm was tired, and then stopping to change hands.

While he was collecting birds in this manner, he did not confine himself from other amusements. He had at the same time the best-trained pack of beagles in his neighbourhood, and pointers in such great perfection, that he has been known to have fifteen in the field, all making a point at the same instant. But the management of his horses is almost beyond credibility: yet certain it is, that he has frequently had five or six hunters at a time all lying down and resting at the word of command; fetching, carrying, opening and shutting doors, and many other tricks. —The docility of these animals was to be

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equalled

equalled only by their excellence; any of them would carry their owner equal with the best fox-hounds in the kingdom; and while Sir Ashton lived at Grantham in Lincolnshire, which he did for some time, for the purpose of hunting with the late Marquis of Granby, he was always certain to take the lead in the chase.

About the year 1760, Sir Ashton being at London, was induced to visit Margate, where he frequently amused himself with shooting gulls on the sands. In these excursions, he was often led to pick up curious shells; which a gentleman observing, informed him of a large quantity of foreign shells which were to be sold at Dunkirk. He immediately hired a boat, and sailed to France, where he purchased the whole cargo, consisting of several hogheads, which he sent down into the country. With these he commenced his grand pursuit. Fossils, both native and extraneous, together with shells, took up for some time his whole attention. Many of his rare birds he gave to his friends, and made a kind of gaol-delivery of the rest. At this period, stuffed birds had not been any object of his notice: they, however, a few years afterwards became such; for, on viewing the Collection exhibited in Spring Gardens, he determined to rival and exceed that in as high a degree as he had already obtained the superiority over every other Museum.

The public are already acquainted, that all these pursuits were entirely for his own amusement. But the celebrity of his collection now began to draw after it a large and burthensome expence. Parties from all quarters came to visit him; and such was his natural disposition to give pleasure, that he admitted not only his particular friends, but their acquaintances, both to the sight of his Museum, and the entertainment of his table. The great crowds which daily flocked to his house, obliged him at last to fix upon one day in the week only for the entertainment of the public at large; and some thousands, we are told, have been gratified on those days. At length he found it necessary to contract the number of his visitors still more, and exclude those who should come on foot. This he notified in the Manchester Newspaper. Soon after this regulation, a party came, who, according to the rules laid down, could not be admitted; but one of the gentlemen, in order to obviate the objection, mounted a cow in a neighbouring lane, and rode back to the house, where he soon procured admission for himself and his friends.

Amongst Sir Ashton's visitors were many of the first nobility, who frequently recommended him not to bury his collection in an obscure corner of the kingdom, and pressed

him to remove it to London, in order that it might be of public utility. Some of these promised him their patronage in the strongest terms. He at length acceded to their proposals, contrary to the opinion of his relations, and particularly of Lady Lever, who, we are informed, never could be brought to approve the plan. Had he been encouraged in the manner he had every reason to expect, it is probable he would have been able to have collected every bird and quadruped in the known world; as all gentlemen who came to see him, and had any connections in foreign countries, wished to contribute something to his collection. We scruple not to declare, that the failure of this design has deprived the kingdom of what would have redounded greatly to the honour and advantage of it.

We have mentioned Sir Ashton's management of his horses and dogs, and given some remarkable instances of his power over them; we shall add, that he has been equally successful amongst the feathered tribe. He has taught a bullfinch to fly from his cage and light upon the hand of his master, after which, singing one of its tunes at the word of command, it has fled back to its cage as directed. A goose, also, has been managed in such a manner as to perform in part the office of a servant, and wait behind his chair at table with a napkin under its wing. Sir Ashton seems to have given the first idea to the present exhibitors of feats of horsemanship; and probably the means of information have originally come from him, as he always allowed his groom to teach any one his method of managing his horses who desired it.

Sir Ashton Lever is a gentleman of such universal benevolence, that we apprehend him to have the fewest enemies of any person so well known. He is universally respected in his neighbourhood, where he employs himself very usefully as a magistrate, and is particularly attentive to prevent trifling litigious suits.

In his family he is beloved and honoured, and respected by a very numerous acquaintance, who bear testimony to his worth, disinterestedness and honour. He is indefatigable in all his pursuits, and has erected a monument of his taste and judgement, the memory of which will remain after his collection (we fear) will be permitted to be dispersed. A collection so noble, so complete, so useful, and so entertaining, we think, ought to have found patronage from the nation at large. The proprietor of it has only been rewarded with a permission to dispose of it by a Lottery, which will be drawn in the year 1785; the tickets to be One Guinea each, and to entitle the purchaser to four admissions. When we add, that the whole



whole has been valued at 50,000*l.* and that the number of tickets will not be more than 36,000, we apprehend, that Sir Ashton Lever will have little reason to think himself overpaid for the great trouble and expence he has been at in forming and executing so vast a design.

As the curiosity of the public will naturally be attracted to Sir Ashton Lever's Collection, as soon as the Tickets, which will intitle the purchasers to admissions, are issued, we shall beg leave to refer our readers for an Account of the Contents of it to No. I. of our Magazine.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, for AUGUST, 1784.  
No. VI.

**I**N our last we left the Ministry deeply engaged, in framing a law for regulating the affairs of the East-India Company. We now find that such a bill has been brought forward, and carried through all the branches of the Legislature into a law: but whether it is a law of their formation, or of their adversaries, we are at a loss to determine!—It has undergone so many alterations, and received so many additions in the Committee, and other stages of its progress, that it may pass for a ministerial or anti-ministerial bill; and whether it is upon a good or a bad plan, is not for us at present to determine. One thing we will venture to foretel, that it is not so well made, but that it will want mending in the next session of Parliament.

We likewise left Ministers bent on suppressing the pernicious trade of smuggling: how far they have succeeded in that very necessary and useful work, Time only can tell. One thing we are sure they have succeeded in, that is, in laying a very heavy burthen upon the people, as a ground of that work. If the scheme should prove abortive, the burden be certain and oppressive, and the proposed benefit, or equivalent, be uncertain, precarious, and inadequate; and the great object of the scheme, the suppression of smuggling, be left undone, or but imperfectly achieved; great will be the discontents, murmurings, and heart-burnings of the great body of the people!—Let the Premier therefore look to it, and cautiously provide against the worst, by a careful superintendency over the carrying the Act into execution, for his own honour, and the good of his country.

Indeed, the whole of this Summer session has been little better than a hot-bed or nursery of taxes, productive of multifarious heavy burthens upon the shoulders of a people already too much galled, even to foreigners, by the merciless impositions of former Ministers and injudicious Financiers! Such a multitude of new taxes, and increased old taxes, surely never before took place at one time! A very inauspicious commencement of our youthful,

well-meaning, honest Minister's administration.—We wish he may have been well-aided in most or all of them; but cannot help saying of some of them, "An enemy hath done this." However, the least return the Minister can make his fellow-subjects for their alacrity in bearing the heavy burdens he feels a necessity of laying upon them, is a satisfactory account how, by what means, and by whose fault or misconduct this necessity has accrued, whereby he is compelled, with the utmost reluctance, to raise these numerous and grievous taxes. If he shrinks back from or delays this indispensable duty, he will render himself guilty as an aider, abettor, or accessory of the principal defaulters, consequently be equally culpable with them; as he will thereby open a door for all future bad Ministers to reiterate the crimes of their most wicked predecessors with avidity, from a certain prospect of impunity, and even of State-protection. These are not small matters, of trifling moment or doubtful tendency; they are the grand points on which the national salvation or destruction must depend. Without the interposition of strict, rigid, and impartial justice, this Nation cannot hope for preservation from ruin, much less a complete salvation or restoration to her pristine dignity and splendor.—Let justice be done, and no man will be wronged, but the Community will be safe.

In the course of last month it appeared, that the Grand Monarch was growing impatient with his new allies for their tardiness in paying their old debts; upon which we observed, that they fed him with evasive answers and delusive promises, which they neither seemed very able nor very willing to perform. In this month, the prospect rather grows blacker than brighter, by the resolves of some of the States negating the requisition of Congress to obtain a power of imposing duties on all the States; the only way yet pointed out for the re-payment of his Most Christian Majesty's loans.—If Great-Britain would but keep aloof, and leave the  
United

United States to their own weight among the Powers of the Earth, without intermeddling or courting their alliance, they would soon see and feel what they have lost in the friendship and protection of Great Britain; and most earnestly implore that they might be reinstated in her favour, and again entitled to her protection.—It seems to be an agreed point among Ministers and Opposition, that our Sugar Islands are in no immediate danger from the restrictions laid upon their communication with these Northern States being continued a longer time: and indeed the less we estimate the danger, the less it will really be. It is our over-rating them, and their commerce and connections, that has done all the mischief in the war, and since the peace! Let us make a just estimate of men and things, and the charm of their importance will soon be dissolved; and all our chimerical fears will vanish and clear away like vapour before the meridian sun.

The end of the last month was marked with a rare phenomenon in these modern times—a day of Thanksgiving for the general Pacification!—the first time Britons have been called upon to rejoice, from the commencement of the late war till that very day, a year and a half after the cessation of arms!—And to render the pacification more complete, this month produced the Treaty of Peace between our East-India Company and Tippoo Saib;—a treaty that does honour to the Negotiators on both sides, and does strict justice to the parties concerned.

His Majesty having put an end to the late sultry, laborious, fatiguing session of the British Parliament, with very little information of the general state of the affairs of Europe, may now have a little leisure to prepare for the meeting of his Irish Parliament; unless he should judge it more expedient to take the sense of the people of Ireland upon national affairs, by dissolving the old, and calling a new Parliament from among the mass of the people!—After all, it may be extremely difficult to collect the real sense of the people at large, through the medium of the small body of electors, influenced and over-awed as they may be by armed Volunteers, and unnumbered multitudes; by popular or powerful Poets, and rich Courtiers.—Ireland is in a ticklish situation.—Lord help the Minister who has to deal with it!

The powers of Europe seem to look earnestly at the Emperor Joseph, and begin to imitate his conduct, in ceasing from bloody temporal wars, to wage spiritual war against the church militant on earth; inasmuch that the cry of "The church is in danger," formerly raised in England, may now be truly said to be transferred to and strictly verified

in the Catholic Kingdoms on the Continent. The Catholic Church is certainly in danger; but the high-church-men, the Popish priests, are in much greater danger of being stripped of their temporalities, their riches, power and grandeur, and their absolute dominion over their fellow-creatures; and the High Priest of all must, in all probability, surrender up his charge of the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, in order to secure to himself and successors the temporal dominion of those districts which he now governs under the idea of being a spiritual prince and vicegerent of the King of kings.—Thus by slow degrees right reason and sound policy prevail over superstition, bigotry and pious fraud, called priestcraft.

As hinted in our last, the grand bombardment of Algiers has been attempted by the combined naval forces of Spain, Portugal, Naples, and other smaller powers; and if we would have lent a credulous ear to the boasting accounts of the Spaniards, as transmitted through the Paris, Hague, and Brussels Gazettes, we should have thought that the town of Algiers was turned into a general conflagration, and the fortification with its contents, the garrison, blown up aloft into the air, like Mons. Montgolfier's air-balloon, with all its grand apparatus and accommodations for men smoking their pipes, drinking their liquors, &c. &c. &c.—But alas, their after-tale is of a very different import!—They talk of high and contrary winds and a rough sea, besides being obliged to defend themselves against sixty gun-boats, drawn up in the best order, and anchored in the most advantageous manner possible to oppose the bombardment.—Why then the Algerines have good sailors and able engineers among them, (wherever they found them) as well as the combined fleet; which it seems was obliged to act on the defensive, instead of carrying offensive war to the demolition of the place, until the rude and boisterous winds permitted them quietly to retire from the fiery contest, out of the reach of the gun-boats; for it does not appear they ever went within reach of the castle which they went to storm.—What a pretty story we shall have in the Algerine way of telling it, if ever it is imported here neat and unadulterated!—Thus it will turn out as we termed it in our last—a grand piece of gascade!

Poor Holland! marked out by several powers as an object of dilapidation, detached from Great Britain, has now thrown herself wholly into the arms of France for protection and support! But will the French Court alone be able to support her against the Empire, Prussia, and Russia, and other potentates



tates who may join them?—If able, would France be willing to hazard so great a stake, purely for the honour of defending her new ally?—It is remarkable, that this recent treaty of alliance is not between Holland and the Family Compact, but France alone!—Spain says nothing to the purpose! A slippery connection this!—In case of a rupture between Holland and Spain (a thing not im-

possible), would the Grand Monarch break the family compact in order to keep his more infantine compact with the Dutch?—Oh Dutch policy of these days! what a cobweb thou art spinning for thyself!—Remember Britain, and mourn over thy folly as well as treachery to an ancient, faithful, never-failing friend and ally.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

### HAYMARKET.

**MR. HOLCROFT**, the author of a Comedy called *Duplicity*, and of many fugitive pieces, on Monday evening the 2d inst. produced at this Theatre an Opera called *The Noble Peasant*. The subject is connected with the popular Legend of Robin Hood, and the old Freebooters of Sherwood Forest, William Cloudfley, Clym o' the Clough, and Adam Bell. This plan has led the author into an endeavour at an imitation of the ancient stile, as well as manners, and the exhibition of a Dwarf and Fool, as well as of the Archers. The old English habits do not, however, fit on our modern bard very gracefully, and his personages wear them with constraint and awkwardness. But this drama, like all other Operas, depends chiefly on the music, which is indeed excellent, and affords a fresh instance of the skill and judgement of Mr. Shield, both in compilation and composition. A song or two by Miss George, most of those by Edwin, and the glee of *We three Archers* &c, are particularly happy. There is, however, on the whole, too much music, and some of the airs, though not void of merit, had better be omitted. The piece was favourably received by a crowded audience.

A young gentleman (named *Hemsted*) performed the part of Young Norval, in the Play of Douglas, on the 13th inst. for the first time. It was difficult to form a judgement of talents certainly not above mediocrity, from the embarrassment under which he laboured. His figure and voice were tolerable; but his pronunciation had some defect.

**WEDNESDAY** evening, the 18th inst. the tragedy of Lord Ruffel was performed for the first time at this Theatre.

Mr. Hayley wrote this Tragedy for private representation, and has since published it. We had perused it before we attended its representation, with the same species of pleasure which all the works of this author have

afforded us; and the dramatick world is obliged to Mr. Colman for introducing it on the Theatre.

The Tragedy of Lord Ruffel is written from the historical accounts of the fate of that nobleman. The characters of Lord and Lady Ruffel were prepared for the stage by almost every historian who has delineated them. So were those of Charles II. and the Duke of York. Those of Cavendish, Bedford, and Lady Margaret Ruffel are much indebted to the author's imagination, as are many of the incidents which lead to the general event.

We were agreeably surpris'd at the effect of representation. The perusal of the Tragedy had pleas'd us, like the statue from the hands of Pygmalion; but we were considerably affected and interested, when it was animated into action by the illusions of the Theatre; the judgement with which it was prepared for representation, and the manner in which it was performed, especially the parts of Lord and Lady Ruffel, by Miss Woollery and Mr. Palmer, and the part of Charles II. by Mr. J. Aickin.

**SATURDAY** evening, the 21st inst. a new farce was performed, called *Hunt the Slipper*.

The intrigue of this farce is formed by the conveyance of a love-letter in a slipper; the Mercury being a shoe-maker and the lover's landlord. An aunt and niece bearing the same name occasions one of those mistakes which are essential to our present farces, as they allow of that species of *equivoque* to which the writers of them turn their principal attention. All the other circumstances of the stern father, and spiteful aunt, managed to the lovers' purposes by improbable means, are in the common custom of farces.

This is said to be the first attempt of a clergyman to divert the public. If we were not aware of the inefficacy of advice on such occasions, we would point out a road to higher fame and utility in his own profession. His farce, though abounding to a  
fault

fault with puns, double-meanings, and professional allusions, discovers talents which cannot fail of attracting public notice in time. He has entered the province of O'Keeffe; and will aid that facetious writer in making us laugh off our ill-humour and political melancholy.

#### DRURY-LANE.

FRIDAY evening the 20th inst. the Tragedy of Lord Ruffel, written by Dr. Stratford, was performed by a company of *Voluntiers*, to the great diversion of a numerous audience.

This Tragedy, like that of Mr. Hayley, is founded on the general history of Lord Ruffel; but it takes in a greater number of personages, some of them historical, and some created for the purpose by the author's imagination. To judge of it by the scenes we could distinctly hear, it is the production of a person whose imagination is disordered,

for he never suffered one of his personages to speak two lines as in his sober senses. The story (for it was not a fable) was put into language sometimes ungrammatical; always forced and bombast. And it will remain an imputation on the managers of Drury Lane, that any man should be suffered to insult the Town, and receive its money at their house for such a production.

The performers were all Irish (*Voluntiers* as Mr. Lucas called them) except a Mr. Elliot, whom we recollect in a Lace-shop near Tavistock-street. Most of them having the brogue, the wild conceits of the author were rendered doubly diverting to the audience. Mr. Horne, a student of one of the Inns of Court, performed Lord Ruffel. He has a good person, a melodious voice, and an expressive countenance. If his part had been tolerable, he would have gained considerable applause.

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

Sir Henry Blunt, who travelled into the Levant in the Year 1634, gives the following Account of *COFFEE*, then totally unknown in England.

**T**HEY (i. e. the Turks) have another drink not good at meat, called *caupbe*, made of a berry as big as a small bean, dried in a furnace, and beat to powder, of a footy colour, in taste a little bitterish, that they seeth and drink, hot as may be endured: it is good all hours of the day, but especially morning and evening, when to that purpose they entertain themselves two or three hours in *caupbe* houses, which in all Turkey abound more than inns and ale-houses with us. It is thought to be the old black broth used so much by the Lacedemonians; it drieth ill humours in the stomach, comforteth the brain, never causeth drunkenness, nor any other surfeit, and is a harmless entertainment of good fellowship; for there, upon scaffolds half a yard high, and covered with mats, they sit cross-legged, after the Turkish manner, many times two or three hundred together, talking, and likely with some poor music passing up and down.

#### A N E C D O T E.

At the coronation of King William and Queen Mary, the Champion of England, dressed in armour of complete and glittering steel, his horse richly caparisoned, and himself and beaver finely capped with plumes of feathers, entered Westminster-hall while the King and Queen were at dinner: And at giving the usual challenge to any one that

disputed their Majesties rights to the crown of England, (when he has the honour to drink the Sovereigns' healths out of a golden cup, always his fee) after he had flung down his gauntlet on the pavement, an old woman who entered the hall on crutches (which she left behind her) took it up, and made off with great celerity, leaving her own glove with a challenge in it, to meet her the next day at an appointed hour in Hyde-Park. This occasioned some mirth at the lower end of the hall; and it was remarkable, that every one was too well engaged to pursue her. A person in the same dress appeared the next day at the place appointed, though it was generally supposed to be a good swordsman in that disguise. However, the champion of England politely declined any contest of that nature with the fair sex, and never made his appearance.

The Prescription of a learned Judge, now practising on the Home Circuit.

#### Recipe.

TAKE Taxes, and be holpen;  
And do not be in ire;  
They keep the body open;  
Make no wry faces, Hertfordshire.  
July 26.

On seeing the offered Finger of a Nabob rejected by the Hand of a Rustic.

THE index points to Honesty,  
As if to scrape acquaintance;  
But Honesty is very shy,  
And recommends Repentance.



## For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the COMMERCIAL IDEAS PREVAILING in SOME PARTS of EUROPE.

(Concluded from p. 20.)

NO people are more sensible of the advantages of commerce than the French individuals of rank. They are of late years enamoured with it in speculation, as much as any Dutch or English merchant. Their conversations are full of the immense benefits resulting to the state from the encouragement of trade; the prodigious dealings on the changes of Amsterdam and London are continually in their mouths; every minister who patronises mercantile enterprizes is extolled with raptures: they feel the necessity of commerce for the support of their marine; without which the strength and splendour of the kingdom will never attain to any durable height: they acknowledge that, without its cultivation, their insular rivals will always preserve a superiority, equally mortifying to their pride, and detrimental to their interest.

The wisdom of these insular rivals, as they affect to style the natives of this island, is no less a subject of their commendation, for promoting so industriously and so unremittingly the pursuits of commerce. To this they ascribe our prosperity at home, and our successes abroad: to this they impute the causes of the many failures that have attended their endeavours to humble our domineering disposition, and our long standing pretensions to be the lords of the ocean.

After all these encomiums on the utility of commerce, and on the vast importance of which it proves in the political world, who would imagine, that in a country peculiarly calculated for it, and in a nation inferior to none in extent of knowledge, and in solidity of judgment, theories to universally and so warmly admitted should not be accompanied with the most zealous practice, and that a spirit of general emulation should not be propagated indiscriminately throughout all classes?

But that disgraceful word *mercband* stands like an insuperable bar in the way of their wishes. It has the force of a magical term, in stopping at once the career of those many individuals, who, but for the ignoble ideas inseparably annexed to it, would cheerfully become members of that fraternity.

In this light one may compare the infatuation that estranges people from the prosecution of commerce, to that which inflaves their minds to the necessity of duelling: a false point of honour governs them in both cases: they acknowledge their error; but they

persist in it, in spite of this conviction. *Vide meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.*

Let not, however, any well-wisher to Great Britain repine too much at these erroneous ideas of several of our neighbours. When the haughtiness of the Russian boyars was mentioned in the presence of Gustavus Adolphus, and their insolent refusal to submit to military discipline,—“Long may this haughtiness remain, said he, for the sake of Sweden! Whenever it ceases, we shall too soon know it to our cost.” In the same manner, this untameable arrogance in the French noblesse is to Englishmen no undesirable object: were it to give way to better notions, we should in all probability soon experience the difference.

In the mean time, it must not be forgotten, that there are persons who endeavour to attribute this repugnance to commerce to more valid causes; and who will not allow it to be the mere effect of blind prejudice.

Observing the mean extraction of the generality of those who exercise it, together with their defect of education, and the interestedness and cunning which usually characterize persons of this stamp; they conclude, that the business which they follow must of its nature partake of their disposition, and be consequently low and forbidd.

But this argument is evidently ill founded, when we reflect, that people coarse and uneducated in the extreme degree betake themselves to a naval and a military life; neither of which certainly can be esteemed disreputable. The same may be said of a variety of professions no ways prejudicial to the character of those who embrace them, any more than discreditable in themselves.

As to acuteness and vigilance, they are requisite in all stations; but to think that mercantile occupations require men to be peculiarly sharp and artful is glaringly absurd, since no business depends more for success on candour and good faith.

Much has been declaimed on the fineness of people embarked in trade, on the frauds committed in order to evade the payment of taxes, of the exorbitant profits they labour to derive from every article that is in request, of the monopolies they study to establish;—but what does all this prove more than that merchants, like other people, are strongly actuated by the love of gain?

Do these critical observers discover less of interestedness in the other walks of life? Does the courtier, the lawyer, the ecclesiastic, exhibit a greater indifference for the things of this world? Is not profit, whatever denomination it may assume, in whatever shape it may offer itself to our ideas, the ultimate aim of all our wishes and efforts?

The question therefore is not, Which profession in society is most desirous to prosper, since all desire it with equal fervour, but in the prosperity of which that of the greater number is necessarily included?

An impartial answer to this question will at once dispel those clouds of prejudice with which the reprobators of commerce have sought so unjustly to involve it.

With all their surmises of ignobleness, avarice, and vulgarity of spirit, so injuriously applied to the mercantile classes, they will find, that one substantial house of settled and extensive business is of more use to the inhabitants of a place, than a dozen of middling families that subsist upon their income.

Unless the circumstances of a man of rank be uncommonly plentiful, he is not to be compared, in point of utility to the spot of his residence, with an individual employed in commerce. This latter has even an advantage which the other can never attain: the more hands he furnishes labour to, the larger we may usually suppose his returns; whereas the former expends without adding to his income.

What in some countries materially contributes to lessen the number of capital merchants, is, that some lands and offices enable the holder. The possession of these is equally an incitement to vanity, and a prejudice to trade. Whoever can obtain them immediately shuts up his counting-house, and commences a noble.

In fact, one of the principal motives for the prosecution of commerce is the prospect of arriving in time to one of these objects: they are in this respect a spur to industry; but then, by proposing such rewards, men seem to countenance the idea of commerce being an ungentlemanly occupation, as no man, on compassing them, thinks it consistent with his elevation to continue any longer in trade.

In England we are not the dupes of such mistaken honour. The highest municipal offices to which a citizen can attain in this country, confer but a temporary dignity: even a Lord Mayor of London is but a transient title, worn only for a year, and productive of none but official consequence for the time. That which is personal remains neither increased nor diminished; and if an individual was not of importance before, he

acquires none thereby to distinguish him after.

Another evil consequence of these adventitious exaltations is, that a man thus ennobled as it were through accident, is apt to imagine it is incumbent upon him to do the honours of his new situation in life, in such a manner as not to appear inadequate to it; and that he is bound to supply by the nobleness of his expense, the deficiencies which might otherwise be perceivable, were he to act a narrow and parsimonious part.

Hence it not seldom happens, that the fortune which has been amassed with a view to entitle the possessor to these much-coveted stations, is squandered by the attainment of them; and that a family which was in the certain road to the highest opulence, is in a short time, by vain profusion, deprived of the very means of decent subsistence.

There are several cities in some of the European kingdoms, where scenes of this nature are not unusual. In France it was once proposed, that the crown only should have the right of conferring the privilege of nobility. This was in order to put a stop to accidents of this kind, which were becoming frequent; and perhaps to gratify the pride of some ancient families, to whom this method of rising to a parity with them was very disgusting. But the ministry, thinking possibly that such a measure would discourage commerce, did not judge proper to coincide with the proposal; though certainly, by abolishing such a tenure of nobility, it would become itself more respectable; and merchants would not be tempted to forsake a profession which they have found so profitable, to run after a mere chimera, not less to the detriment of the public than to their own.

It has however been remarked, that no few of these new nobles are too firmly attached to the lucrative business they have exercised for years, to relinquish it at once. Under pretence of settling affairs long depending, they continue to increase their wealth by every secret method they can devise, much to the discontent of the mercantile classes; who look on such behaviour as an infringement on the rights of that order of men which they have renounced, and of whose privileges they can no longer claim a participation.

Nor is such conduct less offensive to the nobles themselves, who cannot with patience behold a man decorated with such an appellation submit to the drudgery of business, as they term it. In such cases they deem themselves doubly disgraced: first, by the accession to their body of an ignoble person void of all but pecuniary pretensions; and next, by his presuming to follow an occupation incompatible



patible with the dignity with which he is invested, and of which such meanness proves him unworthy.

Thus, between his new and his old associates, an ennobled trader has a difficult part to act, if he has sense enough to sacrifice appearance to reality, and has resolution sufficient to withstand the sneers of the first, and the envy of the last.

This determination, which has of late years been diffusively adopted among the French merchants, is nevertheless the best resource against those accidents which the expensiveness almost necessarily entailed upon them by honorary distinctions, would otherwise occasion. The ruin of once thriving individuals has proved a warning to others. Seeing the unavoidable necessity of defraying in a sumptuous manner the charges of their promotion, they have chosen the least of two evils; and rather than precipitate themselves into infallible ruin, they have consented to become objects of dislike and complaint, both to the ancient friends to whom they bid adieu, and to the new acquaintances among whom they are now authorized to make a figure.

Happy it is for many families that their heads are of this provident disposition, and that the intoxication so apt to seize on minds that emerge into a higher system of life, should not set them above due precautions. These are more than ever necessary to people who undergo so dangerous a change as that of rank and character, who, from that very reason, are liable to such a multiplicity of temptations.

But the good examples of this kind that are occasionally held out, are not of efficacy with the majority. The torrent of custom carries most of them into a far different line of conduct. Elated with their new station, they become so vain and presumptuous, as to forsake intirely their connections in the mercantile world, and to drop all intimacy with the friends of their former years.

Such is occasionally the pride and insolence of some of these upstarts, as to cause very ferious reproaches and altercations between them and those whom they take upon them to undervalue. Conscious of their intrinsic equality, men that know by what means these favourites of fortune have arrived to a superiority of title, which produces no real advantages, cannot bring themselves to that humility of behaviour which the pride of the others exacts of them; bickerings and quarrels follow of course, and put an end to all friendliness of communication.

Influenced by these considerations, men of a philosophical cast have arisen among the merchants, who assert that the noblest title an individual can wear, is that of a valuable

member of the community. They have endeavoured to convince their brethren, that were they to betray no ill-grounded impatience to soar above their condition, it would become respectable enough in itself to form a kind of intermediate nobility; which though indirect, and not authorized by explicit forms, would yet enjoy that weight and sanction which public approbation and esteem are always able to confer upon citizens truly deserving and eminent.

When people think meanly of their situation in life, they invite others to contemn it; it is by an opposite system that men procure themselves respect. While solid utility is annexed to a profession, it is the fault of those who exercise it if it falls into disrepute.—Men who hold in their hands the means of universal intercourse among nations; who manage the most essential resources of a State, whose prosperity is the basis of that of the public, without whom the wisest and most experienced ministers would find themselves at a loss how to proceed in their enterprises; men, in short, without whose intervention nothing great could be undertaken, or achieved in the political world, are beings of importance in all countries. Whenever they are slighted or under-rated, it is entirely due to themselves. let them think highly of their profession, others will do the same.

Such are the arguments offered by the sensible and judicious in the mercantile classes, to the consideration of the rest. Some have even gone further, and proposed, as a commencement of this new system of self-aggrandisement, to intermarry solely among themselves, and to exclude at once from the hope of such alliances all persons, without exception, among the nobility. These, it is too well known, never contract them but from mercenary views; and still continue, notwithstanding the benefits they derive from them, to despise the very families through a connection with whom they have been saved from ruin.

Let merchants reflect on the unworthy treatment they seldom fail to meet with from those nobles whom, on their entrance into that new state, they are the readiest to serve and oblige in their several wants and demands. How usual is it for a man who has advanced the most considerable sums, to find himself denied admittance, on certain occasions, to the table of him he has patronized! A footing of equality with guests of birth is not an honour he must ever expect: a private and almost clandestine access to the house and family of his noble debtor, is too often esteemed a favour for which hardly any adequate price can be paid by one of these new pretenders to nobility.

These representations, which are urged with great energy by men of sensibility and discernment, are too commonly founded on truth. Nor have they been totally devoid of effect; but the amendments they have produced are slow. Where once the temper of a nation has taken a certain bias, it requires much time and endeavours to work an alteration. Long will the French entertain, if ever they should abandon, the prejudices at present so deeply rooted in them against the honourableness of commerce. Long will the upper classes retain a contempt for those who have ever belonged to that fraternity, in spite of the reasonings of the wisest among them; and what is still more, in spite of the emoluments which numbers of them are daily deriving from an indirect exercise of it in a variety of branches.

Many of these very nobles are not ashamed of availing themselves of any means that custom authorises, to acquire riches in the way of trade. As all men, without distinction of rank, have, time out of mind, made a practice of carrying on business in their West India Islands, it is incredible with what eagerness such of the French noblesse as are stationed there in employments addict themselves to lucrative pursuits. The advantages accruing from their rank and the places they occupy, are an additional motive to invite them to those parts of the world; where it is allowed among their countrymen, that no people can surpass them in activity and keenness in all matters relating to trade.

This merchandising disposition does not forsake them on their return to France. The sweets of gain have usually made too profound an impression on them to be ever eradicated. They continue therefore, through the medium of their correspondents in those places, to deal as extensively as possible in all their productions, and are, though at a distance, the real heads of houses as effectually commercial to every intent and purpose, as any that are professedly known as such in any trading city in Europe.

It is a subject of general remark among the French, that if any branch of business is unfit for a noble, it is that which is carried on in the West Indies. Bred up to haughtiness and arrogance at home, they are certainly not in a way of cure by a residence in those Islands; where even the meanest acquire a loftiness of temper, and the meekest a hardness of heart that transform them into other men.

But exclusive of the ferociousness imbibed by dwelling among people of no feeling, the contagion of whose example has an influence, as experience teaches, on all Europeans who settle there, another complaint arises, no

less detrimental to the character of such individuals as ought chiefly to value themselves on openness and generosity. If one may depend on the descriptions given by the French themselves, candour and probity are no attributes of the trading people in their West Indian settlements. Cunning, fraud and deceit have usurped their place, and are practised with a dexterity that puts all people concerned in business on perpetual guard against each other. Now it is no secret, that no persons deal more largely in every branch that comes under their cognizance, than those individuals of birth, but small fortune, whom interest sends thither for the re-establishment of their affairs. The excessive subordination maintained by the governors and commanding officers in all departments there, keeps people in the profoundest subjection to their will and pleasure; they dispose of every thing almost according to their own discretion; and seldom is any private individual hardy enough to manifest a spirit of opposition or discontent.

In such a situation they have the whole trade of the place under their inspection and controul, and are able to derive immediate advantages from whatever quarter they please. They accordingly neglect no opportunities, and are often the principal dealers where they have the authority.

This aptitude for business and thirst of gain has inclined men of speculation to form conjectures highly in favour of the future commerce of France. Were the wisdom of government, say they, to interfere judiciously in these matters, and exert a zeal tempered with discretion, ways might be found to excite a powerful spirit of commercial activity among the noblesse.

A motive which they reckon among the foremost, is the poverty of innumerable families of honourable descent, and the prospect of providing by such means for the younger branches, without rendering them, as it so frequently happens, more burdens on the public, or reducing them to the necessity of leading a penurious life, under the habit of an indigent officer in the army, the ordinary fate of most.

The only apparent objection would be the danger of diminishing the numbers of such as would otherwise betake themselves to a military life; the want of whom could not be so adequately supplied by individuals of inferior birth, in whom an equal elevation of sentiments could not be expected.

But allowing this latter supposition to be well-founded, still the proportion of men fit for officers would be more than sufficient, considering the supernumeraries that swarm in every regiment in hope of preferment, and who, from the prodigious number of



of the French noblesse, would be but little lessened.

The only danger of real consequence is that which proceeds from an alteration of temper. Lucrative ideas might in time expel all others; and that high sense of honour which has in all ages characterised the French noblesse, might be converted into a mean attention to profit, divested of all other views.

But they find an answer to this objection in the behaviour of the French persons of noble families who have been in the West Indies, and have, according to long established custom, engaged in business there. They have observed, that whatever their conduct may have been while thus occupied, they still retain that high-spiritedness which is their principal feature, and which never abandons them either in poverty or riches.

Various schemes have been laid before the public, tending to facilitate the execution of the above ideas; but however ingenious they may have appeared, they have all proved abortive. The desire of gain is an object to which no one can be supposed averse; but the manner of obtaining it is not a point wherein all people agree. There are in most nations some forms and rules of acting, from which no dint of arguing will make them depart. They arise from the habits and manners of a people, and they generally last as long.

We have strong instances of this in the Greeks and Romans. These latter, though as rapacious a people as any upon earth, continued to the last in a fixed aversion and con-

tempt of commerce. The former, on the contrary, from their very commencement, displayed an attachment to traffic, which accompanied them equally in the days of their prosperity and those of their depression. They were merchants and traders while struggling for their independence against the formidable powers of Persia; they supported the same character after their conquest of Asia, and not less after their subjection to the Roman Empire.

To conclude: Custom and prejudice supersede all considerations; they will always militate in a forcible manner against the realization of any plan tending to give a commercial turn to the noblesse in France. These, probably, will never advance beyond the line that prescription has drawn for them. The prosecution of commerce in their plantations and foreign settlements will, as usual, be tolerated; but no encouragement will be given to it at home, either by the government, or by the body of the noblesse itself. While removed at a great distance, the actions of men are not seen, or meet with connivance in such irregularities as are not of a flagrant nature. But there is in all countries, and in all governments, a fundamental spirit and way of thinking woven into the very texture of the constitution, and to which a general adherence is always exacted and paid. Of such nature is the idea so strictly prevalent in France, that no man of birth should exercise the profession of a merchant.

#### NATURAL HISTORY of the EAST INDIA BULL, or BISSON.

To which are added,

REMARKS, including ANECDOTES of the CUSTOMS and TENETS of the BRAMINS.

[From M.D'OBSONVILLE'S "Philosophic Essays on the Manners of various Foreign Nations."]

WE find in Asia, and especially in India, several kinds of the bull, characterized and distinguished by traits so marked, as to remain for ever separate and distinct, if not destroyed by crossing the breed; otherwise these specific marks necessarily become confounded and effaced in the third or fourth generation. The most beautiful species of bull known in these countries, or perhaps in any other, is the Bissou, which is chiefly bred in the province of Guzerat: some of them are perfectly white, well-shaped, and about the height of our coach-horses; the head is inclined to be large, and is armed with horns, that are almost always regularly arched. The fleshy protuberance which they bear upon their shoulders, and that is bent backwards, is sometimes as large as a man's head that had been flattened at the sides. This elevation is, in my opinion, natural to the species; one part of it appears to be formed of a glan-

dulous flesh, something like the udder of the cow, and the other of a fat substance; the whole is covered with muscles, by the means of which the animal, sometimes, makes a slight vibratory motion. They are so extremely gentle, that they are exceedingly proper for the saddle; some princes, at present, employ them to draw their artillery; but they generally use the most beautiful in their light chariots, which are very like, in form, to those of the ancients. They are shod in the mountainous country; their pace is a kind of amble, or *entrepas*, and they will perform a journey of twenty leagues in one day. They are sensible to the most gentle impressions of a cord passed through the cartilage that divides the nostrils, and obey the hand with all the precision of the horse.

There is a race of dwarf Bissous also found, particularly in the same provinces, which scarce arrive to the height of a calf of two months

months old. These are what M. de Buffon has described by the name of *Zebu*; they are lively, well-proportioned, and broke to be ridden by children, or draw in a light chariot; and, like those of the large race, always go in a kind of amble.

Both these species are cherished with the utmost care; they rub and knead with their hands every part of their bodies: for their common food, besides grass and straw, they give them twice a day a good measure either of *kavele* (square peas), or a kind of lentil, called *koullou*, or else some other sort of grain, which they either boil or steep in water. Some chuse to make them often swallow small balls of wheat-flour, kneaded up with butter and *jagve* (a kind of molasses). They give them also, once in fifteen days, or once a month, a *massal*, which is their name for a restorative medicine, commonly composed of pepper, salt, piment, ginger, curcuma, and asafetida, bruised and mixed up into balls.

In some mountains and large forests of the interior part of India, but particularly in the north-west, towards that branch of Caucasus which separates this country from Thibet, two other species of remarkable bulls are found that have not yet been domesticated. Although they are both sometimes taken in the most southerly provinces, I have never seen them alive, and know them only by small remains, and the superficial reports of the natives. Agreeably therefore to my plan, which is to speak only of what I myself have observed, I confine myself to a general description, and mention them only, that every species of bull known in India might be collected under one head.

The first, called *Mainoufi*, is said to be without the fleshy protuberance of the Biffon; but the back is somewhat arched, and the horns are a little flattened: they have much hair, especially on the forepart of the body, which covers a softer sort, of which they make stuffs. Their tails are full of hair of a silky kind, and silver white, of which they make the floating tufts that ornament the principal elephants' ears, and the headstalls and saddles of the best horses. They are used also in the army to place over the standards, which are erected to denote the *bazard*, or royal market-place. This is probably the same animal that Pliny describes by the name of *Biso jubatus*.

The other species, wild likewise, is called *Nilkaw*, in Indoltan; and *Korofi*, in Tamoul. Though classed by the Indians among the bulls, I am not certain that it does not belong to the antelopes, which it resembles in form, and in which case it will be of the strongest species. Bezoars are sometimes

found in the bodies of both these animals that are esteemed: they are called *Kurozbanai*, in Tamoul.

As to the common bulls of India, most of them are of a bad conformation, and without the fleshy excrescence on the shoulders: if any one is found with it, he is, in all probability, of another family. This mark will appear or disappear, by crossing the breed for two or three generations; which crossings do not seem to take place, except in a domestic state. This bull with the straight back is, in every respect, infinitely inferior to the other; they are usually employed at the plough, or to carry stones, earth, &c. There are some without horns, which have the forehead more round, hard, and projecting. This apparent singularity is only accidental; for some Indians believing it more convenient, for the employments in which they use them, to have them without horns, have found a method to impede their growth, by making an incision, at a proper period, where the horns first are seen, and afterwards applying fire: besides, in some cantons, of a dry and ungrateful soil, they never grow for want of proper nourishment; and others have small ones for a time, which are pendant, or hanging to the skin only; so that either naturally, or by art, they fall off, and do not sprout again.

The Indians do not usually deprive the bull of his testicles, nay, this action is by many held to be sinful; but they destroy by degrees their organization by gentle compressions, or sometimes by twisting, especially those of the two first species. I have likewise observed, that the actual cautery, though frequently the badge of superstition, and held to be sovereign for almost all the diseases of these animals, is never applied to the valuable Biffons, except in the most desperate cases, for fear of destroying the beauty of their skins.

#### R E M A R K S.

The bull appears, from time immemorial, to have enjoyed that excess of respect which shocked the Europeans so much at their first acquaintance with this country, and made them suppose these beasts were the objects of a real, national and fanatic worship. It may not, perhaps, be displeasing, to find here a sketch of those several little facts, which, from a superficial view, might first produce this mistake. These I shall place in that point of light in which, probably, they ought with more impartiality to be considered.

I. The milk, the butter, the curds, the urine, and the dung of the cow, are, according to the Indians, the five things most necessary to man. The three first being  
simple



simple and substantial aliments, are the principal food of certain tribes, particularly of the Bramins. One of the receipts made use of by some of the pious women to procure a plenty of these articles, is to invoke the intercession of that cow, which, on account of her excellence, is cherished by the king of the heavens, and which is the type-mother and patroness of all her species.

The *veratti*, or dried dung of these animals, male and female, supplies firing, which, for its soft and penetrating heat, is preferred above all others to cook their victuals, and other purposes, such as the tempering of steel. It is also employed to illumine their processions, particularly at the celebration of marriages; for which purpose it is put into a kind of chafing-dish carried at the end of a pole, where, being sprinkled with oil, it yields a symbolic light, equal, pure, and temperate. Of the ashes of the *veratti* too are formed, after being sanctified by certain prayers, the *Tirou Nouou*, or holy ashes. This dung, while fresh (*chani*), is likewise used in divers expiations; but that in which it is daily employed, after being mixed with a little water, is to scour the apartments, and clean various parts of the furniture, which have contracted any impurity. This lotion has not a disagreeable smell, it quickly dries, refreshes the air, and drives away the insects.

As to the urine, it is only that of the cow which enjoys the many specific properties supposed: in the morning, when they leave the cow-house, there are numerous wives and virgins, who approach with solemn countenances, each with a little copper vessel in her hand, following them step by step, caressing them, taking them by the tail, and piously tickling the part from which they expect to receive the lustral water; and which, in consequence of the innocence of these animals, has, by a special grace, been rendered proper for legal purifications necessary in the various circumstances of life; it being, however, understood, that prayers, suitable to each occasion, are always added. These customs may be seen more especially in those villages where Bramins only reside: villages so revered, that no person of another tribe is allowed to enter them riding upon a bull. In fine, either superstition or humanity has made it a duty to consecrate annually one day, as an acknowledgement of gratitude towards these animals, both male and female. In this time of jubilee, crowned with flowers, and their horns painted with mysterious tokens, they are free to go and come or to feed where they please, without molestation.

H. From suppositions drawn from the

above facts, several European travellers have not hesitated to assert, that the Indians do little less than adore these quadrupeds: but is it just to estimate the faith of any nation whatsoever, by legendary superstitions and little ceremonies, which, though insipid and tedious, have generally sufficient attractions to delight and besot the common people?

The laws, it is true, protect them, and they are esteemed in this country as one of the most precious gifts of God to man, where they enjoy very singular privileges. The cow from time immemorial has been called by them the nurse of man: the greatest princes have thought it an honour to be compared to her; and there are coins still extant, struck about four thousand years ago, on one side of which are their names, and on the reverse, a cow suckling her calf. But though the testimonies of gratitude have, more or less, degenerated into little superstitious mummeries, it must be allowed, that they cannot, seriously, be considered as the smallest part of religious worship: for example, where the Gentoos govern, the life of this animal is effectually protected by the laws; much after the same manner as that of an honourable citizen. Thus the death of a cow, though often reputed more criminal than that of a bull, does not incur a capital punishment, if she was killed inadvertently, or in self-defence; and such a crime may be expiated by a fine, by alms, or other pious works. In a word, it may be sufficient to say, that this species, according to the laws of transmigration, is certainly held inferior to man.

To judge reasonably of strange customs, it seems natural and proper to extend our reflections to the cause of their origin: thus, if we remember, that horses, throughout almost all India, are not able to sustain fatigue; that bulls are used for draught, for tillage, and to carry burthens; that cows likewise, in many even fertile cantons, are not so fruitful as in Europe; it seems rational, independent of all prejudice or system, metaphysical or religious, that the legislators, who first gave birth to these institutions, wished to impress a sanction, by every means in their power, on the laws made for the protection and preservation of a species so essentially useful to the community. I ought to add too, that though certain Bramins, by a chain of events, have, at length, enslaved the Indians to many silly ceremonies, on which ignorance has improved, they yet have had the precaution expressly to subject these ceremonies to the rules of decency and acknowledged utility. Thus the milk or butter contracts no legal impurity, although first put in the vessels of the simple dairy-maids, who belong to one of the last of the

noble

noble tribes, and who often are not very cleanly. This privilege of escaping legal uncleanness does not relate to the special purity of these substances, but is extended to whatever is deemed of first necessity: for example, new vessels, though of unvarnished earth; coins of gold, silver, or copper; betel, fruits, the liquor of the cocoa-tree, oils, all sorts of crude grain, or parched pulse, which are used by travellers and soldiers, instead of biscuit; all these and other analogous objects are not themselves susceptible of legal impurity, nor can become the vehicles, provided that persons of different tribes do not touch them at the same instant. After all, is it astonishing that a Bramin, even supposing him superior to prejudice, should have an invincible repugnance to eat beef secretly? He will, in this, only be the slave of custom. In other respects, the most superstitious inhabitants employ these bulls freely; when, if necessary, they do not scruple to strike them. It is wrong, from received principles, to make a cow labour; but if it be a milch cow, or especially if she be with calf, the case of conscience is much more serious; it then becomes a matter of law, of which the chief of the village must be informed. Such distinctions, founded on temporary circum-

stances, or the sexual utility of the animals, seem to place the source and extent of the privileges they necessarily enjoy in India, in their true point of view.

Impartiality then must own, that the men whose fathers, that they might reconcile the justice of God to his goodness, have invented the system of the metempsychosis; who, besides, are materially interested in the preservation of a species whence they draw their chief subsistence; cannot, of course, kill them for food, whether they reason from consequences, or from customs and the laws. The Europeans, however, those especially who were first established in India, immediately judged these rites to be ridiculous, or even idolatrous and criminal: wherefore they have, sometimes, taken pleasure to eat beef, which is here generally very bad, only to prove the horror in which they held such abominable superstitions. But, humanly and politically speaking, is it right, that strangers who visit distant nations, whether for commerce or to make converts, should instantly affect to shock the prejudices of the people; and when too it is notorious, that they cannot do this, without rendering themselves despicable, and even infamous, according to the received principles of those nations?

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

REVIEW and EXAMINATION of FRENCH LITERATURE.

By Dr. ANDREWS.

AT the head of French literature stands incontestibly the name of Voltaire, *quem dixisse sat est.*

The French are justly proud of this celebrated man. No country ever produced a more universal genius. In history and tragedy none of his countrymen surpass him; and in epic poetry none equal him.

Corneille, Racine, Crebillon, and Voltaire, are the four greatest tragic poets in France, as Shakspeare, Otway, Dryden, and Rowe, are esteemed in England; with this difference, however, that while Shakspeare enjoys undisputed supremacy with us, the French are divided in their opinions whom to prefer.

A French wit thus appreciates their merits: *Corneille peint les heros tels qu'ils devoient etre; Racine tels qu'ils sont; Crebillon tels qu'ils ne devoient pas etre; et Voltaire tels qu'ils soubaisoient de paraitre.*—"Corneille paints heroes as they ought to be; Racine as they are; Crebillon as they should not be; and Voltaire as they would wish to appear." This you will say is a concise method of characterising them. It is not however ill-founded, and agrees with one still shorter: *Corneille est fort; Racine, tendre; Crebillon, terrible;*

*Voltaire, brillant.*—"Corneille is nervous; Racine, tender; Crebillon, dreadful; Voltaire, splendid."

Of the numerous plays written by Corneille, only six are ever acted at this day. I will mention them, that you may give them a perusal, as they are master-pieces: *Le Cid*, *Cinna*, *Pompée*, *Les Horaces*, *Polieucte*, *Rodogune*. They are written with a majesty of style and sentiment that has long charmed all Europe.

The tragedies of Racine, one or two excepted, are still acted with the highest applause. As they amount to no more than ten, read them all with attention. For purity of language, elegance and dignity of thought, and regularity of composition, the unanimous opinion of the world pronounces him second to none.

The tragedies of Crebillon and Voltaire merit no less an entire reading. Each in his peculiar line is full of beauties. The former enters deeply into the passions, and by the terrible subjects he has chosen, excites rather terror than pity. The latter surprises, through the variety of characters he has brought on the scene. He displays every where a profound



found knowledge of human nature. No writer is more copious, eloquent, and pathetic. He describes men and things in the strongest and most vivid colours, and shews himself a complete master in the science of the world. It is needless to recommend such an author to your perusal.

These are the four pillars of French tragedy; *les quatre piliers de la tragedie Francoise*, as one of their countrymen styles them; those which form the basis of its merit and glory; and whom they scruple not openly to prefer to Sophocles and Euripides; in short, to every tragic writer either of ancient or modern date.

There are other authors of merit in the tragic line, such as Marmontel, Gresset, and Delaplace; this latter has translated Venice Preserved, and other English plays.

Notwithstanding the French tragedies are all in rhyme, yet I never found it obstructive of my attention to the design, the characters and action of the piece. Reflection teaches us that people do not speak in verse, much less in rhyme; but if the language is otherwise unaffected, we presently forget those particularities, and attend to the main scope of the representation before us.

A favourable circumstance accompanies this method of writing. It obliges an author to polish and refine his diction much more than if mere prose were allowed. If this holds with respect to blank verse, it is still more observable in regard to rhyme. Nothing can be more finished and correct than the language in French tragedies; perhaps indeed they have more correctness and refinement than is suitable to tragedy; which being the language of the passions, does not require to be studied and laboured a stile.

But on the other hand they have this advantage: they entertain you in the closet almost as much as on the stage; and sometimes more, from the leisure you have to examine and admire the beauties of diction.—The fine passages too are more easily retained.

I will not enter upon a discussion of the respective merits of the French and English tragedies. They are both excellent in their kind, as they are both adapted to the genius of the two nations. Their taste is not less different in this than in many other instances; and the English have no more right to censure that of the French, than the French that of the English.

I have sometimes been inclined to select the most beautiful passages in the French and English tragic writers, that corresponded in subject and manner of being treated. Such a selection would afford the completest op-

portunity of comparing them, and of tracing the national genius of both people, in the various light they view and describe events and characters, and in the feelings and sentiments to which these give rise.

The French, notwithstanding they are so gay and airy, seem to delight in tragedy more than the English, who are so much more serious and grave. The reason may be, that persons of this latter cast are more in want of some lively pastime than the others; whose native jocundity of disposition stands less in need of refreshment and support.

The French comic writers are amazingly numerous. Two of them however excel the rest beyond all comparison. I need not tell you that Moliere is one. The other, though not so well known in England, is no less esteemed and popular in France. This is Regnard; whose plays, though inferior in number, yield not in merit to those of the former.

Wit, gaiety, life, merriment, and humour, fill the compositions of those two writers. Not only the French, but all who understand their language, are enchanted with them: their excellencies are so various and striking, that one knows not in what either of them has any superiority. If one may venture to assign their peculiar merit, Moliere is the greatest moralist; and Regnard the greatest exciter of mirth.

I must intreat you to read them both with particular care. They will give you an ample theory of the French character in social life, and enable you to raise with ease and pleasure that superstructure of practical knowledge, which can only arise from company and conversation.

There are also others besides these two, who have written comedies that have met with vast applause. Among the foremost of these are Destouches and La Chaussée. This latter is the inventor of a new kind of comedy, called by the French *la Comedie larmoiante*, corresponding exactly with what we call sentimental comedy.

As I would not burden your memory with more than is absolutely necessary, or highly useful, I think you may content yourself with reading *La Princesse à la Mode* of La Chaussée, and *Le Philosophe Marié*, with *Le Glorieux* of Destouches; being their best productions.

The numerous plays of Boissy and Marivaux are all of the light and mirthful kind. You will see them often enough, as well as other dramatic performances of the same cast, chiefly at the Italian theatre, so called by prescription, but where all the merriest French pieces are constantly acted.

You will not repent however the reading of *Le Meccant* by Grefiet, and *La Metromanie* by Piron, both admirable comedies.

I began with the Theatre, because I imagine it is the place where you will first begin your endeavours to perfect yourself in the knowledge of the French language. As the *ville* concurs with the *dulce* in this school, I recommend it in preference to any other.

Before I close this present, I will say a word or two on an entertainment, which is in much higher request in France than has hitherto been its fate in England.

The French tragic opera, however deficient in musical merit, is the first in Europe in respect of poetical. In proof of this, one need only mention the names of Quinault, Fontenelle, Voltaire, and Marmontel.

Quinault is worth your perusal. There is a softness and harmony in his versification, and a gracefulness in his ideas and sentiments, that captivate all who have the least turn for compositions of love and tenderness.

The comic opera in France is the most diverting of all elegant amusements. The native genius of the French for mirth and pleasantry shines here in all its glory. The compositions of Vade, Piron, and Favart, are the very summit of all that is joyous and laughable.

Besides dramatic poetry, you will meet in France with excellent performances in the other branches of that delightful art.

In lyrics, in satire, and in fables, the French have no superiors among the moderns. Boileau, Rousseau, and La Fontaine, are classics of the first rank, whether we consider their language or their matter.

The good sense and energy, the correctness and elegance of Boileau, equal him to any of the ancient satirists; and his *Art of Poetry* is a work that has no superior in its kind: it rivals Horace in fire and judgment, and surpasses him in order and method. His *Lutrin* is the model on which the heroic-comic poems produced since his time, have in a great measure been formed. It claims, with the Rape of the Lock, the honour of being one of the two most beautiful originals in that species of composition, written in any language.

The odes of Rousseau are the noblest performances in that line since the days of Horace. Dryden and Pope have each greatly distinguished themselves by their celebrated ode; but allowing them all the merit which they have a right to claim, it were highly unjust to place them on a level with a man who has composed so large a number of odes; every one of them excelling in all the requisites of that branch of poetry, correctness, elegance, copiousness, and sublimity.

La Fontaine is the favourite of all who are able to read him. He may be styled the poet of nature. Easy, flowing, unaffected, full of wisdom couched under the purest simplicity, and most instructive where most entertaining.

Read, or rather meditate, these three authors. They are the properest of any for promiscuous perusal at any time; as their subjects are unconnected, and the longest of them may be soon dispatched.

I now come to that poet who has rescued France from the reproach of not having produced an epic poem.

This poet you readily comprehend to be Voltaire. The French, and many beside, have long considered him as having written upon the most useful topic he could have chosen. The design of the *Henriade*, is to teach mankind the necessity of legal obedience, the calamities arising from religious dissentions, the evils concomitant on faction, and the horrors of civil war.

One of the principal beauties of this noble poem is, that the faithfullest homage is paid to truth throughout the whole. The precepts and lessons it offers are enforced by facts, and illustrated by realities; and the embellishments are strictly consistent with the taste and idiom of the times.

It is not only an epic, but an historical poem of the most meritorious tendency; as it treats of the most important period, not only in the History of France, but in that of all Europe.

The impartial energy with which it describes the actors and transactions of that stormy period, the judicious light it throws upon events, the strict justice it does to the celebrated characters that come under representation, all contribute to interest the reader much more than the most ingenious fiction could possibly have done.

It is in this particular that Voltaire has raised himself so many adherents and admirers. He lived in an age, when the minds of men began every where to shake off the fetters of religious prejudice and fanaticism. Nothing therefore could be more acceptable to them than a work wherein the miseries originating from thence should be exposed with strength and vivacity. He also saw that the temper of the times required instruction to be blended with entertainment, and that the universal turn to politics among the European nations, would be peculiarly delighted with a performance formed on their favourite plan.

How well he has corresponded with the disposition of his cotemporaries, let the prodigious success of his work testify. He was the more praise-worthy for coinciding with



the general inclination, as it was manly and laudable. Mere fiction, however decorated by genius, was no longer able to please. The accompaniment of truth was demanded, in order to render it palatable to men of thought and judgment.

Conformably to these maxims, his poem is in some measure a continued lecture of the soundest policy. It inculcates every maxim necessary to form the statesman, the hero, and the good citizen. If history is philosophy teaching by example, the *Hemiacæ* is certainly one of the noblest of all philosophical instructions, as it employs so forcibly the united advantages of history and poetry.

Of all French poems, look ofteneft to this, and to the excellent notes with which it is accompanied: they breathe a spirit of sense, virtue, and judiciousness; and they contain abundance of interesting and curious anecdotes.

Voltaire has written a variety of other poetical performances, all of unquestionable merit; but the *Henriade* and his tragedies are what I chiefly commend to your perusal.

Next to those I have been mentioning, you may dedicate some of your leisure hours

#### FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

#### REFLECTIONS ON POWER or EMPIRE.

THE ravages of ambition are as ancient as time, and as wide as the universe: and so sure as a general election for a new parliament comes round, the people of this country feel all the inconvenience of so detestable a principle.

In truth, wars, famine, bloodshed, thralldom, and devastation, are the invariable concomitants of power in all its stages. This mortifying observation is awfully verified in the infancy, the maturity, and declension of states.

#### I. THE INFANCY of POLITICAL SOCIETY.

Kingdoms or states are brought forth in pangs, and wherever the birth does not prove abortive, the consequences are dreadful. The first exertions of their vigour are inevitable destruction to their neighbours. *Rome* was never satisfied till not only the adjacent states of Italy, but the whole habitable world owned her authority. Her original struggles for domination were the more violent and bloody, as her superiority in force and discipline was not established. The various countries she subdued defended their rights with fierceness and obstinacy, while they had the least hopes of resisting her with success.

There seems, however, something not a little generous in all the efforts of mankind

to *Gresset* and *Racine*, son to the famous tragic poet of that name. This latter is author of two very remarkable poems, on religion, and divine grace: the subjects are very serious; but he has treated them in a very elegant and pleasing manner.

While we are engaged in this review of French poetry, it may not be amiss to say something of the poetical works of the famous philosopher of *Sans Soucy*. This, I suppose, you know to be no less a personage than the King of Prussia.

Though not a Frenchman, he has written a number of excellent things in prose and verse in the French language. It is incumbent on every gentleman to be acquainted with the sentiments of such a man as the King of Prussia; not because he is a king, but because he is a great king, one of the greatest that ever existed.

But independent of his exalted rank, his works are worthy of a royal pen. He writes as he governs, with wisdom, power, and majesty. His thoughts are like his actions; great, uncommon, surprising; and denote every where an extraordinary character.

[ To be continued. ]

after liberty and independence: and while this continues their exclusive object, their exertions are natural and unexceptionable. While thus fighting under their mother's wing, their infancy, of all other periods in their history, is by far the most harmless and innocent.

America contending for liberty, and hurling defiance in the face of tyranny, in every shape, was a glorious and interesting spectacle. Her noble exertions were perhaps the more respectable, and not the less vigorous, that they were young. And what were all the several laudable efforts she made in the various arts of war and legislation, but the maiden essays of a rising empire after political consequence and prosperity, who by indulging, in some maturer period, an offensive ambition, may yet deluge in blood and misery our continent as well as her own?

Empires, like the forest oak, require so much sap and nourishment, that any thing of an inferior growth must perish in their vicinity. The destruction of others, wherever they spread themselves, is inevitable. They are full, to be sure, of courage, heroic ardour, magnanimity, and of all we denominate virtues, while in this early chace of glory; but what is this renown to which they thus absolutely devote their labours and pursuit? It is that bubble Fame, which every

every individual conjures up to feed his feverish imagination, as his share of that eminent distinction inseparable from the memory of great actions. And is not even this splendid chimera founded in battles, sieges, sacking of cities, and those other numberless effects of war, which involve humanity in every species of barbarity, outrage, and wretchedness?

## II. ITS MANHOOD.

Manhood is one of the most interesting epochs in this tragical story. Empires no sooner come to full strength, than ruin with giant strides extends all around. No longer warmed with the virtuous desire of fame, the insatiate rage of domination pervades them throughout. Like tigers or panthers, they range about for prey wantonly, and not out of hunger: they vex not here and there a city, but lay whole regions and kingdoms waste. They sometimes kill of others or lose of themselves twenty, forty, or even an hundred thousand men in one battle! When thus absolutely debauched and glutted with power and slaughter, then follow breach of faith, stratagems, circumventions, violation of treaties, oppressions, frauds, perjuries, rapes, murders, burnings, and all the other monsters with which the earth is pregnant after engendering the god of war.

Having in this manner made the whole world one dismal scene of slaughter, animosity, and uproar, their robust maturity usually terminates in an implacable variance among the principal actors in the tragedy. Who knows not that the quarrels of *Sylla* and *Marius*, *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, and afterwards of *Octavius* and *Brutus*, of *Sextus* the son of *Pompey* and *Antony*, and a thousand other such sanguinary ruffians, who possess the honorary distinction of being the most successful murderers of their fellow-creatures, embroiled the whole earth, harrassed, wasted, and afflicted *Italy*, her allies and provinces, more than any of all her former wars?

## III. ITS OLD AGE.

These empires, like the temple of the *Phidiasines*, always involve their inhabitants in their fall. The disorders they contract, for want of action in their declension, affect and interrupt the peace and felicity of mankind, as much as the furious excursions of their youth and manhood: for whether it be in a commonwealth or a single person, power never arrived to any very eminent height without running into all sorts of excesses and corruptions: and there is never any real soundness in a system calculated for action, while kept by the pressure of luxury, wealth, and usurpation, at rest. The cautious *Augustus*, indeed, did shut up the temple of *Janus*; and the government of the whole devolving on a

single person, the world was for a while at peace: but how long, or rather how short, lived this invaluable blessing? Did not contending titles and opposite claims soon after cover *Italy* and the provinces with civil arms; and could any species of war prove more destructive and terrible than the cruelty, profusion, lust, riot, and rage of that infamous succession of monsters who filled the imperial throne, and were at once the scourge and opprobrium of humanity?

Empires, therefore, in the decrepitude of age, do not, like natural bodies which time has weakened and wasted, fall gently, and by insensible degrees. No: this mighty fabric, the parts of which, however strongly cemented at first, endure many shocks, storms, disasters, and attempts, before their final catastrophe is brought on, ultimately experiences a rapid and certain destruction. It was above fourscore years before all that vast combination of barbarous power which assaulted the Roman usurpation prevailed; and during this bloody period, they suffered infinitely more miseries than they themselves had felt, or than they had made others feel, in the whole period of their dominion. The horrors and devastations which mankind then saw and shared, are not to be numbered or described. No such object of universal carnage and contumacious had ever before seized the attention, or embroiled the interests, the passions, and the resentments of nations. For while these fierce and savage and insatiable invaders were thus heaving at and subverting that enormous and unwieldy fabric which had stood the shock of so many ages, and defied the rage of so many powerful confederacies; the foundations of which were laid so deep and reached so far; the whole earth was convulsed, and all the kingdoms and powers of the world more or less involved in the awful desolation which ensued.

How philosophically just then, as well as beautifully sublime, is the poet's apostrophe to Luxury! that bane of social excellence—that forcereis to which all states so naturally and unavoidably aspire; but which annihilates their consequence, perhaps their existence, as certainly as it is obtained.

O Luxury! thou curst by Heaven's decree,  
How ill exchange'd are things like these for thee?

How do thy poisons, with insidious joy,  
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!  
Kingdoms by thee to sickly greatness grown,  
Boast of a florid vigour not their own;  
At every draught more large and large they grow—

A bloated mass of rank unwieldy woe,—  
Till, sapp'd their strength, and every part un-  
found, [round.  
Down, down, they sink, and spread a ruin



## SELECT MAXIMS, extracted from the WORKS of Various EASTERN MORALISTS:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

## AN ACCOUNT of the DANCING GIRLS of INDIA.

By M. D'OBSONVILLE.

Extracts from the thirteen hundred and thirty Sentences of the Poem of *Tirouallouven*; to which fifty-seven Members of the Academy of Madura were eager to give the most honourable approbation.

**V**AIN is science to him who has not adored the feet of the ineffable Being who every where exists.

He who does good, and whose heart is pure, has known the essence of virtue; foolish ceremonies are no part of it.

Amidst the pains of labour the mother's heart is rejoiced, when she is told, *thou art the mother of a man child*; but it leaps in her bosom when the public voice celebrates her happiness, for having borne a man whose actions do honour to his country.

Can he who has beheld a drunken man, be a drunkard also? Yet to advise the drunkard to quit his brutal appetite, is to throw hot coals at an animal whose dwelling is at the bottom of the waters.

The truly great man forgives an injury; he even does good to his enemy.

To be pleased with the converse of a superficial person, is to become enamoured of a woman who may not suffer the approach of man.

Politeness and modesty are becoming in all men, but especially in those whom fortune has raised above others.

He who, lord of a tree with ripe and savory fruits, eats only of the green and hard, is a fool. Then why speak with rudeness, when it is as easy to express yourself with sweetness and kind words?

Affability is the ornament of power; pride only becomes the unfortunate.

The knowledge of the ignorant is to be silent in the presence of the wise.

SENTENCES extracted from a Work called *Naladiar*.

Who would attempt to chain the wild buffalo with a garland of flowers? He is not more wise who would pacify the brutal and the proud by reason.

Those who suck the sugar-cane begin at the top, and finish with the root. Such is true friendship. At first it may seem unfavorable, but time and experience will learn us to relish its pure and wholesome fruits.

SENTENCES extracted from a Work called *Bijanam*.

Dignities and wealth render those insigni-

ficant who think by their means to become great.

There is not a point upon the globe that has not been a thousand times in the possession of mighty men, whose memories are sunk in the dark cave of oblivion. Enjoy whilst thou may; for whether thou draw thy water from a well, or dip thy vessel in the sea, it can be but full. Be not, therefore, proud, for that fate has, for a moment, set thee upon a high place.

If the name of him, who, proud and ignorant, to-day is proclaimed in high places, should reach posterity, they will say,

"We know him not—he is no more."

The lasting glory of man is science, which, made precious by time, outlives death and envy.

SENTENCES extracted from a Book called *Nydivenia*.

What will strong and succulent food avail toothless and decrepit age, when the stomach is debilitated and deprived of heat? Thus devotion is as little profitable to him, who has neither patience nor humanity.

A woman truly worthy of the tenderness and the name of wife, knows how to prevent all her husband's wants: she runs with the eagerness of a mother to provide him food; like an enlightened friend, she counsels him in difficulties; and, while her deportment is modest and obliging, she will not yield, in the sports and contrivances of love, to the most accomplished courtesan.

The thoughts contained in these sentences, are no feeble proof of the abilities of their authors. The word which is here translated *courtesan*, in the last period, signifies, more properly, a dancing-girl belonging to their temples; but the true sense of the poet is more synonymous to the idea here annexed to that word. Perhaps it may appear singular, that a grave moral author has introduced a simile of this kind, in sketching the likeness of an amiable and virtuous wife; but it must be observed, that as their religion does not forbid the pleasures of sense, many of their ancient moral authors, even those the most severe, if we except some contemplative monks, have consecrated some pages to love and voluptuousness. As to the rank in which these temple-dancers are held, it is so far from ignominious, that one of the names by which they are very often mentioned

mentioned is that of the servants of the Gods: they are almost the only women here who learn to read, write, sing, dance, and play upon instruments; and some of them know three or four languages. They live in small companies, under the direction of discreet matrons; and there are few feasts or ceremonies, civil or religious, where their presence is not reckoned one of the principal ornaments.

Consecrated to celebrate the praises of the Gods, it is a pious duty with them, to contribute to the pleasures of the good tribes who adore these deities. There are some, however, who, by a refinement of devotion, reserve themselves for the Bramins, and a kind of mendicant friars; despising all profane offers and caresses.

These sort of women are usually very revered with Europeans. Thus in the English and French establishments, particularly on the coast of Coromandel, young people run much less risque on the score of morality; for they are here driven from the Indian societies, if they are convicted of too great an intimacy with men, who by them ought to have been considered as impure.

It is singular enough, that there is little of this prohibition in the Gentoo countries, even where they have not yet submitted to the Mahometans; neither has it taken place in the Portuguese colonies: these people are of too fanatic, proud, and libidinous a temper to have tolerated such distinctions, and founded upon such motives. Those too were wrong, who imagined, that the temples shared the profits acquired by the exercises of these dancers; they, on the contrary, receive, at stated times, small allowances of provisions and money.

Many travellers have spoken of these girls, and each according to the manner in which he has seen them: I shall take the same liberty. Their habits are neat and voluptuous, and yet more decent than that of the general part of their countrywomen; they are likewise well adapted to the colour of their skins. One thing which seems to imprint a certain hardness on their features is, the too common custom of introducing calcined powder of antimony under their eyelids, which they pretend fortifies their sight, and gives expression. As to their dances, it must be owned, that in public, and especially in the European establishments, there are no indecencies permitted; and their great defect in this case is generally a tiresome monotony. Instructed to suit various occasions, they execute moral, or sometimes war dances, in which, with the sabre and the poniard in their hands, they occasionally display astonishing address and agility. It is, then, only in

Gentoo and Mahometan towns, or rather in the interior parts of tents and houses, that their exercises become remarkably immodest, though without effrontery: here, inspired by their subject, that is to say, by some adventure of gallantry, they will execute the most lascivious dances, with swiftness, pliancy, and precision: the concord of voices and instruments, the perfume of essences and flowers, and the seductive glances which they direct to the spectators, all unite to produce a troubled desire, a drunkenness of pleasure in the senses: sometimes a soft emotion, an unknown fire, seems to pervade them; panting, agitated, and wild, they seem to sink under the impression of too powerful an illusion. Thus by gestures and attitudes the most expressive, by stifled or by burning sighs, by timid glances, or looks of gentle languor, they first express the embarrassments of pudency; then follow desire, hope, inquietude, and lastly, the shades, progress, and trepidations of voluptuous pleasure. So real are their delusions, that it is not impudence, it is constitution, it is love, that gently strips the veil from timid native innocence.

These sorts of ballets, which are commonly accompanied with songs, are the kind of spectacle which the Asiatic ladies most willingly applaud in the reclusive part of their houses; and thus, in secret, form their imaginations to the refinements of luxury. These too are the customs to which the Indian poet, above quoted, alludes. It appears from Horace, that the degenerate daughters of Greece and Rome addicted themselves, perhaps with less discretion, to similar sports.

*Motus doceri gaudet Imitos  
Matura virgo, & fingitur artubus  
Fam nunc, & incestos amores  
De tenero meditatur ungui.*

HOR.

Does it not seem that a legislation, which authorizes such extraordinary customs, has given a loose to every species of debauchery? There are still to be seen, and more so formerly, pious foundations erected by the opulent upon the high roads, where they distribute boiled water, butter, milk, and rice; and preventive charity extends even to the maintaining these dancing girls, to enliven and amuse the passengers. Nevertheless, there are few countries where the social manners are more pure, or more respected, than in those parts, where the soul of the native Indian has not been depraved by alliances, too much sought after, with strangers. He scarcely knows the name of those detestable vices so familiar to the Mahometan, whose outside form is reserved and austere. In the villages, and even towns, their doors remain

all



all night upon the latch, while most of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, sleep in peace under the penthouse that fronts the dwelling: nay, what is more remarkable, on almost all the great roads, travellers of both sexes repose under the galleries of the public hospitals. There a young virgin, with her mother only, may, without disturbance, sleep at the distance of two or three feet from absolute strangers; and it is no hyperbole to say, that under this burning sky, and among

these Gentoos, there are more real decency and moderation than among Europeans, who are taught, from earliest infancy, that incontinence is a vice against which the Almighty thunders forth his anathemas.

Some of these details may make the man of the world smile. The observer collects; the philosopher arranges and compares; and hence learns how to estimate the worth of nations, under different climates, and opposite civil and religious institutions.

#### On the Several VARIETIES of the HUMAN SPECIES.

[From the Third Volume of Lord MONBODDO'S "Antient Metaphysics," just published.]

**T**HERE are many varieties of the human species about which there is no dispute. And *first*, it is certain that, in respect to colour, there are white, black, and red, with all the different shades of these several colours: And that these are natural distinctions of men, not the effect of climate or of art, as some have imagined, I think, is certain, because we find them in all the different climates of the earth, and where the manners and customs are very different. As to the white negroes, and the spotted or pyebald men that a Swedish officer, Stralenberg, says he saw in Siberia, I hold them not to be natural distinctions, but the effects of disease.

*2do*, The distinction of great and small, not only among individuals and families of the same nation, but among different nations, I hold also to be a natural distinction, independent of climate, food, or manner of living.

*3tio*, I hold that there is a natural difference betwixt the faces and shapes of men in different nations and countries. Thus, both the features and the shape of an African black are very different from those of an East Indian. And there is a very great difference betwixt men in the colour and quality of their hair, as well as of their skin. All the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and America, without exception, as far as I know, are black haired; and some of them have woolly hair, such as the negroes of Guinea: But a considerable part of the inhabitants of Europe are fair or brown, or red haired, or different shades of these colours, such as the Swedes and Danes and a great part of the Germans, and such as of old all the western nations of Europe, and particularly the Gauls, were, that being the complexion of the whole Celtic race. But, at present, the inhabitants of France have almost all black hair, which persuades me that the Franks were originally a nation that came from the East, where the Tartars, who now inhabit that country, are at this day all black haired. The Greeks, some of whom were, at the time of the Tro-

jan war, as we learn from Homer, yellow haired, are now black haired; and so are the Italians. And, as to the British, I am persuaded they were of old all of the Celtic complexion: Nor do I believe that, two thousand years ago, there was one black haired man in Great Britain. But now the people are so much mixed of such different races, that there is hair of all different colours: And it is only in some remote parts in the Highlands of Scotland that the antient red Caledonian hair is preserved.

The distinctions I have hitherto mentioned are pretty well known; but there are other differences in the human form, that are not so well known, and by many are believed not to exist.

And first, there are the men with tails. There are many, I know, who will not believe that such men exist, for the same reason that they will not believe that the Oran Outan is a man; because they think the addition of a tail to the human form would be a disgrace to human nature. But, in the Origin and Progress of Language, I have given such authorities for the fact, that we cannot disbelieve it, or even doubt of it, without rejecting all human testimony, and resolving to believe nothing but what we have seen. I will only add here one testimony from an antient author to the authorities there quoted; not that I think any further evidence in the case is necessary, but because it is a further confirmation of what I have so much insisted upon in this work—the wonderful agreement betwixt antient history and modern travellers. The testimony I mean is that of Pausanias, who gives an account of satyrs, or men with tails, which he had from one Euphemus, who was an eye-witness of what he related. This man, upon a voyage to Italy, was driven by a storm into the Atlantic Ocean, and was there forced ashore upon one of several islands, known to the sailors by the name of the *Islands of Satyrs*, being inhabited by men with tails, some of whom wanted to come

aboard the ship, but the sailors would not allow them; and, as they knew it was some women they had in the ship whom they wanted, in order to satisfy them, they gave them a Barbarian woman that they had on board, whom they used, not only in the natural way, but in every other way possible. They had tails, he said, not much less than the tails of horses; but they made no use of speech.

There is another variety of our species, that, I think, much more incredible, and which, I confess, I am very unwilling to believe, though Monsieur Buffon, who does not believe in the men with tails, seems to give credit to it. It is this, that there are men somewhere in India, who are born with one leg much bigger than the other. This is mentioned by no antient author, and is, I think, a very much greater deformity than the prolongation of the rump-bone into a tail; being such an incongruity and disproportion of parts, as, I am persuaded, is not to be found in any other animal.

I am much more disposed to believe what an Esquimaux girl, who was taken prisoner by the French, related after she had learned to speak French, that she had seen a whole nation of men with but one leg. The story is told, both by Charlevoix, in his Account of Canada, and by Maillet in his Tekliamede, who adds, that the girl, after having been several times examined and re-examined, stood constantly to the truth of the fact. Neither is antient authority here wanting; for Strabo mentions several authors, whom he names, that speak of men with one leg.—Strabo, indeed, says, that he looks upon it as a mere fable: But I observe that a spirit of incredulity was begun as early as the days of Strabo, not only with respect to the works of Nature, but also with respect to the works of men in antient times; for Juvenal, who lived in the days of Domitian, rejects as a fable the sailing round Mount Athos by Xerxes, when he invaded Greece—his bridging the Hellespont—and with his army drinking up whole rivers, though no man, who reads Herodotus, can doubt of the truth of any of those particulars.

There is another singularity of our species,

which Strabo likewise says he does not believe, though attested by the several authors whom he names. It is that of men who had their eyes in their breasts. To the authors he quotes I will add a Bishop and a Father of the Church, who relates, that when he, with other servants of Christ, went to Æthiopia to preach the gospel there, he saw many men and women without heads, but having great eyes in their breasts, their other parts being such as ours. And he relates such circumstances concerning their priests, as shew that he had been some time among them, and was well acquainted with them; so well, at least, that it was impossible he could be mistaken in what he says of their persons. And with the Bishop and the authors quoted by Strabo, agrees what Sir Walter Raleigh tells us he heard (for he does not pretend he saw it) when he was in South America.

There are very few, if any, who do not believe that the one-eyed Cyclops of Homer is a mere poetical fiction. And they give as little credit to what Herodotus the historian relates of the *Arimaspians*, a people of Scythia, who from that quality had their name, of which he has given us the etymology in the Scythian language. But, if we will believe the same Bishop, it is a fact, and no fiction; for he says that, in the lower parts of Ethiopia, he saw men with only one eye in their forehead; and of them he relates such particulars as shew that he must have been some time among them, and could not have been mistaken in such a remarkable particular concerning their persons †. And what temptation he had to lie, either with respect to this fact, or what is related above, even if he had not been a Bishop and a Father of the Church, I cannot discover.

I will conclude this account with one other variety, and that more extraordinary than any I have hitherto mentioned. But neither is it destitute of antient authority; so that I may apply here what Solomon has said, 'That there is nothing new under the sun;' which, indeed, may be applied to all my philosophy, and all the facts I have advanced to support it. The variety I mean is that of sea-men and sea-women, commonly called *Mermaids*.

( To be concluded in our next. )

† ' Vidimus et in inferioribus partibus Æthiopiæ homines unum oculum tantum in fronte habentes; quorum sacerdotes a conversationibus hominum fugiebant, ab omni libidine carnis se abstinerebant, et in septima, in qua diis suis thura offerre debebant, ab omni labe carnis se abstinerebant; nihil fumebant nisi mestretam aquæ per diem; et, sic contenti manentes, digne sacrificium diis suis offerebant.' *St. Augustini Opera, Tom. vi. Coll. 345. Edit. Parisien, 1685. Sermo ad Fratres in Eremo, 37.* Nor is this fact, however extraordinary it may seem, destitute of more antient authority. Strabo mentions a people of that kind in India, Lib. xv. p. 711. But he treats it as a fable, as well as the story of the men with one leg and of those with eyes in their breasts, though he relates it upon the authority of Megasthenes, who was in India, and appears to me to have been better informed concerning India than any other antient author. And accordingly it is from him that Strabo has taken the greatest part of what he relates concerning India.



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.*

Louisa, a Novel in Verse, in Four Epistles. By Miss Seward. 4to. Price 3s. 6d.  
And Strictures on the popular Ballad of Auld Robin Gray.

THE elegant pen of Miss Seward seems to vie in fertility and facility with that of a celebrated male votary of Apollo, who has lately obliged the public with many ingenious and happy publications. In antient fable there are nine Muses, and but one Apollo; an allegorical meaning of which appears to be exemplified by the bright constellation of female geniuses who are now conspicuous on the British Parnassus. Among these Miss Seward holds a foremost rank. But though we pay every tribute to her poetical powers, her pathetic and interesting sensibility, we can by no means approve of her judgment in the choice of her present subject.

It is far from us to wish to offend or to hurt; but, ambitious to be of the smallest service to our amiable a genius, we shall give our reasons for the above sentence, with that freedom which becomes the critic who desires to improve the judgment and taste of his readers; and we are not sorry that the poetical novel before us leads us to an examen of the popular ballad of *Auld Robin Gray*.

That celebrated *noveau* of poetry is said to be the joint production of some ladies. It has undoubted merit; the poetical colouring is exceedingly fine, the characters are marked with force and simplicity, and the distress is—but here we are at a loss what to call it. Distress there is in it, but how shall we define that distress? The best method, perhaps, would be, to appeal to people of different ages and situations of life. Let the ballad be read to aged parents, sinking in poverty, and who have totally forgot every feeling of their own youth; what will such think of Jenny's attachment to a young destitute fellow, who is obliged to go to sea for his bread, and of her dislike to the good old rich man, who fed and supported her poor superannuated parents? Such judges would hardly contain their anger and indignation at

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the foolishness and madness of the young flut; and, on her final compliance with the wishes and wants of her infirm father and mother, would feel a little warmth of regard for her, because she had submitted to be *governed* by *older heads* than her own. But their dislike to her would immediately recur, when they found her unhappy on the unexpected return of the vagabond fellow.

To another set of judges, whose whole knowledge of life, whose whole stock of sensibility and sentiment arises from an habitual intimacy with the fictitious situations and characters in poems, romances, and plays; who never felt either genuine love, or real distress, or anxious apprehension of their own; to these Jenny is a dear sweet creature; they feel her keenest agonies; place themselves in her delicate situation, where love struggles with filial affection and duty; and having no real love themselves to any particular object, they very cordially applaud Jenny's pious sacrifice of her person, *alias* maidenhead; and her distress on the return of the youthful lover only heightens their sympathetic pity for her tender woes, and elevates their admiration of the heroic mind of the voluntary martyr to filial piety.

But there are also other judges who sit on the ballad of *Jenny* and *Auld Robin Gray*, those who are its only proper judges. The subject is properly addressed only *Virginibus puerisque*; to those whose feelings are neither formed, enraptured or debauched, by romances, but who are under the immediate impression of all the tenderness and affection of a first love; where disinterestedness is the vital principle; where the most distant idea of change of sentiment is held impossible in one's own self; and where every suggestion of such change in the beloved party brings a gloom and a horror, the expulsion of which by an effort of the most generous confidence

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can only restore tranquillity to the mind of the real and disinterested lover.

And to this class of judges, a class to which, at one period of life, we have almost all belonged—to this class, how unsatisfactory must the conduct of Jenny appear! Every feeling of such lovers must revolt at the indelicate sacrifice which she makes.—But what was she to do? says a cold critic. Ask such lovers, and they will reply, “What do I! Why, sink under the struggle between love and filial affection, and die, not by poison, but of a broken heart.”

Ay, but that would have spoiled the ballad.—No; there are more ballads than one in the tragic style in our language, where the heroine is thus relieved, and where her character leaves a much finer sensation on the mind of the reader, than that of poor irrefolute, *maudlin moping* Jenny. We could name the instances where, with the finest effect of the old ballad, the village maids, *all clad in white*, attend the funeral of the ever-faithful fair, and where the widowed turtles moan in the grove that shadows her clay-cold bed. But not a *white-robed maid*, nor one *faithful* turtle, will ever attend or moan over the tomb of Auld Robin Gray's Jenny.

But if those under the immediate influence of the finest impressions of the first love will be disgusted with Jenny, there remains still another class who will, if possible, more violently arraign the indelicacy of this favourite ballad; the class, we mean, who have not wholly forgotten the *creed*, the *principles* of the first love, and are assisted by some better knowledge of what ought to be delicacy, than some unexperienced female writers seem to consider. To this class Jenny must appear as a poor simple girl, who, though incapable of filial impiety, is at the same time incapable of any sublimity of delicacy or affection. They will feel an involuntary, *uncordial* pity for her; but it will be attended with disgust, with something, at least, unsatisfied. But for Auld Robin, they will perfectly detest him. Though Jenny says over and over, “he is a good man to me,” few good wives will take her word for it. He will appear to them as a filthy old goat, regardless of his mistress's affection; only desirous of what on her part is prostitution, and on his, impotence and mere pollution. Such is the odious motive for which he is so very *generous* as to support the aged parents of his reluctant bride.

A justly celebrated female painter has designed the Roman ceremony of a bride offering her votive garlands to Priapus; and the print of it is in the genteelst houses. But surely had the lady known what that detest-

table ceremony was, she never would have led our ideas to it. And surely our female authors, would they preserve the delicacy of their sex, ought never to lead us to the idea of the odious scene of prostitution on the one part, and impotence on the other, and then call upon our pity and approbation.

Yet obnoxious to such censure as the ballad of Auld Robin Gray is, a young lady has thought it a proper model, or fountain head, for a novel in *verie*, in which she has endeavoured to interest and touch the most delicate affections: and a swain who at the very time he is unfaithful to his plighted love is all nobleness, all *boity-toity* sentiment, must contrast poor Jenny, who is unfaithful to her lover, and submits to prostitution thro' mere goodness of heart and filial piety.

After having thus expressed our disapprobation of the subject, we will not attempt to give our reader any sketch or argument of this poetical novel. We will very willingly adopt the analysis of it which has been given in the Papers by a warm admirer\* of Miss Seward's Muse, and of this poem in particular.

“The story of *Louisa* is simple and deeply interesting. It is told in four Epistles. The first from *Louisa* to *Emma* relates the progress of a mutual passion between *Louisa* and *Eugenio*, the friend of her brother. Their hearts are united—vows have passed—and their marriage is delayed but for a little. While her soul is all fervour in gentle agitation, she is informed that *Eugenio* has proved false—has wedded a wealthier bride. Almost frantic, she thinks of demanding vengeance from her brother's sword. She shrinks from the horror of this; and to prevent it, nobly resolves that her brother shall believe that *she* was to blame, that *her caprice* had broke off the match. Then, in despair, she meditates destroying herself by poison. At last the divine ray of religion beams upon her, and she becomes calm in the prospect of setting her affections on “that gracious Power that ne'er deceives.”

“In the second Epistle from *Eugenio* to *Emma*, a discovery is made that the supposed unworthiness of *Louisa*'s lover has been in reality a sacrifice to filial piety and fraternal affection; for having had it pathetically pressed upon him by his father, that the family was ruined by a combination of misfortune and fraud, and that the only way to save them all from disgrace and misery was his marrying a lady of large fortune, whom he had rescued from ruffians—who was passionately fond of him, and indignant that her advances were neglected—he yields with a torn heart, and devotes *Louisa* and himself to inexpressible

\* The celebrated Mr. Boswell.



woe. Here we recollect the affecting old Scottish Ballad—*Robin Gray*.

“In the third Epistle from *Louisa* to *Emma*, there is a beautiful account of the tranquillity of *Louisa*'s mind upon being satisfied that her lover had not been false, but sternly virtuous. She indulges her fancy in roving o'er the Epistle of *Clairmont* and *Clarissa*, and in description of her native vale. It concludes with the sudden appearance of a venerable stranger.

“In the fourth Epistle from *Louisa* to *Emma*, we are agreeably surpris'd to find that the venerable stranger is the father of *Eugenio*, who asks her forgiveness, and obtains it; and then acquaints her of the unhappy life of his son and the woman who had not his heart, and who became an abandoned libertine; that by spending her hours in all the excess of ungoverned pleasure, her constitution was destroyed—she was now dangerously ill of a fever, and was very anxious to see *Louisa*. He persuades *Louisa* to accompany him to the tragic fight of her once triumphant but now dying rival, who, agitated by remorse, and feeling at last some of that maternal affection which had before been stifled by the rage for amusement, implores *Louisa*'s pardon, and her goodness to a daughter, the only child of the fatal marriage. She expires—and we are then left with the romantic consoling prospect that *Eugenio* and *Louisa*, after such severe trials, are to be for ever united.”

What farther confirmation of our opinion could we wish, than that which this eulogium of a friend conveys! Here, hearts are united and marriage vows have pass'd; but *Eugenio* notwithstanding weds a wealthier bride. In the forsaken lady's first misery her brother must put his own life to the risk, whether the perjured villain shall kill him, or he kill the perjured villain. But this she thinks is too bad, and then nobly resolves to tell a lie to her brother, that it was all the fault of her own caprice! At last, a divine ray of religion comes to her assistance and calms her. Then it comes out that *Eugenio*'s perjury was a sacrifice to filial piety and fraternal affection, by which he got a large fortune. As if such piety and affection were far superior to those due to the betrothed spouse, betrothed by union of hearts, and by solemn vows. *Louisa* is then all tranquillity, being satisfied that her lover had not been false—(Hey-dey, what now!) but was sternly virtuous. Ah, pooh, pooh! away with such nonsense! *Eugenio*'s rich and gay wife, however, after having borne him a daughter, is brought to her death-bed, and *Louisa* must go and see her: and the reader is left with the disgustful idea, impossible with the happi-

ness of a love entirely and truly delicate, that the perjured swain and forsaken lady in the willow-green gown were at last to be united, and vastly happy. Ay, ay, vastly pretty indeed, Miss *Seward*!

It has been often observed, that there is fo much *billing* and *cooing* in the poetry of ladies, fo much keen longing, such melting raptures, extacies, and transports, &c. &c. that it very often degenerates into downright obscenity. We have heard an anecdote of the good Lord *Lyttelton* and a celebrated authoress to this point. The lady had submitted some verses to his opinion. A particular poem he desired might be altered. It was altered, but he desired it might be again altered. It was altered again, but all the transports and extacies, &c. &c. still remained. Still his lordship was dissatisfied. Why, what can be the matter? says the lady.—The matter, madam! Why, it is downright b——y.—Upon my word, I did not know it.—But I do, madam, and I find the shortest and best way to mend it, is to burn it at once.

Though many rapturous lines in the poem before us fall into the predicament complain'd of by his lordship, it has a kind of a counter tendency equally indelicate;—that total indiffereuce, we mean, that total want of sentimental feeling in a very grand point, with which our female authors so cordially send *Jenny* to Auld Robin Gray's bed, and so sweetly pre-suppose that *Louisa* is yet to be a mother by *Eugenio*.

It is strange that ladies will lead our ideas to a certain conjunction, by the very coarsest road of its accomplishment. If their poems and romances must have this consummation for ever in view, for which they seem so devoutly to wish, surely they ought to cover the most distant idea of it under the most generous, most pure, most unalterable affection. It is this very circumstance, the unalterableness of her affection, that takes off every disgust from Pope's *Eloisa*, and renders her natural, interesting, and pleasing. Every word she speaks is the genuine feeling of the purest and most lively affection, highly delicate from its being unchangeable. But our ladies now-a-days seem not contented with the workings of nature. They must have prostitutes for the sake of filial piety; and the tenderest affections must be trampled upon, vows broken, and we must raise an offspring from bedfellows we can neither esteem nor love; and all this must be for the sake of the most exalted virtue. Would any parent in his senses put a novel inculcating such virtues, such a romantic nonsensical twiss in thinking, into his daughter's hand? Would he like to see her weeping over, and shaping her conduct by such nonsense? We will give the

answer : If he wants her to have no choice of her own in the selection of a husband, but to yield her person to any old curmudgeon he may think rich enough, he will certainly put Auld Robin Gray and such romances as Miss Seward's into her hand. But if he understands either the affections of human nature, or what constitutes the nuptial happiness, he will never confuse and mislead her notions of love and probity by such unnatural and disgusting situations as the novel of Louisa lays before us ; a novel that, with an absurd claim to interesting our finer affections, and shaping our conduct in the point which requires the highest and nicest honour, would lead us directly contrary to every feeling of real affection, and make a perjured villain an amiable object. In a word, such a father would send the novel of Louisa to that same

place of purification which Lord Lyttelton proposed to be the last corrector of the lady's poem above alluded to.

To add one word more : We are sorry to find that the unnatural situations, the nonsensical sentiments, the absurd and false ideas of virtue and honour, the prostitution of affection in consequence of such absurd mode of thinking, and all the wretched frivolity of the French love romances, seem so dear and congenial to this dissipated age. And sorry we are, that the elegant pen of Miss Seward should have been employed in importing such a cargo of the above description of French trash, as her Louisa has lately introduced to the English public.—In a future Number we shall give our remarks on the poetical merits of this poem.

Philosophic Essays on the Manners of various Foreign Animals. With Observations on the Laws and Customs of several Indian Nations. Written in French by M. Foucher D'Obsonville, and Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. London. J. Johnson, 1784.

OF the various branches of natural history, Zoology, or the description of animals, in a general and comprehensive sense of the word, is by no means the least improving or entertaining.

It is a study whose limits are *most* extensive. It comprizes a knowledge, not only of the different inhabitants of the several regions of this terrestrial globe, beginning with Man, the master-piece of the creation, and terminating only with the most inconsiderable reptile, but extends to those of the circumambient air and water. In whatever light we view the objects of it, whether considered collectively, or each part minutely examined by itself, they cannot fail of inspiring us with astonishment and admiration of the wisdom and power of that First Cause which originally created, and still preserves even the smallest atom of the stupendous *whole*.

The transient observer may, perhaps, only remark the different external appearance of one animal compared with that of another. The philosophic enquirer does not stop here : he endeavours to investigate the manners, and trace not only the distinguishing characteristics of the several genera of animals, but likewise the difference existing between various species of the same genus, in different situations and climates.

To do this effectually requires an extensive knowledge, and no inconsiderable degree of application.

Among those who have undertaken this arduous task, M. le Comte de Buffon confessedly stands, *longo intervallo*, foremost, not only on account of the extensiveness of his plan, but the masterly manner in which he

has treated the subject.

Yet the greatest of men, when obliged to rely on others for their information (which in works of such magnitude is totally unavoidable), are liable to error.

Hence those works which are written on a more contracted plan, and where the author speaks only of such facts as have come within the compass of his own knowledge, and which he has been able to examine with attention, are not only less subject to error, but likewise are more within the reach of the pockets as well as the understandings of the generality of readers.

Such seems to be the present work.—M. D'Obsonville has confined himself to those animals which are more frequently found in High Asia, and the Peninsula of India ; and from a long residence in those parts, added to an unwearied perseverance in the pursuit of natural knowledge, he has been enabled to produce some new matter, to throw much light on many subjects not hitherto clearly ascertained, as well as to correct many mistakes, the consequence of misinformation arising either from ignorance or a wilful intent to deceive.

To such readers, therefore, who have not had an opportunity of consulting larger treatises of Zoology, the present performance will, we doubt not, afford both instruction and amusement. We must however caution them, whenever our author (which we must confess does not often happen) leaves the line of his own experience and trusts to tradition, to be cautious of believing him too implicitly, as in that case he sometimes seems to superabound in faith in matters frequently more than



then bordering on the marvellous. Nor have we an equally high opinion of his medical knowledge: in many cases his conclusions seem drawn from false premises, and they are sometimes even contradictory. Thus, speaking of the effects of the bites of serpents, he mentions an instance of a Gentoo merchant who was bit by that species which he distinguishes by the name of *poison serpent*, and who died almost instantaneously, owing to an immediate coagulation of the blood. The burning serpent, on the contrary, he says, occasions death by dissolving the blood into a lymphatic liquor resembling thin broth, issuing not only from the nose, eyes, and ears, but even thro' the pores.—How different the effects! and yet he attributes them to the same physical cause, viz. an acrimonious acid\*, and recommends the same remedy—the strongest alkalines internally taken, and topically applied in order to neutralize the acid.—*Non omnia possamus omnes.*—Mentioning the Pills, who attempt the cure of the bite of these animals by suction, he remarks, “It seems almost certain to me, that the blood and humours of the professed Pills, who are great eaters of serpents, are actually impregnated with qualities capable of resisting the acid of a poison such as these serpents produce.”—It is a well established fact, that the poisonous matter conveyed by the bite of any venomous animal immediately into the sanguineous system, however virulent in that case, is perfectly harmless when taken in by the saliva; they might therefore safely perform the operation, without observing a *serpent-diet*.

His method of accounting for the change of colour in the cameleon is ingenious, nor do we remember to have seen it elsewhere. “Its natural colour is green; when provoked and in open air, it becomes blue-green; when feeble and confined, the prevailing tint is yellow. The causes of these different varieties are several: First, the blood of the cameleon is of a violet blue; the different tunics of the vessels as well in their trunks as their ramifications are yellow; the epidermis is transparent and colourless. Hence it is probable that the change of colour is produced by the mixture of blue and yellow, from which result different shades of green. Thus, when the animal, healthy and well fed, is provoked, the blood carried in greater abundance from the heart to the extremities, and filling the vessels, its blue colour subdues the yellow of the vessels, and produces a blue-green. On the contrary, when the animal is

impoverished and deprived of free air, the exterior vessels being emptier, their colour prevails, and the animal becomes of a yellow-green.”

“The liver, gall, eyes, and testicles of the crocodile, we are informed, are powerful *apbrodisiacs*, and that all reptiles, whether *creeping* or *quadruped* (these quadruped reptiles are a new genus, apparently contain more or less the *apbrodisiaca* particles.” *Sennantia verba.*

The Dragoneau, or Guinea Worm, is particularly described, together with the Asiatic method of cure: the author strongly recommends mercurial frictions round the part affected, from which he himself received great benefit.

Among the Asiatic birds he mentions the Knull, of which there are, it seems, three species, the largest nearly the size of the Jay, which, by some naturalists, has been classed in the family of cuckoos, though, from the sweetness of its note, our author thinks it belongs to that of the Nightingales, and imputes the error to the interpreter. He quotes an incident in point that happened to himself. He observed that their poets had a bird that was with them the emblem of Candour, and to whose deportment they delighted to compare that of a young and beautiful virgin. He was of course desirous of ascertaining precisely its name in French, and desired the interpreters employed by Government to assist him in the discovery. They presently assured him, that the *duck* was the object of this poetical comparison. Some time after he discovered that the Swan was the bird in question.

“Thus, if a traveller, he observes, assisted by one of these interpreters, was to undertake the translation of an Eastern ode, and should inform us, that the poet's mistress had a voice equal to that of a *cuckoo*, and that her air, her grace, her step, surpassed even those of the *duck*; what idea should we form of Asiatic taste and gallantry?”—A very wrong one indeed, if we may judge from a specimen he has quoted on this occasion:—“The god Bramha (the Indian name for Cupid, we presume) has shot three of his five arrows against the heaven, the earth, and the abyss, and they were vanquished; two still remained, and of these, he smiled, and formed the eyes of Samagandri.—It is her in whom I breathe.”

After giving a particular account of the different kinds of tigers, elks, sheep, &c. peculiar to that climate, he describes that species of bulls called Bisons, the most beautiful known in that country.

\* Acids, it is well known, coagulate the human blood: the vitriolic acid in particular does it almost instantaneously; but we never crass.

The author, in his remarks on this article, (which we have extracted entire in a preceding half sheet, as well on account of the entertainment, as of the curious information with which it abounds) confutes, by a chain of solid reasoning, the error which Europeans, on their first acquaintance with this country, fell into, supposing, from the excess of respect paid these animals by the natives, that they were objects of a real, national, and fanatic worship; which leads him into an account of many of the tenets of the Bramins, particularly respecting the communication of uncleanness.

In his Essay on Elephants, he has adduced many instances of the extraordinary sensibility of these animals, and endeavoured to ascertain (what we think, notwithstanding his endeavours, still remains problematical) their mode of copulation. That of their sucking, he has, in our opinion, established beyond a doubt.

An anecdote of the benevolence of one of these animals we cannot (notwithstanding the narrowness of our limits) omit.—“During the last war, an epidemic distemper occasioned the greatest ravages among the inhabitants of Saknaor, the capital of the Soubaship of that name. The principal road to the palace-gate was covered with the sick and dying; it appeared inevitable, that the elephant on which the Nabob rode, and who was absolutely obliged to pass that way, must unavoidably crush many of these poor wretches in his passage, unless they stopped some time to clear the way; such tenderness, however, was unbecoming the dignity of a prince. But the elephant, without appearing to slacken his pace, or receiving any command to that purpose, assisted them with his trunk, removed some, set others on their feet, and stepped over the rest with so much care and address, that not one person was wounded. An Asiatic Prince and his slaves were deaf to the cries of Nature, while the heart of his beast relented, felt, and obeyed the gentle impulse.”

In his remarks on the article Camel, which he treats with his usual accuracy, the author takes occasion to relate his miraculous escape, after being left without help for ten days in the desert, afflicted with the plague; from which dreadful disease he however recovered, after going through inexpressible sufferings. For a particular account of this distemper, its symptoms, progress, and termination, we must refer to the book itself, as well as for many shrewd political strictures, sensible observations on various subjects, and curious

anecdotes relative to the customs and laws of the inhabitants of those countries, particularly the Gentoos; and conclude with an uncommon specific for a fashionable distemper, meant only for the perusal of such of our readers as have not forgot their Latin. Under the article Afs, our author says, “Several Arabian physicians, Turks, Persians, and even Christians, pretend, they have observed certain emanations from the bodies of these animals to have singular medical properties, which I shall endeavour to explain with all the circumsppection possible.” The account is as follows:

“*Peculiare remedium contra recens seminis effluviū, in aliquot Afsce partibus clam adhibetur. Qui hoc morbo recenter laborat, dietæ quæ alvum moveat & sanguinis acrimoniam tribundat statim subjicitur. Mox veretrum tribus vel quatuor continuis diebus in asinæ vaginam intromittitur; ubi per seniboram remanere debet. Asina vero est (sit) junior & robusta; si qua autem catulis, anteponat. Quod experimentum si eventu plerumque felici comprobatur supponatur, conjicere licet particulas volatiles liquoris prolifci, aut humoris qui asinæ vaginam lubricat, a venis veretri absorptas, virus ipsum neutralizare & hebetare posse. Ut ut sit; addere debeo Asiaticos, actum hunc, in senet spectatum, solaque habita ratione legum naturæ fredæ & effrenato citu violatarum; æquè ac nos excorari. Homini verum necessitate, vel etiam comprobata utilitate compulso, pecudis corpore, omni modo, et citra seculas, abuti licitum esse arbitrari videntur.*”

“I thought it necessary (continues our author) to describe this here, because I imagined it possible, by analogy, to find some new method of cure, which might not be disgusting.”—Had this specific been discovered in France, we should, in all probability, have had an opinion of the Doctors of the Sorbonne on this case of casuistry, to the full as edifying as that quoted in Tristram Shandy, *De utilitate & licentia baptisandi hominuculos in utero matris adhuc existentes.*

With respect to Mr. Holcroft's translation, not having had an opportunity of comparing it with the original, we cannot speak to its fidelity. It appears to us, however, to be in several places very loose and unequal; and many little errors (such as substituting uniformly the word gland for glans; automatans, which at first sight we mistook for a new cast of Gentoos, till, upon re-inspection, we found it was meant for Automata) have crept in, which, from the literary character of the translator, we wish only to attribute to hurry, or inattention.



Letters to a young Nobleman upon various Subjects, particularly Government and Civil Liberty; wherein Occasion is taken to remark on the Writings of some eminent Authors upon those Subjects; and in the first place, upon those of the Rev. Dr. Price: with some Thoughts on the English Constitution, and the Heads of a Plan of a Parliamentary Reform. London. J. Robson, P. Elmsly, and J. Sewell. 1784.

THESE Letters resemble a pair of old boots vamped. They were, it seems, originally made in 1777, but having been laid by with other lumber in the author's garret, were so damaged, that, before they could be used, they were obliged to be new soled and heel-pieced with sixty-two pages of Introduction, and a Plan of a Parliamentary Reform.

The old materials, or eight first Letters, contain an examination of *Dr. Price's Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, &c.*—In these the anonymous author, with a candour which does him infinite honour, treats the Doctor with that politeness and urbanity which moderate and honest men, "whose views are fair and honourable," and whose only object is to establish truth, "and to examine and confound the dangerous machinations of its enemies," always pique themselves upon.

In pursuance of this plan, he never attacks his adversaries, whether collective bodies of men, or individuals, with that scurrility which most party-writers do.—No!—though the Common Council did *series* wrong, *very wrong* in presenting the freedom of the City to the "author of a flaming pamphlet, full of republican doctrines, published in the face of Government, under the reign of as virtuous and as patriotic a Prince as ever sat upon a throne;" yet he keeps his temper, and in the true spirit of meekness speaks only of the wisdom of the Common Council, and expresses his extreme astonishment at the mode of argument which this great character (the Doctor) has condescended to adopt. "I must (says he) for an instant lose sight of his exalted rank; and in despite of the FIRST Mayor and Aldermen of the first city upon the globe, I must bring this paragon of freemen within the humble reach of our faculties." *We too are extremely astonished, that this paragon of writers, though thus doubly compelled, should confound* with Fitz Alwyn, more especially as it is one of his maxims—*de mortuis nil.*

Our author never substitutes irony for argument; and "though the Doctor shuffles like a school-boy," and makes a very Proteus of licentiousness, he scorns to do the same (however it might answer his purpose) with *Influence.*

The Doctor, in his pamphlet, it seems, has given definitions of physical, moral, civil, and religious liberty. The three first our examiner combats with much zeal, but no acri-

mony. He is throughout clear, logical, and conclusive in his arguments; never makes a distinction without a difference, or anarchy and despotism synonymous terms; never leaves his readers under the disagreeable necessity of exclaiming, "in the name of every thing that is valuable," "Where are the peaceable, diffident, and honest among mankind to resort for the criterion of their common sense, when men of the first abilities, [kind adversary!] to whose knowledge, principles, and profession, they will naturally look for a guide to their conduct, will take such pains to confound their understandings, by confounding their language?" He is not one of those "ready writers, who argue themselves out of their own common sense;"—no—he is "a prudent and reasonable man, satisfied and happy with his portion of liberty; not like a monkey, continually galling his loins, by running to the extent of his chain; nor like the Doctor, in spite of gravitation, determined to soar aloft upon the wings of spontaneity, self-determination, and volition:

*Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.*"—What a misfortune that Dr. Price's name was not *Swan!* what a force would it have given to the quotation! It is not however without its use; we learn from it, what has hitherto escaped even the penetrating eye of M. De Buffon, that, though not equal to the eagle, the swan is a high flyer.

To follow this champion of prerogative through all that chain of solid reasoning where-with he confutes and confounds the errors of the poor Doctor, would exceed our limits, and forestall the reader's pleasure in perusing the work itself. Besides, it is not our's to combat the opinions of this *Son of Mars;* the Doctor must fight his own battle against so powerful an adversary, against this "merest David in argument, who, with his humble sling, with TRUTH in it, would prostrate in the dust the proudest Goliath that ever brandished his poignant weapon in the cause of errors." Well said, little David!—A weaver's beam, with a plough-share at the end of it, is certainly a sharp instrument!

Leaving, therefore, the main body—of the boots—to be defended by this David and his "dear Lord" against the attacks of the Doctor, we will, for the satisfaction of our readers, just reconnoitre the outworks.

In the Introduction, our hero, relying on his own prowess, and the goodness of his millies,

missiles, is not content with throwing stones at the great Goliath, but has a fly pelt at the Constitutional Society, and the Bishop of Landaff; tho' always with that *moderation* so peculiar to himself.

Speaking of the Society, he pays it some *sincere* compliments, "as boasting among its members some of the first names in this country, not only for their nobility and high rank, but for their abilities political, ecclesiastical, legal, medical, and commercial." He commends "their anxious and laudable endeavours to instruct the lower classes of the people in the true knowledge of their constitutional rights and privileges; preserving untainted their veneration for, and allegiance to, the *best of Kings*, and the most perfect form of Government, from a motive of pure *generosity* and *magnanimity*. This *patriotic Society* (continues he) has for some years been incessantly labouring to convince the people, that their perfect consciousness of enjoying freedom is a dangerous security, and no proof of their being freemen, and that they may really be slaves, without experiencing the smallest sign or symptom of slavery.

"They procure such compositions, or make extracts from such books as are calculated to enforce these *salutary* doctrines, which they print at the expence of the Society, and distribute *gratis*, to the great *comfort* and *edification* of their illiterate pupils."—Can any thing be more candid, or free from party spirit!

"These gratuitous publications are sometimes addressed to the better sort, as a compliment—a flattering mark of approbation to the *respectable* authors. So select a body of *ability* and *wisdom* as this Society exhibits, *must* have made the best possible choice; and the works they have honored with *their* notice *must* contain the strongest arguments in favour of the system they espouse. Among these is a resolution of this Society, of April 18th, 1783, 'that the following extract from a *Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury*, by Richard Lord Bishop of Landaff, be published in the *News-papers*.'—

Here follows the extract, containing the Bishop's well-founded opinion with regard to an undue influence of the Crown; an opinion which not only evinces his great and universally allowed abilities, but at the same time displays a disinterested firmness, which has not at all times marked the conduct of some of his right reverend brethren.

This opinion however not being calculated to make part of our author's political creed, he therefore treats it as heterodox, and observes, that "the above *political* touch seems to obtrude itself rather awkwardly upon the Bishop's ecclesiastical arrangements. It has

the appearance of a mere *bors d'œuvre* in the feast to which his Lordship has invited the public. But the *right reverend caterer* knew it to be so savory a morsel to the palates of some of his chosen guests, that he could not withstand the temptation of thrusting it in, at the risk of the symmetry of his entertainment." Admitting the Bishop's dish to be a *bors d'œuvre*, it has at least the merit of being a *savory morsel*; whereas the remark on it may, in the opinion of many, be thought a mere culinary botch-potch, without taste or relish, as insipid as water-gruel without salt.

We are next entertained with a Dissertation of several pages on Influence, in various shapes, which affords an opportunity of introducing some happy comparisons between a landlord and his tenants, and a planet and its satellites; between the poacher, the country thief, and the ale-house politician, and their counter-parts in high life; between the little villain who robs his benefactor's fish-pond; and the privileged sharper who ruins his friend at a gaming-table; and, after many turnings and windings, brings us at last to this *doubtlessly just*, though to *vulgar understandings* seemingly strange conclusion, "that influence, in the *governing* part of mankind, is natural, and in a great degree necessary; in the *governed*, it is ever to be suspected, and is generally working towards some sinister end."

"Recent examples (continues he) are not wanting to prove that the influence of which the Bishop so grievously complains, has not been sufficient to protect the Crown in the exercise of one of its most just and constitutional rights, the choice of its own servants. Must not every *sensible* and *moderate* man blush at the *unjust* and *insidious* use of the word *influence*, which has of late been so prevalent?"—This, to use the author's own words, "requires neither explanation nor comment."

"Whenever mankind shall be really *wise* and *moderate*; when the *wholes* wisdom of our ablest men shall operate *harmoniously* to the same salutary ends; when avarice, jealousy, revenge, and ambition, shall no longer have place in the minds of the great—and the *lamb shall lie down with the lion*; then will the virtuous hopes of the good Bishop be fulfilled; and THEN will the insatuated spirit of discontent and disaffection begin to perceive, that THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL IN THE CROWN RECEIVES ITS LUSTRE FROM THE VIRTUES WHICH WEAR IT."—The cardinal Virtues scrambling for a Crown, is an improvement on Bayes's Two Kings of Brentford smelling to one nosegay.

Letters IX. and X. contain Thoughts upon the subject of the English Constitution, which appear to the writer to be *new*;—they will probably



probably appear *so* to many of his readers too.—“Influence is the cementing principle of society.—On this principle, Peers are the hereditary representatives of the people, and every man is represented by every part of the legislature.—Both Houses of Parliament have a mutual interest in each other.—The ill consequences arising from the supposed separate interests of the three estates.—The true use of the truth, that all human government proceeds from the people—fatal consequences of its perversion.—The manner in which the three branches of Government appear to proceed in gradation from the people.—The mutual interest resulting from it.—The necessity of ascertaining the power of the people, and correcting the errors to which their representation has been liable.”

“To whatever perverse purposes (says our author) the passions of men may convert it, whatever fallacious arguments they may derive from it, nothing however appears more evident than the origin of Government from the people. By what mode of gracious interference, must be beyond the reach of the wisest; but it may be asserted, that every good man feels and acknowledges the benevolent and

providential impulse.”—This, we confess, “is much beyond the humble reach of our faculties;” nor do we comprehend more clearly his definition of Loyalty, which he deduces from the above. “Loyalty is that affection of the mind, so evident in those that are happily formed, but so difficult to define: bestowed, without doubt, for the wisest and most beneficent ends.”—When will Doctor Price give such a clear definition?

The same Letter contains a curious account of a great republican *legislation pie*, which from the number of dirty fingers in it, we are told, may chance to be a very dirty pie. What sort of *pie* the Letter-writer might make, we know not; it would be doing injustice to his talents, not to acknowledge that he is an adept at *influence puffs*.

The three last Letters treat of the true nature and the use and abuse of parliamentary representation, illustrated by examples drawn from experience; together with a plan of a parliamentary reform, which cannot fail to please all parties, and which will undoubtedly be adopted—“when the virtuous hopes of the good Bishop shall be fulfilled, when the lamb shall lie down with the lion.”

Letters to a Young Gentleman, on his setting out for France; containing a Survey of Paris, and a Review of French Literature: With Rules and Directions for Travellers, and various Observations and Anecdotes relating to the Subject. By John Andrews, LL. D. London. J. Walter and W. Brown. 1784.

THESE Letters contain a great variety of matter: one of the Doctor's own quotations, “*Quicquid agunt homines nostri far-rago libelli,*” may not unaptly be applied to them.

In the Ist and II<sup>d</sup>, the proper age for travelling, and the chief end of it, are pointed out and ascertained, viz. “to improve *oneself* in the knowledge of what cannot be learned otherwise, such as the *actual ideas*, manners, customs, &c. of countries and nations, which we shall be far better able to judge of from *ocular inspection*, and *personal experience*, than from the *information* of others.” They also caution the Traveller to avoid that superciliousness of disposition, which inclines our countrymen to undervalue whatever they meet with abroad, to the no small offence of foreigners in general.

“The French (our author says) are peculiarly delighted with the praises which an Englishman bestows on their country; it would therefore be very imprudent to refuse paying *so moderate* a price for the many civilities it will purchase.”—Now Doctors disagree!—The sentimental Yorick thought differently of the *price* of this purchase. At the expense of a few compliments, he tells us, he might always have found his *couvert*

at the first tables; but he deemed it a *dishonest traffic*, and set off immediately for Italy.

Letters III. and IV. after furnishing reflections resulting from a comparison of the journey from Calais to Paris with that from London to Dover, caution the young Gentleman against too much admiration and fondness for *vertu*; they point out to him the mode of travelling profitably, and strongly inculcate the necessity of making *at least one* campaign, to acquire military knowledge, and perfect the character of a young man of rank and fortune; for, “certain it is, that a due portion of *martialism* elevates the soul in a remarkable degree.”

Letter V. shews the necessity of a proper distribution of time; by means of which the most immense and weighty business may be dispatched with celerity and ease.

Letter VI. informs us, that *Latin*, French, and Italian, are the languages necessary to be understood by a traveller, more particularly the *former*, as without it, the French are inclined to suspect *one* of being an *nouveau parvenu*; though they have so long been used to consider their own language as the medium of genteel communication, that they learn *no other*.

Our author thinks, if a man has forgot his

*Greek*, or never made much proficiency in it, that applying to it at the age of twenty-five would prove of but little service. At that time of life, "languages are but an insipid occupation to a solid, thinking mind; for after all, what are *they* but mere combinations of letters and sounds, different in one country from what they are in another, but expressive of the same thing, and productive of no idea that is not to be found in one as much as in all? It is a general rule, that such as are conversant in many are seldom masters of any, the greatest linguists being principally met with among illiterate people."

Letter VII. recommends frequenting coffee-houses at Paris, as the means of acquiring much useful knowledge; "as you will have opportunities of becoming acquainted in those places with some of the most sensible and knowing individuals in Paris."—How far those of the Doctor's readers who have been abroad may be of his opinion on this occasion, we know not; it at all events militates against every thing we have met with on the subject, it being generally allowed, that promiscuous mixed company is dangerous every where, but doubly so at Paris, which abounds in *Chevaliers d'Industrie*, who, under the most specious appearance, and "with all that good-humour and affability for which the French are noted," are only birds of prey ready to seize on and devour the ignorant and the unwary.—This Letter also contains some remarks on the qualifications requisite in a travelling companion.

In Letter VIII. the Doctor informs us, "that in France there are two classes of men that yield not the palm of *substantial* merit to any other denomination of men upon earth. These are the officers, and the abbés; out of these select your most familiar acquaintance." That these two bodies, particularly the former, contain many individuals of great worth and abilities, every reasonable man will readily allow; but *Messieurs les Abbés*, collectively taken, are not *en trop sainte odeur* even among their own countrymen.

Letter IX. treats of the Ex-jesuits, to whom the Doctor deservedly pays many compliments.

Letter X. among other things recommends the investigation of the actual system of legislation, the circumstances and politics of France; a matter in general too much neglected by our travellers. The author in it speaks warmly of the French as translators, and draws a comparison between them and the English in that respect, not much in favour of the latter.

In Letter XI. he says, the French have of

late years been much addicted to philosophical speculations, and enumerates the consequences of this disposition. He speaks of Descartes, the *Encyclopedie*, and Buffon's *Natural History*, "the work of a SINGLE individual;" and concludes with lamenting, that in England a writer, unless he knows how to render his pen serviceable in the cause of party, will seldom rise to any degree of fame and prosperity.

The seven following Letters contain a review and examination of French literature, under the different denominations of tragic and comic writers, the French opera, poets, novelists, and historians. Here the Doctor takes occasion to speak of the great utility of historical knowledge, mentions the superiority of the ancients in this branch, and accounts for it. He next introduces some reflections upon oratory; compares the French and English in its several branches; proceeds with an account of French philosophical and miscellaneous writers; and throughout discovers great reading and judgment in the many pertinent remarks he has introduced under these several heads.

Letters XIX. and XX. give an account of French periodical publications, and the utility resulting from the perusal of them.

Letters XXI. XXII. XXIII. mention the institutions in France in favour of learning and literature; with some anecdotes of those who principally patronized or founded them.

Letters XXIV. and XXV. describe the public libraries at Paris; their intent and use; together with directions in the pursuit of studies.

The remaining nineteen Letters give an account of the churches, palaces, public buildings and gardens, squares, hospitals, &c. in Paris itself, as well as in its environs; as likewise a relation of the shews, fights, combats of wild beasts, and other amusements, with which that metropolis abounds.

The triteness of the subject, and the numberless surveys of Paris already extant, promised, we thought, but little novelty or amusement in this part of the work. The Doctor, however, by means of the many apposite anecdotes and observations imperceptibly interwoven with the main design, has contrived to render it both interesting and entertaining.

Allowing for a visible predilection in favour of every thing that is French, and some Gallicisms in the style, not only those readers who have never been abroad, but even those who have, may gain no inconsiderable share of useful information by the perusal of these Letters.



The Letters of Marius: or, Reflections upon the Peace, the East-India Bill, and the present Crisis. By Thomas Day, Esq. London. Stockdale. 1784.

“THESE Letters,” the author informs us, “were originally intended to have been published in the public papers; but the bulk into which they insensibly swelled, made them seem more adapted to the form under which they now appear.”

It is to be regretted, that the author should have permitted his Letters to swell so much before he published some of them according to his original plan; for it is obvious, that there is no mode of publication whatever that can procure, to any work, so general and so candid a reading as that of a newspaper.—By being put into that channel, it is, of course, divided into small portions—a circumstance which affords a fair opportunity for weighing deliberately the various truths which it contains; and it is diffused so speedily, that the minds of all the people seem to receive the impression which it is calculated to make, almost at the very same time.—To letters of a political kind such considerations must be of moment. They are written, in general, to throw censure on some class of men, either for crimes which they have committed, or for follies and weaknesses which may again betray them into errors; such were many of Junius’s letters: or they may, like those of which we are now treating, be written to unfold and illustrate some great and important transactions, without discovering any wish in the author to excite clamour against those who had the greatest share in such transactions. In either case, the writer’s purpose would be most completely gained, by having his ideas circulated to the greatest extent, and with the greatest rapidity.

The first three letters are addressed to Dr. Jebb; and bestow several encomiums on his republican principles, particularly his endeavours to promote a *Parliamentary Reform*.

Letters IV. and V. are directed to the Earl of Stair. In these his Lordship is accused of having arrogated to himself praise, on the score of patriotism, to which he had no just title. His publications on the State of the British Finances are also attacked, and some mistakes pointed out.

The author’s VIth Letter is addressed to the Earl of Shelburne. It takes a view of the merit of the different Administrations which have governed this country since the dismissal of Lord North in 1782. It praises very freely the amiable disposition and the truly patriotic turn of Lord Rockingham’s mind; but it insinuates some little fears which the author had on account of the “fascinations

and artifices” of those with whom he acted. It contains several commendations of the conduct of Lord Shelburne with regard to the peace which he obtained; and, on the whole, seems to approve his conduct as a Minister.

The two remaining letters are devoted to the use of Mr. Burke. They respect his conduct during that time in which Mr. Fox’s East-India Bill was pending in Parliament; and are a very able and ingenious examination of the merits of his famous speech on the 1st of December last. They are very well deserving of the attention of those who take any concern either in the proceedings of the House of Commons, or in the success of the East-India Company.

Mr. Day promises to renew his correspondence with Mr. Burke.—The late unsuccessful Remonstrance to the King would be no bad topic for his pen.

That our readers may be able to form some notion of Mr. Day’s style and sentiments, we shall subjoin an extract from his Letter to Lord Shelburne. Of his merits we shall only say, that he writes in a perspicuous, manly manner; and that he displays a very uncommon stock of knowledge in general politics.

“But the peace was to be reprobated, in order to displace the Minister. There was even a peculiar advantage in making him the sacrifice of the only salutary measure which this country has seen during the last twenty years. Even in the hour of triumph and exultation, no peace which is upon record has ever satisfied the expectations of the nation. How then was it possible, that a peace, which was to ratify the eternal divorce of America, and which must therefore be attended with some humiliation to this country, could please the wild imaginations of the people; a people who had suffered enough to sicken them with war, but not enough to make them submit with equanimity to the disadvantages of their situation? It is the peculiar misery of human beings never to foresee inconveniences while they may be avoided, or to be able to bear them with patience when they are inevitable.

“That the peace was the best which might have been obtained, it is impossible for me to decide. That it included the best terms your Lordship was able to procure, may be sufficiently inferred, even from the principles of ambition and self-love. That any of your rivals would have been able to make a better, we have never had a more convincing

proof than their own assertions. Such, therefore, as it is, the merit of it is entirely your own.

“Whoever is moderately acquainted with human affairs will continually lament the blindness both of Princes and States. An useless tract of desert, a frozen ocean, a barren rock, may each in turn become the object of jealousy and ambition; may deluge the earth with blood, or cover the sea with carnage. But the solid advantages of peaceful industry, the perfection of internal government, and the improvement of agriculture, are objects that are either overlooked, or rarely suffered to incline the scale. Yet it would not be difficult to prove, that there never has existed a nation, which would not have been more benefited by applying its attention to these constant sources of happiness and population, than by a series of the most splendid conquests. Yet war is sometimes inevitable; a frantic prince, an ambitious minister, even a favoured parasite, or strumpet, may each alternately endanger the freedom and existence of all the neighbouring States. Every nation must therefore be prepared to defend by arms those rights which may be attacked by arms; and when the contest is once begun, the soundest policy consists in the most vigorous efforts. But when the dispute does not relate either to personal safety or independence, but to points of ideal power, and speculative ambition; to something which flatters the pride, more than it concerns the interest of a nation; above all, when it has originated in the spirit of error, and been carried on by that of delusion, it can not too soon receive its termination.

“That this was the case with the American war, it would now be loss of time to attempt to prove. As to the object of that contest, the minister that brought it on was continually shifting his ground; but, whatever was the pretext, it always implied the subjection of the colonies. When this too, like all the rest, had deserted him; when that subjection had been given up by every party as impracticable, the spirit of insatiation itself could scarcely invent a reason for continuing the war, the instant a tolerable peace was attainable. If there has been a set of men in this country sufficiently blind and adverse to their country's interests, to attempt to continue it, your Lordship will never blush to reckon them in the number of your enemies.

“As to most of the reasons which I have heard alleged, they disgrace even the logic of the House of Commons. So very contemptible and scanty were they, that even the unhappy Loyalists have been dragged into the question, by the very persons that had so

frequently represented them as the vile incendiaries of the war. That the situation of many of these unhappy men is truly pitiable, I do not deny; that they deserve well of the government, whatever they may do of the nation, is equally certain: but that it was necessary to carry on the war upon their account alone, I think the spirit of party itself will hardly venture to assert. If it was impracticable to conquer America for the British Sovereign, or the British Parliament, did it cease to be so when attempted in the name of the Loyalists? Or will any one dare to assert, that any thing short of conquest could have forced the Americans to admit them to what they had lost?—If therefore they wished to be restored to their native country, it was evident, that a single year of peace would operate more in their favour, by abating the animosity of their countrymen, than could have been effected by half a century of arms. If they only desired a compensation for their losses, the saving of a dozen or twenty millions in the national expenditure would nearly have paid the bill, though it had been indorsed by all their friends in the Opposition.

“But what shall we reply to the heavier charges of national disgrace, incurred by the cession of a barren waste, or a narrow island, to our enemies? Simply this, that public honour will always be better preserved by augmenting the power, than by adding to the weakness of a nation. The relative strength of every nation can never be long a secret to its neighbours; and the opinion which they entertain of this particular will always be the measure of the respect which they shew, not the detail of past achievements, or the vain remembrance of a prowess it can no longer boast. If this principle be true, it is evident, that Great Britain, if doomed to lose the Colonies, became actually more formidable the instant a peace had taken place, than she had been at any moment since the confederacy of so many nations against her.

“The power of every State is merely relative, and must be estimated not by any universal standard, but by the comparative force of its neighbours. It is evident, that during all the latter years, however great might be the efforts of this country in themselves, they were inadequate to the object proposed; they were inadequate to the conquest of America; they were even inadequate to the defence of all our own possessions. But why were they inadequate? Merely for the same reason that Horatius was inferior to the united force of his three enemies, though singly more than a match for either. A confederacy had been formed against this country, such as we have no precedent of in the annals



of our history; such as it will be our own fault if we are doomed to encounter a second time. Would it not have been reputed a master-stroke of policy, to have been able to detach a single member of that confederacy from the rest, and to have decreased the

superiority of our enemies? Mr Fox is said to have tried the experiment with Holland, and your Lordship with America; and we have great reason to be thankful that both attempts were abortive."

**A Concise History of Knighthood**: Containing the Religious and Military Orders which have been instituted in Europe; with Descriptions of their Mantles, Caps, Collars, Stars, Ribbons, and Mottoes. Also Accounts of the Installations of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; and correct Lists of the Knights of each. To which is added, the Ancient Ceremonies used at Duels, Combats, Jufts, and Tournaments. The whole embellished with 82 Copper-Plates, comprising 116 Orders accurately drawn, and neatly engraved, being the completest Collection ever published in Great Britain. In Two Volumes: Collected from the best and most approved Prints and Manuscripts. With a correct Index to the Whole. By Hugh Clark, Heraldic Engraver. London. W. Strahan, J. F. and C. Rivington, &c. &c.

**T**HIS collection will, we doubt not, be acceptable to many readers, particularly to those who from situation either are not enabled, or from inclination not disposed, to peruse more voluminous and elaborate performances on the subject.

Heraldry, of which the object of this work may be considered as a collateral branch, is, in the opinion of many, but an insipid dry study; to such, therefore, the conciseness of this History will probably not be its least recommendation.

The young antiquarian (if we may be allowed the expression) may here find wherewithal to allay his thirst; but the venerable adept in that æruginous science will require deeper draughts, more copious libations, than this spring will afford him.

Those artists whose professions are more immediately connected with this branch of heraldry, such as engravers, heraldic painters, statuaries, &c. may find not only pleasure but advantage in referring to this work, particularly the plates, which are numerous and well executed.

The first volume contains an account of the ancient manner of creating knights, and the necessary qualifications for knighthood, which, since the demolition of knights' service by tenure, we are told are merit, birth, and estate; they are to be gentlemen of three paternal descents, bearing coat armour.—Query, Have our City knights always been possessed of these several qualifications?

"The different orders of knighthood are divided into two classes; the first consists of the religious, which not only includes the defence of the princes, the state, and of christi-  
anity, but also by particular vows and other rules renders them entirely under subjection to their chief. The second class compre-

hends the military, which sovereigns have established to encourage the nobility, and keep up emulation among their subjects in the wars, and the management of state affairs."

Our author next presents us with a copy from an original MS. of Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Norroy King of Arms, written anno 1604: "Concerning the Preheminency of the Ordre of Knighthode before the Degree of a Serjeant at Lawe."—This conference between a *knights eldest sonne* and a *student* in the *lawes of the realme*, though in obsolete language, contains much knowledge, communicated with no inconsiderable degree of humour.

Next follows a circumstantial account of the origin of the several Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; with a description of their respective collars, badges, jewels and stars; as also an account of the ceremonies observed at the installation of the knights of each order, the oaths, &c. together with accurate lists of the Knights from their first institution.

The remainder of this volume comprises the history of the different orders of knighthood belonging to the house of Austria, the kingdoms of Denmark and France.

The second volume contains an account of those of the German empire, Holland, Naples, Palestine, Poland, the Pope's dominions, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Venice; and concludes with a description of the ancient ceremonies used at duels, combats, jufts, and tournaments.

In the arrangement of this variety of matter, Mr. Clark has displayed much judgment, and seems to have spared no pains in collecting his materials from the best authors with great fidelity, which is the only praise that can be bestowed on any compiler.

The New Foundling Hospital for Wit. Being a Collection of fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection. With several Pieces never before published. A new Edition, corrected and considerably enlarged. In Six Volumes. London. J. Debrett. 1784.

THIS title-page is a misnomer throughout. Instead of a Foundling Hospital, it should have been titled a *Gerontocomium*, or receptacle for old age; many of its inhabitants being Septuagenarians at least, several of whom have been long since patients on *Dr. Doddsley's foundation*, and others only fit objects for the *Lock Hospital*. The work is not a new one, only a new edition, with additions. We with the Editor had been less sparing of the pruned knife, more attentive to the quality than the quantity of his fruit, as there are many *luxuriant* branches more replete with humour than decency, which had better have been taken off, though at the expence of a volume. The additions are not numerous.

The First Volume contains fifty-six new pieces. Those by the Earl of Carlisle possess no small share of merit; as does Charles Fox's Invocation to Poverty. The ten pieces by the Hon. C. J. Fielding, are truly poetical. The following dialogue between Dean Tucker and the late Bishop of Gloucester is a laughable *Jeu D'Esprit*:

Tuck. "My wife, father William, is ugly,  
" is old,  
" Asthmatic, chest-founder'd, and  
" lame.

Warb. "My wife, son Josiah, you need not  
" be told,  
" Is as bad in the other extreme.

Tuck. "I have put mine away. (Warb.) The  
" deed I applaud,  
" But applauding can only admire;  
" For you are bound only by man, and  
" by God,  
" But my obligations are *Prior*\*."

Among the novelties in the second volume, which are about twenty in number, Lord Chatham's Prophecy, a prose Letter to Brads Crosby, Esq. and several Pieces by the author of the well-known Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, claim the reader's attention.

Volume III. has thirty-eight pieces marked as new ones; several of them are ascribed to the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, of which the majority may be found in Doddsley's Collection. It contains likewise two Imitations by Sir William Jones, the one of Callistratus, the other of Alcæus.

The new pieces in Vol. IV. are mostly

very venerable *antiques*. The Cambridge Courtship is one of the best.

"When fly Jemmy Twitcher had smugg'd  
" up his face  
" With a lick of Court white-wash, and  
" pious grimace,  
" A-wool he went where three sisters of  
" old  
" In harmless society guttle and scold.

"Lord, sister! says Physic to Law, I de-  
" clare,

"Such a sheep-biting look, such a pick-  
" pocket air!

"Not I for the Indies!—You know I'm  
" no prude—

"But his name is a shame—and his eyes  
" are fo lewd!

"Then he shambles and straddles so oddly—  
" I fear—

"No—at our time of life 'twould be silly,  
" my dear."

"I don't know, says Law, but methinks,  
" for his look,

"'Tis just like the picture in Rochester's  
" book;

"Then his character—phizy—his morals,  
" his life—

"When she died I can't tell—he once had  
" a wife,—

"They say he's no christian, loves drinking  
" and whoring,

"And all the Town rings of his swearing  
" and roaring,

"And filching and lying, and Newgate-  
" bird tricks;

"Not I, for a coronet, chariot and fix."

"Divinity heard, between waking and  
" dozing,

"Her sisters denying, and Jemmy pro-  
" posing:

"From table she rose, and with bumper  
" in hand,

"She strok'd up her belly, and strok'd  
" down her band—

"What a pother is here about wenching  
" and roaring!

"Why David lov'd catches, and Solomon  
" whoring;

"Did not Israél filch from the Egyptians  
" of old

"Their jewels of silver and jewels of gold?"

\* Prior Park, formerly the seat of Mr. Allen, whose niece Bishop Warburton married.

"The



“ The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a  
 “ lye ;  
 “ He drinks—fo did Noah ;—he fwears—  
 “ fo do I :—  
 “ To reject him for fuch peccadillos were  
 “ odd ;  
 “ Befides, he repents—for he talks about  
 “ God.

(To Jemmy.)

“ Never hang down your head, you poor  
 “ penitent elf ;  
 “ Come bufs me—I’ll be Mrs. Twitcher  
 “ myfelf.”

This volume likewife contains a Tour to  
 Celbridge, in imitation of Dr. Johnfon’s ftile,  
 originally publifhed in this Magazine, and  
 faid to be the production of Mr. Jephfon.

The additions to Volume V. are few and  
 fhort. Two of them, an Epigram, faid to be  
 Lord Chefterfield’s, and a Rebus, are to be  
 found in Joe Miller’s Works, and are a dif-  
 grace even to them. The following Epigram  
 is well pointed :

“ Says a beau to a lady, ‘ Pray name, if you  
 “ can,  
 “ Of all your acquaintance the handfomeft  
 “ man.”

A Year’s Journey through the Pais Bas, and Austrian Netherlands. By P. Thickneffe, Efq.

THIS work, like all our author’s writings,  
 is valuable for the many excellent hints  
 diftributed throughout it for the ufe of trav-  
 ellers of fortune or of no fortune. Mr.  
 Thickneffe is the beft travelling preceptor  
 now living ; for he conducts us through many  
 different parts of the world, not only by the  
 eafieft but the cheapeft way ; and if a man  
 will follow the rules he lays down for him,  
 neither his constitution nor his pocket need  
 be impofed on or deftroyed. He picks up  
 all the ufeful circumftances that lie in his  
 path, and, like a true patriot and friend, he  
 clears the road for thofe who come after him.  
 The volume before us, like the reft, abounds  
 with obfervations without which, notwith-  
 ftanding all former publications, a family or  
 a fingle perfon, paffing through the Low  
 Countries, might be praftifed upon in a  
 thoufand forms of chicane and impofition.  
 In the character of a fort of able pilot, our  
 author has infpected the enemy’s coaft, has  
 feen every peril by which it is furrounded,  
 and points to the rocks and quickfands fo  
 plainly, that if we become wrecks it muft  
 be by our own fault. The prefent produc-  
 tion is enriched by the publication of fome  
 letters from manufcripts of the celebrated  
 Rubens, whofe flighteft remains will ever  
 be in high prefervation with every lover

“ The lady replied, ‘ If you’d have me fpeak  
 “ true,  
 “ He’s the handfomeft man that’s the moft  
 “ unlike you.”

Vol. VI. has only ten new pieces, four of  
 which, Lady Craven’s Dream, and the three  
 following ones, are extremely pretty ; as are  
 the Verfes on the Queen’s prefenting the late  
 Bifhop of Winchester’s Lady with a horfe  
 and cabriole chair.

“ Tho’ Snip the beft of Queens forfakes,  
 “ To ftarvé he’s in no danger ;  
 “ At Court may be the higheft racks,  
 “ But here’s as deep a manger.

“ The Bifhop, good and kind to all,  
 “ Will keep him fat and thriving ;  
 “ Already he has got a *ftall*,  
 “ And will have a good *living*.”

The Editor, in a card, mentions his inten-  
 tions of publifhing a Continuation, in one or  
 two volumes, next fpring. We once more  
 recommend it to him to be more cautious in  
 the choice of his materials. The work con-  
 tains many valuable and elegant performan-  
 ces ; but, in its prefent ftate, we cannot re-  
 commend it to the attention of the ladies.

of the amiable art in which he excelled ; and  
 thofe who take an intereft in virtuous deli-  
 neation of wifdom and goodnefs will feel  
 additional obligation to Mr. Thickneffe for  
 his account of the Abbe *Mann*, or rather  
 for the Abbe’s account of himfelf, in a let-  
 ter to our author. There is in this epiftle  
 fo much good fenfe, undiffembled piety, and  
 generous fentiments, the effufions of a wor-  
 thy heart, that we cannot refift offering it by  
 extract to our readers, as a fpecimen of the  
 matter he may expect to find in Mr. Thick-  
 neffe’s new production.

“ S I R,

“ I WAS honoured with your letter of  
 the 26th inftant, and am forry to fee the fub-  
 ject of it gives you fo much pain ; therefore  
 to contribute, as much as lies in me, to your  
 tranquillity on that head, I anfwer it without  
 delay. What thofe two worthy gentlemen,  
 Gov. Ellis and Mr. Boſville (whoſe friend-  
 ſhip I fingularly efteem and cherifh), told  
 you, is moft certainly true.

“ When I came to return your viſit, and  
 to pay my reſpects to your lady and family,  
 word was brought me at the apothecary’s  
 door, *qu’étant en grande viſite on ne pouvoit  
 pas me recevoir*, or in ſome fuch words as  
 thofe, but precifely to the ſame meaning.

Being

Being rather surprized, I asked my man repeatedly if he had asked for you by name, and if he was certain of the answer he brought me? On his assuring it, and knowing by many years experience his exactitude and fidelity in giving or receiving a message, I could no longer doubt of it. The only sentiment it inspired me with, was to make me give way to my natural bent and tendency of mind, which inclines me almost irresistibly to retirement.

"This disposition, which makes me shun connexions as much as I can with decency, does not make me less a friend to mankind in general: nor did the little accident above mentioned make me esteem or respect you less than before. I am conscious and intimately persuaded, that whatever happens is for our greater good, if we will make a proper use of it; why then should such little rubs as these, even when really grounded, disturb that tranquillity and peace of mind which is the greatest blessing of this life? But this same peace and equanimity is hard to preserve amidst the strife and jarring disposition of a tumultuous world. In the throng of mankind we are apt to jostle each other, and whoever does not love to be jostled, must keep as much out of the crowd, and as far from it, as the duties of the station wherein Providence has placed him, and that benevolence which he owes to his fellow-creatures, will allow.

"It is on this principle that I steer my conduct, and form my way of living, which appears particular to many, as doubtless, Sir, you must have remarked during your stay at Brussels. But so long as it is prejudicial to no one, and whilst it secures me an interior peace which I would not exchange for all the enjoyments which riches and ambition could give, I am little inclined to change it for that way of living which the world calls more rational than mine, though my best friends blame and reproach me for it.

"I do not mean to say by all this, that my way of life secures me from all rubs, and from being jostled now and then in the path of life, as well as others; but it makes me bear them with patience and tranquillity, and to look upon them as pieces of bad road, which inevitably occur to every one in his journey to futurity, and which must be passed over whether we will or no. Such as these I call the repeated endeavours of several to supplant and asperse me in the esteem of the heads of G——t, by representing me as a caballer and intriguer; and others, to make the chief prelates believe that I am without religion, and a secret enemy to the church. In short, hardly an obscure *brochure* or satire comes out of late, but my name is found in

it. These, some would say, are rubs sufficient to merit resentment. 'Tis true; and my repentment is to despise them in silence, to walk on quietly, and as straight as I can, in the path of life, leaving my justification to that divine Providence who sees what I am, who will bring every thing to light in due time, and in the end will completely rectify all.

"Excuse, my dear sir, all the *egotism* which this letter contains, and which ill suits those sentiments I make profession of. Be it as it may, I would not have said so much of myself and of my way of living, had it not been to pacify your feelings on a subject which I do not think merits so much sensibility. I am at present fully persuaded that the message which made me drop farther connexions never came from you; but before that, nay, long before I had the honour of being personally acquainted with you, the uprightness as well as the sensibility of your heart attached me to you. The sentiments you saw at our first meeting was the real expression of it. Another reason joined: I thought you unhappy; for a great degree of sensibility must produce pain in proportion; and my heart is not insensible towards those that suffer.

"These, my dear Sir, have been and will continue to be my sentiments in your regard. I am obliged to you for that esteem which you testify for me; and how little forever I may merit it, I beg you will continue it me; for the esteem of every honest man is one of the goods of this life.

"When you see Gov. Ellis and Mr. Bosville, I beg you will say all that is kind to them from me, and assure them of the sincere pleasure I shall have in seeing them in good health, at their return through Brussels.

Believe me to be, with the greatest

Respect and Esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient

And very humble Servant,

Brussels, 1783.

T. A. MANN."

Upon the whole, we recommend this little work to the particular notice of those who design to visit the places it so usefully describes. It may serve as the English gentleman's companion in a tour through the Netherlands; and the purchaser may derive as salutary information from this, as he has done already from the former labours of our author, when he traversed a different quarter of the continent. In a word, there may be persons who have sent forth their travels with more elegance of diction, and flowery of language; but if we are to measure the value of works of this kind by their practical utility, rather than by their exhibiting to



us the ingenious arts of book-making, “where fair *description* holds the place of sense,” the public are more indebted to Mr. Thicknesse than to any other modern travel-

ler.—That grateful Public will naturally be impatient for Mr. Thicknesse's second volume.

A Review of the Proceedings against Lieut. Charles Bourne, in the Court of King's Bench, upon a Libel and Assault, on the Prosecution of Sir James Wallace, Knt. on the 5th of June, and 8th of July, 1783: Containing the Purport of the Evidence, arranged in Columns under distinct Heads, in which each particular Passage is separately stated; as also the Pleadings of Counsel, and Sentence of the Court. With Explanatory Notes and Observations. Murray, 1784.

THE editor of this pamphlet says, that a disingenuous account has lately been given of the most material circumstances which occurred in the course of Lieutenant Bourne's trial. He asserts the right of scrutinizing the public acts of public men, and when “innovations are discovered upon the exercise of justice, of proclaiming them to the world.” He has, with a view to this, arranged the evidence for and against Bourne in separate columns, and collected under distinct heads the matter relative to each particular event.

It is easy to see to which side the author leans; but, even from his statement, it appears, that the turbulent and unruly spirit of Bourne most righteously deserved the sentence pronounced against him. The author is at great pains to state in a very full and particular manner, the reasonings of the lawyers who appeared for Bourne, and the testimonies that were brought to his good character. Different persons, in situations of life which

intitle them to some credit and respect, affirm, on oath, that *they* never observed any thing seditious, intemperate, troublesome, or malignant, toward Sir James Wallace in the behaviour of Mr. Bourne. But what avails all this, if other persons in equal, and some of them in superior stations, affirm with equal solemnity that they positively did? If a man is tried for any capital crime, suppose murder, and the fact charged is proved by creditable witnesses, would it be deemed an exculpation of the accused person, that he should produce a cloud of witnesses who should affirm that *they* never knew him guilty of such a crime, but, on the contrary, that they had never observed any thing in his conduct but what was proper and decent? This defender of Mr. Bourne may be actuated, and we doubt not but he is, by the generous motive of compassion and friendship; but his reasoning is not syllogistical; his insinuations are not conclusive.

Considerations upon the Establishment of an University in Ireland, for the Educating of Roman Catholics. Dublin. Gräffberry.

THIS is a pamphlet of great celebrity in Ireland—and no wonder, for it is elegantly and impartially written. It is evident the author is no partizan; and it is equally evident that he may prove an ornament to his country, should he continue to write.—We say, *continue to write*; for we do not believe him to be a literary veteran. Though it is whispered that this pamphlet was the production of a Roman Catholic, yet the Romish clergy have taken much pains to decry it. But the cause must strike every reader: the review which the author takes of the life of an Holy Father till he is qualified to preside over a flock, must, undoubtedly, give offence to that body. As this review is well deserving transcription, it shall find a place here.

“A poor farmer, with a family greater than he can provide for, has one among the number of his sons, whose constitution, less robust than those of his brethren, is unequal to the labours of the field, and whose disposition, melancholy from ill health, and fond of solitude from slight, encourages the opinion of a divine call.—He picks up a book—

pores incessantly over it—gets a few pages by heart—then, O great scholar! a Latin book, and as many lines acquired in it entitle him to the provision of the country through which he travels, under the appellation of a *Poor Scholar*.

“After a few years spent in this circumambulation, in which he attains to as much knowledge as a parrot does after repeating the same words, which he does not understand, innumerable times over, he has possessed himself of a more solid advantage, the means of transporting himself to a college on the continent: his services here, not his studies, gain him the favour of a Superior, who, after a few years, reports him as qualified for priesthood.—That the education of this sacred order is not here much advanced, is evident from their giving no proofs of it, on their return to this kingdom; that their manners are not much improved by their intercourse with foreigners appears from their coming back to it, except in their faded quality, the identical unpolished, vulgar persons they set out.”

Cook and King's Voyages to the Pacific Ocean, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. 3 Vols. 4to. [Continued from p. 37.]

THE second volume of this Voyage is still more interesting than the first: it contains greater novelty, variety, and importance of matter. The voyagers take a nobler flight; they pursue their course from Otaheite and the Society Islands, to the coast of North America; they make a variety of discoveries along that coast and the eastern extremity of Asia, northward to Icy Cape; and return southward to the Sandwich Islands. Let us accompany them in this curious and daring voyage; let us touch with them on coasts before unexplored, and indulge in the contemplation of whatever is most striking, new, or instructive, in the general contour of the earth and seas; in natural productions; in the first dawnings of invention, and efforts of art; and above all, in the manners and customs of our kindred men.

Having taken his final leave of the Friendly Islands, Captain Cook resumes in the third book, which forms the first part of the second volume, the narrative of his voyage.

After a variety of nautical observations, which, as they are Captain Cook's, we presume to be equally accurate and important, he informs us, that on Friday the 8th of August, 1777, land was discovered at the distance of nine or ten leagues, which at first appeared in detached hills, like so many separate islands, but which, as they drew nearer, were found to be all connected, and to belong to one and the same island. As they drew nearer, they saw people on several parts of the coast, walking or running along shore; and in a little time after they had reached the lee-side of the island, they saw them launch two canoes, in which above a dozen of men placed themselves, and paddled towards them. The canoes having advanced to about the distance of a pistol-shot from the ship, there stopped. "Omah was employed, as he usually had been on such occasions, to use all his eloquence to prevail upon the men in them to come nearer; but no intreaties could induce them to trust themselves within our reach. They kept eagerly pointing to the shore with their paddles, and calling to us to go thither; and several of their countrymen, who stood upon the beach, held up something white, which we considered also as an invitation to land. We could very well have done this, as there was good anchorage without the reef, and a break or opening in it, from whence the canoes had come out, which had no surf upon it, and where, if there was not water for the ships, there was more than sufficient for the boats.

But I did not think proper to risk losing the advantage of a fair wind, for the sake of examining an island that appeared to be of little consequence. We stood in no need of refreshments, if I had been sure of meeting with them there; and having already been so unexpectedly delayed in my progress to the Society Islands, I was desirous of avoiding every possibility of farther retardment. For this reason, after making several unsuccessful attempts to induce these people to come along-side, I made sail to the North, and left them; but not without getting from them, during their vicinity to our ship, the name of their island, which they called Toobouai."

This island is situated in the latitude of  $23^{\circ} 25'$ , south; and in  $210^{\circ} 37'$ , east longitude. It is stocked with hogs and fowls; and produces the several roots and fruits that are found at the other islands in this part of the Pacific Ocean.

"We had an opportunity, says Captain Cook, from the conversation we had with those who came off to us, of satisfying ourselves, that the inhabitants of Toobouai speak the Otaheite language; a circumstance that indubitably proves them to be of the same nation. Those of them whom we saw in the canoes, were a stout copper-coloured people, with straight black hair, which some of them wore tied in a bunch on the crown of the head, and others, flowing about the shoulders. Their faces were somewhat round and full, but the features, upon the whole, rather flat; and their countenances seemed to express some degree of natural ferocity. They had no covering but a piece of narrow stuff wrapped about the waist, and made to pass between the thighs, to cover the adjoining parts; but some of those whom we saw upon the beach, where about a hundred persons had assembled, were entirely clothed with a kind of white garment. We could observe, that some of our visitors, in the canoes, wore pearl shells, hung about the neck, as an ornament. One of them kept blowing a large conch-shell, to which a reed, near two feet long, was fixed; at first, with a continued tone of the same kind; but he, afterward, converted it into a kind of musical instrument, perpetually repeating two or three notes, with the same strength. What the blowing the conch portended, I cannot say; but I never found it the messenger of peace.

"Their canoes appeared to be about thirty feet long, and two feet above the surface of the water, as they floated. The fore part projected



projected a little, and had a notch cut across, as if intended to represent the mouth of some animal. The after-part rose, with a gentle curve, to the height of two or three feet, turning gradually smaller, and, as well as the upper part of the sides, was carved all over. The rest of the sides, which were perpendicular, were curiously incrustated with flat white shells, disposed nearly in concentric semicircles, with the curve upward. One of the canoes carried seven, and the other eight men; and they were managed with small paddles, whose blades were nearly round. Each of them had a pretty long outrigger; and they sometimes paddled with the two opposite sides together so close, that they seemed to be one boat with two outriggers; the rowers, turning their faces occasionally to the stern, and pulling that way, without paddling the canoes round. When they saw us determined to leave them, they stood up in their canoes, and repeated something, very loudly, in concert; but we could not tell, whether this was meant as a mark of their friendship or enmity. It is certain, however, that they had no weapons with them; nor could we perceive, with our glasses, that those on shore had any."

In the course of the voyage, Oahete makes its appearance. "When we first drew near the island, several canoes came off to the ship, each conducted by two or three men. But, as they were common fellows, Omai took no particular notice of them, nor they of him. They did not, even, seem to perceive that he was one of their countrymen, although they conversed with him for some time. At length, a chief, whom I had known before, named Ootee, and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now at this corner of the island, and three or four more persons, all of whom knew Omai before he embarked with Captain Furneaux, came on board. Yet there was nothing either tender or striking in their meeting. On the contrary, there seemed to be a perfect indifference on both sides, till Omai, having taken his brother down into the cabin, opened the drawer where he kept his red feathers, and gave him a few. This being presently known amongst the rest of the natives upon deck, the face of affairs was entirely turned, and Ootee, who would hardly speak to Omai before, now begged, that they might be *tayas*\*, and exchange names. Omai accepted of the honour, and confirmed it with a present of red feathers; and Ootee, by way of return, sent ashore for a hog. But it was evident to every one of us, that it was not the man, but his property, they were in love with.

Had he not shewn to them his treasure of red feathers, which is the commodity in greatest estimation at the island, I question much whether they would have bestowed even a cocoa-nut upon him. Such was Omai's first reception amongst his countrymen.

"From the natives who came off to us, in the course of this day, we learnt, that two ships had twice been in Oheitepeha Bay, since my last visit to this island in 1774, and that they had left animals there, such as we had on board. But, on farther inquiry, we found, they were only hogs, dogs, goats, one bull, and the mate of some other animal, which, from the imperfect description now given us, we could not find out. They told us, that these ships had come from a place called *Reema*; by which we guessed, that Lima, the capital of Peru, was meant, and that these late visitors were Spaniards. We were informed, that the first time they came, they built a house, and left four men behind them, viz. two priests, a boy or servant, and a fourth person called *Mateema*, who was much spoken of at this time; carrying away with them, when they sailed, four of the natives; that in about ten months, the same two ships returned, bringing back two of the islanders, the other two having died at Lima; and that, after a short stay, they took away their own people; but that the house, which they had built, was left standing.

"There being but little wind all the morning, it was nine o'clock before we could get to an anchor in the bay; where we moored with the two howers. Soon after we had anchored, Omai's sister came on board to see him. I was happy to observe, that, much to the honour of them both, their meeting was marked with expressions of the tenderest affection, easier to be conceived than to be described.

"This moving scene having closed, and the ship being properly moored, Omai and I went ashore. My first object was to pay a visit to a man whom my friend represented as a very extraordinary personage indeed, for he said, that he was the god of Bolabola. We found him seated under one of those small awnings, which they usually carry in their larger canoes. He was an elderly man, and had lost the use of his limbs; so that he was carried from place to place upon a hand-barrow. Some called him *Olla*, or *Orua*, which is the name of the god of Bolabola; but his own proper name was Etary. From Omai's account of this person, I expected to have seen some religious adoration paid to him. Ent, excepting some young plantain trees that lay

\* Friends.

before him, and upon the awning under which he sat, I could observe nothing by which he might be distinguished from their other chiefs. Omai presented to him a tuft of red feathers, tied to the end of a small stick; but, after a little conversation on indifferent matters with this Boiabola man, his attention was drawn to an old woman, the sister of his mother. She was already at his feet, and had bedewed them plentifully with tears of joy.

"I left him with the old lady, in the midst of a number of people, who had gathered round him, and went to take a view of the house, said to be built by the strangers who had lately been here. I found it standing at a small distance from the beach. The wooden materials, of which it was composed, seemed to have been brought hither, ready prepared, to be set up occasionally; for all the planks were numbered. It was divided into two small rooms; and in the inner one were a bedstead, a table, a bench, some old hats, and other trifles, of which the natives seemed to be very careful, as also of the house itself, which had suffered no hurt from the weather, a shed having been built over it. There were scuttles all around, which served as air-holes; and perhaps they were also meant to fire from, with muskets, if ever this should have been found necessary. At a little distance from the front stood a wooden cross, on the transverse part of which was cut the following inscription:

*Christus vincit.*

And on the perpendicular part (which confirmed our conjecture; that the two ships were Spanish).

*Carolus III. Imperat. 1774.*

On the other side of the post, I preserved the memory of the prior visits of the English, by inscribing

*Georgius Tertius Rex,*

*Anno 1767,*

*1769, 1773, 1774, & 1777.*

"The natives pointed out to us, near the foot of the cross, the grave of the Commodore of the two ships, who had died here while they lay in the bay the first time. His name, as they pronounced it, was Oreede. Whatever the intentions of the Spaniards in visiting this island might be, they seemed to have taken great pains to ingratiate themselves with the inhabitants; who, upon every occasion, mentioned them with the strongest expressions of esteem and veneration.

"When I returned from viewing the house

and cross erected by the Spaniards, I found Omai holding forth to a large company; and it was with some difficulty that he could be got away to accompany me on board."

The natives came to visit the English from every quarter. Waheidooar, the young sovereign, had been informed of their arrival, and a chief, named Etoera, under whose tutorage he was, brought two hogs as a present from him; and acquainted Capt. Cook that he himself would be with him the day after. The chief was as good as his word; for the captain received a message from him next morning, notifying his arrival, and desiring that he would go ashore to meet him. Accordingly, Omai and the captain prepared to pay him a formal visit. On this occasion, Omai, assisted by some of his friends, dressed himself; not after the English fashion, nor that of Otahete, nor that of Tongataboo, nor in the dress of any country upon earth; but in a strange medley of all that he was possessed of.

"Thus equipped, on our landing, we first visited Etary, who, carried on a hand-barrow, attended us to a large house, where he was set down; and we seated ourselves on each side of him. I caused a piece of Tongataboo cloth to be spread out before us, on which I laid the presents I intended to make. Presently the young chief came, attended by his mother, and several principal men, who all seated themselves at the other end of the cloth, facing us. Then a man, who sat by me, made a speech, consisting of short and separate sentences; part of which was dictated by those about him. He was answered by one from the opposite side, near the chief. Etary spoke next; then Omai; and both of them were answered from the same quarter. These orations were entirely about my arrival, and connections with them. The person who spoke last told me, amongst other things, that the men of *Reema*, that is, the Spaniards, had desired them not to suffer me to come into Oheitepeha Bay, if I should return any more to the island, for that it belonged to them; but that they were so far from paying any regard to this request, that he was authorized now to make a formal surrender of the province of Tiaraboo to me, and of every thing in it; which marks very plainly, that these people are no strangers to the policy of accommodating themselves to present circumstances. At length, the young chief was directed by his attendants to come and embrace me; and, by way of confirming this treaty of friendship, we exchanged names. The ceremony being closed, he and his friends accompanied me on board to dinner."

In the farther prosecution of the voyage, the English arrive at Matavai Point, in Matavai Bay, and Capt. Cook, accompanied by Omai,



Omai, and some of the officers, have an interview with Otoo, the king of the whole island, attended by his father, his two brothers, and three sisters. The captain went up first, and saluted the king, being followed by Omai, who kneeled, and embraced his legs. Very little notice, however, was taken of Omai, which Capt. Cook supposes to have partly proceeded from envy.

After the hurry of this visit was over, the king and the whole royal family accompanied Captain Cook on board, followed by several canoes, laden with all kinds of provisions. Presents are exchanged; and the discovery of Omai's riches produces him great respect; which Capt. Cook encouraged as much as possible, for it was his wish to fix him with Otoo; and as he intended to leave all his European animals at this island, he thought Omai would be able to give some instruction about the management of them, and about their use. Besides, he knew, and saw, that the farther he was from his native island, he would be the more respected. But poor Omai soon lost the friendship of Otoo, and of every other person of note in Otaheite. He associated with none but vagabonds and strangers, whose sole views were to plunder him. This necessarily drew upon him the ill-will of the principal chiefs; who found that they could not procure from any one in the ships such valuable presents as Omai bestowed on the lowest of the people, his companions.

As soon as they had dined, a party of the English accompanied Otoo to Oparre, the place of his residence, taking with him the poultry, the cows, the horse and mare, and sheep, with which they were to stock the island. All these they put ashore at Matavai. Capt. Cook says, that he then found himself lightened of a very heavy burthen; and that the trouble and vexation that attended the bringing this living cargo thus far, is hardly to be conceived. As he intended to make some stay here, he set up the two observatories on Matavai Point, and adjoining to them two tents were pitched for the reception of a guard, and of such people as it might be necessary to leave on shore in different departments. He had a piece of ground cleared for a garden; he planted it with several articles. Some of these were in a fair way of succeeding before he left the place; but he believes there are few of them that the natives will ever look after. They had not been eight-and-forty hours at anchor in Matavai Bay, before they were visited by all their old friends, whose names are recorded in the account of Captain Cook's last voyage. Not one of them came empty-handed; so that they had more provisions than they knew what to do with.

Hitherto the attention of Otoo and his people had been confined to the English. But on Saturday, the 30th of August, a new scene of business opened, by the arrival of some messengers from Eimeo, with intelligence that the people in that island were in arms, and that Otoo's partizans there had been worsted, and obliged to retreat to the mountains. On the arrival of these messengers, all the chiefs who happened to be at Matavai, assembled at Otoo's house, where Captain Cook actually was at the time, and had the honour to be admitted into their council, where he had an opportunity of hearing, or seeing a very orderly debate, in which only one man spoke at a time, on the important question of peace or war.

Towha, a man of much weight in the island, and who had been commander in chief of the armament fitted out against Eimeo in 1774, happened not to be at Matavai at this time. It however appeared, that he was no stranger to what was transacted; for early in the morning of the 1st of September, a messenger arrived from him to acquaint Otoo, that he had killed a man to be sacrificed to the Eatoo, to implore the assistance of the God against Eimeo. This was deemed by Capt. Cook a favourable opportunity of enquiring into the fact asserted by Mr. Bougainville, on the authority of the native whom he carried with him into France, that human sacrifice is part of the religious institution of this island. This fact Capt. Cook has fully ascertained, by the undoubted evidence of ocular observation: but our limits do not permit us to follow him in his description of this inhuman solemnity.

Among various sensible and humane remarks on this occasion, Capt. Cook observes, and he gives very satisfactory reasons for his opinion, that it is probable, that these bloody rites of worship are prevalent throughout all the wide-extended islands of the Pacific Ocean.

On their return to Matavai, our voyagers visit Towha, with whom they hold a curious and interesting conversation concerning the solemnity at which they had been present. After leaving Towha, they proceeded to Oparre, where Otoo pressed them to stay the night. On their road to his house, they had an opportunity of observing in what manner these people amuse themselves in their private heevas.

"About a hundred of them were found sitting in a house; and in the midst of them were two women, with an old man behind each of them, beating very gently upon a drum; and the women, at intervals, singing in a softer manner than I ever heard at their other diversions. The assembly listened with

great

great attention; and were, seemingly, almost absorbed in the pleasure the music gave them; for few took any notice of us, and the performers never once stopped. It was almost dark before we reached Otoo's house, where we were entertained with one of their public *beevies*, or plays, in which his three sisters appeared as the principal characters. This was what they called a *beeva vaa*, which is of such a nature, that nobody is to enter the house or area where it is exhibited. When the royal sisters are the performers, this is always the case. Their dress on this occasion was truly picturesque and elegant; and they acquitted themselves, in their parts, in a very distinguished manner; though some comic interludes, performed by four men, seemed to yield greater pleasure to the audience, which was numerous. The next morning we proceeded to Matavai, leaving Otoo at Oparre; but his mother, sisters, and several other women, attended me on board, and Otoo himself followed soon after."

On the 4th of Sept. a party of them dined ashore with Omai, who gave excellent fare, consisting of fish, fowls, pork, and puddings. Capt. Cook, after dinner, attended Otoo back to his house, where he found all his people very busy getting a quantity of provisions ready for him. On this occasion, the Captain describes an Otaheitean hasty-pudding, which he declares to be better than any pudding he could ever get in England.

The principal object Capt. Cook had in view in visiting Oparre, was to take a view of an embalmed corpse, which was admirably well preserved. The manner of doing it was engraven into, and is described by Mr. Anderson. At this time, Capt. Cook had an occasion to learn that another human sacrifice was about to be performed. This second instance, within the course of a few days, was too melancholy a proof how numerous the victims of this bloody superstition are amongst this humane people.

On the 12th of September, when the Captain began to think of leaving the island, and all things were in readiness for that purpose, Otoo came on board to acquaint him, that all the war canoes of Matavai, and of three other districts adjoining, were going to Oparre, to join those of that part of the island; and that there would be a general review there.— Their war canoes, and manner of fighting, are accurately described. The whole power and strength of these islands lies in their navy.

The English were just about to sail, when they were informed that peace was made with Eimeo. A solemnity at the Mqrai on this occasion is described by Mr. King. The war with Eimeo, and the solemn rites which were the consequences of it, being finally closed,

all their friends paid our voyagers a visit; and, as they knew that they were upon the point of sailing, brought with them more hogs than could be taken off their hands.

On the 28th of September (1777) Otoo came on board, and informed Capt. Cook, that he had got a canoe, which he desired he would take with him, and carry home as a present to the *Earee vabie no Pretane, the King of England*; it being the only thing he could send, he said, worth his Majesty's acceptance. As it was too large to be taken on board, the captain could only thank him for his good intention; although, he observes, it would have pleased him much better if his present could have been accepted.

The frequent visits of the Europeans, and particularly the English, seemed to have created a full persuasion that the intercourse would not be discontinued. It was strictly enjoined to Capt. Cook by Otoo, to request, in his name, the *Earee vabie no Pretane* to send him by the next ships, red feathers, and the birds that produce them; axes; half a dozen muskets, with powder and shot; and by no means to forget horses.

Leaving Otaheite, with several men and women of that island on board, our voyagers arrive at Eimeo, and pay a visit to Maheine, chief of the island. There was nothing very remarkable that happened, or was discovered here, except multiplied proofs of the disposition of the people of those parts to theft, which Captain Cook thought it necessary to check by many acts of severity; which, in our opinion, were unworthy of his humanity, and of his enlarged and liberal views.

Having left Eimeo, the English ships, with a gentle breeze, made for Huhahaine. Their arrival there drew to them all the principal people of the island. This was just what Captain Cook wished, as it was high time to think of settling Omai, and Huhahaine appeared a proper place for that purpose. He therefore resolved to avail himself of the presence of the chief men of the island, and to make this proposal to them. After the hurry of the morning was over, they got ready to pay a formal visit to Taireetareea, king or chief of the island. The word used by Captain Cook, in speaking of such chiefs, is, *Earee vabie*. "Omai dressed himself very properly on the occasion; and prepared a handsome present for the chief himself, and another for his *Eatooa*. Indeed, after he had got clear of the gang that surrounded him at Otaheite, he behaved with such prudence as to gain respect. Our landing drew most of our visitors from the ships; and they, as well as those that were on shore, assembled in a large house. The concourse of people, on this occasion, was very great;



and, amongst them, there appeared to be a greater proportion of personable men and women than we had ever seen in one assembly at any of these new islands. Not only the bulk of the people seemed, in general, much stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, but there was also a much greater number of men who appeared to be of consequence, in proportion to the extent of the island; most of whom had exactly the corpulent appearance of the chiefs of Wateoo. We waited some time for Taireetareea, as I would do nothing till the *Earee rabi* came; but when he appeared, I found that his presence might have been dispensed with, as he was not above eight or ten years of age. Omai, who stood at a little distance from this circle of great men, began with making his offering to the gods, consisting of red feathers, cloth, &c. Then followed another offering, which was to be given to the gods by the chief; and after that several other small pieces and tufts of red feathers were presented. Each article was laid before one of the company, who, I understood, was a priest, and was delivered with a set speech or prayer, spoken by one of Omai's friends, who sat by him, but mostly dictated by himself. In these prayers he did not forget his friends in England, nor those who had brought him safe back. The *Earee rabi no Pretane*, Lord Sandwich, *Tote*, *Tatoo*\*, were mentioned in every one of them. When Omai's offerings and prayers were finished, the priest took each article, in the same order in which it had been laid before him, and after repeating a prayer, sent it to the *morai*; which, as Omai told us, was at a great distance, otherwise the offerings would have been made there.

"These religious ceremonies having been performed, Omai sat down by me, and we entered upon business, by giving the young chief my present, and receiving his in return; and, all things considered, they were liberal enough on both sides. Some arrangements were next agreed upon, as to the manner of carrying on the intercourse betwixt us; and I pointed out the mischievous consequences that would attend their robbing us, as they had done during my former visits. Omai's establishment was then proposed to the assembled chiefs.

"He acquainted them, That he had been carried by us into our country, where he was well received by the great king and his *carees*, and treated with every mark of regard and affection, while he staid amongst us; that he had been brought back again, enriched by our liberality, with a variety of articles, which would prove very useful to his countrymen;

and that, besides the two horses which were to remain with him, several other new and valuable animals had been left at Otaheite, which would soon multiply, and furnish a sufficient number for the use of all the islands in the neighbourhood. He then signified to them, that it was my earnest request, in return for all my friendly offices, that they would give him a piece of land, to build a house upon, and to raise provisions for himself and servants; adding, that if this could not be obtained for him in Huaheine, either by gift or by purchase, I was determined to carry him to Ulitea, and fix him there."

"Perhaps, says Capt. Cook, I have here made a better speech for my friend than he actually delivered; but these were the topics I dictated to him." After a short consultation among the chiefs, the Captain's request was granted by general consent. A particular spot, and an exact quantity of land, were allotted for his settlement.

"Omai now began seriously to attend to his own affairs, and repented heartily of his ill-judged prodigality while at Otaheite. He found at Huaheine a brother, a sister, and a brother-in-law; the sister being married. But these did not plunder him, as he had lately been by his other relations. I was sorry, however, to discover, that, though they were too honest to do him any injury, they were of too little consequence in the island to do him any positive good. They had neither authority nor influence to protect his person, or his property; and in that helpless situation, I had reason to apprehend, that he ran great risk of being stripped of every thing he had got from us, as soon as he should cease to have us within his reach, to enforce the good behaviour of his countrymen, by an immediate appeal to our irresistible power.

"To prevent this, if possible, I advised him to make a proper distribution of some of his moveables, to two or three of the principal chiefs; who, being thus gratified themselves, might be induced to take him under their patronage, and protect him from the injuries of others. He promised to follow my advice; and I heard with satisfaction, before I sailed, that this very prudent step had been taken. Not trusting, however, entirely to the operations of gratitude, I had recourse to the more forcible motive of intimidation. With this view, I took every opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants, that it was my intention to return to their island again, after being absent the usual time; and that, if I did not find Omai in the same state of security in which I was now to leave him, all those whom I should then discover

\* Cook and Clerke.

to have been his enemies, might expect to feel the weight of my resentment. This threatening declaration will, probably, have no inconsiderable effect. For our successive visits of late years have taught these people to believe, that our ships are to return at certain periods; and while they continue to be impressed with such a notion, which I thought it a fair stratagem to confirm, Omai has some prospect of being permitted to thrive upon his new plantation."

Some new instances of a thievish disposition occurred among the natives, which Capt. Cook on all occasions resented too highly; not making a proper allowance for a difference in manners, education, and condition of life.—Omai's house being nearly finished, many of his moveables were carried ashore on the 26th of October, 1777. Amongst a variety of other useless articles was a box of toys, which, when exposed to public view, seemed greatly to please the gazing multitude. But as to his pots, kettles, dishes, plates, drinking mugs, glasses, and the whole train of our domestic accommodations, hardly any one of his countrymen would so much as look at them.—Perhaps philosophy might find arguments to justify this indifference, which Captain Cook remarks as being very singular.

Omai now began to think that his kitchen utensils were of no manner of use to him; that a baked hog was more savory food than a boiled one; that a plantain leaf made as good a dish or plate as pewter; and that a cocoa nut shell was as convenient a goblet as a black-jack; and therefore he very wisely disposed of as many of these articles of English furniture for the kitchen and pantry as he could find purchasers for amongst the people of our ships; receiving from them in return hatchets, and other iron tools, which had a more intrinsic value in this part of the world, and added more to his distinguished superiority over those with whom he was to pass the remainder of his days.

As soon as Omai was settled in his new habitation, Capt. Cook began to think of leaving the island: and got every thing off from the shore, except the horse and the mare, and a goat big with kid; these he left in the possession of his friend, with whom he was now finally to part. He also gave him a boar and two sows of the English breed; and he had got a sow or two of his own. The horse covered the mare while they were at Otaheite; so that the introduction of a breed of horses into those islands is likely to have succeeded by this valuable present.

As the history of Omai will probably interest a very numerous class of our readers,

more than any other occurrence in this voyage, they will wish to be informed of every circumstance which may serve to convey a satisfactory account of the exact situation in which he was left. He had picked up at Otaheite four or five *Toutous*; the two New Zealand youths remained with him; and his brother and some others joined him at Huaheine; so that his family consisted already of eight or ten persons, if that, says Captain Cook, can be called a family, to which not a single female as yet belonged, nor, I doubt, was likely to belong, unless its master became less volatile. At present, Omai did not seem at all disposed to take unto himself a wife.

"The house which we erected for him was twenty-four feet by eighteen; and ten feet high. It was composed of boards, the spoils of our military operations at Eimeo; and, in building it, as few nails as possible, were used, that there might be no inducement, from the love of iron, to pull it down. It was settled, that immediately after our departure, he should begin to build a large house after the fashion of his country; one end of which was to be brought over that which we had erected, so as to enclose it entirely for greater security. In this work, some of the Chiefs promised to assist him; and, if the intended building should cover the ground which he marked out, it will be as large as most upon the island.

"His European weapons consisted of a musket, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece; two pair of pistols; and two or three swords or cutlasses. The possession of these made him quite happy; which was my only view in giving him such presents. For I was always of opinion, that he would have been happier without fire-arms, and other European weapons, than with them; as such implements of war, in the hands of one whose prudent use of them I had some grounds for mistrusting, would rather encrease his dangers than establish his superiority. After he had got on shore every thing that belonged to him, and was settled in his house, he had most of the officers of both ships, two or three times, to dinner; and his table was always well supplied with the very best provisions that the island produced.

"Before I sailed, I had the following inscription cut upon the outside of his house:

*Georgius Tertius, Rex, 2 Novembris, 1777.*  
*Naves } Resolution, Jac. Cook, Pr.*  
*} Discovery, Car. Clarke, Pr.*

"On the second of November, at four in the afternoon, I took the advantage of a breeze, which then sprung up at East, and sailed.





*Man & Woman of Bonabhar:*







failed out of the harbour. Most of our friends remained on board till the ships were under sail; when, to gratify their curiosity, I ordered five guns to be fired. They then all took their leave, except Omai, who remained till we were at sea. We had come to fall by a hawser fastened to the shore. In casting the ship, it parted, being cut by the rocks, and the outer end was left behind; as those who cast it off did not perceive that it was broken; so that it became necessary to send a boat to bring it on board. In this boat Omai went ashore, after taking a very affectionate farewell of all the officers. He sustained himself with a manly resolution, till he came to me. Then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr. King, who went in the boat, told me, that he wept all the time in going ashore."

The boat which carried Omai ashore, never to join the English ships again, stood over for Ulitea. About a fortnight after

their arrival at this island, Omai (for Capt. Cook had desired to hear from him) sent two of his people in a canoe, who brought the satisfactory intelligence that he remained undisturbed by the people of the island, and that every thing went well with him, except that his goat had died in kidding. He accompanied this intelligence with a request that the Captain would send him another goat, and two axes. It is needless to add, that his request was liberally complied with.

At this island some deserters were seized, and brought back to the ships. Instructions were given to Capt. Clerke, in case of a separation in the course of the voyage, by Captain Cook. The former and present state of Ulitea is described: and a brief account is given, in which there does not appear any thing particularly interesting to an English reader, of its dethroned king, and of the late regent of Huaheine.

[To be continued.]

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For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION of the PERSONS, DRESS, ORNAMENTS, FOOD, HOUSES, and DOMESTIC UTENSILS, &c. of the NATIVES of OONALASHKA.

Extracted from Capt. COOK'S LAST VOYAGE.

[Illustrated by an elegant ENGRAVING.]

THE native inhabitants of Oonalashka are to all appearance the most peaceable, inoffensive people I ever met with. And, as to honesty, they might serve as a pattern to the most civilized nations upon earth. But, from what I saw of their neighbours, with whom the Russians have no connection, I doubt whether this was their original disposition; and rather think that it has been the consequence of their present state of subjection.

These people are rather low of stature, but plump and well shaped; with rather short necks; swarthy clubby faces; black eyes; small beards; and long, straight, black hair; which the men wear loose behind, and cut before, but the women tie up in a bunch.

Both sexes wear the same dress in fashion; the only difference is in the materials. The women's frock is made of seal skin; and that of the men, of the skins of birds; both reaching below the knee. This is the whole dress of the women. But, over the frock, the men wear another made of gut, which resists water; and has a hood to it, which draws over the head. Some of them wear boots; and all of them have a kind of oval snouted cap, made of wood, with a rim to admit the head. These caps are dyed with green and

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other colours; and round the upper part of the rim, are stuck the long bristles of some sea-animal, on which are strung glass beads; and on the front is a small image or two made of bone.

They make use of no paint; but the women puncture their faces slightly; and both men and women bore the under-lip, to which they fix pieces of bone. But it is as uncommon at Oonalashka, to see a man with this ornament, as to see a woman without it. Some fix beads to the upper lip, under the nostrils; and all of them hang ornaments in their ears.

Their food consists of fish, sea-animals, birds, roots, and berries; and even of seaweed. They dry large quantities of fish in summer; which they lay up in small huts for winter use; and, probably, they preserve roots and berries for the same time of scarcity. They eat almost every thing raw. Boiling and broiling were the only methods of cookery that I saw them make use of; and the first was probably learnt from the Russians. Some have got little brass kettles; and those who have not, make one of a flat stone, with sides of clay, not unlike a standing pyc.

I was once present, when the Chief of Oonalashka made his dinner of the raw head

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of



of a large halibut just caught. Before any was given to the Chief, two of his servants ate the gills, without any other dressing, besides squeezing out the slime. This done, one of them cut off the head of the fish, took it to the sea and washed it; then came with it, and sat down by the Chief; first pulling up some grass, upon a part of which the head was laid, and the rest was strewed before the Chief. He then cut large pieces off the cheeks, and laid these within the reach of the great man, who swallowed them with as much satisfaction as we should do raw oysters. When he had done, the remains of the head were cut in pieces, and given to the attendants, who tore off the meat with their teeth, and gnawed the bones like so many dogs.

As these people use no paint, they are not so dirty in their persons as the savages who thus besmear themselves; but they are full as lousy and filthy in their houses. Their method of building is as follows: They dig in the ground an oblong square pit, the length of which seldom exceeds fifty feet, and the breadth twenty; but in general the dimensions are smaller. Over this excavation they form the roof of wood which the sea throws ashore. This roof is covered first with grass, and then with earth; so that the outward appearance is like a dunghill. In the middle of the roof, toward each end, is left a square opening, by which the light is admitted; one of these openings being for this purpose only, and the other being also used to go in and out by, with the help of a ladder, or rather a post with steps cut in it. In some houses there is another entrance below; but this is not common. Round the sides and ends of the huts, the families (for several are lodged together) have their separate apartments, where they sleep, and sit at work; not upon benches, but in a kind of concave trench, which is dug all round the inside of the house, and covered with mats; so that this part is kept tolerably decent. But the middle of the house, which is common to all the families, is far otherwise. For, although it be covered with dry grass, it is a receptacle for dirt of every kind, and the place for the urine trough; the stench of which is not mended by raw hides or leather being almost continually steeped in it. Behind and over the trench are placed the few effects they are possessed of; such as their cloathing, mats, and skins.

Their household furniture consists of bowls, spoons, buckets, piggins or cans, matted baskets, and perhaps a Russian kettle or pot. All these utensils are very neatly made, and well formed; and yet we saw no other tools

among them but the knife and the hatchet; that is, a small flat piece of iron, made like an adze, by fitting it into a crooked wooden handle. These were the only instruments we met with there made of iron. For although the Russians live amongst them, we found much less of this metal in their possession, than we had met with in other tribes on the American continent, who had never seen, nor perhaps had any intercourse with the Russians. Probably, a few beads, a little tobacco and snuff, purchase all they have to spare. There are few, if any of them, that do not both smoke and chew tobacco, and take snuff; a luxury that bids fair to keep them always poor.

They did not seem to wish for more iron, or to want any other instruments, except sewing needles, their own being made of bone. With these they not only sew their canoes, and make their cloaths, but also very curious embroidery. Instead of thread, they use the fibres of sinews, which they split to the thickness which each sort of work requires. All sewing is performed by the women. They are the tailors, shoemakers, and boat-builders, or boat-coverers; for the men, most probably, construct the frame of wood over which the skins are sewed. They make mats and baskets of grass, that are both beautiful and strong. Indeed, there is a neatness and perfection in most of their work, that shews they neither want ingenuity nor perseverance.

I saw not a fire-place in any one of their houses. They are lighted, as well as heated, by lamps; which are simple, and yet answer the purpose very well. They are made of a flat stone, hollowed on one side like a plate, and about the same size, or rather larger. In the hollow part they put the oil, mixed with a little dry grass, which serves the purpose of a wick. Both men and women frequently warm their bodies over one of these lamps, by placing it between their legs, under their garments, and sitting thus over it for a few minutes.

They produce fire both by collision and by attrition; the former by striking two stones one against another; on one of which a good deal of brimstone is first rubbed. The latter method is with two pieces of wood, one of which is a stick of about eighteen inches in length, and the other a flat piece. The pointed end of the stick they press upon the other, whirling it nimbly round as a drill; thus producing fire in a few minutes. This method is common in many parts of the world. It is practised by the Kamtschadales, by these people, by the Greenlanders, by the Brazilians, by the Otaheiteans, by the New  
Hollanders;

Hollanders; and probably by many other nations.

No such thing as an offensive or even a defensive weapon was seen among the natives of Oonalashka. We cannot suppose that the Russians found them in such a defenceless state; it is more probable that, for their own security, they have disarmed them.

Their fishing and hunting implements are all made in great perfection, of wood and bone; and differ very little from those used by the Greenlanders, as they are described by Crantz. The only difference is in the point of the missile dart; which, in some we saw here, is not above an inch long; whereas Crantz says, that those of the Greenlanders are a foot and a half in length. Indeed, these darts, as well as some others of their instruments, are so curious that they deserve a particular description; but as many of them were brought away on board the ships, this can be done at any time if thought necessary. These people are very expert in striking fish, both in the sea, and in rivers. They also make use of hooks and lines, nets and weirs. The hooks are composed of bone, and the lines of sinews.

The people of Oonalashka bury their dead on the summits of hills, and raise a little hillock over the grave. In a walk into the country, one of the natives who attended me, pointed out several of these receptacles of the dead. There was one of them by the side of

the road leading from the harbour to the village, over which was raised a heap of stones. It was observed, that every one who passed it added one to it. I saw in the country several stone hillocks, that seemed to have been raised by art. Many of them were apparently of great antiquity.

What their notions are of the Deity, and of a future state, I know not. I am equally unacquainted with their diversions; nothing having been seen that could give us an insight into either.

They are remarkably cheerful and friendly amongst each other; and always behaved with great civility to us. The Russians told us, that they never had any connections with their women, because they were not Christians. Our people were not so scrupulous; and some of them had reason to repent that the females of Oonalashka encouraged their addresses without any reserve; for their health suffered by a distemper that is not unknown here. The natives of this island are also subject to the cancer, or a complaint like it, which those whom it attacks are very careful to conceal. They do not seem to be long-lived. I no where saw a person, man or woman, whom I could suppose to be sixty years of age; and but very few who appeared to be above fifty. Probably their hard way of living may be the means of shortening their days.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW  
OF  
MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Treatise on the Art of Music, in which the Elements of Harmony and Air are practically considered, and illustrated by an Hundred and Fifty Examples, in Notes; many of them taken from the best Authors; The Whole being intended as a Course of Lectures preparatory to the Practice of Thorough-Bass, and Musical Composition: and dedicated to the Right Honourable, &c. the Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, by Mr. Jones. Printed for the Author by W. Keymer.

OF this work, the design of which is highly laudable, and clearly explained in a learned and elegant introduction, we have the pleasure to announce our sincerest approbation and applause. Much had been attempted towards expounding the abstrusities of this science, and, indeed, much performed long before the appearance of Mr. Jones's

Lectures: yet has this ingenious writer convinced us that much still remained to be done; that although the field he entered upon had been often trod before, many a spot was yet untraversed, new tracks were yet to be explored, and nearer paths to Science opened to those engaged in her pursuit.—This object, it is no flattery to say, the author has in a considerable degree effected: many lights that never appeared before, shine through the medium of his observations, and lead the young student through short and pleasant ways.

Amongst the many excellencies in this work, that which first claims our particular notice, is the judicious arrangement of its contents. By Mr. Jones's natural and progressive plan, and its simplicity of execution, the pupil proceeds by the easiest steps possible, and, as each lesson occurs, is furnished with new strength to encounter it by the preceding one.



The preparatory explications given in the First Chapter, we very much approve; as well as the observations upon the two tetrachords of the octave, or, as they are termed, *systems of the fourth*, and think the discrimination of the major and minor keys very introductory and clear. But while we allow the remark to be just, that "though all the keys in the scale with accidental flats and sharps have the same order of degrees as the natural keys; yet different keys have different characters, as all musicians know, though few are able to account for it;" we wish Mr. Jones, for the satisfaction of his subscribers, had in the course of his work taken occasion to account for it himself.

In Chapter II. upon Concord, we find a clear and distinct definition of the several consonant relations of certain notes, and an information given upon the concord of the eighth, quite new to printed instructions.

In the Third Chapter, which gradually introduces itself, we find a timely hint concerning the harmonies most nearly related to the original key; and admire the succeeding remarks upon the bass notes, as they are fundamental, or only supposititious.

The Fourth Chapter, which treats of the *inversion of chords*, and their external *consonance*, exhibits to the pupil a perspicuous view of that subject.—We perfectly agree with Mr. Jones's ideas of the different orders of the common chord as an accompaniment to the key-note, and think his remarks upon the *law* of the harmony of several combined notes, and their *internal consonance*, just, useful, and ingenious.

Chapter V. "on the harmonic derivation and use of discord," is masterly and simple.—The first and most agreeable of the discords is, as Mr. Jones justly observes, the fourth and fifth, and we are extremely pleased with the natural manner in which he accounts for it. His observations on the ninth and seventh are also judicious and informing.

Chapter VI. opens to the scholar a new sphere of contemplation, which while it gradually develops itself, evinces much contrivance in the author, and with ease leads the learner through many intricacies of the science. Mr. Jones's comment in this chapter upon the merits of Dr. Croft as a composer, we cannot but approve as perfectly just, and as reflecting much honour on his judgement. That great master possessed almost every qualification to form a great Anthem writer, and produced a striking variety of *modulation*, without running into those extravagancies of which our *Lecturer* so justly complains in some of our modern composers; and which judged, as he says, are "fitter

for *prelude* and *capriccio*, as matters of curiosity, than for the improvement of music."

In Chapter VII. we are led to the consideration of *harmonic periods*, *diatonic* and *chromatic*. Here Mr. Jones has displayed much skill both as a musician and a teacher:—strong lights are cast upon the subjects of this excellent chapter, as well in examples as in precepts; amongst the former of which we greatly admire the *canon* in the *fifth* and *eighth* (Example 76). *Chromatic* harmony, no doubt, originates in the *minor key*; and the old Greek musicians gave this term to that scale in which the degrees proceed by semitones: but with respect to its derivation, we cannot fall into Mr. Jones's conjecture, that it was so called "because the *notation* in the music of this scale was of a different colour from the diatonic notes." It is true, that it was once a custom with our own musicians to make their notes black or red, to denote a difference of *time* and *measure*; which colours were substitutes for the characters now used. But let us reflect, that time throughout each movement is invariable; and that therefore a certain colour placed at the beginning of the stave might be adequate to the purpose: but to denote the different moods or scales, with the many changes or modulations as they frequently occur in the same movement, would require a greater variety of colours than exist. Or if Mr. Jones, by naming *black* and *red*, only means that they placed one or other of them before a movement simply to imply its original key, and at the same time expressed its several transitions by flats and sharps, or other proper characters, surely the additional device of colours was wholly unnecessary; since the original key or scale could as clearly, and much more consistently, be signified by those very flats and sharps, or whatever characters they employed to mark the occurring changes and revolutions of the harmony.

The observations on what Mr. Jones emphatically calls the scale of the *chromatic* octave, distinguished into its three *tetrachords*, displays great knowledge of the subject, and an attention in the author to the pupil, which does him great credit: and the example pointed out for it in the jig at the end of the Seventh *Solo* of *Corelli*, is, perhaps, one of the clearest illustrations to which the scholar could be directed. The examples of that chaste and elegant composer always teach us *how far* we may go; "and that the *chromatic* semitones should ever be taken from the *fundamental harmony* of the *minor key*."

In the succeeding paragraph, it is in due course observed, that if we use *chromatic semitones* in a *major key*, we borrow them from

a *minor*: for an instance of which we are referred to Tartini's Twelfth *Solo* in the key of *F major*, where, indeed, we agree with Mr. Jones, that there is a very singular *chromatic* variation; and while we subscribe to the observation, that "by looking into the works of some of the best masters, he might have multiplied his examples," we also readily allow, that "when the learner has studied what is here given, he will be able to do that better for himself." So judicious is the choice with which every precept is illustrated.

In the Ninth Chapter, on the analysis of Air, and the conduct of Subject, the author displays great professional knowledge and ingenuity: his comparison of the attributes of music to those of poetry and rhetoric, is sensible, and perfectly correct.

The following definition of Air and Harmony is simple and just. We heartily join in his complaint, that "the moderns are too apt to throw their air into a single part." Some matters, as Mr. Jones observes, "have ventured to predict that this stile will soon be out of fashion;" but that, continues he, "is more than I can foresee: light people will always be best pleased with light music; and little minds will admire little things." In this sentiment we also equally coincide with him. The remark upon the disfiguration of harmony in modern productions, by a redundancy of *appoggiatura*, is too well founded. The observation, that "the air which is first laid down in a piece of music, is called its subject, and a piece written upon *no subject* can have no sense," is also so pertinent and true, as well as what follows it respecting the conduct of Subjects, that we cannot but earnestly recommend the whole of this section to the attention of some of our present composers.

Concerning regular stops or rests in music, we are not entirely of this author's opinion. We rather think with those freer spirits by whom Mr. Jones expects to be deemed formal, that the continued reiteration of the same division or measurement of time is tedious, dull, and fatiating: and although the wonderful Handel by his talent in treating the burthen of his song, be what it might, has avoided that effect in his *Dead March in Saul*, yet we are no ways persuaded by that, or any other example, to recommend such tasks to young or common composers. A genius like that of this illustrious musician, or of Corelli, Geminiani, or Tartini, is perhaps capable of commanding success in any way. But, with every deference to Mr. Jones's judgement, we will take the liberty to observe, that because certain abilities can produce great effects from trifling

circumstances, give defect the colour of perfection, and out of evil bring forth good, we should not adopt their demerits, and send the unjudging pupil in pursuit of their errors. Regular and unvaried returns of time in music, like strait or unbroken lines in painting, seem ever obnoxious to the rules of true taste, and disappoint every ear which seeks the free play of the imagination; willingly yielding to the easy reins of science, but above submitting to the heavy and dull restraint of formality; perfectly regulated, but not cramped. We allow with Mr. Jones, that "poets are bound by mechanical fetters, and that it is not to be supposed that musicians can be exempt from them." This is very true—But neither are pinioned down below the power of variation. And though Pope, Dryden, and others regulated the expression of their ideas by rhyme and measure, they seized every occasion to vary their numbers, and owe many of their beauties to their happy diversity.

Cowley, Mr. Jones further observes, "is one of those poets who affected unbounded licence in his measures, with sudden and surprising thoughts;" but that he cannot say his manner ever afforded him pleasure. In this last particular we are obliged to say, we feel diametrically opposite—Cowley's manner having yielded to us copiously of that pleasure derived from *fine poetry*. His stile, in our idea, is no ways wild, though nobly free, bold without being rash; and frequently displays such a felicity of depicting his thoughts, such force and energy of manner, that, excepting the *Alexander's Feast* of Dryden, we know of nothing in our language that exceeds it.

Our author's remark on the effect of successions of melodies, which have a mutual relation and agreement in respect of their harmony, we think just—but can only allow it to be so, when to the succeeding melody is added the former, as its harmony and bass.—We confess that the ear feels the correspondence of the melodies; but it must bear that correspondence, that is, bear such melodies in combination, and thus judge of their coincidence, before it can be so effected: which does not agree with Mr. Jones's comparison of them to rhimes in verse; since rhimes, to be agreeable, do not require to be heard together, but derive their effect entirely from succession.

In the following animadversions on the subject of *fugues*, much knowledge is shewn in that branch of composition; and the examples of excellence in it which the author points out in great composers, do not more strongly mark their genius than his own judgement.

The observations on contrast in music are strictly



strictly proper. That on the effect of *The flocks shall leave the mountains*, in *Ais and Galatea*; the trumpet leading off with a continued note, followed by its second, after the words, *We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge*, in the *Te Deum*; as well as that on the middle movement of the first Overture of *Van Maldere*, are particularly judicious.

In the Ninth and last Chapter, which treats of the application of the foregoing rules, and ably sums up the subject of the work, we find several necessary and useful axioms to qualify the student both to write and perform his own music; and which, with the attention Mr. Jones recommends to the works of the best masters, cannot fail to furnish him with a correct taste, and all the information requisite to a good composer.

In a word, this performance, considered on the whole, possesses considerable merit, and reflects great honour on its author, both as a professor and a tutor. The style is, with very few exceptions, neat, perspicuous, and frequently elegant; and the work so useful and necessary to all who would arrive at knowledge in the science by the shortest road, as to claim the highest applause and encouragement.

Six favourite Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment Obligato for a Violin, first composed by the celebrated Signor Luigi Boccherini, principal Composer at the Court of Spain, published in all Parts of Europe; now Transposed, Altered, and the Fingering and Execution rendered more easy, by Giuseppe Diettenhofer. Price 10s. 6d. Printed for the Proprietor.

IN our Magazine for May, we recommended it strongly to Mess. Longman and Co. to reprint the *genuine* Sonatas of Boccherini that are in their possession, because they are incorrectly given, and the engraving is almost worn out. By the present publication our wish is accomplished, and a correct and elegant edition of this truly capital (nay even classical) work has fallen into our hands, in which the musician has not only shewn great skill and judgement, but a consummate knowledge of the application of the Harpsichord and the Piano-Forte, rendering such passages as Boccherini (from his want of knowledge on those instruments) had made cramp and difficult to execute, both easy and pleasant.

We shall present our readers with the modest reasons which induced the editor to undertake the alteration and reprinting of these Sonatas.

“Preface. I have been induced to publish the six following excellent sonatas of Signor

Boccherini with alterations which render their execution more easy, from perceiving the great, and almost insuperable difficulties my scholars formerly experienced in attempting to play them as originally composed. The music is delightful; but Signor Boccherini plays only on the Violin and Violoncello; it was therefore nearly impossible for him to feel so well the true accent, and compose with equal energy and effect for the performers on the Piano-Forte and Harpsichord, as skilful masters on these last instruments, who at the same time were composers: yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, he has displayed singular and extraordinary merit. To diffuse more universally the knowledge of his great talents, and add to his justly acquired reputation, is my present intention. I have taken no small labour to obviate the difficulties experienced formerly in various passages of the original work, and have endeavoured to alter the fingering in such a manner as to benefit the scholar, and yet preserve the original beauties of the great master. How far twenty-five years employed in giving instructions on the Piano-Forte and Harpsichord may have enabled me to execute this undertaking, must be respectfully submitted to the discerning public.

“GIUSEPPE DIETTENHOFER.”

The alterations which Mr. Diettenhofer mentions in the above preface are such as a judicious Harpsichord-player would make, when he adapts music to that instrument that was originally composed for any other. The Harpsichord not being calculated to sustain long notes, like the organ, hautboy, or instruments on which the bow is used, always appears to greater advantage when the notes are continually changing, or at least when long ones are divided into shorter. This is one of the principal alterations hinted at, and in which our editor has displayed great judgement. There are also other additions that he might with great propriety have mentioned in his preface, such as a number of well-applied *graces*, *shakes*, *appoggiaturas*, and other marks of expression, which greatly embellish the work, without altering or interfering with the beauty of the melody. The transpositions that are made likewise render the pieces easier to be performed, and more applicable to the style and manner of the Harpsichord and the Piano-Forte. Those alluded to are the transposing the two movements of the sixth and last sonata out of the difficult key of *E three flats*, into the easy key of *F* with only one flat; and the addition of the fingering, that is marked over every passage where doubts might arise in the performer's mind,

gives this new edition the advantage over every other that has fallen in our way.

The engraving of this work is well executed; and, except a very few inaccuracies, such as two E's for D's, in the second bar of the first Sonata, &c. it is by far the best edition of this beautiful music that has appeared.

A Concerto, or favourite Duetto for two Performers on two Piano-Fortes or Harpsichords; with an Accompaniment for two Violins, two French Horns, and a Bass.—Humbly dedicated to the Ladies, and all Lovers of Music. First composed by the celebrated Giuseppe Haydn, of Vienna; now transposed and altered, in order to be played according to the English Taste on two Piano-Fortes, or Harpsichords, without any other Accompaniment, by Giuseppe Diettenhofer. Price 6s. Skillern.

THIS Concerto was originally composed by that great and elegant master *Haydn* for a single Harpsichord, accompanied with the instruments given in the title to this work. Diettenhofer has been at the pains and trouble to re-write the whole, and adapt it for two performers on two instruments; which he has done with his usual abilities, without depriving *Haydn* of his spirit and originality.

In the review of this work, we find it neat and pleasant, but, upon the whole, not equal to *Haydn*'s usual fire and brilliancy; notwithstanding which, the adapter merits much praise and commendation for bringing forth this charming author in the shape he now wears. The only possible objection we can find to it is to the instruments, and not to the music; as two harpsichords or two piano-fortes will seldom be found in the same house at the same time; and the difficulty of producing them both exactly in tune will further strengthen our objection.

Six Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment Obligato for a Violin. Humbly dedicated to Lady Hume. Composed by Joseph Diettenhofer. Op. I. Price 10s. 6d. For the Author.

THESE Sonatas do the author great credit, and clearly evince the pen of a master. They are neither too trifling nor too difficult;—they are not a servile copy of what is continually dinn'd in our ears; but such music as must meet with the approbation of all good judges, who prefer sweet melody and found harmony to forced modulation and imposing tricks.

In the last movement of the third Sonata, our author has introduced the late *Dr. Arne*'s favourite air of "The Dusky Night," into

which he has interwoven some variations and passages of his own, which greatly embellish and heighten the effect. These Sonatas are excellently engraved, and printed on exceeding good paper.

Six Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment Obligato for a Violin.—Humbly dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Melbourne. Composed by Joseph Diettenhofer. Opera II. Price 10s. 6d. For the Author.

THESE Sonatas, like the preceding, are composed in a firm, solid, and bold stile: they are a little more difficult than the first set, but not less pleasing, being replete with good modulation, and, if we may be allowed the expression, with solid sense; and the more we peruse this author's works, the more we are strengthened in our opinion of his merits and musical erudition.

In conformity to the taste of the times, in this Set (as also in the former) Mr. Diettenhofer has introduced a favorite old air, in great request, viz. "My Lodging is on the cold Ground," and managed it as happily as he has done *Dr. Arne*'s, in his first Opera. This air has already been served up in the same manner by *Giordani*, in one of his Concertos; but Diettenhofer's does not suffer from the comparison.

We cannot dismiss this work without pointing out the fire and vivacity which pervade the whole of the last Sonata in this book; and think we venture very little in pronouncing, that the more these Sonatas are generally known, the more they will be universally approved.

Mr. Diettenhofer was born at Vienna, in Germany, about the year 1743, where he received his instruction on the harpsichord from the famous *Steffan*, and his knowledge in counter-point from *Wagenfeld*; both of whom were reputed to be the first and most skilful Organists in Vienna, and for whom our author for many years occasionally assisted as Deputy.

After having passed fifteen or sixteen years on his travels through Germany and France, he at length fixed his residence in this country; where he continues to teach the Harpsichord and Piano-Forte, with honour to himself, and credit to his employers.

Mr. Diettenhofer possesses a perfect knowledge of the instruments he professes; and although he is not the most brilliant and rapid performer that can be heard, yet his education has been so regular, that he is a complete master of harmony and modulation, and in every respect qualified to perfect those who wish



wish to attain a compleat knowledge of the science of music.

Deux Quintettes et un Sestetto pour Deux Violons, Taille, Violoncello, Flute et Clavecin ou Piano-Forte. Composées et très humblement dédiées à Mademoiselle Godfave, par Estienne Storace. Printed for the Author.

THIS work demands more than approbation. We find in it taste, variety, and a mastery of contrivance.

The first Quintetto commences with a very pleasing subject, and in a stile well sustained throughout the movement. The Minuetto by which it is succeeded, pleases us much. The third movement, we think, is marked with great delicacy of expression; and the introduction of the last movement strikingly pretty, while the digressions have also much fancy, and never lose sight of the subject. The second Quintetto opens very pleasingly, and, for taste and meaning, vies in its first movement with that of the same piece. The second movement is original, the following one charmingly tender, and the concluding Minuetto pleasing and novel. The several parts through both pieces move well together, and form a most excellent concert. The *Sestetto* is last in place, but not in merit: the first movement is truly masterly in its stile;—the second bold and animating, with a great sweetness of subject happily relieved. The succeeding Minuetto strikes us much; we think it a delicious little treat for all who profess a taste for the beautiful and simple. The *Fantasia* with which the Piece finishes, is equally winning. We have received much pleasure from this composition, and admire the judicious deviations by which it is heightened. On the whole, we think this publication bears the marks of uncommon merit; and we earnestly recommend it to the notice of all who love good music.

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Mr. Storace is son to the late Stephen Storace, so well known for his performance on the Double Bass for many years in this kingdom. Our author received his musical knowledge at a *Conservatore* in Italy, where he studied the harpsichord, the violin, and the art of composition: his residence lately has been at Bath.

A favourite Concerto for the Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte; with Accompaniments for two Violins, Hautboys or Flutes, two Horns ad Libitum, Tenor, and Violoncello. Composed by Vincent Manfredini, Master and Composer to the Empress of Russia.—

The Harpsichord Part, 2s. With Accompaniments, 4s.—Bland.

THIS is a charming Concerto; the master is manifested in every bar; spirit, elegance, air, science, design, and execution, are all amongst its attributes. The first movement opens with a generous boldness, and the subject is throughout most spiritedly adhered to. Judgement holds the pen of Fancy, and, while she takes many a blithsome bound, keeps within the pale of Reason.—The second movement is highly finished, and displays a fine and cultivated taste; delicacy of conception and happiness of embellishment pervade it, and form to the first movement as striking a relief as any we are acquainted with; and is as luckily opposed by the succeeding and last movement, the introduction of which we greatly admire; and think the whole most pleasingly gay. The Accompaniments are judicious, replete with contrivance, and lend a fine colour to the several thoughts.

A favourite Concerto for the Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins and a Violoncello. Composed by Mr. Smethergell, Organist of St. Mary-at-Hill, and All hallows; Barking.—Price 3s. Longman and Broderip.

AN agreeable Concerto.—The first movement, though not very striking, contains some pleasing ideas, which are tolerably connected. The bass, though not always the best chosen, is, upon the whole, more than decent, and shews the author to be far above superficiality. The Rondeau with which the piece concludes, is pretty; the variations from it are not without effect, and the modulation is good. The Accompaniments through the whole Concerto are well fancied, and distributed with some judgement. Considered in the aggregate, we think this production ranks with the best of Mr. Smethergell's works.

Three Songs sung by Mr. Edwin, in the Character of Tom Twopenny, and Mr. Brett, at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket, in *The Election of the Managers*. Price 6d. each. Skillern.

“COME here, honest Fellows,” and “At Purl I'm a dab,” sung by Mr. Edwin, are adapted to the humour of the words, and very well express the character. And the well-known air applied to “Success to Holly and Ivy,” sung by Mr. Brett, we think much better employed than in recounting the death of *Maestro*.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 19.

ON the report being brought up of the Committee to consider of obliging all horse-dealers to take out a licence;

Mr. Rose observed, that in wording the clause, care would be taken to specify, that a horse-dealer was a man who made his sole livelihood by buying and selling horses. The report was then agreed to, and ordered to be an instruction to the Committee on the horse duty bill.

Mr. Sheridan thought it an object of much consequence that the clauses in the India Bill, relating to a Court of Judicature for trying delinquents from India, were comprised in a distinct and separate bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the division proposed could be attended with no good effect whatever. The considering that part which was objected to, on a future day, which he should propose on Wednesday next, would, in his mind, answer the whole intention of the present motion.

Lord Mahon declared, that he was for the commitment of the bill, that it might be amended. At the same time he would assure the House, that in its present state it would never have his concurrence.

The motion then being put, it was negatived without a division.

The order of the day being moved, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the India Bill, Lord Mahon in the Chair.

Sir James Erskine wished to know, whether Commanders in Chief were to have seats in the Council. And as he understood the troops were henceforth to act under one authority, they ought also to act under one and the same commission.

The Committee went through several clauses in the bill, and came to the resolution for the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The House adjourned.

JULY 20.

The Speaker having put the question for the House to go into a Committee for the further discussion of the bill for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company,

Mr. Adams said, the many alterations made by the Committee had essentially changed the original aspect of the bill, and that circumstance he conceived to be sufficient to justify him in making a proposition for having the bill printed in its original state, and with the various amendments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer inti-

mated, that he had no objection to the Hon. Member's proposition.

The Committee went through the different clauses of the bill as far as that relative to the Tribunal, paragraph by paragraph, and the blanks were filled up; amongst which the age of all those going out to India as cadets or writers, was limited to between 16 and 22 years of age, except such Gentlemen as had served a year in some of his Majesty's regiments, and were upon half-pay; to them the age of 25 was the period limited; when the Chairman was desired to quit the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

JULY 21.

Report was made from the Select Committee on the Hechefer election, that Mr. Cust and Mr. Hopkins, the sitting Members, were duly elected.

The order of the day being then read for the House to go into a Committee on the Ordnance bill,

Mr. Hussey opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair. He said he was against the commitment of this bill for many reasons, and particularly avowed himself a determined enemy to all attempts at defending this island by fortifications.

Mr. Fitzherbert, Lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Rolle joined the Hon. Gentleman in his opposition to the present Ordnance business.

Captain Luttrell, Mr. Berkley, and Mr. Steele defended the bill.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the above subject, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair, and the Chairman having commenced reading the propositions to the House clause by clause,

Mr. Hussey stated his objections to that part of the bill which empowered the appropriating the grounds of certain persons in the neighbourhood of the fortification, as described in the bill; and begged leave to move an amendment to rectify the evil contained in the clause.

After some debate Mr. Eden wished the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his motion of amendment till the bill should be in another stage.

Mr. Hussey said, he had heard no argument of any weight against his proposed amendment, therefore he should take the sense of the Committee on it.

The question on the amendment was put, when there appeared Noes 83; Ayes 52. Majority 21.

The House next resolved itself into a



Committee on the India bill, Sir George Howard in the Chair, when the first clause remarked on was that for compelling those who went to India to give an account of their fortune on their outset and their return.

Here a long conversation took place, in which various amendments were proposed, and the hardship of subjecting persons to such a regulation amply debated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated a distinction which he thought it might be proper to make between fortune acquired in trade and fortune acquired by office, and said he should, therefore, submit an amendment which might be made to that purpose.

Lord North thought that the Minister was extremely wrong in exempting the trading people in India from coming within the meaning of the clause, as it was such an opening for every Officer to say he was a trader, and to be exempted from the penalty. The noble Lord handled this in a masterly manner, and placed the clause, as worded in the bill, in many nugatory and ridiculous points of view.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sheridan, Lord Mulgrave, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Francis, and several other Members spoke. After much discussion, Mr. Pitt admitted Lord North's idea, complimenting the sagacity and judgement of his Lordship in very high terms.

The question being then called for on an amendment of Sir James Johnson, which was, that after the words *United Company in India*, the words *and all persons in the army and navy* be inserted,

The division took place on the amendment, when there appeared, for it, 39; against it 110.

All the clauses previous to those relating to the new Tribunal or Judiciary Institution being then gone through with more or less animadversion, it was proposed that the further consideration of the bill should be postponed. Here a very warm altercation took place, chiefly between the Minister and Mr. Sheridan. Col. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Dundas, and others, also bore a part. The Committee then went on to fill up the blanks, and at half past twelve adjourned.

Previous to their adjournment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House the following Message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply, and to be taken into consideration on the morrow.

"G. R. It gives his Majesty great concern, that, notwithstanding the retrenchments which have been already made in the establishment of the Civil List, he finds himself under the necessity of acquainting the

House of Commons, that debts have been incurred by the unavoidable expences of his Civil Government, to a considerable amount, an account of which he has ordered to be laid before this House.—His Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, that they will take the same into their early consideration, and provide such means as they shall think proper, to enable his Majesty to discharge the same. G. R."

JULY 22.

The order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the bill for a tax on bricks.

Sir Richard Hill objected to the tax, as highly oppressive; and in giving his reasons for so doing, he shewed a great knowledge of the different species of bricks. He then deviated from the subject, and entered into a disquisition on the various modes of taxation. He said, that at certain seasons of the year, when the taxes which were necessary for the exigencies of Government were proposed, there were temporary Chancellors of the Exchequer, who presumed to give their opinions relative to the raising of taxes. Amongst those he would rank himself at present, and propose several taxes, which he imagined would be lightly felt by his fellow-subjects, and be very productive. The first which he mentioned was a double tax, on Sundays, on all tolls; the next, a tax on corks (which would certainly be a light one), and on powder and shot, excepting what was used by the army; another on pins and needles; another on prints and printed music; another on public places, such as Ranelagh, Vauxhall, public assemblies, &c. another on clocks and watches; another on cards and dice; another on ropes and twine; and the last and greatest of all was an additional tax on Magazines and Sunday News Papers, on the latter of which he intended to lay a tax of one half-penny more on each sheet; but while he mentioned that, he was aware of the danger of offending the Gentlemen in the Gallery, who had all the Members of Parliament under their thumbs. He then recurred to the question, and said, that he had no objections to the Speaker leaving the Chair.

Mr. Pitt thanked the worthy Baretot for the good opinion he was pleased to entertain of him, as also for the propositions he had made; but at the same time was rather of opinion, that it would be better to pursue the plan of which we were already in possession, and on which some progress had already been made, than to enter upon new ones, which, however, may possibly be considered as objects of future taxation.

In the Committee on the smuggling bill, after going through two or three of the clauses,

Mr. Eden proposed a clause. In framing it he had consulted the Right Hon. Gentleman

man who brought in the bill. He then moved, that as several persons who had been engaged in smuggling, and were thereby liable to penalties, now, from the discouragement which this bill gave them, probably wish to abandon it, but were deterred by the apprehension of the penalties which hang over them—that this bill should be a pardon to them for any former offences, and any penalties by them incurred. In this he made provision for the rights of private persons injured, that it should be no bar against their recovery of damages, but should only go to fines and forfeitures to the King; and as in the arrangement of the Civil List this was given up to the Public, it operated only on them; while it said to the smugglers, “So far you are pardoned; but take care how you commit similar offences in future.”

The Attorney-General remarked, that in general so far as this clause operated on the poorer sort of smugglers, he was a friend to it, because to those poor fellows it was equal whether they incurred penalties in 50 or 1000l. being unable to pay either. But he wished a line to be drawn between them and the wealthy smuggler.

Several amendments were proposed in the clause, after which it was postponed, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill was reported.

JULY 23.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. Pitt stated, that in the four quarters ending on the 5th of April last the Civil List had incurred a debt of 43,000l. which it was unable to discharge without the aid of Parliament; he meant, therefore, to apply to the Committee for a sum sufficient to discharge it, and to enable his Majesty to defray any expences that may arise during the recess of Parliament. He should therefore ask for 60,000l. and indeed he was in hopes that reductions would be made sufficient to enable his Majesty, for the future, to discharge the arrears without any further aid; but he could by no means pledge himself that it would. Mr. Pitt concluded with moving, “That the sum of 60,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to discharge the debt incurred on the Civil List, and to prevent arrears in future.”

A desultory conversation now ensued, chiefly between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan, in which each of those Gentlemen was up at least twenty times, vindicating himself, and accusing the other.

Mr. Pitt chiefly levelled his arguments, to prove that the assertion of Mr. Fox, relative to none of the debt being incurred during his administration, was false, as the accounts would prove that the debt had gradually increased each quarter.

Mr. Sheridan vindicated his Right Hon.

Friend, and stated the manner in which the debt had accrued.

At last the question was put, and the sum of 60,000l. agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Pitt said, that he must once more trespass on their patience, while he mentioned to them the different articles he meant to tax, in order to make good the deficiency that would arise by his having given up the tax upon coals. The sum meant to be raised by that tax, he said, made no inconsiderable figure in his list; of course, he must be obliged to fix upon some object that would not be easily evaded, and at the same time be collected without much difficulty. He should accordingly propose first, a tax upon all letters conveyed by the post, the produce of which he could speak of with some degree of certainty, as the addition he had to make would by no means decrease the number sent: It was his intention to charge all letters that went the distance of one stage, and which were now liable to pay one penny, in future the sum of two-pence. This, agreeable to the accounts he had received from the Post-office, would bring in the sum of 6230l.—On all letters which now pay 2d. he intended to lay an additional penny: this he calculated at 8923l.—On such letters as now pay 3d. he meant also to lay an additional penny, which he estimated would produce 33,963l.—Those letters that now pay 4d. he intended should pay an additional penny, which might be computed at 31,248l.

As to the sums that would be raised by the cross-roads, he could not speak of them with such certainty, but would put them down at 20,000l.

The additional postage to Scotland, he said, would not be very considerable, as it would only affect such letters as went beyond Edinburgh, therefore he should estimate that at only 4,000l.

These sums all put together would make rather more than 100,000l. but he should consider them only as 100,000l. It was his intention also to bring back the use of franking to what it was originally, merely that of Members of Parliament corresponding freely with their constituents. This privilege, he said, was greatly abused, and the revenue suffered considerably by it. To remedy it, he proposed that no frank should pass that was not superferibed by the Member, with the date and the name of the place from which it was sent; a regulation which he imagined would be a saving to the revenue at least of 20,000l. he should, therefore, take the whole sum to be raised by the Post-office at 120,000l.

The next article was an addition to the one proposed a few days since on the qualification of persons to kill game; on enquir-



ing he found that it would be advisable to double the sum on Qualifications, and to have it on the Deputation, as Gentlemen might have several manors, for each of which it would be unfair to pay so large a sum: he intended, therefore, to make the stamp for the Qualification 2l. 2s. and that for the Deputation only 10s. 6d. by which alteration he could with safety estimate it at 10,000l.

These two new regulations would, together, produce 130,000l. but as he had agreed to give up the license on hop-grounds as well as coals, the sum deficient would be 160,000l. and as the new-modelling several other of the taxes, to make them more palatable, would cause a defalcation, instead of raising 160,000l. he should endeavour to propose taxes to raise 200,000l. deeming it better to raise more than was wanted, as deficiencies in the taxes were always to be apprehended.

The new tax, therefore, that he should propose was one upon plate. On enquiry at Goldsmiths-hall, he found that last year 100,000l. worth of silver plate had been brought there to be assayed, and 8000l. worth of gold plate; he should take this then as the average of the trade, and propose that all plate carried to the Hall to be assayed should pay a duty, and have a particular stamp or mark upon it, to express that the duty was paid. The silver he meant should pay a duty of sixpence per ounce, which would bring in 30,000l. but as one quarter of it would be exported, and a drawback be allowed upon it, he should estimate it at only 22,000l. The gold plate, paying a duty of eight shillings per ounce, would bring in 3000l. Taking both together, he should rate them at 25,000l.

The next thing he proposed was, an additional ale-licence on all retailers of spirits, &c. He intended, therefore, that all persons who now pay one guinea should pay an additional half-guinea, which, on a moderate computation, would bring in the sum of 30,000l.

The last thing he should propose was a tax on a raw material; and as it was always reckoned good policy to tax the exportation of raw materials (as it prevented foreign countries from underselling us), he made no doubt but every Gentleman would agree with him in laying a duty of 1l. 1s. upon every ton of lead exported, which he should estimate very low, at only 15,000l.—All these sums put together would amount as follows:

Post-office	—	£. 120,000
Qualifications	—	10,000
Plate	—	25,000
Ale Licences	—	30,000
Lead	—	15,000
		<hr/>
		200,000

Mr. Hussey expressed a doubt whether it was good policy to excise plated goods, and tax plate itself.

Capt. Berkeley wished to have the stamp for qualifications 5l. 5s. instead of 2l. 2s. and said, the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire had agreed to it, reckoning that that country only would raise 3000l.

On the tax on the Post-office being read, Sir Harbord Harbord wished every frank to pay twopence.

Mr. Wilberforce was for abolishing franking entirely.

Mr. Baring said, franks were of great use in sending up patterns out of the country.

Lord Surrey submitted whether the franking of newspapers was not an object worthy of consideration.

Mr. Pitt said, it certainly was; but the revenue newspapers brought in made them a great object; and any burthen on their circulation would be a double detriment, as it would greatly injure the revenue, and prevent people from receiving that information they conveyed, and which was so necessary for the knowledge of the Public.

Mr. Pitt then rising again, proposed a duty of 1l. 1s. on every horse, mare, or gelding, entered to run for any plate, match, or prize, the said 1l. 1s. to be paid at the time of entering.

Lord Surrey thought it would be more acceptable to lay a duty of 5l. on every winning horse, and exempt the losers.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt, after a little hesitation, said he liked the noble Lord's proposal, therefore he should take it in addition to the other, and directly moved, that every winning horse, mare, or gelding, should pay the sum of 5l. for every plate, match, or sweepstake, of the value of 50l.

After a hearty laugh at this sudden seizure of Lord Surrey's idea, the resolution, as amended, was read by the Chairman; when Mr. Sheridan arose, and, alluding to the size of Mr. Pitt and Lord Surrey, the former of whom is very slender, and the latter corpulent, said that the light weight had fairly won the race; and at the same time told the noble Lord, that when he returned to the Sporting Gentlemen, who would be affected by this tax, instead of admiring his boldness, they would most probably say to him, "Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold."

The different resolutions being agreed to without a division, the House adjourned to Monday.

JULY 26.

Upon the report being brought up from the Committee on the bill for an additional postage,

Mr. Hussey expressed himself apprehensive that the proposed tax would not prove so

so productive a branch of revenue as the Right Hon. Gentleman on the Treasury Bench seemed to expect; and he wished to be informed at what period it was intended the proposed tax should take effect.

Mr. Rose, in reply, said, it would take place on the 23d of September.

After some conversation, the report was read a second time, agreed to, and a bill ordered in agreeable to the report.

On the report being brought up of the India bill, and read, *pro forma*, the question was put, that the said report be read a second time.

Mr. Eden moved for the recommitment of the bill.

Mr. Francis seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Powys, Mr. Sheridan, and Lord North, and opposed by Mr. McDonald, Sir George Howard, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Pitt.

After a long debate the question was put on several amendments, which were agreed to; after which the report was made, and the House adjourned.

JULY 27.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the bill for the prevention of smuggling had been subjected to some alterations; that it had been deemed expedient to add a clause respecting the responsibility of owners of shipping; and that a matter of such importance might obtain the share of mature deliberation that it so manifestly merited, he wished the further inquiry into the merits of the bill to be postponed till Friday.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize his Majesty to continue, for a longer time, the intercourse between Great Britain and America. The question being put, leave was granted.

JULY 28.

Upon the second reading of the bill for regulating the commercial intercourse between the British West-India Islands and the United States of America,

Mr. Atkinson particularized a number of inconveniences to which the merchants were exposed; and though the Session was so far elapsed as not to admit of any plan of complete redress being immediately adopted, yet he hoped that Ministry would take up the business more at large in the ensuing Session.

Mr. Pitt said, that from the best information he had been able to obtain, there appeared no reason to suppose that either injury or inconvenience could arise from passing the present bill, which was to continue a former Act, instead of entering at so late a period upon the laborious task of forming a new system of regulation, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the West-India Islands and America.

The question was put and carried.

The Attorney-General gave an account of the crowded state of the several gaols, and mentioned that great numbers of convicts were on the River, because they could not be sent to America, where there was now no British territory, except Nova Scotia and Canada, the conveying them to which places was attended with great difficulty; and as some of the Judges were in doubt, whether they could transport convicts to places that were not actually within the British dominions, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for reducing into one law all Acts relating to transportable convicts, and for enabling the criminal Courts to dispose of them, either by keeping them to labour, or sending them abroad, without specifying whether they should be landed on the British settlements or elsewhere.

After some conversation the bill was ordered to be brought in.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in consequence of what had been suggested at meetings with the holders of navy bills and ordnance debentures, he had re-considered the subject, and deemed it advisable to make some alterations in the terms originally proposed to the subscribers for the unfunded debt. Instead of the former offer, the three last classes of bill-holders were to be allowed one per cent. addition, but the first class was to stand as before. To this proposition he thought no reasonable objection could be advanced, with a view of depreciating the value of stock, which had once been affected by the under-valuation of public securities in that House.

The Hon. Member then moved, that the holders of navy bills of August 31, 1781, should receive certificates for 107l. 10s. 6d. those of the following November 30, for 106l. 10s. 6d. and those of February 8, 1782, for 205l. 10s. 6d. each claimant having two certificates, one for 100l. stock, and the other for the discount upon each sum.

Mr. Fox strongly opposed this mode of commutation, and went into a variety of calculations, proving it to be disadvantageous to the bill-holders, who, he insisted, though the semblance of an option was held forth, had no option or alternative, but were under the necessity of yielding to a compulsory proposition.

Mr. Hussey opposed the resolutions on the same grounds.

Mr. Hammet said, that the holders of navy bills had no option given them; and that the only means of preserving public credit was to pay 100l. for every 100l. borrowed, or give what the public creditors should deem an equivalent to their respective demands.

Mr. Eden recommended the Chancellor



of the Exchequer to reconsider his plan, and introduce such alterations as should satisfy the bill-holders.

Mr. Henry Thornton said, that the offer of stock at 93 was fair, but that the discount was too low.

Mr. Sheridan urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare precisely when the bill-holders would be satisfied, if they should refuse the commutation offered; adding, that if he declined an explicit answer, it might be supposed out of the House that he prevaricated, since he had said, that the bills would be paid, but was silent as to what distance of time.

After some further conversation between Mr. Fox, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Baring, Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. Samuel Thornton, and Lord Mahon, the question on the resolution offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put and carried.

The India bill being brought in for the third reading, Mr. Burke moved, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the reports of the Select and Secret Committees on India affairs." He prefaced his motion with a long speech, and was answered by Mr. Dundas, to whom he again replied. The motion, however, was set aside by the order of the day for the third reading of the bill, when Mr. Dempster proposed two additional clauses, which were negatived. The bill then passed, and was ordered to be carried up to the Lords by Mr. Dundas.

JULY 29.

The House came to the following resolutions on Ways and Means: That all persons selling hats by retail in Great Britain shall take out a license annually.—That persons residing in London, within the Bills of Mortality, or the Borough of Southwark, shall be charged with a duty of 40s. for such license.—That persons residing in any city or market-town shall take out a license for 20s. and persons in any other part of Great Britain 10s. for a license.—That any hat sold by such persons, not exceeding the value of 4s. shall be charged with a duty of 3d.—That every hat above 7s. and not exceeding 12s. shall be charged with a duty of 1s.—That every hat exceeding 12s. shall be charged with a duty of 2s.

That an additional duty of 3s. be laid on the importation of every pound of raw silk, such pound containing 24 ounces.

That an additional duty of 2s. be laid on the importation of every pound of thrown silk, the pound containing sixteen ounces; the said duties to be subject to the duty of 5l. per cent.

That there be paid in Great Britain the further sum of 2l. 2s. for every horse entered to run for any plate, money, or any other thing.

That all franks of Members of Parliament do mention the name of the Post-town from which the same are intended to be sent, and the day of the month and year when the same shall be put into the Post-office.

That letters directed to Members ought not to be exempted from a duty of postage, unless such letters shall, during the sitting of Parliament, or within 40 days before or after any summer prorogation, be delivered to any such Member at the place where he shall actually be at the time of the delivery, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the Lobby of the House of Commons: And to several other resolutions relative to the holders of navy bills and ordnance debentures.

The said resolutions to be severally reported to-morrow. Adjourned.

JULY 30.

Lord Beauchamp pointed out the dreadful situation of our gaols, and the necessity there was for some plan for the employment of such persons as were condemned to transportation. He remarked, that an excellent report was made on the subject in 1779, which contained much real information; and as the report made at the close of last Session was not properly before the House, he should wish that both reports were printed, for the perusal of the Members, who might then form some idea on the subject. He accordingly moved to have the two reports printed, which was agreed to.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Steele in the Chair.

Mr. Rose moved, that 1,500,000l. of Exchequer bills be granted to His Majesty, likewise that the sum of 1,000,000l. of Exchequer bills be raised.

Mr. Rose next remarked, that the present duty on wax candles was 8d. per pound, which was a great inducement to smuggling; therefore, in order to prevent the revenue being defrauded, he moved that the present duties do cease, determine, and be no longer paid. He then moved that the sum of 3d. per pound avoirdupois be laid on all wax candles made, and that the sum of 2d. per pound avoirdupois be levied on every pound of wax imported; which being agreed to, he next moved that the sum of 2d. per pound avoirdupois be laid on all spermaceti candles made. Those regulations would, he said, bring to the full as much, if not more than the present duties, and at the same time the Public might be served considerably cheaper. He then stated to the Committee, that it was intended to oblige every maker of wax candles to take out a license; and accordingly moved, "That every maker of wax candles do pay annually 5l. for a license; and that every dealer in wax candles do annually pay the

sum of 5s. for a licence;" both of which motions were also agreed to.

Mr. Burke, after pointing out the cruelties committed in the East-Indies, moved, "That there be laid before the House copies of all papers relative to the seizing and putting to death Almas Ali Cawn, a native of the province of Oude," which was agreed to.

Mr. Dempster, when the Chairman read the clause in the India relief bill, relative to respiting the payment of the 923,519l. 5s. 2d. due to the Public for duties, wished to add, as an amendment, after the sum these words, "on condition of their paying the sum of 5 per cent. per ann. for the same."

After a debate, the question was put on the amendment and negatived, there being Ayes 3, Noes 81.

#### AUGUST 2.

A petition was presented, complaining of an undue election for Downton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose to express his sentiments on the tea bill. He acknowledged that a considerable time had elapsed since the scheme of commuting the duty on tea by imposing it on windows had been proposed. This scheme the House would give him credit for, when he asserted it was a new one, and in all its stages required much serious deliberation. Since its first proposal he owned that he had benefited greatly by the communications he had received on the subject. Several alterations in it would be necessary. These he would suggest in the proper stage of the business, and he flattered himself that the plan proposed would ultimately be productive of much beneficial influence to the Public, by easing it, in some measure, of its present burthens, and by putting a final period to the malignant practice of smuggling. He thought, therefore, under such circumstances, that it would be proper to defer the commitment till Friday.

Lord North thought the point in speculation was of great consequence, and that it was necessary it should be considered well before it was hazarded. It went to initiate a very material alteration in the levying of an essential part of the revenue; and should it fail of effect, the consequences might be hurtful to the community; he wished it, therefore, to be well pondered before it was adopted, and thought it would be proper to have it printed, for the inspection of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no objection to printing it; for he thought, with the noble Lord, that every attention was due to the scheme, and that every information should be collected concerning it before it was adopted. Hitherto it had not been precipitated, and he thought

that on Friday next it might be very properly committed.

Sir James Erskine wished to know what security the Public would have, that the price of teas should be lowered in proportion to the sum raised by the new regulation.

Mr. Pitt replied, that it would depend on the regulations contained in the bill, which it would be improper to debate at that time.

Mr. Fox said, he was of opinion that innovations were not to be introduced into the modes adopted for raising the revenue of the country, on frivolous or capricious reasons. Every scheme of this nature could only be justified on the principle of avoiding some threatening evil, or of instituting a greater conveniency than already existed. Unless the plan then which was proposed exhibited such prospects as these, it could not even be justified in speculation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox), that levying the finances of the country by modes of greater conveniency was the true criterion by which every new scheme was to be judged. This was exactly the principle by which on the scheme he meant to suggest they would be levied, and it was precisely in this view that he would submit it to the House.

It was then agreed that the bill should be committed on Friday.

The report of the Committee on the India relief bill being then brought up and read a first time, on its being moved to be read a second time,

Mr. Eden expressed his astonishment at the state of the bill after it had come out of the Committee, and as it was reported to the House. What was the mode intended to be pursued? Why, the Company in the first place were to have the public money, for which the Public was paying interest, as a bounty, without any interest; and that very Company, by another clause of the bill, were to be permitted to divide eight per cent. on their own profits. Was any scheme ever suggested so inconsistent in its principles, or so injurious to the Public? He could not conceive or recollect any. It was literally making a present of the property of the nation to a trading community, who, while they were borrowing, were to be declared in a flourishing situation, at least in a situation to divide eight per cent. by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Fox said, that when he considered the weight of the Company in the House, when he considered its weight on the measures of Administration, and even on the nation at large, he could not but suspect that the present bill was not founded in public principles, but was a sacrifice to the views



views and interests of a separate society. He felt equal astonishment with his honourable friend at those clauses in the bill, which at one moment exhibiting the Company in a state of pecuniary indigence, bestowing on them the public money without interest, in the very next clause pronounced them to be in that state of affluence as entitled them to a dividend of eight per cent. When he considered these circumstances, he could not doubt that the regulations which had been adopted were not those of the Minister, but of the Company; and that the bill was itself a shred of that wretched system which had already produced so many disorders in the state of the Company's affairs.

Mr. Dundas expressed his astonishment that the Hon. Gentleman should condemn the adoption of a measure which a bill that had passed that House, and in the framing of which the Hon. Gentleman was intimately concerned, had both sanctioned and established. He could not but recal this circumstance to the Hon. Gentleman's recollection; and he hoped that when he refreshed his memory on the point, he would at least be disposed to treat with more delicacy those clauses of the bill which he himself, on a former occasion, had both approved and countenanced.

Mr. Fox said, that the bill of last year was only for a short time, a mere temporary matter, whilst their affairs were under a state of uncertainty; but at present the Right Hon. Gentleman declared their affairs in a flourishing state, yet lent them money, and declared they were not able to pay the interest! How he could reconcile such a jumble of absurdities, he was at a loss to know.

Mr. Pempter said, that though he had appeared in a very small minority, when he had divided the House in the Committee on the clause respecting the granting five per cent. on the sum of 923,719. 9s. 2d. he was yet determined once more to take the sense of the House on the subject. He then moved, by way of amendment, that after the sum "Nine hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds nine shillings and two-pence," be added these words, "together with five pounds per cent. on the above sum."

Lord North insisted it was highly injurious to the Public to allow the Company to divide eight per cent. before they paid their debts.

Mr. Nathaniel Smith said, the Company had incurred a loss of fifteen millions by the war, in which they had been involved on account of the empire, and it was certainly incumbent on the country to make them recompence in some way for the extraordinary efforts and expence they had been put to. The recompence they desired

was not of a very sanguine kind. They were not to receive the boon which made the subject of the present debate in cash; they were only to be indulged with the postponement of duties which they owed to Government, and which had become due through their exertions for the country.

Mr. Sheridan said, at a time when we were, through the most urgent state necessity, laying heavy burthens on the people of this country, when even the poor seemed to be selected for these burthens—was it decent to rob them of 75,000. a year, in order to free a Company which boasted of its opulence, and which, whatever might be its real ability, had found the means of planting a phalanx in that House for the purpose of shifting their distresses from themselves on the heads of the people of England. — Save (said he) this 75,000. a year to the nation, and you may relieve the unhappy poor from your new duty on candles; save this sum and several of your new burthens, distressing the valuable manufacturer and the industrious artisan, taxes which crush ingenuity, and take its fruits from economy, will be unnecessary; but from this, as well as from many other testimonies, it appears that the people of England must suffer when they have to contend with the phalanx of Leadenhall-street.

Sir James Erskine thought, that when a solvent Company borrowed money, they could surely have no objection to pay legal interest for what they borrowed. If they did not do this, they held themselves forth to the world insolvent.

Mr. Hussey said, he saw no good reason for robbing this distressed country of 75,000. a year. The Minister had not assigned a single reason, nor favoured the House with one argument to shew that the Company should not pay the five per cent. Until the Minister, therefore, did this, and that to his satisfaction, he should maintain his resolution of voting for the amendment.

Major Grant said, the House ought to recollect the Company were still engaged in a war, and consequently that indulgence should be given them.

After a few more words the House divided on the amendment, when there appeared Ayes 27—Noes 83.—Majority 56.—The report was then agreed to.

Mr. H. Dundas desired the Act of Parliament which confiscated the estates of certain persons attainted of high treason, to be read; which being done, he moved that a Committee be appointed to consider of the propriety of leave being given to bring in a bill to repeal the said Act.—Leave being given, the House went into a Committee, the Marquis of Graham in the Chair. The Right Hon. Gentleman then, in a speech of con-

considerable length; stated the propriety of the Act which had just been read, and pointed out the effect it had. He also remarked on the fidelity of the people of Scotland at present, and stated, that they were as firmly attached to the present Family on the Throne, and the principles that brought them there, as any set of men whatever; to support which, he read an extract from a speech of Lord Chatham, wherein he gloried in being the first person that called forth the assistance of a brave, intrepid set of men, and despised, as mean and illiberal, any distinction being made against a man because he was of a different country: it made no difference, he said, to him, on which side the Tweed the child was rocked in his cradle, so as he was loyal and well affected. Many estates, at the time of the rebellion, were forfeited, but the successors to them had since proved their loyalty, by the loss of blood and treasure: Therefore, he hoped there would be no objection to restore them to their original estates, under certain restrictions.—The Right Hon. Gentleman then observed, that vast improvements had been made in many of the estates, and particularly on a canal which was made from the Frith of Forth, which must be paid for, and that the whole of the estates confiscated, and meant to be restored, did not exceed the sum of 672*l.* per ann. and it would act as a great and powerful incentive to the natives of the Highlands to stay at home, and not emigrate abroad, which they certainly at present were doing in great numbers.—After a variety of observations on the matter, he moved, “That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the Act which confiscated the estates, and to empower the Crown to restore them to the right heirs, under certain regulations and restrictions.”

Mr. Fox approved of the measure, and hoped that the bill would extend to the case of Lord Newburgh, head of the family of the Derwentwater estate, whose case was peculiarly hard, and merited the attention of the House.

Mr. Pitt acquiesced in the measure, and spoke of the justice and liberality of the intended bill in very high terms.

Sir W. Cunningham stated, that at present Government held so much Church preferment in Scotland, that they had the chief controul over the people of that country, and made them subservient to the Court party.

Mr. Dempster approved of the measure, and stated, that he should follow it up with another bill relative to the fisheries in Scotland.

Mr. Orde, Lord Frederick Campbell, and several others spoke in praise of the motion; after which it was put, and approved of *nem. con.*—The House then adjourned.

EUROP. MAG.

AUGUST 3.

In a Committee on the smuggling laws, came to seven resolutions for laying duties on wort, wash, &c. used in distilling, also on cyder and perry, mum, &c.

In pursuance of the notice he had given the preceding day, Mr. Dempster rose, he said, to move for leave to bring in a bill, which had for its object a very great public benefit; he meant the encouragement of the fisheries on the coasts of Scotland. The Hon. Gentleman then stated, that it was intended to include in the bill for which he was to move, some provisions for rescuing certain classes of the inhabitants of Scotland from that servitude or vassalage in which they were bound to their landlords. In the Act of Union, the inferior orders of the people were emancipated from personal service, but this exemption did not affect those who rented lands by leases. The Hon. Gentleman said, that though the reformation he had in view was of vast public importance, he would not press for its being brought to completion this Session; all he wished to obtain at present was, to bring the bill before Parliament, that it might be printed for the use of the Members of that House; and also for the perusal of the people in Scotland, and to put the business in a train for being perfected next Session. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose he had stated.

The Marquis of Graham seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir James Johnstone, as a matter of public expediency. The question was put and carried.

Mr. Henry Thornton brought up a petition from the holders of navy bills, praying for such relief, under their present circumstances, as to the wisdom of the House should seem meet. The petition being read, Mr. Thornton moved, that it lie on the Table.

Mr. Pitt stated, that in order to improve the revenue, it was intended to lower the present duties on the distillery, as a means of diminishing the temptation to illicit practices in that branch. He meant to put the duties at the rate they were at in 1778, the additions to which had caused a diminution instead of an increase in the revenue; for in 1778 the produce was 32,000*l.*; in 1782, 2,800*l.*; and last year only 1980*l.*

A long and desultory conversation took place between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dempster, Lord North, Mr. Dundas, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Hussey, as to the clause for divesting Mr. Farintosh, near Inverness, of his exemption from the duty on the distillery; and if he should not accept the commutation offered by the Lords of the Treasury, to let the question remain for the decision of a Jury.

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However, the above and several other clauses were received.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for the better prevention of illicit traffic, when several new clauses were brought up, and particularly one for exempting from punishment all persons beyond the seas, in prison in this kingdom, or under prosecution for smuggling. Adjourned.

AUGUST 4.

On the question being put for the third reading of the India relief bill, it was strongly opposed, on the same grounds as at the second reading, by Mr. Eden, Mr. Hussey, Sir James Erskine, and Mr. Fox, who moved to leave out the words "eight per cent." and to insert in their stead "six per cent." which was negatived. The bill was then passed and ordered to the Lords.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and came to the following resolutions, for granting the following sums, viz.

5559l. 8s. to his Majesty for the civil government of Nova Scotia.

3150l. for the Island of St. John's.

3950l. for East Florida, which would be the last, as it would be cleared by Midsummer.

3100l. for New Brunswick.

1750l. for Bermudas.

75,750l. 13s. 5d. to his Majesty, to make good a like sum paid to American officers and sufferers by the late war in America.

12,816l. 15s. 9d. to Mr. T. Cotton, to discharge bills drawn by John Parr, Esq. Governor of Nova Scotia, for lumber, &c. which was supplied for the use of such loyalists as went over to settle.

25,000l. towards the buildings at Somerset House.

3587l. 9s. 6d. to Mr. G. White, for his expences and attendance in the Committee, respecting the prosecution against Sir T. Rumbold.

920l. 9d. to Mr. G. White, for attendance in the Committee for inquiry into the causes of the war in the Carnatic.

1779l. 13s. to Mr. W. Ibbetts, for attending the Select Committee on India affairs.

116l. 16s. 6d. to G. White, jun. for trouble in attending the Committee on the report of the India Company's affairs.

220l. to Mr. A. Benson, for attending the Committee for inquiring into the illicit practices carrying on.

Mr. Pitt stated to the Committee of Ways and Means, that it was at last agreed on to alter the proposed duties on printed linens and cottons, and to levy the duty in a different manner more agreeable to the trade. The alteration, he observed, had been approved of by the trade, and he flattered himself the Committee would agree to it.

He then moved, that a duty of 4d. per yard square be laid on all stuffs made of linen and cotton, and mixed stuffs wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, that shall be under the value of 3s. per yard, and that shall be bleached and dyed in Great Britain.

That a duty of 2d. per yard square be laid on all stuffs wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, that shall be of the value of 3s. per yard, and in length with respect to breadth.

Sir W. Cunningham, Mr. Stanley, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Pepper Arsen, spoke against the resolutions, which however were agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that every bleacher or dyer of stuffs made of linen and cotton, or of stuffs wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, shall pay annually for a licence 2s.

That there be laid a duty of three farthings per yard square on all printed, painted, stained, or dyed linen cloths made in Great Britain of hemp, except such linen cloth as shall be dyed throughout one colour.

This was opposed by Mr. Hay Campbell, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. H. Blair, Sir J. Johnstone, and Lord Frederick Campbell.

On the question being put, that the resolution for laying a duty of three farthings per yard on linen be agreed to, the Committee divided, Ayes, 66; Noes, 14. Majority 52.

Mr. Pitt moved, that a duty of three halfpence per yard square be laid on the importation of all stuffs made of, or mixed with, cottons not printed, painted, stained, or dyed.—The resolutions were agreed to.

Only two Scotch Members, viz. the Right Hon. Henry Dundas and Mr. J. Sinclair, divided on this occasion with the Minister.

AUGUST 5.

The Speaker put the question, that the postage tax bill be read a second time; which was agreed to, the blanks filled up, and committed.

AUGUST 6.

Ordered out a new writ for Andover, in the room of Sir John Griffin Griffin, called up to the House of Peers.

Mr. Thornton (Member for Southwark) stated, that having had the honour to present to the House a petition from the holders of navy bills, and at the same time given notice that he should refer the petition to the Committee of Supply, he rose then to fulfil his promise, and to inform the House, that the navy bill-holders conceived themselves greatly aggrieved by the present terms, and that, unless some further relief was granted, a mortal stab would be given to public credit. He therefore moved to refer

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refer their petition to the Committee of Supply, in which he was seconded by Mr. Hulse.

Mr. Pitt, in a speech of considerable length, contended that he had for the support of his conduct the precedent of former times, when the same steps had been taken, and public credit was not hurt; of course he had a right to suppose that public credit would not be hurt in the present instance. The chief cry, he observed, was, that no option was given. After dwelling some time on that part of the subject, he next adverted to the difficulty he had been under in funding so large a part of the navy debt; and made a supposition, that if he had funded the six millions at par, the cry of Opposition against him would have been still greater; for they then would have changed the word oppression into the word corruption, and declared that the great terms were given to serve corrupt purposes, and not for the sake of justice. Had he again, on the other hand, funded the whole thirteen millions, the number of taxes necessary to pay the interest of so large a sum would have raised a clamour; therefore he thought he had acted for the best.

The next question he touched upon was relative to the payment of a part of the debt. He begged the House to recollect, that the noble Lord in the blue ribband had paid off a part of the debt considerably under par, which certainly was a blow to public credit, equal to what had been the subject of the present dispute. He knew perfectly well, however, that if a person truly eminent for his abilities, and great in political wisdom, thought proper to stand forth and point out grievances, which would have been never dreamt of, that instant public credit was hurt. Although he was certain in his own mind, that the principle he had stated was just, and would not have been attended with any bad consequences, yet if a considerable number of people were dissatisfied, he certainly thought it proper to yield to their prejudices, and to give up a point, rather than to contend with persons, who, by their obstinacy, might in the end give that blow to public credit which on the first outset was merely imaginary. Therefore he should not oppose the present motion; but he must give notice, that any farther concessions on the price of the stock he was determined not to make, and would oppose any motion to that effect.

Mr. Fox said, the precedent stated by the Hon. Gentleman, of no option being left to the navy-holders at the end of the late war, was not fair or equal, and a very short consideration of the business would prove it was not. At the time to which this precedent applies, the interest of stocks was

from three to three and a half per cent. and the interest of navy-bills four per cent. The reasoning of the navy-holder then, who did not subscribe, would be, that there was little probability that Government, from vindictive motives, would withhold the payment of bills on which they were paying four per cent. interest, while the funded interest was only three or three and a half per cent.; and the event proved that those who reasoned thus were right, having been paid off in the course of a year at par, while those who subscribed could not sell for more than ninety-six per cent. Now in this instance it was impossible the non-subscriber should find himself in that situation, Government having no inducements to discharge bills on which they paid but four per cent. interest, while they paid five per cent. on the fund. The Hon. Gentleman, indeed, by his proposition, destroyed every advantage which speculation was to produce; and took away that security in the confidence of which the navy-holders expended their money; and hearing the principles avowed which he had done, he could only say, that the Hon. Gentleman was bountiful, according to his own arguments, for allowing them any thing at all; for in fact he had made their value amount to merely nothing, as the interest and principal were to be paid at the same time, and no definite time appointed for either. Public convenience in the period to which the Hon. Gentleman's precedent applied gave a reasonable prospect of payment: but now, when the interest of the bills was lower than that of the fund, public convenience put the discharge of the bills at the remotest of all periods.

He was astonished, he said, after all the loud plaudits which the Minister had received for his candour, his fairness, his honesty, his equanimity, and temper, to find how ungraciously he acknowledged the error he had been so unfortunately for his abilities led into, and how disadvantageously he must appear to the public eye, by giving up with such arrogant reluctance, that which *prima facie* wore the most flagrant features of injustice. He attacked the Right Hon. Gentleman with a force of satire and argument that astonished if it did not convince every man in the House. What, says he, has the Minister done? He has told the House, that his opinion is obstinately against his assent, in relinquishing the present measure, and that he gives it up, not on conviction, not because he thinks it for the benefit of the kingdom, but because the popular clamour is against the measure, and because the Gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House had industriously raised that clamour. What did the young Minister here hold out to the people of England? What did he tell them by this inconsiderate,



this hasty expression? He acknowledged, that as a Minister he would always sacrifice that which he thought just, that which he deemed right, that which appeared justifiable in his own mind, to the noise, whim, and clamour of Opposition; but did the Minister imagine that the Public, that the House, or that any man of common understanding, would give him credit for this poor and weak subterfuge? No, Every man of discernment must, from the arbitrary conduct of the present Ministry, and the unconstitutional manner by which they were seated in power, see that it was not to sense or reason that they sacrificed the foily, the madness of the present maniac scheme, but to the dread of the consequences of those truths which Opposition had laid down. When it was asserted in a former debate, that if this lunatic scheme was pursued, public credit was ruined for ever, and the faith of Government destroyed with the people; that this incontrovertible truth should arise from a party who opposed the principles of the present Cabinet, was indeed a blow which a Ministry of the complexion of the present could not brook. In either way, they found themselves in a most awkward situation. If they went on with the same lunatic scheme, ruin to credit ensued; and if they gave it up, the Public must see their incapacity. The middle way was therefore chosen; and the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Financier, and the Minister of this country, told the House of Commons that he had proposed a bad measure; but that he did not acknowledge it to be a bad measure, and yet that he gave it up not as a good measure. It was really a pitiable situation for a young man at the head of power, to be obliged to acknowledge a total incapacity for financiering, and at the same time to assert that his good opinion of himself was in his own mind superior to all that the world might imagine to the contrary.

Perhaps in the annals of History there never was so boyish, so weak, so childish an idea. And yet there were some thanks due to the Right Hon. Gentlemen, or rather to the clamour of Opposition, for preventing a measure that must have totally ruined all public faith, and in that ruin involved the safety and welfare of the empire. He did not mean, he said, to triumph over the fallen consequence of the ministerial financiers, who, in any proposition they brought forward, were obliged to have recourse to Opposition, and by the sentiments of that Opposition to be directed.— He asserted that more money had been lavished to serve the India Company by the present Minister, than would have funded a saving greater than that which was intended to be snatched from the pockets of the

navy bill-holders. He concluded with requesting the Right Hon. Chancellor to clear it up, whether the debtors to or the creditors of the Public deserved the most favour.

Lord Mahon made a warm attack on Mr. Fox and his colleagues, for having let the period of their Ministry pass away without funding any of the navy-debt. He asserted that Mr. Fox had no view in the long speech he had made, but to inflame Gentlemen's minds; for he seemed to be perfectly ignorant of the business of which he had been speaking. He endeavoured to give the Hon. Gentleman a just idea of the nature of navy-bills; and assured the House that he felt no small satisfaction in having had it in his power to give that Gentleman a lesson.

Lord North congratulated Mr. Fox on the immense knowledge he had most assuredly acquired from the sublime instruction of the noble Lord. The noble Lord had surely thrown much light on the subject, and had convicted his honourable friend and the whole House of ignorance, because they were not so knowing nor so profound as the noble Lord himself. He did not question the noble Lord's powers; he was a perfect paragon of wisdom, a monopolizer of science, and often so very profound, that nobody understood him but himself.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was laudable in the late Administration to have done what they did, as instead of finding plans of business all ready adjusted to their hands, they found no monuments of their predecessors, but pensions and empty satchels.

AUGUST 7.

The House this day sat purposely to agree to the following resolutions:

That the holders of navy-bills bearing date on or before the 30th day of June, 1782, shall be entitled to capital in the Bank of 107l. 10s. 6d. to be attended with annuities of 5 per cent. irredeemable till twenty-five millions of the 3 and 4 per cent. stocks are paid off, to be charged on the Sinking Fund.

That ordnance debentures shall bear 4 per cent. interest from the expiration of fifteen months after the 5th of July, 1784, at the par of 107l. 10s. 6d.

That 905,000l. surplus of the Sinking Fund be applied towards the supply.

That an additional duty of 6d. per ounce be paid on the importation of silver materials, and 8s. per ounce on the importation of gold materials.

That 2s. per pound weight be laid on ribbands and stuffs of silk (except gauzes) made in Great Britain.

That there be paid on the exportation 2s. 3d. on stuffs mixed with gold and silver; 1s. 9d. per pound weight on silk stockings, gloves, fringes, laces, stitching and sewing silk,

filk, made in Great Britain; 6d. per pound on stuffs made of filk; and 4d. per pound on stuffs made of filk and worsted.

That every maltster, according to the different amount of his consumption, from 50 to 500 quarters, shall take out a licence proportionate from 5s. to 3l.

That 15,600l. be granted for the four reduced regiments, to the 24th of December next (who are in the mean time to be employed in the recruiting service.)

AUGUST 9.

Mr. Rose said, he must trouble the House with a bill to remedy some great frauds in soap and starch; the people of the trade recommended it, and from the reports of the House the necessity appeared. He said the abuses were practised in small cottages and remote places, where it was not practicable for the excise officers to prevent the abuses, by which the revenue suffered considerably; to remedy which he meant to confine the manufacturing this branch either to cities, or within a mile of some market-town, exempting the space of about ten miles round London. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing frauds in the manufacturing of soap and starch.

The House then went into a Committee on the Smuggling bill, and some amendments were made without any debate, when the House adjourned.

AUGUST 10.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill in order to regulate certain articles which might otherwise be much affected by the American trade; and to prevent foreign merchants from underselling us in iron and other commodities.

Leave was accordingly given; and Mr. Dundas having previously prepared the bill, brought it up, and it was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee immediately.

The bill then went through a Committee, and was reported without any amendments.

Sir James Johnstone begged leave to observe to the House, notwithstanding their orders respecting the not receiving petitions after a certain limited day already passed, yet he trusted that the candour of the House would allow him to give a few reasons why that order should be dispensed with on an occasion that he should mention. An honourable relation of his, Gen. Murray, late Governor of Minorca, had been obliged to pay 5000l. damages, given against him in the Court of Common Pleas, for superseding a person at Minorca who had been found guilty, by letters now in the General's possession, of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. The justice of the court he did not condemn, because they acted according to law: but the equity of the case being made fully

known to his Majesty and his Council, a minute was entered on the Treasury book that the damage should be made good by the Treasury. This however, on the consideration of the present Ministry, was disallowed, and it was deemed necessary that in this particular case an application should be made in parliament. The matter standing in this situation, he hoped that the order would be dispensed with, and that he might have leave to bring up the petition.

Leave was accordingly given, and the petition brought up. The next motion was, that it should be read; which being also unanimously carried, the Clerk read it through, which is a mode only adopted in particular cases. It stated, in addition to what is before mentioned, that the reason of this matter being decided against the General was, that the French had invested and possessed themselves of the island soon after the discovery of the Commissary's conduct, and that the action was laid for damages for what he might have made by being continued in his situation. Sir James therefore moved, that the petition might be referred to a Committee, and that the Committee should report to the House. Sir James named his Committee, and they were appointed accordingly.

TEA COMMUTATION BILL.

The order of the day was afterwards read for the second reading of the tea bill; when

Mr. Jolliffe opposed it, and insisted that the new law was a species of swindling.

Mr. Moysey alledged, that it would fall particularly hard on the landlord, as he in fact would be obliged to pay for not only the tea, but also the beef, coals, and candles of the tenant; he therefore thought that it was very prejudicial to the subject.

Alderman Newnham was of a contrary opinion. He thought that it would tend to diminish the illicit practice of smuggling, and therefore should have his hearty consent.

Alderman Watson said, that the laws relative to smuggling were of no consequence to the inhabitants of London, as they were not concerned in smuggling. He approved of the principles of the bill, and gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer great credit for this proposition, as he was convinced it would be of the utmost importance to the revenue.

Mr. Eden was of a contrary opinion. He could not, as Chairman of the Smuggling Committee, allow, that the people in London were innocent with regard to smuggling; he therefore begged leave to contradict the Hon. Alderman. He disapproved of the principles of the bill, and pointed out some inaccuracies in several clauses, which led him to insist, that a re-commitment



commitment of the bill was necessary. He wished that the Coffee-houses and other public places had been included in the bill, as had been at first intended. He then alluded to the case of minors, on whom, in his opinion, it would be particularly hard; and he was surprised that the tax would commence in Scotland at the same time; but above all, he thought it would fall very heavy on the labourers and poorer part of the community; he therefore was against the bill.

Mr. Rose made an acute answer to the last Hon. Gentleman. With regard to Coffee-houses there had been a clause already provided; but every public-house now sold coffee, therefore it was difficult to discriminate between them. With regard to minors, he could not see what detriment it would be to them, as those for whom houses were kept certainly ought to pay the necessary demands to Government; and surely no man could admit, that the Duke of Bedford should not pay his share of the taxes, because he was a minor. With regard to the labourers, he could assure the Hon. Gentleman that they were entirely exempted; and as for Scotland, that part of the bill was so modified as to give general satisfaction. He could not agree with another Gentleman, that the assessors and assessed were alike in the taxation now adopted; for there was a considerable difference, as might be seen by the bill itself. After several observations, he concluded by very warmly supporting the bill.

Mr. Mainwaring opposed the commutation of the tea duty; and proposed a clause, giving a privilege to the schools of the country.

Mr. Dempster gave his disapprobation to this proposition of the Minister. He said, that it would fall on the remote parts of the country, instead of London, which had many advantages. He lately calculated, which he believed was exceedingly just, the disparity between the town and country with regard to this new commutation. There were two streets which were the objects of his attention; the one no less than 500 miles from London, and the other was Lombard-street. The inhabitants of the former he reckoned could not gain above 50*l.* a year, and many of them considerably less. The inhabitants of the latter possessed a fortune upon an average of 2000*l.* but there was a very great difference between those persons with regard to this new tax, for they would pay a considerably higher premium, although, very likely, they drank little or no tea.

Mr. Hammet approved very highly of the commutation, and pointed out several inaccuracies in the last Gentleman's speech.

Mr. Courtney made a very humorous

speech. He disagreed with the Hon. Alderman, who had said, that London had no concern in the illicit practices of smuggling; for he remembered a comic writer, who introduced a character called *Alderman Smuggler*, as characteristic of the disposition of the inhabitants of London. He said, that the present tax put him in mind of the salt-duty in France, where they were obliged to pay for a certain quantity of salt, whether they used it or not. In praising the French, he made a ludicrous mention of the *Balkoon*. He said, that the Minister intended that the tax on *candles* should precede this, as they were resolved that we should pay for the use of our lights. He was violently against the tax.

Mr. Alderman Watson begged leave to say one word by way of explanation: he did not mean, he said, to go so far as to say that no one person in London was a smuggler; possibly even an Alderman might come under that description: he was not surprised therefore that an Alderman should be brought upon the stage in the character of a Smuggler, as a *rara avis*, just perhaps as another author might have introduced on the scene a *Copper Captain*. This raised a very loud laugh. (Mr. Courtney was a Captain in the army.)

The question was then put, that the report be read a second time, on which

Mr. Fox rose, and objected to the principle of the bill, as it was throughout a deception. It was not what it stated itself to be, a commutation for the tax on tea, for it bore no affinity to tea, and might as well be called a commutation tax on any other article as tea. To have made the bill more just, it should have been divided, he said, into two bills; the first explaining that the present duties on teas were the cause of smuggling, and the other to have stated, that it was in lieu of those duties that the additional tax on windows was laid. As to the idea of the marine being benefited, it was a mistaken notion; for of all large trading companies, he had always understood the India Company was the least likely to benefit that useful body of men. But the India Company was now the first in all considerations; and although the Minister had been thanked for his pliability in giving up certain terms, and for altering the taxes, yet whenever the benefit of the India Company was at stake, not a single iota could be relinquished, but they must have every thing they asked. One very great inaccuracy appeared palpable in the bill; for as it stated in one clause, that where a house was let in more than one tenement the landlord would be deemed the occupier, and pay the tax; now if a man owned a thousand houses let out in more than one tenement each, by the present bill, in another clause, he would have only to pay

for two houses, as no man was to pay for more than two houses. As to the remark made by an honourable Member respecting salt, he really thought he had done the French much injustice; for until tea could be proved as necessary as salt, it was not to be reckoned on the same footing. In France they made every man contribute to the salt tax in such a proportion as they thought he was likely to consume of the article; but, in the present, many thousands would be made to pay for being excused the duty on tea, that never did or ever would have tasted any. The Right Hon. Gentleman made many other observations, and concluded with wishing that the bill might be recommitted, especially as it was not compelled to pass in a hurry.

Mr. Pitt rose, defended the principle of the bill, and insisted, that as 300,000 houses under the description of cottages would not pay, and 300,000 more houses would only pay 3s. each, he could by no means conceive the poor would be particularly burthened. He read from the Report of the Smuggling Committee, a recommendation of the plan, and wherein tea was stated as the foundation of the smuggler's trade; and as a proof that the present bill would be attended with happy effects in preventing illicit practices, he could assure the House, that he held in his hand a paper which stated, that foreign powers were greatly alarmed, and had come to a resolution not to import any more tea; nay, they were so frightened, that the Netherlanders offered to sell what they had got at 40 per cent. loss. He defended himself very ably, and explained his reasons for giving up the difference on Navy Bills, and entered as usual into a strong panegyric on the consequence and integrity of the India Company, and attacked Mr. Fox on his India Bill, declaring, if he never wished to have that taken up, he must be silent with regard to insinuations relative to the government of this country being under an influence.

The question was put, and there divided for the bill,

Ayes	————	143
Noes	————	40

The report was then read a second time; and when they came to the clause for laying a duty of three shillings on houses of seven windows,

Mr. Hussey stated his ideas that it would cause a depopulation, and therefore moved to leave out the word *three*, and insert in its stead *two*.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the alteration of one-third of the duty would make a great deficiency; and as he was not prepared with other taxes in lieu, he could not give it up.

AUGUST 11.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill "for the more effectual Transportation of Felons," a very uninteresting debate ensued, in which Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Eden were the sole speakers. The clauses on which they differed and argued were these, "Whether the time that has elapsed since sentence was passed on felons not yet transported, should be considered as part of the period allotted for their absence? And, whether the King ought not to have it in his power to change the punishment which felons liable to transportation are doomed to suffer?"

The House next resolved itself into a Committee on the bill "for extending an Act of the 23d of the present King (for regulating the trade with the American States) to the British Settlements of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. so as to determine upon a certain drawback on all iron, hemp, sail-cloth, and cordage coming originally from Russia, and the coasts of the Baltic Sea." On this bill

Mr. Eden observed, that by the Act of Equalization Ireland had engaged to pay a duty on all iron made in that kingdom, and exported to other countries, equal to the drawback which is laid on foreign iron exported from Great-Britain. This, he said, was a point to which he wished to have adverted on a former occasion: but as he was not till that day fully satisfied of that particular, he could not take upon him to deliver his opinion sooner. Mr. Eden then entered into a pretty long detail of facts on the subject, and closed his observations with recommending to the House not to go that day, nor even this session, into any thing decisive on the business, as the Irish parliament was not now sitting; and in his opinion it was proper that the two parliaments should go hand in hand in every thing relative to the commerce of either country. As to cordage, the article, he observed, was not stated in the book of rates; it was impossible, therefore, that any drawback could be affixed to it at that juncture with any degree of propriety.

Mr. Dundas said, if the bill was any longer postponed, it would be of the greatest disadvantage to our remaining American possessions. Procrastination would withhold the Americans (our present colonists) from going into the expence and trouble of regulating their commerce, so as to take the articles specified in the bill from this country; but they would repair directly to Russia, or other markets, from whence they might be had at the original price. If it were for no other reason but to promote the building of ships in America, it ought to be considered by every member in that

House



House as an object of high moment to pass the bill as speedily as possible. All the articles which had been mentioned were necessary to the extension of that useful art; and if it was recollected of what importance the cultivation of that art was to Britain, no gentleman would take it upon him to advise any step that had a tendency to promote delay.

Mr. Eden remained unconvinced.

Mr. H. Thorndon agreed in most of the particulars stated by Mr. Dundas.—The conversation then dropping, the House went into a Committee on the corn distillery bill, on which

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he had, at different periods, entertained very different sentiments respecting the duties imposed on British spirits. He had long thought it would be wisdom to make a deduction of the duty, to the amount of Five-pence per Gallon, or even of Seven-pence, but at present he should move for Five-pence. His reason was, that the fair trader might be able to meet the smuggler in the market on equal terms, and the revenue not be hurt by it. In France, he said, a very great alarm had been raised on the report of the alterations to be made in the corn distilleries. The French had almost taken off the whole duty on their brandy, that it might still meet with a market in Britain. To prevent the bad effects of this policy, nothing could be done but to diminish, very considerably, the duty now subsisting on British spirits.

Mr. Hussey thought the lessening of the price of spirits would promote vice among the lower classes of people, and make bread dear.

Mr. Dundas, Mr. Beaufoy, &c. spoke.

The question was at last put on the motion for filling up the blank with the words "Five-pence," which was carried without a division. The Committee then went through the other clauses, and the House being resumed, adjourned.

AUGUST 12.

Mr. Macnamara moved for withdrawing the petition of Lieutenant-General James Murray, and the order of the House for the said petition to lie on the table was accordingly discharged.

On the question being put for the House to go into a Committee on the bill for registering qualifications to kill game,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the bill extended farther than the resolutions of the committee wherein it had originated would justify. It was originally intended that the bill should only affect persons already qualified to kill game; but it took a wider scope; for by the omission of the word "qualified," in two places, a general and indefinite, instead of a particular and specific meaning was given; and therefore the

Hon. Gentleman proposed, that the present bill should be withdrawn, and another brought in.

The Speaker agreed, that the bill was not worded in strict conformity with the resolutions of the Committee, saying, that it became his duty to state, that, according to the rules of Parliament, the bill could not go forward a single step, unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his opposition; the objections were of such a nature, that they might, he was persuaded, be easily and completely removed when the bill came into the Committee.

Mr. Secretary Orde observed, that as the bill was printed with blanks, the objections might be got over in filling up those blanks in the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think the objections so forcible as the Hon. Member who had started them seemed to apprehend; but he admitted, that by the insertion of "qualified," in two places, the bill would be made perfect. The question was then put, and unanimously carried for the House to go into a Committee on the above bill.—The Committee filled up the blanks in the bill, and agreed to Mr. Sheridan's amendments.

The House going into a Committee on the hat licence bill,

Mr. Sheridan rose. The bill the Hon. Gentleman represented as severe in its operation on hat-makers in the country, where the trade was carried on by people in very indigent circumstances, renting houses from 10s. to 40s. and 50s. a year; and to take the fourth of the sum they paid for house-rent, for granting them the privilege of following the occupation to which they had served apprenticeship, and which was their only means of livelihood, he thought would be extremely hard. The manufacturers in London, he said, perhaps, might be able to pay the tax, as their gains exceeded those of the country workmen; and therefore he wished not to alter that part of the bill which is to oblige the London hat-makers to take out a licence at 20s. per ann. but he would submit it to his Majesty's Ministers, whether it would not be proper to reduce the proposed charge of licences for making hats in villages and country places, from 10s. to 5s. per annum.

The Solicitor-General perfectly agreed with Mr. Sheridan; and Mr. Steele, Secretary of the Treasury, gave his concurrence to the proposed amendment; on which the question was put, and carried in the affirmative. The bill was then read and agreed to.—Adjourned.

AUGUST 13.

The report from the Committee on the gold and silver plate bill being read,

Mr.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, that he was instructed by several persons of eminence in the gold and silver trade to assert, that there was great reason to fear that the export trade in their business would be entirely destroyed, if the tax should take place in its present form. The tax, he observed, was payable, when the plate should be carried to Goldsmiths-hall to be assayed; and here lay the cause of complaint; for the work being then in the rough, as it afterwards decreased in weight near one-third in the polishing, the tax, instead of six-pence an ounce, amounted, in fact, to six-pence on two-thirds of an ounce on wrought silver plate. This would enhance the price at foreign markets, that it would turn out very little short of a prohibition. As the House was now so near a prorogation, he did not hope to be able to combat the tax effectually this year; but as either the tax or the export trade of wrought plate must necessarily be given up, he gave notice that he should take the earliest opportunity in the next Session to move for a repeal of it.

Mr. Rose said, it was intended to new model the tax on the third reading of the bill, so as in some degree to meet the wishes of the Hon. Magistrate; the six-pence should be charged on the ounce of plate, not in its rough, but in its finished state; and some regulations should be adopted in favour of the export trade.

The report of the bill for the registering of qualifications was next read; on which a short conversation took place between Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Pitt. It was observed, that little or no revenue is to be expected from the tax. Mr. Sheridan even asserted, that it would produce almost nothing; no person at present qualified by law, no Peer, no Peer's son, no Lord of a manor being obliged to pay the tax; as none, therefore, but professed poachers would take out certificates from the Clerk of the Peace, none but professed poachers would pay it; consequently it could not be productive.—Mr. Pitt did not controvert these positions; and Mr. Alderman Newnham said, it would certainly be with reluctance that he, or any other private Gentleman, would pay the tax, if so great a number of the most wealthy persons in the nation were not to contribute to it.

Mr. Sheridan moved that the Civil List account, on which a motion had been grounded some time ago for a grant of 60,000*l.* should be printed. He said, that he would undertake to prove that the account was fallacious; and he presumed it was drawn up solely with a view to support an assertion which had been made on the other side of the House, that a debt of 44,000*l.* had been incurred by the Civil

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List during the Administration of his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. Rose said, it had never been asserted that the Civil List had incurred a debt of 44,000*l.* but merely that an arrear to that amount had accrued. The debt perhaps might not exceed 33,000*l.*

Mr. Sheridan undertook to prove that no such debt as 33,000*l.* existed on the Civil List. After some further conversation, the House ordered the account to be printed; and also ordered that accounts be laid before them of all monies which became due to the Civil List in the month of October last, and which were lying in the Exchequer at Christmas. These papers were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring up a clause, to empower the tea-dealers to send to the India-House all such chests of tea as had been purchased by them at the Company's two last sales, and which had not yet been opened; also to direct the Company to receive them, and allow the dealers the prime cost of those teas, at their next sale. This was to relieve the tea-dealers from the high duties which they otherwise must be obliged to pay for those teas, even after the duties on all teas to be sold in future by the Company should be lowered by the commutation bill.

Mr. Atkinson opposed the motion, apprehending that it would give rise to innumerable frauds; and, perhaps, cause even smuggled tea to be sent to the India-House, as if it had been purchased there.

Mr. Pitt, however, thinking that some little variation in the clause might remove many objections to it, the House gave Mr. Wilberforce leave to bring up his clause, which was read twice, and then sent to a Committee of the whole House, where some words were altered in it; after which it was reported, and tacked to the bill.

Ordered a new writ for West-Loo, in the room of John Lemon, Esq. Adjourned.

AUGUST 16.

Ordered an Address to his Majesty to bestow some mark of his royal favour on the Chaplain of this House; also an Address that his Majesty would give directions for the printing of 1500 copies of the Journals of this House with Indexes, and also for printing the Votes, and that this House will make good the expences attending the same.

Received and read a petition from Mr. Conway, complaining of an undue election for Downton—to be considered on the 9th of December.

Ordered several accounts of money issued from the Exchequer, Lord Chamberlain's Office, &c.

Two petitions were presented by Lord Mahon

X



Mahon from the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, stating that the inhabitants of those parts felt a great scarcity of provisions; that their dogs participated in the distress; and that, not being under the direction of reason, these animals had become ferocious in searching for food, and great numbers of them had run mad. The Petitioners prayed, therefore, that a tax might be laid upon dogs, and that the produce of it might be given to the poor of every parish that contributed towards it.—Ordered, that these petitions lie on the Table.

#### AUGUST 19.

Report was made that his Majesty had been waited on with their address of Monday, and would give directions as desired.

The accounts of the several sums remaining in the hands of officers in various public departments, which were moved for on Monday by Mr. Sheridan, being brought up, and ordered to lie on the table,

Mr. Sheridan entered into an elaborate enquiry into the receipts and expenditures of the Civil List at different periods, contrasting the state of that establishment under the late Administration with its situation under the auspices of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said, the real state of facts from the best sources of information enabled him to bear testimony to the assertion of his Right Hon. friend (Mr. Fox), that the Civil List was not in arrears when the Treasury Board at which the Duke of Portland presided was dissolved. When the Minister came to the House for a grant of 60,000*l.* for liquidating the arrears of the Civil List, and enabling Government to proceed with the affairs of that establishment for the ensuing three quarters, without any farther application for the aid of Parliament, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that his predecessors in office had left the Civil List under an arrear of 44,000*l.* But he insisted, that the whole amount of the debt was greatly exaggerated, it being, in fact, not more than 24,000*l.* to prove which the Hon. Member had recourse to the papers on the table, averring that sums were carried back to quarters to which they did not properly belong; that the money arising from suppressed offices was not accounted for; and declaring that eighty omissions had been made of offices that had been abolished under the authority of Mr. Burke's bill of reform in the public expenditure, the sums arising from which amounted to about 10,000*l.* The Hon. Gentleman said, the estimates produced in the House were fallacious and delusive; for though the whole of the disbursements were enumerated, they did not include the whole of the receipts. However, that the letter of Mr. Burke's bill might be in future con-

plied with, and that the public might be satisfied as to the just and equitable application of the money voted by Parliament, he had two resolutions to offer for the approbation of the House. The first was, that a plan and estimate of the state of the Civil List be prepared to be laid before Parliament early in the next session; and the object of the other resolution was, that in all future accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Civil List, a balance should be struck from the gross amount of the several sums enumerated in the several quarters. To these resolutions he thought no objections could be reasonably offered, because they went no farther than to enforce an observance of the regulations of Mr. Burke's bill; but if Gentlemen meant to controvert what he had advanced, he hoped they would conduct themselves with candour and fairness, and adopt the plan to which he had adhered, of being directed by the authority of the papers lying on the table, by facts, and by figures.

The Speaker having put the question on the first resolution,

Mr. Rose represented both the resolutions to be moved in the House, as unnecessary, as they were only calculated to compel Ministers to do what they were already enjoined to by an express law. He insisted that the papers on the table were accurate, fair and candid statements, as far as it was possible they could be so: and he was ready to admit, that exact accounts could not possibly be made out, his Majesty's servants not knowing precisely what sums, by the fees of suppressed offices, had fallen into the Civil List establishment. He insisted, that when the late Ministry went out of office the Civil List had actually incurred an arrear of 44,000*l.* as had been stated by his Right Hon. Friend, when he moved for a grant of 60,000*l.* to delay the arrear, and provide for the following three quarters expenditure of the Civil List. As to the eighty omissions mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, he would admit that to be an error in the statement; but that error would hereafter be rectified; and as no good could possibly result from them, he wished the Hon. Member to withdraw his motions.

Mr. Steele went into a particular history of the Civil List under the late and present Administrations, combating the statements made by Mr. Sheridan, pledging himself to prove them erroneous, and that the Civil List was actually in arrear to the amount of 44,000*l.* when the late Ministry went out of office.

Mr. Bootle observed, that the advocates on both sides of the question were most probably right; their difference seemed to arise merely from misunderstanding; the  
ultimate

ultimate result of the accounts being the same, though differently stated.—He wished the difference to be compromised, and that the business of a long and laborious session might conclude in harmony and good humour.

Mr. Fox said, that of all branches of the Treasury department he was least acquainted with the Civil List, of which he was indeed ready to acknowledge his ignorance. The assertion he had made on a former day, of the Civil List not being in arrear when the Duke of Portland went out of office, he conceived himself to be justified in; for he spoke from very good information, though not from the information of his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Sheridan), as seemed to be understood. His salary was paid on the 5th of July, and therefore it was fair to infer, that the Civil List was not then in arrears; for it was provided in Mr. Burke's bill, that the Lords of the Treasury and the Secretaries of State shall not receive their salaries till the Civil List arrears are discharged. He said, that the object and intent of Mr. Burke's bill was to controul the expenditure of the Civil List, and prevent that establishment from running into arrear. That the papers contained misstatements, was a palpable truth; but yet good would certainly result from them, since the errors they contained proved the necessity of accurate accounts being henceforward submitted, that the Public might be satisfied as to the proper application of the money they supplied, and that Ministers might be controuled from incurring debts to an indefinite amount.—If Ministers found that the 90,000. stipulated for the support of his Majesty's Civil List expences was inadequate to its object, he would rather wish the Minister to come to Parliament, and request such an addition to that allowance as the circumstances of his Majesty's Family should require. When he

was himself in office, it was his design to propose to the House some annual income for the maintenance of the Prince of Wales; and he now anxiously wished, that the Sovereign, and the other branches of the Royal Family, might be provided for with a degree of liberality equal to the magnificence, splendour, and dignity that ought to be maintained in the Court of a British Monarch. The estimates on the table were palpably erroneous; but he meant not to insinuate that the errors were the result of any ill design. The Right Hon. Gentleman wished the resolutions to pass, as being calculated to prevent the possibility of Ministers running the Civil List secretly in debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose. Had the Right Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side of the House (Mr. Fox) when the conversation on the present subject was first introduced, acted with the goodness and candour he had displayed this day, there would have been no occasion for the present discussion; for the Right Hon. Gentleman had avowed himself totally ignorant of the business of the Treasury, and had made every concession that could reasonably be expected from him.

Mr. Fox spoke in reply to Mr. Pitt, and again adverted to the propriety of making a liberal provision for the Royal Family. It was his intention, whenever in office, to make a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales, so that the Civil List should be exonerated from the 50,000. per annum, and Ministers relieved from the necessity of running that establishment into debt.

Mr. Burke in a very spirited and ingenious manner defended the principles of his regulation bill.

The questions on Mr. Sheridan's resolutions were then put, and negatived without a division. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

JULY 19.

**A** MOTION being made that the bill for imposing an additional duty on candles be read,

Earl Ferrers made objections to it. He considered it, he said, in two lights, as oppressive and unnecessary. It had an evident tendency to affect the poor equally with the rich; a circumstance which ought never to be admitted, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. Candles were of the necessaries of life. The lower classes must, therefore, have them as well as those of opulence; and to tax both descriptions equally, and without discrimination, was unfair and impolitic. He would ask their Lordships whether there were not various other modes much more eligible, less oppressive in their principles, and more pro-

ductive in their consequences, that might be adopted? Why were not the waste lands sold, or at least money raised on them? were they of any consequence to the State? or was it of any importance to keep them *in retentis*? He knew they might be turned to great account in the view of relieving the subject from taxes, the grievance of which they felt sufficiently already. Why were not watches also taxed? Those who wore two might be taxed doubly. Stockings formed another object by which the revenue might be benefited, under proper regulations. There were a thousand modes less exceptionable than that suggested in the bill on their Lordships table; he, therefore, could not approve of the present bill.

Lord Sydney defended the principle of the bill as just and politic. He believed



it was generally acceptable throughout the country. The distinctions which had been suggested by the noble Lord were not admissible. It was absolutely necessary to tax candles equally, not according to their rates or size, but according to the pound. This was the only method by which the tax could be refused from evasion. As to the modes of taxation which the noble Lord had suggested in lieu of that proposed, he could not but thank his Lordship for this fair and candid manner of treating the subject. His Lordship, he said, was not like some, who condemned one scheme without suggesting another. He was afraid, however, that those he had mentioned were more liable to exception. It was impossible to employ the waste lands to the advantage his Lordship had stated. A tax on watches, he believed, would not be very productive: and to tax a man because he had two, might be found a precedent for taxing him afterwards if he should have two coats. The tax proposed in the bill he thought could not be considered as a very oppressive one, or a duty on a recent duty, as this article had not been burthened since the reign of Queen Anne.

Earl Ferrers said, as to the waste lands, he saw no difficulty in disposing of them, or at least of employing thousands of people in rendering them useful, who, if unoccupied, would shortly be going about cutting throats. He could promise to raise six millions on these lands, which would be a comfortable supply, and at the present crisis be particularly acceptable to the navy bill-holders, who were clamouring about their property, which they considered as menaced by Administration. With respect to the tax suggested on watches, he was confident he could raise 200,000*l.* by it, which was double the sum proposed by the present bill. He had projected various modes of supply. The subjecting all letters to a postage proportioned to their carriage he thought highly eligible. A more proper regulation of packets might also form a productive source of revenue; and he would appeal to a noble Lord in his eye (Lord Howe) whether something advantageous in this way might not be effected. The monies arising from this mode might be well employed in the line of the navy. He wished our seamen to be registered, and understood that the French had at present 80 ships of the line, which they could man in two months.—Were we in the same situation? he apprehended not. He threw out these hints, because he thought it his duty to do so. But while he objected to the present bill, he had no objection to the present Administration. He believed it to be well constituted, and that the honourable person at the head of it was a very worthy man. The question being then put, it was carried without a division. Adjourned.

JULY 23.

In consequence of his Majesty's message\*, delivered yesterday, Lord Sydney moved, that an Address be presented to the Throne, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' unshaken zeal and affection, and that he might rely on their concurrence in providing for the deficiencies so unavoidably incurred. His Lordship said, that the strictest œconomy was observed in his Majesty's Household, but that the disbursements to several foreign offices, and other extra expences, made it necessary to apply to Parliament.

The Duke of Manchester and Lord Carlisle, taking the same ground, declared they had no objection to paying the just and proper debts of the King; that the expences of foreign Ambassadors might now probably exceed the income appropriated in time of war for that purpose; but if, upon investigation, it appeared that Ministers had converted the public money to unjust political purposes, they were answerable to Parliament for their conduct, and the deception. Lord Carlisle concluded with asking the noble Secretary, how the sum wanted was to be raised. The House waited some little time for a reply, but Lord Sydney sitting still, the Chancellor put the question, when the Address was carried unanimously, and the House adjourned.

JULY 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the American trade, the paper duty, the oak bark duty, the Sheffield assay, and several other bills. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Marquis of Carmarthen.

The Earl of Carlisle called their Lordships attention to the order of the day before, for reading the India bill a second time on Monday. He said, he could not but remark the very precipitate and clandestine manner in which this bill had been read a first time. This had been done the day before, when their Lordships had met for the pious purpose of expressing their gratitude to Providence for the return of national tranquillity. It was appointed to be read a second time on Monday next. He thought this by no means a period of sufficient length for allowing their Lordships a mature consideration of a subject, which *prima facie* involved so many interesting circumstances. It was taking the House unawares. He would therefore move, that the order for reading the bill a second time on that day be discharged.

Lord Sydney objected to the motion, saying, he by no means thought the bill had been unduly or indecently precipitated.

Lord Stormont said, some of the principles of the bill had made so much noise, that it was impossible to be ignorant of them. For his own part, he thought the business involved in it so many circumstances

\* See page 138.

of high constitutional concern, that he was wholly unable to make up his mind on it on so short notice. He most heartily acquiesced, therefore, in the motion of the noble Earl for discharging the order of the House for reading the bill a second time on Monday next.

Lord Thurlow, quitting the woolpack, expressed his astonishment at what had fallen from the noble Earl who had made the motion, and the noble Lord who had supported it. He appealed to their Lordships, whether the adjournment from Wednesday to Thursday had not been entered on the Journals of the House; and if their Lordships did not choose to attend their duty in Parliament, more especially when they apprehended that a business of so much moment was about to be agitated, it was their own fault. Much had been said about the indecent haste with which the bill had been treated. But he could not admit the observation. It had been conducted with less precipitation than another India bill introduced last Session into that House. He, therefore, saw no impropriety in adhering to the order of the House, and therefore could not assent to the motion for its discharge.

The question being then put, the House divided, when there appeared, Non-contents 17—Contents 4—Majority against the question 13.—Adjourned.

AUGUST 2.

The order of the day being moved for the second reading of the India regulating bill,

Lord Carlisle opposed it, as inexpedient in itself, and inimical to the constitution of this country. The method adopted by Ministers to hurry on with so much rapidity a measure of this magnitude was astonishing. Why had not their Lordships more time to examine a measure which in this manner threatened the creation of infinite and unparalleled mischief to India, to England, and to multitudes of individuals in both countries? He appealed to their Lordships' candour, and desired they might think impartially on the matter, whether if any feature in the bill was more conspicuous, or more emphatically marked than another, it was not an attempt to authorise the whole complex system of management in the affairs of the Company which at present prevailed, and to which so many enormities were ascribed. The obvious intention of the bill was to continue the old regulation; and every power of which complaints had been formerly made was not only confirmed but extended.

Lord Sydney, after a few words concerning the nature and importance of the bill, proposed that it should be committed on Wednesday next.

Lord Stormont conceived that this was

the proper stage for opposing the principle of the bill. He said, it was allowed, that the Court of Directors had behaved very ill in character of Governors of India; yet this bill had for its object to put the management of India affairs into those very hands that had ruined them. He objected to the judicature bill, as being inquisitorial, and inconsistent with the freedom claimed and enjoyed by every British subject. You require, said he, every man who comes before you to give an exact account of his wealth. Consider, my Lords, the nature of business and credit! If many men, now in the highest affluence, had been subjected to such laws, they would, ere this, have been bankrupts. He conceived that there should be a strong government in India, subject to a still stronger government at home. But, in this respect, the bill before their Lordships was miserably defective. His Lordship insisted, that the second reading of the bill should be postponed to a future day.

The Chancellor replied to Lord Stormont, insisting that the bill was a good one, and grasped at no patronage, but left things in the state in which it found them.

The Duke of Richmond also defended the bill, on the grounds of its being just, fair, and unassuming.

The Duke of Portland objected to the bill, as weak and inefficacious. He observed, that by it the Directors had every thing left in their power, and there was no such thing throughout the whole as subordination to Parliament, without which there could be no steady regular government.

The Chancellor then put the question, that the India regulating bill be committed on Wednesday next, which was agreed to without a division.

AUGUST 3.

The Counsel having in the Committee, Lord Walsingham in the Chair, concluded on Sir John Griffin Griffin's plea for the title of Baron de Walden, and being ordered to withdraw,

Lord Temple declared that he was perfectly satisfied of the justice of the claim by what had been stated at the bar; he therefore moved, "that the Committee do resolve they are perfectly satisfied of the justice of the petitioner's claim, and his right to the title;" which, after a short debate, was put and carried, and the Chairman ordered to report the same to the House.—Adjourned.

AUGUST 4.

Went through in Committee the East-India regulating bill.

On this bill Lord Camelford thought the advertisement of property by those who returned from India would be injurious to trade. Nor could he conceive how it was to be thought even probable that a colourit



who had been guilty of peculations should be forced to acknowledge his crime. This part he considered in that point of view in which the world must take it, as an insult on common understanding. He meant, therefore, to suggest to the Committee, if the Minister's mind was not already made up on the subject, that every person returning from India should give in a schedule of his effects; but that this schedule, sealed up, should not be opened or inspected, except on the charge of peculation being fully substantiated. By these means persons charged would avoid all those objections raised against the unfair disclosure of property, and if they were criminal would be punished accordingly.

Lord Thurlow thought the bill in its present form a good one, and that it could not be altered for the better by any thing that had now appeared under colour of serving the Public. He wished, however, to coincide with the noble Lord, as he was certain that his Lordship's principles did not militate against his own.

Several other objections, or rather observations, were made in the Committee, after which the several clauses were agreed to without amendment. Adjourned.

AUGUST 5.

Took into consideration the message from the Commons:

"That the House of Commons had come to a resolution, that, from and after the present session of parliament, no member of this House do frank any letter or packet unless the whole superscription be in his own hand-writing, and unless, together with the name of such member, the name of the post-town from which the said letter or packet is intended to be sent, and the day of the month and the year when the same shall be put into the Post-Office, shall be at the same time superscribed upon such letter or packet, which day of the month shall be in words at length; and that no member of this House do permit any letter or packet to be directed to him at any place except where he shall actually be at the time of delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the Lobby of this House."

The same having been read, a message was sent to the House of Commons, to acquaint them that their Lordships would send an answer by messengers of their own. The same was accordingly sent to the Commons, and was to the following purport, viz.

"The Lords having taken the subject, matter of the message from the Commons into consideration, have come to the following resolutions:

"Resolved *non-contradictente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That from and after this present session of Parliament no Member of this

House do frank, &c." (making use of the very words in the Resolution above-mentioned, dividing it, and making two Resolutions, the first ending "in words at length.")

AUGUST 9.

#### LORDS PROTEST.

EAST-INDIA REGULATION BILL.

The said bill was read the third time.

Moved that the bill with the amendments do pass.

Question put thereupon.

Resolved affirmatively.

*Dissentient,*

"Because we think the principle of the bill false, unjust, and unconstitutional; *false*, inasmuch as it provides no effectual remedy for the evils it affects to cure; *unjust*, as it indiscriminately compels all persons returning from India to furnish the means of accusation and persecution against themselves; and *unconstitutional*, because it establishes a new criminal Court of Judicature, in which the admission of incompetent evidence is expressly directed, and the subject is unnecessarily deprived of his most inestimable birthright, a trial by Jury.

PORTLAND,  
CARLISLE,  
DEVONSHIRE,  
CHOLMONDELEY,  
NORTHINGTON."

AUGUST 12.

On the third reading of the bill for granting relief to the East-India Company, particularly by allowing and empowering them to make a dividend of eight per cent.

Lord Abingdon observed, that their Lordships had been summoned to attend their duty on the second reading of the bill; but that although the whole phalanx of the Opposition had accordingly attended, they had not uttered a single word on the subject. He called upon them now to bring forward all the arguments they had to plead in opposition to the intended measure.

Lord Walsingham defended the measure of granting a dividend of eight per cent. to the Company; which was necessary to their credit, and which an enlarged and just policy would authorize. Their Lordships were not only to consider the sum which the Company might at present have in ready cash; but the state of their affairs in general, and the probability of their gain and advantages at the long-run, in the course of trade and human events. It was in this manner, he said, that States and Princes, by giving credit, fastened and established different branches of commerce.

The Duke of Portland said, that from what he knew of the situation and state of the Company, no dividend at all ought to be granted to them; but that if any were granted, it should be, not eight per cent. but six per cent. His Grace, by way

of amendment to the bill, made a motion for this purpose.

Lord Stormont animadverted on the title and face of the bill. It was a bill, he said, for granting *relief* to the East-India Company. The word *relief* implied an idea of straitened circumstances; of exigencies which but ill accorded with the notion of making such a dividend as eight per cent. The condition of the nation, he said, oppressed with taxes, was not such as to admit of such generous concessions.

The Chancellor, in reply to Lord Stormont, said, that the sum in dispute between those who favoured, and those who opposed the bill, was trifling. If sixty-four thousand pounds could materially alleviate the burthens of the Public, he would perhaps be inclined to sacrifice the just demands of a particular society to the prosperity of the whole community. But, in the present case, no such temptation existed to deviate from justice. He maintained, that a dividend of eight per cent. was not an extraordinary bounty to the East-India Company. He affirmed, that no merchant could trade on lower profits; and he put this, as a matter of fact, home to the feelings and conscience of every one of their Lordships. Was there any one of them, he asked, that would commit his fortune to the contingencies of trade on lower terms? The dividend proposed was just, it was moderate, it was low.—Adjourned.

## AUGUST 18.

## FORFEITED ESTATES.

The Chancellor rose, and objected to the bill as reported by the Committee; he wished it to come again under the review of a Committee of the House. He therefore moved, that instead of being read a third time, it should be recommitted for that day fortnight.

Lord Loughborough likewise spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered it as coming before the House in a very indigested shape, and thought it would be much better to postpone it to a future period; it would then come more properly and fairly under the inspection of their Lordships. In support of this opinion he directed the attention of the House to various clauses in the bill, and in particular to the restoration of the estates of one of the unfortunate families, the heirs of which were ambiguous.

Lord Stormont also said a few things on the subject, when the House divided,

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The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The order of the day for the House resolv-

ing it self into a Committee on the Tea Commutation Bill being then read,

Lord Loughborough said, that the present bill was not a bill of supply, nor did it go to raise a sum of money for the current year, and, therefore, to commit it should not be considered by their Lordships as a matter of course; the bill was of a different nature, and such as if thrown out would not injure the revenue in any degree, as the duty upon tea now yielded 900,000*l.* and upwards to the revenue. The bill (he said) consisted of two parts; the one to give up the duties of custom and excise upon tea, which produced near a million yearly to the revenue, and the other to remedy such an abandonment of a productive tax, and to make amends for the deficiency, by laying a land-tax of the most odious and oppressive nature. Tea was always considered an object worthy of taxation from the Revolution, and from the productiveness of the tax upon that article it was clear it was a wise one. The noble Lord desired to be informed by some of his Majesty's Ministers present, what were the motives that induced his Majesty's servants to found the ideas that it would be wise and expedient to give up a revenue of upwards of 900,000*l.* and to lay an additional, oppressive, and odious tax upon windows. His Lordship added some other observations, and concluded with remarking, that he should not take up their Lordships time further now, but wait till he heard what were the reasons assigned by his Majesty's Ministers in justification of the project.

The Lord Chancellor said, that not expecting a debate to ensue on the subject that day, he was ill prepared to go into a discussion of the bill, as required by the noble Lord; but he was astonished to hear it stated, that the sole view of the present bill was to abandon a revenue of 900,000*l.* and to lay a tax on windows, which the noble Lord called an odious and oppressive land-tax. That the bill did not give up the present duties of custom and excise on teas was true; but it proposed to lay an additional tax on windows in lieu of them, not as a new tax, but as a commutation for the portion of the duties on tea given up; and the reason for doing this was undoubtedly with a view to check smuggling, the great and alarming extent of which no one of their Lordships, he conceived, but was apprised of.

Lord Stormont made some pertinent observations on the bill. His Lordship said, that, in his opinion, the reduction of the duty upon teas would not put a period to smuggling, as the people engaged in that species of trade are persons of desperate intentions, and will, no doubt, sacrifice every thing to gratify their lust of gain. He condemned the principle of the bill, and concluded with repeating the evil tendency of



the commutation duty, which would be severely felt by every description of men, and more particularly by those who do not consume tea (of whom there are many), and who must pay the new duty upon windows. The question being now put for committing the bill, and agreed to, Lord Walsingham took his seat at the table, when

Lord Loughborough proposed an amendment in the clause where the payment of the tax was confined to the proprietors of lodging-houses. He said, that the inaccuracy in drawing up the bill rendered that clause wholly imperfect, and in his opinion contrary to the real intention of the bill. His Lordship then stated the hardships that would accrue to the proprietors of such houses when they had let perhaps three or four different apartments, each of which contained eight or ten windows; and in order to remedy this hardship, he proposed, by way of amendment, that the clause should extend to the occupiers of those apartments.

The Chancellor said a few words on the wording of the clause; after which the amendment moved by Lord Loughborough was agreed to without further debate.

The Committee then went through the several clauses of the bill, without amendment, and the House, being refused, adjourned.

#### AUGUST 20.

This day the King came in State to the House, and being seated on the Throne, the Commons were sent for, and the Speaker on presenting the last money bill addressed his Majesty in the following manner:

Your Majesty's faithful Commons, ever attentive to those great objects of public utility which are uppermost in the Royal mind, have applied themselves to the distracted situation of your Majesty's dominions in the East-Indies, and proposed such regulations as they trust will prevent, for the future, such enormous evils as have formerly prevailed in that part of the world. The institutions they have thought it necessary to enjoin, they have no doubt, will render that government consonant to the genius and tendency of their own. They have also provided against any inconvenience which may arise from a deficiency of the Civil List, in the full confidence that your Majesty will use with wisdom and economy what they have granted with liberality.

The usual return of thanks was made to this Address.

The royal assent was then given to the tea and window-tax duty, the game duty bill, the postage duty bill, the silk duty bill, the lead exportation bill, and the pawnbrokers bill, and his Majesty conclud-

ed the Session with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without returning you my warmest thanks for the eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and diligent attention to the public service.

"The happiest effects may be expected from the provisions which you have made for the better government of India, and from the institution of a tribunal so peculiarly adapted to the trial of offences committed in that distant country.

"I observe with great satisfaction the laws which you have passed for the preservation and improvement of the revenue. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to give them vigour and effect.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the assistance which you have given me to prevent a growing arrears in the expences of my Civil List, demand my particular thanks.

"I feel in common with you for the unavoidable burthens of my people.

"The importance of effectually supporting our national credit, after a long and exhausting war, can alone reconcile me to so painful a necessity. I trust the same consideration will enable my faithful subjects to meet it, as they have uniformly done, with fortitude and patience.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The definitive treaty which has been signed with the States General of the United Provinces, and the peace concluded in India, as well as the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

"I trust therefore that, after so laborious a Session, it will not be found necessary to call you again together at a very early period.

"Many important objects with respect to our trade and commerce, which could not now be provided for, will naturally require your attention after the recess; and such regulations will, I trust, be framed, after a full investigation, as shall be found best calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of all the parts of the Empire."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's

Command, said;

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 26th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 26th day of October next.

## P O E T R Y.

GENTLEMEN,

You have in your last given the Public what may be presumed the first effort of Lord Melcombe's Muse. His Biographer in the Magazine of May has hardly done justice to his poetical merits, and you will probably be of the same opinion when you have read the Poem I now send you, which, from the date, you will see, was almost the *Muse's latest spark*. It may afford some amusement to your readers to compare pieces written by the same author at the distance of half a century from each other. I shall only add, that the present Poem was corrected in a few passages by the celebrated Dr. Young.

I am, your's,

D. G.

## EPISTLE

FROM

LORD MELCOMBE

TO

THE EARL OF BUTE.

## PROEMIUM.

POLLIO, to thee, my patron and my friend,

The secret counsels of my soul I send ;  
Long since thy godlike Uncle \* held me dear  
(Fate gave me early to thy house's care) ;  
He dy'd, and left me unattach'd and free,  
Left me a legacy from him to thee.

Mem'ry, rare gift ! but giv'n us to our cost,  
Thou faithful register of good, when lost !  
Each feature of the fav'rite picture trace,  
Recall his ease and dignity and grace ;  
His courage cool, his wisdom void of art,  
The gentlest manners, and the warmest heart ;  
His soul with ev'ry nobler passion fraught,  
And pulsing friendship sometimes to a fault ;  
In arts or arms, in battle or debate,  
He guarded, grac'd, and dignified the state ;  
Deserv'd the laurel and the bay that crown  
The distant honours of the sword and gown ;  
His country's bulwark, her delight and pride,  
In war he conquer'd, and in peace he dy'd :  
His mem'ry shall to latest times descend.  
Such was the man who bade me call him friend.

And now let envy all his actions scan,  
Then brand me for a flatterer, if she can :  
The vain reproach I shall with scorn receive ;  
I wanted no distinction he could give,  
Save one of all distinctions the supreme !  
His friendship, and, more precious ! his esteem.

Oh ! long and much belov'd, sincerely  
mourn'd,  
How often has my throbbing bosom burn'd  
The fulness of a grateful heart to pour  
O'er sacred friendship—friendship now no  
more !

Ere long, my gentle friend, will come thy  
turn

To check a tear, or drop it on my urn ;  
Thy feeling heart will not the task decline—  
The virtues of humanity are thine :  
But tho' from friendship's source the passions  
rise

Which melt the soul, and swell into the eyes,  
Th' effect will differ, tho' the source the  
same ;

My tear is gratitude, but thine gives fame.

Farewel, illustrious shade ! for ever rest  
Distinguish'd in the mansions of the blest !  
Thence let thy bright example's brilliant ray  
To wisdom point, and light us on our way.

'Tis well.—The throbbing of the heart  
subsides,

The blood begins to flow in sprightlier tides :  
By thee, my friend, the soul with joy survey'd  
The page of mem'ry mark'd with brighter  
days ;

By thee—thy mien, thy manners, and thy  
smile

Recall the gen'rous, graceful, brave Argyle.  
By thee thus own'd, a client of thy race,  
Where could I with such dignity or grace,  
From ev'ry prejudice and passion free,  
Lay bare the mind's recesses, but to thee ?  
Often, as from the pomp thy state requires,  
To Contemplation's cell thy friend retires,  
Fast by the banks of Thames, his active mind  
Dwells on the motley mask he left behind ;  
So far the wide society extends,  
So num'rous those kind custom calls our  
friends ;

Yet, num'rous as they are, so very few  
With what they ought, or as they ought  
pursue,

He scarce can tell what the dark drama means,  
Or fix the plan, or separate the scenes :  
All would be great, but who with care at-  
tends

Whence greatness springs, it's progress, and  
it's ends ?

How to direct their wand'ring footsteps  
right,

Or place their errors in a stronger light,  
And mark the failings that mislead the  
throng

Thro' life, shall be the subject of my song.

\* John Duke of Argyle.



## AN EPISTLE.

**POLLIO**, to thee; thy well-conducted youth  
 Has form'd thy mind to hear and follow truth;  
 From thee the crowds that wisdom's laws despise  
 May learn that none are happy but the wise;  
 That wisdom blunts the darts misfortune flings,  
 And lifts to noblest heights ambition's wings.  
 What then is wisdom?—'Tis what gilds success,  
 What makes it solid, infelicitous happiness;  
 What keeps th' enlarg'd pursuit to virtue true,  
 And sinks the selfish in the social view.

Say then, bright guide! since thy auspicious beam  
 Lights us, thro' social happiness, to fame;  
 Say, whence the gen'ral groan, th' enfeign'd plain,  
 The royal butcher sliding o'er the slain,  
 Sweeping half human kind from nature's face,  
 And forging fetters for the rising race?  
 Say whence and why, the venal and the vile,  
 The voice of honour, but the heart of guile,  
 Harden'd to crimes, and resolute to rise  
 On holy friendship's violated ties?  
 The mad voluptuary? the selfish drone,  
 That stiles merit, ardent to be known?

From cunning;—cunning, which deforms the mind,  
 Poisons the soil for noblest growths design'd;  
 Blasts heroes' laurels, withers statesmen's bays;  
 Cunning o'erturns the throne she means to raise,  
 Corrupts the heart, contradicts the social plan,  
 And smothers to self-love the love of man;  
 By that the soul, a prey to mean desires,  
 Her slight obstructed, and impair'd her fires,  
 Panting for glory, anxious to be great,  
 Toils thro' the paths of baseness and deceit;  
 But still, tho' fortune all her aid should lend,  
 She finds the means have overturn'd the end;  
 She loaths the servile croud and brib'd address,  
 And sickens in the bosom of success.

Wouldst thou, my friend, survey with closer ken  
 These rival rulers of the sons of men?  
 We'll analyse their complicated frame,  
 And show their pow'rs, their passions, and their aim;  
 How they dispense to mortals good or ill,  
 And how affect the bosom which they fill.

Wisdom's the health and vigour of the mind,  
 It flows from ev'ry talent, justly join'd;  
 From judgment temp'ring wit's excessive blaze,  
 And genius bright'ning what reflection weighs:

Parent of peace, and guardian of the brave,  
 And teaching how to conquer and to save;  
 Draws not the sword to fetter, but to free;  
 And vice alone is slain by her decree;  
 Her arms bid social arts and science rise,  
 And conquest scatter blessings as she flies.

If to a narrower sphere her cares descend,  
 Her's is the father, citizen, and friend,  
 Th' indulgent husband, and th' endearing wife,  
 And all the tender charities of life.

What rich gifts flow from wisdom's high command!  
 She makes the vanquish'd bless the victor's hand;  
 Adorns and dignifies an humble state,  
 Or fits the robes of greatness to the great:  
 She leads where virtue calls, and fame attends.

Cunning's the tim'rous guide to fordid ends:  
 Compos'd of parts which wisdom calls defects,  
 And apes her with the talents she rejects:  
 Hence one proceeds with firmness, one with fear;  
 There manly caution, low suspicion here.  
 'Tis like false coin, by cheats invented first,  
 The best materials mimick'd with the worst;  
 Like that, it makes the wealth of knaves alone,  
 And brings as sure destruction when 'tis known.

As lib'ral arts and love of virtue fail  
 In courts, the cunning o'er the wise prevail  
 The crowds that vice and vanity pour forth,  
 Whose claims are founded on their wants,  
 not worth,  
 Ill brook the manly manners of the wise,  
 Who scorn to flatter what they must despise.

Where solid worth first forms the fair pretence,  
 Upborne by probity, enforce'd by sense;  
 Where virtuous toil must earn what can't be sold,  
 And genius pants for glory, not for gold;  
 Where brib'ry, birth, cabal, neglected wait,  
 And wisdom's hand unbars preferment's gate,  
 This tribe th' inhospitable mansions shun,  
 And to th' all-courting dome of cunning run;  
 Run to th' important shrug, th' unmeaning hint,

Which cunning ever coins in falsehood's mint;  
 To warm professions, strangers to the mind;  
 To speech, th' interpreter of truth design'd,  
 Now taught not to discover, but disguise,  
 While the whole man, each look, each gesture lyes,  
 With all the train of ineffectual cant,  
 To soothe, not satisfy—to lure, not grant.

Here the gay scenes with smiles perpetual strike,  
 All smooth, all flatt'ring, and all false all

Insidious praise extols, while envy burns,  
And feign'd attachments meet with feign'd  
returns ;

The garb of worth distress'd cloaks squan-  
ding's tribes,

That int'rest may seem gen'rous when she  
bribes :

Patron and client, turn by turn, deceive,  
Ask from false motives, from false motives  
give ;

Ill-founded all, pretension, promise, grant,  
Nought real, but profusion, bribe and want.

Thus prudence, virtue, parts, crowd  
wisdom's train ;

Thus cunning sweeps the lavish, false, and  
vain ;

Just to the tiller's care, the crop succeeds,  
One binds the sheaf, and one collects the  
weeds.

By this we see, and see without surprize,  
The cunning far divided from the wise.

Hear, then, her voice, whose comprehen-  
sive call

Extends to the great vulgar and the small.

When men unfit for greatness will be  
great,

Why trust they not to title and estate ?

What demon, envious of their peace and  
fame,

Drives them to make the care of states their  
aim ;

To quit the shade of private life, and stray  
Where ev'ry weakness glares in open day ?

Whoe'er in life mistakes his destin'd  
place

Becomes sure author of his own disgrace ;  
For Heav'n bestows on all sufficient skill

To grace the station which they ought to fill ;  
And, tho' to all not equally profuse,

Ordain'd us all for decency and use.

Is wit deny'd ? be gen'rous and sincere :

Fails learning too ? let social love appear ;  
Let truth, good-nature, virtue, be im-  
prov'd,

And, since thou canst not be admir'd, be  
lov'd.

Had nature's bounty partially been  
shown,

And barr'd up ev'ry road to fame but one,  
'Twould seem less strange to see th' unequal  
strife

That drives us all to shine in public life ;

Least strange, that thirst of pow'r o'er all  
prevails,

And calls to vice for aid, when genius fails.

Is private life, then, void of graceful  
aims ?

Are father, husband, friend, ungraceful  
names ?

So far ignoble that we rather chuse  
Pow'r, we want genius to become or use ?

The rule that leads us with unerring pace  
To tread the various paths of life with grace

(Let genius fire the blood, or damps re-  
strain)

Confin'd to precepts obvious, easy, plain,  
Alike thro' ev'ry rank, for practice fit,  
To guard the plain good man, and grace the  
wit,

Thro' court, camp, cottage, heard, felt, un-  
derstood,

Consist in this.—Be honest, just, and good :  
This, well observ'd, shall shield the weak  
from blame,

And lend defects themselves a softer name ;  
Neglect of this debases all our thoughts,  
And heightens all our failings into faults.

Failings and faults from different springs  
proceed ;

Faults from the heart, and failings from the  
head.

Quick to discern, and wisely pursue,  
And tread life's labyrinth with judgment's  
clue,

Are parts that few, indulg'd by Heav'n, can  
fill ;

But all men may be honest—if they will.

This wisdom's laws, which first taught vir-  
tue, teach,

And place esteem and love in all men's reach,  
Her guardian influence then, to none  
unkind,

Which different pow'rs to different parts  
assign'd,

And, thro' the whole impartial and exact,  
Ne'er deals the part without the pow'rs to  
act,

Gave honesty, her gen'ral gift and best,  
To guide, support, and dignify the rest.

To genius this secures immortal fame,  
And consecrates ambition's boldest aim ;

Without it all the sparks of heav'nly fire  
Or blaze destructive, or in smoke expire,

Giv'n to distress mankind, and not to save :  
Thus the same sword, which, wielded by the  
brave,

In virtue's cause, has sav'd a sinking land,  
Does midnight murder in a ruffian's hand.

If wisdom, then, to all those pow'rs  
imparts

Which lead us on to fame thro' arms or arts,  
And sows, with bounty free and unconfin'd,  
The seeds of honesty in ev'ry mind,

Which, vary'd by the soil, yet must produce  
Or private peace of mind, or public use  
(That use which consecrates the patriot's  
dust,

That peace of mind which ever crowns the  
just) :

Then boldly let the muse this truth proclaim,  
Wisdom's the source, and honesty the stream,

That wafts us safe, thro' danger and distress,  
To public fame, or private happiness ;

While cunning weaves a maze without a  
clue,

And purblind grasps false greatness for the  
true.



See the foul monster, of gigantic size,  
On broken faith and injur'd friendship rise,  
Fearful and rash, rapacious and profuse,  
In temper rigid, and in morals loose ;  
By smiling treach'ry led, with downcast  
eyes,

And prompted by suspicion, whisp'ring lyes ;  
See ribald mirth, and begg'ry void of shame,  
Demure detraction, and loud-bawling blame,  
These fiends, by int'rest rank'd, in order  
stand,

And flatt'ry next, with falshood in her hand ;  
Riot with guile the wild procession ends,  
And what oppression gains corruption  
spends.

Descend a moment from this fancy'd  
height,

And view the treach'rous scene by wisdom's  
light ;

This pageant pomp, this homage of an hour,  
This painted grandeur, this unwieldy pow'r,  
Shall shrink, when truth displays her pier-  
cing beam,

Like the vain visions of a feverish dream,  
Which promise health and youth for ever  
gay,

But yield us back to death at break of day ;  
So soon shall ill-got greatness change it's  
state,

Turn'd to reproach, contempt, and public  
hate.

Proceed, and think what balm can cure the  
breast,

Where guilt has enter'd once, and banish'd  
rest :

If we have freinds, what friendship can we  
trust,

That knows us mean, ungen'rous, and unjust ?  
If we have foes, how grateful to those foes

To see us toil against our own repose !  
Such is the fate of greatness built on vice,

Remove the purchase, innocence the price.

When wisdom's eye surveys the guilty  
great,

They move our pity, rather than our hate :  
I know they scorn the tricks by which

they rise,  
And view their ill-got pow'r with joyless  
eyes ;

They scorn the Prince on whom that pow'r  
depends,

They scorn their slaves, and most they  
scorn their friends.

Friendship well chose, of ev'ry blessing  
chief,

Doubles our pleasures, and divides our grief ;  
But view their friendships, can we call them

choice ?  
No ; 'tis necessity, impos'd by vice,

Which, vile and weak itself, must always  
seek

For safety from the wicked and the weak :  
Vileness must on the villain's aid depend,

To plan fresh mischiefs, and the past de-  
fend ;

And weakness trusts the weak, thro' jealous  
care,

As impotence with eunuchs guards the fair.  
But let this truth into thy mind descend,

The man that makes a fool or knave his  
friend,

Whate'er pretence may seem his choice to  
guide,

Has crimes to perpetrate, or crimes to hide,  
True greatness, sure, unfolds a nobler  
scene,

Without majestic, and within serene ;  
On wisdom's height sublime, securely  
plac'd,

She plans new glories, and enjoys the past ;  
And, while the blasts of rage and faction  
blow,

Hears the storm rave and thunder roll below ;  
There, high enthron'd, with silent joy sur-  
veys

Whole kingdoms lift their hands in grate-  
ful praise ;

And soaring still (tho' pleas'd with death-  
less fame)

Ne'er fails beyond our world to stretch her  
aim.

'Tis her's to plead the suff'ring orphan's  
cause,

And dry the tear that stern oppression  
draws ;

To call each latent seed of virtue forth,  
And wind up modest diffidence to worth.

If gentle slumber o'er her eye-lids creeps,  
The pray'rs of nations guard her as she sleeps ;

If cares the fetter'd sense from sleep unbind,  
Those cares ensure the quiet of mankind :

She knows no guilty pang, no secret shame,  
No start of horror from the midnight dream ;

But, wrapt in pleasing thought, with rav-  
ish'd eyes

Sees public good on proud oppression rise ;  
And, watchful o'er the blessings of her  
hand,

Wakes, like the guardian angel of the land.  
Is there a land, which such a guard can  
claim,

Led by fair virtue to the mount of fame ?  
Where sacred liberty each breast inflames,

And wealth, and life itself, are second names ;  
Which dares, when tyrants strike, repel the  
blow,

And lay the mighty sons of ruin low ;  
Which once, tho' safe herself, by Heav'n's  
decree,

Dar'd fight and conquer, to set Europe free ;  
And, starting at her captive neighbour's  
groan,

Stepp'd forth, and made the glorious cause  
her own ?

Is there where learning may securely soar,  
Uncurb'd by churchmen, unconstrain'd by  
pow'r ;

Where free devotion wears an open face,  
And reason leads **er** to the throne of  
grace ;

Tho'

Tho' various, unconfus'd, to none a slave,  
It's God adoring by the rights he gave?

Is there a Prince, intrepid, just, and  
wife,

Who views his people with a father's eyes,  
And, pleas'd to guard that right which na-  
ture gave,

Scorns to debase a subject to a slave?

Should his bright influence fill the courtly  
sphere,

And courtiers dare be honest and sincere;  
Serve, tho' they promis'd; feel, tho' they  
profess;

Nor check the social virtues of the breast:

Should truth ascend suspicious falsehood's  
seat,

And honesty grow graceful in the great;

Should wit presume to speak, and learning  
write,

And pow'r and lib'ral arts at length unite;  
Pronounce that land the fav'rite land of  
fate,

Pronounce the Prince who rules it truly  
great.

Smit with true glory's charms, thus far  
the Muse

With eager steps the shining track pursues;  
Strains ev'ry nerve to raise the fav'rite  
theme,

And fix fair glory in the blaze of fame:

'Tis her's to praise true greatness on the  
throne,

'Tis thine, O GEORGE! to make that  
praise thy own.

October 26, 1761.

MELCOMBE.

### E L E G Y,

Written about the Year 1738,

By EARL NUGENT.

**W**RAPT in a fable cloud the morn  
appears,

And ev'ry object sorrow's livery wears;

Slow move the leaden hours, my lab'ring  
breast

Struggles beneath a weight of grief oppress;  
The swelling sighs burst forth, tears gushing  
slow,

While all within is anarchy of woe.

The sprightly lay and social converse  
wound

My tortur'd ear with an ungrateful sound;

Nor hears the dance my unregarding eye,

Flown is its grace and wonted harmony;

Musick essays enchanting notes in vain,

While sorrows, mingle with the soothing  
strain;

Sink deeper to the heart, and melting move

The kindred powers of pity and of love.

For she is now no more to whom belong

The dance, the lay, the converse and the  
song;

Where ev'ry love with ev'ry grace was join'd,  
And sovereign reason with free mirth combin'd.

But lo! Death folds her in his icy arms,  
And clothes in awful horrors all her charms,  
O'er the dim eye eternal slumbers sheds,  
The clay cold cheek with ghastly pale  
o'er spreads,

Steals from the livid lip its fragrant bloom,  
Too early sank within a dreary tomb!

Ah! fruitless love! and will you then  
pursue

An object lost for ever to my view?

Loft thou shalt never be, immortal fair!

My mind shall still the dear idea bear;

There shalt thou present be, there ever live,  
And there the fulness of my heart receive.

In melancholy raptures will I trace

Thy ev'ry charm and each transporting  
grace;

My faithful memory shall past days renew,  
Those happy moments that I pass'd with  
you;

So shall each little circumstance be there,  
And each reflection shall draw forth a tear.

Ah! now I may, without offence, pro-  
claim

A faithful, generous, and most secret flame,  
Which burn'd like those sepulchral lamps,  
that light

The silent mansions of eternal night.

### P R O L O G U E

To Mr. HAYLEY's Tragedy of  
LORD RUSSEL.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

**T**HE bard whose tragic strains we now  
rehear,

Hath often charm'd you with his varied  
verse;

Beguiling o'er his lines the vacant hour,  
Oft have you felt and own'd his Muse's pow'r!  
Now to this roof we bring his favour'd  
page,

And force him, half-reluctant, to the stage;  
The stage, where those who simple nature  
paint,

Fear lest their strokes, too faithful, seem too  
faint.

For here the artist, with a desperate hand,  
And broad pound-brush, not pencil, takes  
his stand;

Anxious to make his cloth at distance strike,  
Daubs, in distemper—rather large, than  
like.

Thron'd in high car, and usher'd by loud  
drums,

From Bedlam some Great Alexander comes!  
Appals with noise, and labours to surprize,

“The very faculties of ears and eyes!”

Yet Britons never have disdain'd to grace  
The natural heroes of a milder race!

Cato's



Cato's firm bosom, and expiring groan  
 For virtuous liberty, they made their own.  
 Yet Cato's steel but sign'd his country's  
 fate ;  
 For with him died the freedom of the state !  
 Your own calm Ruffel, by his nobler end,  
 Freedom's mild martyr, prov'd her firmest  
 friend :  
 Rous'd by his fate, a band of heroes rose,  
 To sovereign tyranny determin'd foes ;  
 Champions of faith and law, their awful  
 stand  
 Chac'd bigotry and slav'ry from the land.  
 To vindicate an injur'd nation's claims,  
 Nassau and Brantwick join'd their glorious  
 names ;  
 To Britain her dear liberty ensur'd,  
 Stamp'd her great charter, and her rights  
 secur'd.  
 To guard those rights, Old England's no-  
 blest pride,  
 To guard those rights our gallant Ruffel died.  
 Britons attentively his tale shall hear,  
 Nor blush at patriot woe to drop a tear ;  
 A tear they'd sanctify with streams of blood,  
 Dying, like Ruffel, for their country's  
 good !

### PROLOGUE

To the new Farce of HUNT THE SLIPPER.  
 Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.  
**T**O Hunt the Slipper ! 'tis a dangerous  
 name,  
 At once that hints the sport, and finds the  
 game.  
 A mere *drag scent* to pull on th' Author's  
 back  
 Each snarling *cur* of Criticism's pack.

\* The upper Gallery.

Like the poor hare, his nerves with terror  
 shake,  
 While, sportsmen-like, they kill for killing  
 sake :  
 The loud and dread *view hollow* stops his  
 breath,  
 And critick catcalls found the note of death !  
 Yet of the *sport* no true keen honest lover  
 Will, like a *poacher*, mob the game in cover.  
 Give him fair play — judge when the chace  
 is done !  
 He only begs you'd let him have a — run.  
 But, lest this *hunted simile* we tire,  
 If not one more *sublime*, we'll take one *higher*.  
 Since 'tis the *ton* to travel to the moon,  
 Our Author dares to launch his Air-Balloon.  
 He sends it off, the sport of wayward  
 chance ;  
 Yet boasts not one material brought from  
 France :  
 No — his is true old English home-spun stuff,  
 Nor rais'd by one *inflammatory puff* !  
 Oh ! may he find good-nature's *milky way*,  
 Nor near the Critick's harsh *attraction* stray !  
 For the poor Author, though up many a  
 stair  
 To garret mounted — yet can't live on *air* ;  
 The Muses give, while half-starv'd Poets  
 write,  
 Ideal food — but real appetite,  
 His "airy nothing" don't presume to claim  
 "A local habitation and a name ;"  
 May it but playful round the fancy sport,  
 And let its *lightness* be its best support !  
 But should lest candour lend her genial  
 breeze,  
 With spring elastick it will mount with ease ;  
 Will gain new vigour each succeeding night,  
 And to the very *Gods* \* will wing its flight !

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### STATE PAPER.

Hague, August 16.

**T**HE following is the plan and basis of  
 the long-talked of treaty and alli-  
 ance between the Court of Versailles and  
 the Republic of Holland.

Article I. There shall be a sincere and  
 constant union and friendship between his  
 Most Christian Majesty, his heirs and suc-  
 cessors, and the United Provinces of the  
 Netherlands. — The high contracting Powers  
 shall, in consequence thereof, pay the greatest  
 attention to keep up between them, their re-  
 spective States and subjects, a good and  
 friendly intercourse, mutually, without suf-  
 fering any hostility to break out between  
 them, under any cause or pretence whatever ;  
 by carefully avoiding all such acts as might,

in the least, impair the good understanding  
 so happily established between the said par-  
 ties : but, on the contrary, endeavouring by  
 every possible means to forward, on every  
 opportunity, their mutual honour and ad-  
 vantage.

II. The high contracting Powers do mu-  
 tually engage to contribute, with all their  
 might, to maintain their respective security,  
 peace, and neutrality, as well as the actual  
 possession of all their estates, dominion, ter-  
 ritories, franchises and liberty, and to de-  
 fend each other against all oppression in any  
 part of the world whatever.

III. The said contracting Powers, in  
 consequence of the foregoing article, shall  
 be careful to watch, in concert, for the pre-  
 servation

servation of the peace; and in case either of them should be threatened with any attack, the other shall endeavour, by all good offices in its power, to prevent hostilities breaking out, and restoring peace and harmony.

IV. But if the aforesaid good offices should not be crowned with success, then and in such a case, his Most Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses mutually agree, from this time forwards, to assist each other both by sea and land; for which purpose his Most Christian Majesty shall in such case furnish to the Republic — men of infantry — squadrons of cavalry — ships of the line, and frigates; and their High Mightinesses, in case of a maritime war, or in any circumstance when his said Majesty shall experience any hostility at sea, shall furnish the said Most Christian King with — ships of the line, and — frigates. The States-General shall furnish their quota in money, for and in lieu of land forces, which said quota shall be estimated in a private article, unless they should prefer to give so many — effective men, at the rate of — foot and — horse.

V. Either of the contracting Powers who may furnish the said quota of ships and men, shall pay and maintain the same, wherever they chance to be employed by the ally thus assisted, and the said assisted Power shall undertake to victual the said ships and men at the same prices as its own might be rated to pay. In fine, it is hereby agreed and covenanted, that such ships and men shall never be at the charge of the assisted Power, though the latter may employ the same during the whole time of the war in which it may be engaged.

VI. The Most Christian King and the States-General do hereby engage to keep, in complete state and well armed, such ships, men, and land forces, as they may mutually lend to each other; so that as soon as either Power shall have furnished its contingent, as stipulated in the 4th article, other ships will instantly be fitted out to replace such as may be lost by the accidents of sea and war.

VII. In case the assistance here above stipulated should appear insufficient for the defence of the power attacked as aforesaid, so as not to bring about the restoration of a suitable peace, then the assisting Power shall successively increase the said number in proportion to its distressed ally. (The rest as stated in Art. VI.)

VIII. When a war shall break out at sea, in which both Powers shall be engaged, they shall guarantee to each other the liberty of navigation, upon the principle that the colours of a friendly Power protect the enemy's property; proper attention nevertheless being paid to the exceptions mentioned in the 19th and 20th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of April 11th, 1713.

IX. If by chance (which God avert!) either of the contracting Powers should be compelled to take a direct part in a war in which the other might be engaged, they shall concert together the best measures to distress the common enemy, and force them to a peace, nor shall they lay down their arms, nor accept of truce or peace, except it be with the concurrence of the other contracting Power.

X. The aforesaid high contracting Powers mutually engage at all times to keep their respective forces in good condition, and each of the said Powers shall have a right to ask of the other every explanation concerning the state of the aforesaid forces; they shall impart to each other in the greatest confidence, the true state of their military establishment in all parts of the world for the purpose of concerting measures for providing thereto in a suitable manner.

XI. The said high contracting Powers shall freely and confidentially communicate to each other the mutual engagements that may subsist between them respectively and the other powers of Europe, which engagements are to subsist and remain in their full force; and they hereby pledge themselves to each other, not to enter into any alliance or treaty, of whatever nature they may be, that might, directly or indirectly, militate against the present treaty.

XII. The object of the present article being not only to provide for the peace and security of both the contracting powers, but also to maintain and preserve the general peace, his Most Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses have mutually reserved the liberty of inviting in concert such other powers as they may think fit to accede to, and partake of the Breil treaty.

XIII. In order the better to cement good harmony and understanding between the French and Dutch, it is agreed that till such a time as the said high contracting Powers shall enter into a treaty of commerce, the subjects of the Republic, and reciprocally those of France, shall be treated as the most favoured nation in point of trade and navigation, by either party.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 1.

**I**N the evening some of the prisoners in Clokenwell Bridewell made an attempt to escape. The affray rose to such a height,

that the keepers were under the necessity of having recourse to fire-arms, when a woman was shot through the head, after which the tumult subsided.

Extrañ.



Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, Aug. 7.

"On Friday last, at seven o'clock, came on to be tried at this place, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury, the long-depend- ing trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel.

"The Judge having summed up, told the Jury they must at all events convict the defendant, the publication being proved. The Jury withdrew, and returned a verdict guilty of publishing *only*. The Judge told them the word *only* should be left out. Mr. Erskine insisted on its remaining, and an altercation ensued, which ended in the Jury saying they found the Dean published the pamphlet; but that as to its being a libel, they did not say that."

10. One of the villains apprehended for the murder of Mr. Linton escaped out of Clerkenwell-Bridewell.

Some of the prisoners in the King's Bench attempted their escape in the following manner:—Despairing of being liberated by the insolvent bill, which has slept so long in the House of Lords, one Douglas, with a number of associates, assembled, and in a peremptory manner demanded the key of the prison from the door-keeper, who, fearing the consequence of a refusal, gave up the same. Douglas thus in possession of the key, in the height of his joy ran back into the prison to give notice thereof, when the door-keeper immediately clapped to the door; which having a spring lock, and there being no key-hole within side, the insurgents were in a moment as close prisoners as if they had not the key. A guard was immediately sent for, which has done duty at the prison ever since, where things remain in a state of tranquillity.

12. At seven o'clock in the morning, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went from Carlton-house to Windsor, where his birth day was celebrated.

In the year 1724, Mr. Justice Norman, of Norwich, by his Will directed that the sum of 4000l. should be given to build a Charity School sixty years after his decease; the School to contain 120 boys; and he directed that every boy should on Sunday have one pound of roast beef for his dinner, and 10 ounces of plum-pudding for his supper—On Monday a pound of boiled beef for dinner, and ten ounces of sweet-pudding for supper—Every Tuesday morning beef broth for breakfast; and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal—Every Wednesday pork and peas—Every Thursday mutton or veal—Every Friday beans or peas—Every Saturday fish well buttered, &c.—There were also a number of curious items, and he has appointed the Bishop, the Chancellor, the Dean, the two Members for the city, the two Members for the county, and eight worthy Churchmen besides, to be his perpetual Trustees. The term of the donation expired in May last; and the original Le-

gacy, with simple and compound interest, amounts now to 74,000l.

17. The Right Hon. William Pitt narrowly escaped being shot by a gardener near Wandsworth. The circumstance was nearly as follows: Mr. Pitt dined that day with Mr. Jenkinson, near Croydon, and went across the country to Mr. Dundas's by a post-carriage; but the boy blundering out of the road, and not being able to find his way, induced Mr Pitt to go to the next farm-house, to be rightly informed; the dogs however making an alarm, the man of the house came out with a loaded gun, and insisted on Mr. Pitt's standing still, on pain of being fired at; Mr. Pitt pleaded and expostulated in vain, till at length the farmer fired on him; the bullet went through the loose part of his coat, but happily without any injury; the post-boy hearing the explosion, ran to the spot, and his appearance, together with Mr. Pitt's arguments, at length so far prevailed on the farmer, that the young Chancellor was permitted to withdraw; and his antagonist gave him every necessary instruction to find out the main road to town.

From Chichester we learn, that as an Excise-officer and a party of light-horse were looking out after some Smugglers, two gentlemen of that city, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Gillam, passed them on the opposite side; and the Excise-officer observing to the soldiers that Mr. Gillam was a noted Smuggler, two of them instantly fired, and killed the unhappy man upon the spot. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Wilful Murder.

21. About one o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set off for Bright-helmstone in a new phaeton, drawn by only three horses, one before the other: on the first horse was a postilion, the other two were managed by the Prince. The carriage is upon an entire new construction, calculated for travelling with expedition.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS, August 28.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, 3s. dif.
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 74 $\frac{3}{4}$	Navy and Vict. Bills, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.
5 per Cent. Ann. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Ann. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Cent. Bank red. 57 $\frac{1}{4}$	3-16 yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. Conf. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 years, Short Ann. 1777,
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 years Ann. 1778,
South Sea Stock, —	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. pur.
Old S. S. Ann. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. Scrip. 56
New S. S. Ann. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Omnium, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ prem.
3 per Cent. 1751, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Exchequer Bills —
India Stock, —	Lottery Tickets 15l.
3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	15s.
	4 per Ct. Scrip 75 3
	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Light Long Ann. —