

T H E European Magazine,

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

For M A R C H, 1786.

CONTAINING THE
L I T E R A T U R E, H I S T O R Y, P O L I T I C S, A R T S,
M A N N E R S, and A M U S E M E N T S of the A G E.

By the P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y of L O N D O N.

[Embellished with 1. A beautiful Engraving, by HOLLOWAY, of Mrs. A. L. BARBAULD, formerly Miss AIKIN. And, 2. A Representation of the unfortunate Death of PRINCE LEOPOLD of BRUNSWICK.

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
An Account of Mrs. A. L. Barbauld, formerly Miss Aikin	139*	The Strangers at Home, a Comic Opera ; with Anecdotes of Mr. Cobb	182
An Account of the Count de Vergennes	140*	And a Variety of other new Publications.	
Piozzian Johnsoniana	142	Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain : including Commons' Debates on Fortifications—Impeachment of Mr. Hastings—Modification of the Shop-Tax—Navy and Ordnance Estimates—Militia—Mutiny Bill—Mr. Dundas's new East-India Bill	185—202
Original Letter to Villars Duke of Buckingham from Katharine his Wife	144	Poetry : including Verses to William Parsons, Esq. by Mrs. Piozzi ; with his Reply—Imitation of a Sonnet on an Air Balloon, from the Italian of Parini, By Mrs. Piozzi—On Cambria, by Dr. Woolcot, &c. &c. &c.	203
Observations on Longevity. By Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.	145	Theatrical Journal : including Plan and Character of Dr. Delap's Captives, with the Prologue and Epilogue—Werter, a Tragedy—The Peruvian—and the Prologue to The Fool	207
Observations on drinking Mineral Waters. By Dr. Buchan	150	Account of the Death of Prince Leopold of Brunswick	210
Remarks on Dr. Goldsmith's Essay "on the different Schools of Music," with the Doctor's Answer	153	Political State of the Nation and of Europe, for March 1786. No. XXV.	211
Description of the Tomb of Rousseau, at Ermenonville	155	Monthly Chronicle, Preferments, Births, Marriages, Obituary, Bankrupts, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks, Grain, Theatrical Register, &c.	
An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. John Jebb	157		
Different Modifications of Meaning in which the Word <i>Wit</i> is used by Pope	160		
The London Review with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Warrington's History of Wales	157*		
Trip to Holland	160*		
Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson [continued]	168		
The India Guide : or, A Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies in the Year 1780 : Including, Description of a Ball at the Cape of Good Hope, and of Society and Manners at Madras	173		
Mr. Pindar's Epistle to James Boswell, Esq.	181		

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.'s Journal, though dated in February last, did not reach our hands until late in the present month; we beg to receive the remainder of it.

A Reader of the Magazine—Paffor—Giles Overreach—R. S.—A. W.—Vulpes—Demetrius—Ruthuria's Congressiad—and Lines to a Lady's Cat, are received.

W. Upton's Prologue, intended for Mrs. Henderfon's Night, is too unfinished for Publication.

G. M.'s Narrative being without date, place, or names of the parties, is too vague for insertion.

** Our Correspondents for the future are requested to direct their Favours to Mr. JOHN SEWELL, in Cornhill, only.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 13, to March 18, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	0	2	7	2	0	2	10	
COUNTRIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	9	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	9
Surry	4	8	0	0	2	11	2	5	4	5
Hertford	4	8	0	0	1	10	2	4	4	0
Bedford	4	5	3	1	2	8	2	4	3	5
Cambridge	4	3	2	8	2	5	2	0	3	4
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1
Northampton	4	7	3	4	2	8	2	1	3	3
Rutland	4	7	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	5
Leicester	5	0	3	0	3	1	2	2	4	3
Nottingham	4	9	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	5
Derby	5	5	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	7
Stafford	5	0	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	10
Salop	5	0	3	9	3	7	2	6	5	9
Hereford	4	11	0	0	3	6	2	9	5	2
Worcester	4	10	0	0	3	11	2	11	4	10
Warwick	4	6	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	11
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	3	10	2	8	4	7
Wilts	5	1	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	8
Berks.	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	2
Oxford	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	8	4	5
Bucks	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	4	2	0	0	2
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2
Norfolk	4	3	2	7	2
Lincoln	4	7	2	11	2
York	4	11	3	4	3
Durham	5	0	3	8	2
Northumberl.	4	7	3	4	2
Cumberland	5	4	3	5	2
Westmord.	5	6	3	10	3
Lancashire	5	6	4	0	3
Cheshire	5	5	3	10	3
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3
Somerset	5	3	0	0	3
Devon	5	5	0	0	3
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	3
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3
Hants	4	10	0	0	3
Suffex	4	6	0	0	3
Kent	4	6	0	0	2

WALES, March 6, to March 11, 1786.

North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	4	1	10	4	2
South Wales	5	3	4	1	3	5	1	10	4	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY, 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
26—29 — 80 ———	31 ———	E.N.E.
27—29 — 53 ———	30 ———	E.
28—29 — 72 ———	28 ———	E.

MARCH.

1—29 — 75 ———	29 ———	E.
2—29 — 68 ———	31 ———	E.N.E.
3—29 — 65 ———	31 ———	N. E.
4—29 — 93 ———	26 ———	N.
5—30 — 05 ———	20 5 ———	N.
6—29 — 56 ———	23 ———	E.
7—29 — 60 ———	25 ———	N.
8—30 — 04 ———	22 ½ ———	N.
9—30 — 23 ———	32 ———	N.
10—30 — 25 ———	28 ———	W.
11—30 — 05 ———	40 ———	W.S.W.
12—29 — 86 ———	41 ———	W.
13—29 — 77 ———	36 ———	N.E.
14—29 — 80 ———	32 ½ ———	N.N.E.
15—29 — 42 ———	33 ———	E.
16—29 — 29 ———	44 ———	S.S.W.
17—29 — 37 ———	39 ———	W.
18—29 — 32 ———	38 ———	E.
19—29 — 59 ———	46 ———	W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

March 29, 1786.

Bank Stock, shut	India Bonds, 46s prem
New 4 per Cent. 1777, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1784, 104 ½ ½ ½	Long Ann. 20 11 16ths ¾ yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. rd. shut	10 years Short Ann. 1777, shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 69 ¾ ¾ ¾	30 years Ann. 1778, 13 5 16ths ½ yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	3 per Cent. Scrip. —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	4 per Ct. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Old S. S. An. —
Old S. S. An. —	New S. S. An. —
New S. S. An. —	India Stock, —
India Stock, —	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. —
Exchequer Bills —	Prizes 1 ¼ dif.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For MARCH, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of Mrs. ANNA-LÆTITIA BARBAULD, formerly
Miss AIKIN.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of HER.]

THE present times, whatever faults they may be charged with, have happily emancipated themselves from many prejudices which formerly enflaved our ancestors. Amongst these no one was more inveterate, more universal, or more absurd, than the aversion which used to prevail against female claims to literary reputation; to that cultivation of the female mind which enabled the Ladies to distinguish themselves by their intellectual endowments. On a retrospective view of those names which are entitled to literary honours, and which will hereafter redound to the reputation of the country, are to be found those of many females who have successfully explored the recesses of science, have enlarged the bounds of human knowledge, and added to the innocent and improving amusements of life.

The Lady we have chosen for the subject of this month's Magazine is no less celebrated for her intellectual than her personal endowments. She is the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, D. D. tutor in divinity at the academy at Warrington for several years. "Though not (says Dr. Barnes *) known to the world "at large as an author, his modesty having unhappily prevented him from appearing "in print, he was uncommonly revered by "all that knew him, for the wonderful extent of his knowledge, for the mild dignity "of his character, and for the various excellencies which adorned the scholar, the tutor, and the man." He died about the latter end of the year 1780. Our authoress had the advantage of an excellent education

from her respectable father, and seems early to have shewn her poetical genius. One of her first essays was the following short poem on the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Jennings.

'Tis past: dear venerable shade, farewell!
Thy blameless life thy peaceful death shall tell.
Clear to the last thy setting orb has run,
Pure, bright and healthy, like a frosty sun;
And late old age with hand indulgent shed
Its mildest winter on thy favour'd head.
For Heaven prolong'd her life to spread its
praise,
And bless'd her with a patriarch's length of
days.

The truest praise was her's; a chearful heart,
Prone to enjoy, and ready to impart.
An Israelite indeed, and free from guile,
She shew'd that piety and age could smile.
Religion had her heart, her cares, her voice;
'Twas her last refuge, as her earliest choice:
'To holy Anna's spirit not more dear
The church of Israel, and the house of pray'r.
Her spreading offspring of the fourth degree
Fill'd her fond arms, and clasp'd her trembling
knee.
Matur'd at length for some more perfect
scene,

Her hopes all bright, her prospects all serene,
Each part of life sustain'd with equal worth,
And not a wish left unfulfill'd on earth,
Like a tir'd traveller with sleep oppress'd,
Within her childrens' arms she dropt to rest.
Farewel! thy cherish'd image, ever dear,
Shall many a heart with pious love revere:

* Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 76.

Long, long shall mine her honour'd memory
blefs,

Who gave the dearest blessing I possess.

The first publication our authorefs gave the public was a volume of poems in 4to. 1773, which hath been since several times reprinted. It contains some pieces which have a smoothness and harmony equal to that of our best poets; with a justness of thought and vigour of imagination which would lose no credit by a comparison with the greatest names in English literature. The excellence of these poems was immediately acknowledged by the world; and Mr. Garrick, soon after their publication, recognized the writer as one who *sung the sweetest lay*, in an epilogue spoken at Bath before a Lady's play*. In the same year were published, "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose. 8vo." These were written by Miss Aikin, with the assistance of her brother †, a gentleman who has since both instructed and edified the world by many useful and entertaining works. In the next or immediately following year, Miss Aikin united herself in marriage with the Rev. Mr. Barbauld, and published "Devotional Pieces, compiled from the Psalms and the Book of Job. To which are prefixed, Thoughts on the Devotional Taste, on Sects, and on Establishments. 8vo." This is the last publication of importance which Mrs. Barbauld has produced. Since her marriage, she seems to have devoted her attention to the initiation and improvement of children in letters, and has printed several little pieces adapted to their capacities. These useful and unambi-

tious performances have received the best eulogium that can be given to works of this kind, a general reception arising from proofs of their value. Mrs. Piozzi, speaking of them and of Dr. Johnson, says, "Mrs. Barbauld, however, had his best praise, and deserved "it: no man was more struck than Mr. Johnson with voluntary descent from possible splendour to painful duty ‡."

We shall conclude this account of Mrs. Barbauld by observing, that every part of her works exhibit marks of a refined and vigorous imagination, of cultivated genius, elegant manners, unbigotted religion, and unenthusiastical devotion. The following lines, in which she has drawn the character of some friend, have been pointed out as not inapplicable to herself:

Of gentle manners, and of taste refin'd,
With all the graces of a polish'd mind,
Clear sense and truth still shone in all she
spoke,
And from her lips no idle sentence broke.
Each nicer elegance of art she knew,
Correctly fair, and regularly true.
Her ready fingers plied with equal skill
The pencil's task, the needle, or the quill.
So pois'd her feelings, so compos'd her soul,
So subject all to reason's calm controul,
One only passion, strong, and unconfin'd,
Disturb'd the balance of her even mind.
One passion rul'd despotic in her breast,
In every word, and look, and thought confess'd;
But that was love, and love delights to bless
The generous transports of a fond excess.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Some ACCOUNT of the COUNT DE VERGENNES.

THE COUNT DE VERGENNES, formerly known by the name of Chevalier de Vergennes, whilst he was ambassador at Constantinople, is the youngest son of a president in the parliament † of Dijon (which place answers to the rank of a judge in this country.) His family name is Gravier, and his ancestors, for several generations, have ranked in the province amongst the *noblesse de robe* (gentlemen of the law). His eldest brother, who has been lately promoted to the rank of an

ambassador to Switzerland, was himself president of the same court, till the promotion of his brother to the ministry of foreign affairs.

Mr. de Vergennes received the first rudiments in politics from Mr. de Chavigny, his uncle, a man known in the beginning of this century as the first politician in Europe.— After having been employed in several embassies, Mr. de Chavigny was consulted by the French ministry in every occurrence where

* Miss More's Inflexible Captive. See Garrick's Poetical Works, published by Kearsley, Vol. II. p. 307.

† Those written by Miss Aikin, we are informed, are, The Hill of Science; on Romances; Selama, in imitation of Ossian; against Inconsistency in our Expectations; on Monastic Institutions; on the Pleasure derived from Objects of Terror; and an Enquiry into those Kinds of Distresses which excite agreeable Sensations.

‡ Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson, p. 17.

§ The idea of an English parliament differs very much. The one is entirely a political body, and the other is merely a court of judicature.

experience and knowledge were requisite. Mr. de Vergennes was brought up under the tuition of that celebrated negotiator, who died a few years ago at the age of 96. His nephew, Count de Vergennes, is now about 65 years old.

Count de Maurepas, who has lately been, above ten years, the first minister of France, after having been twenty-five years in exile, and before that twenty years a minister, was the bosom friend of Mr. de Chavigny. He appointed Count de Vergennes to the residence of Treves (Triers), which was his first appointment; then to the diet of Ratisbon; from whence he was recalled after his patron's dismissal, but soon after appointed to the embassy of Constantinople. Sunk in a kind of oblivion in the Turkish empire, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes employed the time he passed there in study, and has been often heard to declare, that he is indebted to that kind of confinement for all his political knowledge.

The war between the Russians and the Turks being of great consequence to France, whenever there is any dispute on the Continent, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes, at the breaking out of the late German war, embroiled so well the Divan and the Cabinet of Peterburg, and has left so good instructions to his successors, that, ever since that time, the Divan has been entirely subservient to the views of France, whenever she has had occasion to prevent the joint efforts of the Northern Confederacy against her allies. Three successful attempts of Mr. de Vergennes have stamped his plans with the admiration, if not the approbation of all the World.

During his residence at Constantinople, Mr. de Vergennes was united to a Grecian lady of great beauty and talents, by whom he has had two sons, who are both in the military line.

At the end of fourteen years, whilst Mr. de Choiseul was the first minister of France, the Count de Vergennes was recalled from Constantinople at his own desire, and soon after chosen by that minister, who knew the extent of confidence that could be reposed in him, to go to Stockholm, to detach certain men, by his political influence, from the interest of Russia. This negotiation succeeded so well, that the most extraordinary revolution in the government of that country which we have witnessed, was effected by that able negotiator's directions.

At the death of Lewis XV. the Count de Maurepas, who was called by the present king to assist him in the government of his kingdom, seeing he could not support long his nephew, the Duke d'Aiguillon, as mini-

ster of foreign affairs, thought of Count de Vergennes to succeed to his department, and pointed him out to his sovereign as the properest man to fill that high employment. The French Monarch having an unbounded confidence in Count de Maurepas, though he had the firmness to reject the Duke d'Aiguillon, the Count's nephew, for whom he had a personal dislike, caused a letter to be written to the Count de Vergennes, then at Stockholm, that he was appointed a Minister, and Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

All the world has witnessed, since the promotion of Count Vergennes to the Ministry, the several negotiations which he has undertaken, and in which he has but too well succeeded for this country. The unfortunate revolution of America, and the dismembering of our empire; the detaching Holland from our alliance, and effecting an union of the States-General with France; shew Count de Vergennes's qualifications and talents for the high employment he fills in his country.

We need not remind our readers that, by his being instrumental in the peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, Count de Vergennes rendered those sovereigns neutral spectators of our unfortunate contest with America; that, by his exertions, the Turkish Empire and Russia have been twice prevented from going to war within these few years; that the Armed Neutrality was planned by that minister, and their commerce greatly protected by it during the war. The extent of the commercial concerns of France since Count de Vergennes's accession to the Ministry, is a farther proof of his great abilities: his pacifick dispositions, and his talents for inspiring with the same dispositions those he negotiates with, are peculiarly remarkable.

Retired in a small but neat house near Versailles, Mr. de Vergennes is constantly occupied in the duties of his office, and every day is in conference with each of the first clerks in the several departments entrusted to his care. Unawed by intrigue, he looks no farther than the line of his duty to remain in place; and with all its strength, a renowned party at the French court has not been able to lessen him in the opinion of his sovereign.

It has been observed, that Mr. de Vergennes is rather slow in business; but when it is considered that that slowness is perhaps the cause of his constantly keeping to business, and that his perspicacity to judge is the result of mature deliberation, that defect itself will appear as a qualification in a place of that consequence.

Healthy, strong in constitution, exceedingly temperate, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes rides and walks every day for above two hours,

hours, and devotes all the rest of his time to business, or to the private enjoyments of domestick life. His circle of acquaintance, which might be the most extensive in the kingdom, is exceedingly circumscribed by his own choice; and that indefatigable man is seldom to be seen any-where but at his own house, or office. The minister with whom he is upon the most intimate footing is the Minister of Finance (Mr. de Calonne) being himself the Superintendent of the Council of that department. With the other Ministers, Messrs. de Castries and de Breteuil, he is upon a very cool footing. It may even be

said, that, in respect to the last, their dispositions are, in some degree, hostile; the Baron, on account of the neutral part Mr. de Vergennes took in Cardinal de Rohan's affair, having been exceedingly offended. But Mr. de Vergennes fears no enemy, and his Royal Master listens to no reports either against him or against Mareschal de Castries, looking upon them both as the most honest men he could put at the head of his councils. This discrimination of the French Monarch is equally honourable to his Majesty and the two Ministers who have the confidence of their Sovereign.

LEAVES collected from the PIOZZIAN WREATH lately woven to adorn the Shrine of Dr. JOHNSON.

HIS FIRST DECLAMATION.

HE told me too, that when he made his first declamation, he wrote over but one copy, and that coarsely; and having given it into the hand of the tutor who stood to receive it, was obliged to begin by chance and continue on how he could, for he had got but little of it by heart; so fairly trusting to his present powers for immediate supply, he finished by adding astonishment to the applause of all who knew how little was owing to study. "A prodigious risque, however," said some one. "Not at all," (exclaims Johnson); "no man, I suppose, knows at once into deep water who does not know how to swim!"

I doubt not but this story will be told by many, and said so to him when he related it to me on the 18th July, 1773. — "And who will be my biographer (said he) do you think?" — Goldsmith, no doubt, replied I, and he will do it the best among us. — "The dog, to be sure, would write it best," replied he; but his particular malice towards me, and general disregard for truth, would make the book useless to all, and injurious to my character."

BURLESQUE PARODIES, and other JEUX D'ESPRIT.

WHEN a well-known author published his poems in the year 1777: Such a one's verses are come out, said I. "Yes, replied Johnson, and this frost has struck them in again. Here are some lines I have written to ridicule them: but remember that I love the fellow—for all I laugh at him.

Wherefoe'er I turn my view,
All is strange, yet nothing new:
Endless labour all along,
Endless labour to be wrong;
Phrases that time has flung away,
Uncouth words in disarray,

Trick'd in antique ruff and bonnet,
Ode, and elegy, and sonnet.

[N. B. Mrs. Piozzi does not name the author here alluded to in the foregoing lines, but Mr. Warton, the present Laureat, is supposed to be the object of the ridicule.]

Some of the old legendary stories put in verse by modern writers provoked him to caricature them thus one day at Streatham; but they are already well known, I am sure.

The tender infant, meek and mild,
Fell down upon the stone;
The nurse took up the squealing child,
But still the child squeal'd on.

A famous ballad also, beginning *Rio verde, Rio verde*, when I commended the translation of it, he said he could do it better himself—as thus:

Glassy water, glassy water,
Down whose current clear and strong,
Chiefs confus'd in mutual slaughter,
Moor and Christian roll along.

But, Sir, said I, this is not ridiculous at all. "Why no (replied he), why should I always write ridiculoufly? — perhaps because I made these verses to imitate such a one, naming him:

Hermit hoar in solemn cell,
Wearing out life's evening gray,
Strike thy bosom, sage! and tell,
What is bliss, and which the way?
Thus I spoke, and speaking sigh'd,
Scarce repress'd the starting tear,
When the hoary sage reply'd,
Come, my lad, and drink some beer."

I could give another comical instance of caricature imitation; recollecting some day, when praising these verses of Lopez de Vega,

Se acquien los leones vence
 Vence una muger hermosa
 O el de flaco averguence
 O ella di fer mas furiosa,

more than he thought they deserved, Mr. Johnson instantly observed, "that they were founded on a trivial conceit; and that conceit ill explained, and ill expressed beside.—The lady, we all know, does not conquer in the same manner as the lion does: 'tis a mere play of words (added he) and you might as well say, that

If the man who turnips cries,
 Cry not when his father dies,
 'Tis a proof that he had rather
 Have a turnip than his father."

And this humour is of the same sort with which he answered the following line:

Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free.

"To be sure (said Dr. Johnson)

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

This readiness of finding a parallel, or making one, was shewn by him perpetually in the course of conversation. — When the French verses of a certain pantomime were quoted thus,

Je suis Cassandre descendue des cieux, [sieurs,
 Pour vous faire entendre, mesdames et mes-
 Que je suis Cassandre descendue des cieux :

he cried out gayly and suddenly, almost in a moment,

I am Cassandra come down from the sky,
 To tell each by-stander what none can deny,
 That I am Cassandra come down from the sky.

The pretty Italian verses too at the end of Baretti's book, called, "Easy Phraseology," he did *all improvise*, in the same manner:

Viva! viva! la padrona!
 Tutta bella, e tutta buona,
 La padrona e un angiolella
 Tutta buona e tutta bella;
 Tutta bella e tutta buona;
 Viva! viva! la padrona!

Long may live my lovely Hetty;
 Always young and always pretty!
 Always pretty, always young,
 Live my lovely Hetty long!
 Always young and always pretty,
 Long may live my lovely Hetty!

The famous distich too of an Italian *improvisatore*, who, when the Duke of Modena ran away from the comet in the year 1742, or 1743:

Se al venir vestro i principii sen' vanno
 Deh venga ogni di——durate un anno;

"Which (said he) would do just as well in our language thus:

If at your coming princes disappear,
 Comets! come every day—and stay a year."

When some one in company commended the verses of M. de Benferade *à son lit*;

Theatre des ris et des pleurs,
 Lit! ou je nais, et ou je meurs,
 Tu nous fais voir comment voisins,
 Son nous plairis, et nos chagrins.

To which he replied without hesitating,

"In bed we laugh, in bed we cry,
 And born in bed, in bed we die;
 The near approach a bed may show
 Of human bliss to human woe."

A young fellow, sufficiently confident of his own abilities, lamenting one day that he had lost all his Greek—"I believe it happened at the same time, Sir, (said Johnson) that I lost all my large estate in Yorkshire.

When Goldsmith was one day seeming to repine at the success of Beattie's Essay on Truth—"Here's such a stir, said he, about a fellow that has written one book, and I have written many."—Ah, Doctor, (says Johnson) there go two-and-forty sixpences to one guinea."

When on his return from the Hebrides, a Scotchman, with a firm tone of voice, asked him what he thought of his country—"That it is a very vile country to be sure, Sir."—"Well, Sir (replies the other, somewhat mortified), God made it."—"Certainly he did, answers Mr. Johnson; but we must always remember that he made it for *Scotchmen*—and comparisons are odious, Mr. S. but God made *Hell*.

When Johnson one day had been enumerating all the qualities necessary for the formation of a poet and a poet—Mr. Grieron began a comical parody on the ornamental harangue, giving praise to a cook, and preference to a *dinner*—"And in this opinion, said Johnson, all the *dogs* in the town will join you."

When Bickerstaffe's flight confirmed the suspicions of his character, somebody observed he always suspected him, and I'm amazed, Dr. J. you could have thought otherwise—"The eye, Sir, that is constantly upon the ground cannot fail of seeing dirt—for my part, I hope to look at things from a better height."

ANACREON'S DOVE.

Dr. Johnson, knowing I kept a commonplace book, one day said to me, good-humouredly, that he would give me something to write

write in my repository. "I warrant, said he, there is a great deal about me in it :— You shall have at least one thing worth your pains. I will repeat you Anacreon's Dove directly ; but tell at the same time, that I was never struck with any thing in the Greek language till I read *that*, so I never read any thing in the same language since, that pleased me so much. I hope my translation (continued he) is not worse than that of Frank Fawkes."—Seeing me disposed to laugh, — "Nay, nay (said he), Frank Fawkes has done them very finely."

O D E.

LOVELY Courier of the sky,
Whence and whither dost thou fly ?
Scattering, as thy pinions play,
Liquid fragrance all the way :
Is it business ?—Is it Love ?
Tell me, tell me, gentle Dove !
"Soft Anacreon's vows I bear,
"Vows to *Myrtle* the fair,
"Grac'd with all that charms the heart,
"Blushing nature, smiling art ;
"*Venus*, courted by an Ode
"On the Bard her *Dove* bestow'd.
"Vested with a master's right,
"Now Anacreon rules my flight :
"His the letters that you see,
"Weighty charge consign'd to me.
"Think not yet my service hard,
"Joyless task without reward ;

"Smiling at my master's gates,
"Freedom my return awaits.
"But the liberal grant in vain
"Tempts me to be wild again ;
"Can a prudent *Dove* decline
"Blissful bondage such as mine ?
"Over hills and fields to roam,
"Fortune's guest without a home ;
"Under leaves to hide one's head,
"Slightly shelter'd, coarsely fed ;
"Now my better lot bestows
"Sweet repast and soft repose :
"Now the gen'rous bowl I sip,
"As it leaves Anacreon's lip ;
"Void of care and free from dread,
"From his fingers snatch his bread ;
"Then with luscious plenty gay,
"Round his chamber dance and play ;
"Or from wine as courage springs,
"O'er his face extend my wings ;
"And when feast and frolic tire,
"Drop asleep upon his lyre :
"This is all,—be quick and go,
"More than all thou canst not know ;
"Let me now my pinions ply,
"I have chatter'd like a pye."

When I had finished copying the Ode,—
"But you must remember to add (says Mr. Johnson), that though these verses were planned and begun when I was sixteen years old, I never could make an end of them before I was sixty-eight."

[To be continued.]

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE inclosed is an original Letter to VILLARS Duke of BUCKINGHAM, from KATHARINE his wife. It was written about the year 1623, during his stay with Prince CHARLES in the Court of Spain.—With what unbounded tenderness this dissolute nobleman was doated on by his Lady will be best understood from the Epistle itself, which is by no means published for the entertainment of the scribbling mistes of the present age, who prefer the polished nothingness of a modern novel to the most sincere effusions of a feeling heart. It is offered to those only who are convinced that the ardent affection of a good and beautiful woman like the Dutchess (however unadorned with refinements borrowed from Richardson) is a more exalted blessing than the utmost prodigality of princes can bestow. Let me not, however, seem to detract from the merits of a writer to whom the cause of religion and morality has infinite obligations ; but proceed to explain myself by adding, that delicate and natural as the sentiments of Mr. Richardson are, while they flow from his own pen, I have rarely met with any of his numerous female disciples, who were either fit to describe the passion of love with justness, or to excite it with success. So difficult is it to move firmly or gracefully under the pressure of an understanding more unwieldy than our own.—It may be necessary to add, for the sake of female criticks, educated in the school of Messieurs Lowndes, Noble, and Lane, that the spelling of the English language was quite unsettled, or little attended to, in the reign of James I. Many original letters of that royal pedant are still preserved, and have almost as little correctness to boast of, as the following artless composition of her Grace of Buckingham. I am, &c.

HISTORICUS.

"My dere Lord
"I Humbly thanke you that you were pleased to right so many letters to me,

which was so great a comfort to me as you canot imagen, for I protest to God I have had a greeves tim of this our greevous absence,

for I am sure it has bin so to me, and my hart has felt enufe, more then I hope it shall ever doe agane, and I pray God release me quickly out of it by your speedy coming heather agane to her that dos as derly love you as ever woman ded love you. And if every body ded love you but a quarter so well, you were the happyest man that ever was borne, but that is unpossibile; but I protest I thinke you ar the best belov'd that ever favoritt was; for all that has true worth in them canot but love your swett disposition. If I were not so nere you as I thanke Christ I am, I could say no les if I feed truth; for I thinke there was never such a man borne as you ar. And how much I am bound to God that I must be that happy woman to enjoy you from all other women, and the unworthiest of all to have so great a blessing! Only this can I say for myself, you could never a had on that could love you better then your poore true loving Cate doth, poore now in your absences, but else the happyest and richest woman in the world. I thanke you for your longe letters. I thinke I must give Sir Frances Cottington thanks for it to, because you say he had you right longe letters. I am beholding to him for it, because I am sure he knue they could never be to longe for me; for it is all the comfort I have now, to read often over your letters. My reason I desired you not to do it was, for fear of troubling you to much; but sence you thinke it non, I am much bound to you for it, and I beseeche you to conteneue it. I hope you see by this I have not omred righting by any that went, for this is the sixtenth letter (at the left) I have righten to you sence you went, whereof two of them I sent by coman posts, but I hope they will all

com safely to your hands. I thank you for sending me so good nuse of your younge Mistres. I am very glad that she is so delikate a creatur, and of so swett a disposcion. Indeed, my lady Bristo sent me word shee was a verie fine lady, and as good as fine. I am very glad of it, and that the Prince likes her so well, for the Kinge ses he is wonderfully taken with her. It is a wonderfull good hearing, for it were grett petye but the Prince should have on he can love, because I thinke he will make a very honest husband, which is the greatest comfort in this world, to have man and wife love truly. I tould the Kinge of the privat mesage the Infanta sent to the Prince, to were a great rouse. He last hartely at it, and feed it was a very goode fine. I am very glad that you send to hafen the ships. I hope you men not to stave longe, which I am very glade of. The Kinge tould me to daye, that my father should go with the fleet. If you intend to stay tell the Princes comming, then I humbly thanke you for making choys of my father; but if you com hom afore, as I trust in God you will, then I confese I wood have nobody go in your ofes but yourself: therefore I pray thinke of it, and you may take my father with you if you please. I wood I might go with you. I can send you no cartan word yett of my being with child, but I am not out of hope; butt we must referre all to God. As soone as I am quick, I will send you word if I be with child. I thanke God Mall is very well with her wening. This with my daly prayers for our happy metting, I take my leve.

Your loving and obedent wife,

K. BUCKINGHAM.

"I pray send me word when you com."

OBSERVATIONS on LONGEVITY. By ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M. D. F. R. S.

[From the "MEMOIRS of the LITERARY SOCIETY of MANCHESTER."]

I HAVE often thought, it would be an useful undertaking to collect into one point of view, the men- able instances of long-lived persons, whose ages are recorded by monumental inscriptions, biographical writings, or even by the public prints. The only judicious attempt I have yet seen of this kind, was by the ingenious Mr. *Whitehurst*, a few years ago, in his *Inquiry into the Origin and Formation of the Earth*. To the examples of longevity mentioned by him, as collected by a person of veracity from the above sources, I have now added sundry remarkable instances of a similar kind, as they have occurred to me in the course of reading; and have annexed the authorities, (so far as was practicable) that you may be enabled to

judge of the degree of credibility that may seem due to the respective facts, and of the allowance which it may appear necessary to make for that natural propensity which mankind have ever betrayed for the marvellous. Now, admitting that many of the ages may have been somewhat exaggerated, yet still there can be no possible doubt, that even these have extended far beyond the ordinary period of life, and may therefore be entitled to a place in the following Table, which I submit to your consideration, as a small specimen of what might be more worthy your attention, if conducted hereafter on a larger scale, and pursued with chronological accuracy.

T A B L E I.
O F L O N G E V I T Y.

Names of the Persons.	Ages	Places of Abode.	Living or Dead.
Thomas Parre	152	Shropshire	Died November 16, 1635. Phil. Transf. No. 44.
Henry Jenkins	169	Yorkshire	Died December 8, 1670. Phil. Transf. No. 221.
Robert Montgomery	126	Ditto	Died in — — 1670 } Do. Fuller's Worthies, } p. 47.
James Sands	140	Staffordshire	
His Wife	120	Ditto	} Raleigh's Hist. p. 166.
Countess of Desmond	140	Ireland	
----- Eccleston	143	Ditto	Died — — — 1691 [a]
J. Sagar	112	Lancashire	----- — — — 1668 [b]
-- Laurence	140	Scotland	Living — — — [c]
Simon Sack	141	Trinovia	Died May 30, 1764
Col. Thomas Winflow	146	Ireland	----- Aug. 26, 1766
Francis Conliff	150	Yorkshire	----- Jan. — 1768
Christ. J. Drakenberg	146	Norway	----- June 24, 1770 [d]
Margaret Forfter	136	Cumberland	} Both living 1771
----- her Daughter	104	Ditto	
Francis Bons	121	France	Died Feb. 6, 1769
John Brookey	134	Devonshire	Living — — — 1777 [e]
James Bowels	152	Killingworth	Died Aug. 15, 1656 [f]
John Tice	125	Worcestershire	----- March, 1774 [g]
John Mount	136	Scotland	----- Feb. 27, 1766 [h]
A. Goldsmith	140	France	----- June 1776 [i]
Mary Yates	128	Shropshire	----- - - - 1776 [k]
John Bales	126	Northampton	----- April 5, 1706 [l]
William Ellis	130	Liverpool	----- Aug. 16, 1780 [m]
Louisa Truxo, a Negress in S. America	175	Tucomea, S. America	Living Oct. 5, 1780 [n]
Margaret Patten	138	Lockneugh near Paisley	Lynche's Guide to Health
Janet Taylor	108	Fintray, Scotland	Died Oct. 10, 1780
Richard Loyd	133	Montgomery	Lynche's Guide to Health
Sufannah Hilliar	100	Piddington, Northamp- tonshire	Died Feb. 19, 1781 [o]
James Hayley	112	Middlewich, Cheshire	----- March 17, 1781 [p]
Ann Cockbolt	105	Stoke-Bruerne, North- amptonshire	----- April 5, 1775 [q]

William Walker, aged 112, not mentioned above, who was a Soldier at the Battle of Edge-Hill.

[a] Fuller's Worthies, p. 140.

[b] Phil. Transf. abridged by Lowthorp, vol. III. p. 36.

[c] Derham's Physico Theology, p. 173.

[d] Annual Register.

[e] Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18, 1777.

[f] Warwickshire.

[g] Daily Advertiser, March 1774.

[h] Morning Post, Feb. 29, 1776.

[i] Daily Advertiser, June 24, 1776.

[k] Ibidem, August 22, 1776.

[l] See Inscription in the Porico of All-Saints Church.

[m] London Even. Post, Aug. 22, 1780.

[n] London Chronicle, Oct. 5, 1780.

[o] Northamp. Mercury, Feb. 19, 1781.

[p] Gen. Evening Post, March 24, 1781.

[q] Well known to persons of credit at Northampton.

If we look back to an early period of the christian æra, we shall find that *Italy* has been, at least about that time, peculiarly propitious to longevity. Lord *Bacon* observes, that the year of our Lord 76, in the reign of *Vespasian*, was memorable; for in that year was a taxing which afforded the most authentic method of knowing the ages of men. From it, there were found in that part of *Italy* lying between the *Appennine* mountains and the river *Po*, one hundred and twenty-four persons who either equalled, or exceeded one hundred years of age, namely:

T A B L E II.

	54	Persons of 100	Years each.
	57	- -	110
	2	- -	125
	4	- -	130
	4	- -	136
	3	- -	140
In <i>Parma</i>	3	- -	120 Years each.
	2	- -	130
In <i>Brussels</i>	1	- -	125
In <i>Placentia</i>	1	- -	131

In <i>Faventia</i>	1	- -	132
	6	- -	110
	4	- -	120
In <i>Rimino</i>	1	- -	150 Years, viz Marcus Aponius

Mr. *Carew*, in his Survey of *Cornwall*, assures us, that it is no unusual thing, with the inhabitants of that county, to reach ninety years of age and upwards, and even to retain their strength of body, and perfect use of their senses. Besides *Brown*, the Cornish beggar, who lived to one hundred and twenty, and one *Polesew* to one hundred and thirty years of age, he remembered the decease of four persons in his own parish, the sum of whose years, taken collectively, amounted to three hundred and forty. Now, although longevity evidently prevails more in certain districts than in others, yet it is by no means confined to any particular nation or climate; nor are there wanting instances of it; in almost every quarter of the globe, as appears from the preceding, as well as the subsequent Table.

T A B L E III.
O F L O N G E V I T Y.

Names of the Persons.	Age.	Places of Abode.	Where recorded.
Hippocrates, Physician	104	Island of Cos	Lynche on Health, chap. 3.
Democritus, Philosopher	109	Abdera	Bacon's History, 1095.
Galen, Physician	140	Pergamus	Voss. Inst. or lib. 3.
Albuna, Marc	150	Ethiopia	Hakewell's Ap. lib. 1.
Dumitur Raduly	140	Haromizeck, Transylvania	Died Jan. 18, 1782. Gen. Gazetteer, April 18th.
Titus Fullonius	150	Bononia	Fulgosus, lib. 8.
Abraham Paiba	142	Charlstown, South-Carolina	General Gazetteer.
L. Tettulla	137	Arminium	Fulgosus, lib. 8.
Lewis Cornaro	100	Venice	Bacon's Hist. of Life, &c. p. 134.
Robert Blakeney, Esq.	114	Armagh, Ireland	General Gazetteer.
Margaret Scott	125	Dalkeith, Scotland	See Inscip. on her Tomb in Dal eith Ch. Yard.
W. Gullstone	140	Ireland	Fuller's Worthies.
J. Bright	105	Ludlow	Lynche on Health.
William Postell	120	France	Bacon's History, p. 134.
Jane Reeves	103	Essex	St. J. Chron. June 14, 1781.
W. Paulet, Marquis of Winchester	106	Hampshire	Baker's Chron. p. 502.
John Wilfon	116	Suffolk	Gen. Gaz. Oct. 29, 1782.
Patrick Wian	115	Leisbury, Northumberland	Plempius Fundammed. Sect. 4, Chap. 8.
M. Laurence	140	Orcades	Buchanan's Hist. of Scot.
Evan Williams	145	Carmarthen Workhouse, still alive	Gen. Gazetteer, Oct. 12, 1782.

The Antediluvians are purposely omitted, as bearing too little reference to the present race of mortals, to afford any satisfactory conclusions; and the improbable stories of some persons, who have almost rivalled them in modern times, border too much upon the marvellous, to find a place in these Tables. The present examples are abundantly sufficient to prove, that longevity does not depend so much, as has been supposed, on any particular climate, situation, or occupation in life. For we see, that it often prevails in places, where all these are extremely dissimilar; and it would, moreover, be very difficult, in the histories of the several persons above-mentioned, to find any circumstance common to them all, except, perhaps, that of being born of healthy parents, and of being inured to daily labour, temperance, and simplicity of diet. Among the inferior ranks of mankind, therefore, rather than amongst the sons of ease and luxury, shall we find the most numerous instances of longevity; even frequently, when other external circumstances seem extremely unfavourable: as in the case of the poor sexton at *Peterborough*, who, notwithstanding his unpromising occupation among dead bodies, lived long enough to bury two crowned heads, and to survive two complete generations*. The livelihood of *Henry Jenkins*, and old *Parra*, is said to have consisted chiefly of the coarsest fare, as they depended on precarious alms. To which may be added, the remarkable instance of *Agnes Milburne*, who, after bringing forth a numerous offspring, and being obliged, thro' extreme indigence, to pass the latter part of her life in St. Luke's workhouse, yet reached her hundredth and sixth year, in that sordid, unfriendly situation†. The plain diet and invigorating employments of a country life are acknowledged, on all hands, to be highly conducive to health and longevity, while the luxury and refinements of large cities are allowed to be equally destructive to the human species: and this consideration alone, perhaps, more than counterbalances all the boasted privileges of superior elegance and civilization resulting from a city life.

From country villages, and not from crowded cities, have the preceding instances of longevity been chiefly supplied. Accordingly it appears, from the London Bills of Mortality, during a period of thirty years, viz. from the year 1728 to 1758, the sum of the deaths amounted to 750,322, and that, in all this prodigious number, only two

hundred and forty-two persons survived the hundredth year of their age! This overgrown metropolis is computed, by my learned friend Dr. *Price*, to contain a ninth part of the inhabitants of England, and to consume annually seven thousand persons, who remove into it from the country every year, without increasing it. He moreover observes, that the number of inhabitants, in England and Wales, has diminished about one fourth part since the Revolution, and so rapidly of late, that, in eleven years, near 200,000 of our common people have been lost‡! If the calculation be just, however alarming it may appear in a national view, there is this consolation, when considered in a philosophical light, that without partial evil, there can be no general good; and that what a nation loses in the scale of population at one period, it gains at another; and thus probably, the average number of inhabitants, on the surface of the globe, continues, at all times, nearly the same. By this medium, the world is neither overstocked with inhabitants, nor kept too thin, but life and death keep a tolerable equal pace. The inhabitants of this island, comparatively speaking, are but as the dust of the balance; yet, instead of being diminished, we are assured by other writers, that, within these thirty years, they are greatly increased§.

The desire of self-preservation, and of protracting the short span of life, is so intimately interwoven with our constitution, that it is justly esteemed one of the first principles of our nature, and, in spite even of pain and misery, seldom quits us to the last moments of our existence. It seems, therefore, to be no less our duty than our interest, to examine minutely into the various means that have been considered as conducive to health and long life; and, if possible, to distinguish such circumstances as are essential to that great end, from those which are merely accidental. But here, it is much to be regretted, that an accurate history of the lives of all the remarkable persons, in the above Table, so far as relates to the diet, regimen, and the use of the *non-naturals*, has not been faithfully handed down to us; without which it is impossible to draw the necessary inferences. Is it not then a matter of astonishment, that historians and philosophers have hitherto paid so little attention to longevity? If the present imperfect list should excite others, of more leisure and better abilities, to undertake a full investigation of so interesting a

* *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 293, from a Memorial in the Cathedral at *Peterborough*.

† *Lynce's Guide to Health*, C. III.

‡ *Observations on Population*, &c. p. 305.

§ The Rev. Mr. *Howlet*, Mr. *Wales*, and others.

subject, the enquiry might prove not only curious, but highly useful to mankind. In order to furnish materials for a future history of longevity, the bills of mortality, throughout the kingdom, ought first to be revised, and put on a better footing; agreeably to the scheme which you pointed out some time ago, and of which Manchester and Chester have already given a specimen highly worthy of imitation. The plan, however, might be further improved, with very little trouble, by adding a particular account of the diet and regimen of every person who dies at eighty years of age, or upwards; and mentioning, whether his parents were healthy, long-lived people, &c. &c. An accurate register, thus established throughout the *British* dominions, would be productive of many important advantages to society, not only in a medical and philosophical, but also in a political and moral view. It is therefore to be hoped, that the legislature will not long delay taking an object of such great utility into their serious consideration.

All the circumstances that are most essentially necessary to life, may be comprized under the six following heads:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Air and climate. | and excretions. |
| 2. Meat and drink. | 5. Sleep and watching. |
| 3. Motion and rest. | 6. Affections of the |
| 4. The secretions. | mind. |

These, though all perfectly natural to the constitution, have by writers been styled the *non naturals*, by a strange perversion of language; and have been all copiously handled under that improper term. However, it may not be amiss to offer a few short observations on each, as they are so immediately connected with the present subject.

1. Air, &c. It has long been known, that fresh air is more immediately necessary to life than food; for a man may live two or three days without the latter, but not many minutes without the former. The vivifying principle contained in the atmosphere, so essential to the support of flame, as well as animal flame, concerning which authors have proposed so many conjectures, appears now to be nothing else but that pure dephlogisticated fluid lately discovered by that ingenious philosopher Dr. *Priestley*. The common atmosphere may well be supposed to be more or less healthy in proportion as it abounds with this animating principle. As this exhales, in copious streams, from the green leaves of all kinds of vegetables, even from those of the most poisonous kind, may

we not, in some measure, account why instances of longevity are so much more frequent in the country, than in great cities; where the air, instead of partaking so largely of this salutary impregnation, is daily contaminated with noxious animal effluvia, and phlogiston?

With respect to climate, various observations conspire to prove, that those regions which lie within the temperate zones are best calculated to promote long life. Hence, perhaps, may be explained, why *Italy* has produced so many long livers, and why Islands in general are more salutary than Continents; of which *Bermudas*, and some others, afford examples. And it is a pleasing circumstance, that our own Island appears from the above Table, (notwithstanding the sudden vicissitudes to which it is liable) to contain far more instances of longevity than could well be imagined. The ingenious Mr. *Whitehurst* assures us, from certain facts, that Englishmen are, in general, longer lived than North Americans; and that a British constitution will last longer, even in that climate, than a native one*. But it must be allowed in general, that the human constitution is adapted to the peculiar state, and temperature, of each respective climate, so that no part of the habitable globe can be pronounced too hot, or too cold, for its inhabitants. Yet, in order to promote a friendly intercourse between the most remote regions, the Author of Nature has wisely enabled the inhabitants to endure great and surprising changes of temperature with impunity †.

2. Foods and drink. Though foods and drink, of the most simple kinds, are allowed to be the best calculated for supporting the body in health, yet it can hardly be doubted, but variety may be safely indulged occasionally, provided men would restrain their appetites within the bounds of temperance. For bountiful nature cannot be supposed to have poured forth such a rich profusion of provisions, merely to tantalize the human species, without attributing to her the part of a cruel step-dame, instead of that of the kind and indulgent parent. Besides, we find, that by the wonderful powers of the digestive organs, a variety of animal and vegetable substances, of very discordant principles, are happily assimilated into one bland homogeneous chyle; therefore, it seems natural to distrust those cynical writers, who would rigidly confine mankind to one simple dish, and their drink to the mere water of the brook. Nature, it is true, has pointed out

* Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth.

† See remarkable instances of this, in the Account of Experiments in a heated room, by Dr. *George Fordyce*, and others. *Phil. Trans.* vol. LXIX.

that mild insipid fluid as the universal di-
luent; and, therefore, most admirably adapt-
ed for our daily beverage. But experience
has equally proved, that vinous and spiritu-
ous liquors, on certain occasions, are no less
salutary and beneficial, whether it be to sup-
port strength against sickness or bodily fatigue,
or to exhilarate the mind under the pressure
of heavy misfortunes. But alas! what Na-
ture meant for innocent and useful cordials,
to be used only occasionally, and according
to the direction of reason; custom and ca-
price have, by degrees, rendered habitual
to the human frame, and liable to the most
enormous and destructive abuses. Hence, it
may be justly doubted, whether gluttony and
intemperance have not depopulated the
world more than even sword, pestilence,
and famine. True, therefore, is the old
maxim, "*Modus utendi ex veneno facit Medi-
camentum, ex Medicamento, venenum.*"

3. and 4. Motion and rest, sleep and
watching. It is allowed on all hands, that
alternate motion and rest, and sleep and
watching, are necessary conditions to health
and longevity; and that they ought to be
adapted to age, temperament, constitution,
temperature of the climate, &c. but the er-
rors which mankind daily commit in these
respects, become a fruitful source of diseases.
While some are bloated and relaxed with ease
and indolence, others are emaciated, and be-
come rigid, through hard labour, watching,
and fatigue.

5. Secretions and excretions. Where the
animal functions are duly performed, the se-
cretions go on regularly; and the different
evacuations so exactly correspond to the quan-
tity of aliment taken in, in a given time, that
the body is found to return daily to nearly the
same weight. If any particular evacuation
happen to be preternaturally diminished,
some other evacuation is proportionally aug-
mented, and the equilibrium is commonly
preserved; but continued irregularities, in
these important functions, cannot but termi-
nate in disease.

6. Affections of the mind. The due regu-
lation of the passions, perhaps, contributes
more to health and longevity, than that of any
other of the *non naturals*. The animating
passions, such as joy, hope, love, &c. when

kept within proper bounds, gently excite the
nervous influence, promote an equable circu-
lation, and are highly conducive to health;
while the depressing affections, such as fear,
grief, and despair, produce the contrary ef-
fect, and lay the foundation of the most for-
midable diseases.

From the light which history affords us, as
well as from some instances in the above Table,
there is great reason to believe, that longevity is
in a great measure hereditary; and that healthy
long-lived parents would commonly transmit
the same to their children, were it not for the
frequent errors in the *non-naturals*, which fo-
cally tend to the abbreviation of human life.

Whence is it, but from these causes, and
the unnatural modes of living, that, of all the
children which are born in the capital cities
of *Europe*, nearly one half die in early infan-
cy? To what else can we attribute this ex-
traordinary mortality? Such an amazing pro-
portion of premature deaths is a circumstance
unheard of among savage nations, or among
the young of other animals! In the earliest
ages, we are informed, that human life was
protracted to a very extraordinary length;
yet how few persons in these later times ar-
rive at that period which nature seems to
have designed! Man is, by nature, a field-
animal, and seems destined to rise with the
sun, and to spend a large portion of his time
in the open air, to inure his body to robust
exercises and the inclemency of the seasons,
and to make a plain homely repast, only when
hunger dictates. But art has studiously de-
feated the kind intentions of nature; and by
enslaving him to all the blandishments of
sense, has left him, alas! an easy victim to
folly and caprice! To enumerate the various
abuses which take place from the earliest in-
fancy, and which are continued through the
succeeding stages of modish life, would carry
me far beyond my present intention. Suffice
it to observe, that they prevail more particu-
larly among people who are the most highly
polished and refined. To compare their arti-
ficial mode of life with that of nature, or
even with the long livers in the list, would,
probably, afford a very striking contrast; and
at the same time supply an additional reason;
why, in the very large cities, instances of
longevity are so very rare.

OBSERVATIONS ON DRINKING MINERAL WATERS,

By Dr. BUCHAN.

IN our last Magazine we gave the inter-
esting Observations of Dr. Buchan on
Sea-Bathing: we now present our Readers
with the sentiments of that able Physician on
the use of Mineral Waters.

We have many books on the mineral wa-

ters, and some of them are written with
much ingenuity; but they are chiefly employ-
ed in ascertaining the contents of the waters
by chymical analysis. This, no doubt, has
its use, but is by no means of such impor-
tance as some may imagine. A man may
know

know the chymical analysis of all the articles in the *materia medica*, without being able properly to apply any one of them in the cure of diseases. One page of practical observations is worth a whole volume of chymical analysis. But where are such observations to be met with? Few physicians are in a situation to make them, and fewer still are qualified for such a task. It can only be accomplished by practitioners who reside at the fountains, and who, possessing minds superior to local prejudices, are capable of distinguishing diseases with accuracy, and of forming a sound judgment respecting the genuine effects of medicines.

The internal use of water, as a medicine, is no less an object of the physician's attention than the external. Pure elementary water is indeed the most inoffensive of all liquors, and constitutes a principal part of the food of every animal. But this element is often impregnated with substances of a very active and penetrating nature; and of such an insidious quality, that, while they promote certain secretions, and even alleviate some disagreeable symptoms, they weaken the powers of life, undermine the constitution, and lay the foundation of worse diseases than those which they were employed to remove. Of this every practitioner must have seen instances; and physicians of eminence have more than once declared that they have known more diseases occasioned than removed by the use of mineral waters. This, doubtless, has proceeded from the abuse of those powerful medicines, which evince the necessity of using them with caution.

By examining the contents of the mineral waters which are most used in this country, we shall be enabled to form an idea of the danger which may arise from an improper application of them either externally or internally, though it is to the latter of these that the present observations are chiefly confined.

The waters most in use for medical purposes in Britain, are those impregnated with salts, sulphur, or iron, either separately, or variously combined. Of these the most powerful is the saline sulphureous water of Harrowgate, of which I have had more occasion to observe the pernicious consequences, when improperly used, than of any other. To this therefore the following remarks will more immediately relate, though they will be found applicable to all the purging waters in the kingdom which are strong enough to merit attention.

The errors which so often defeat the intention of drinking the purgative mineral waters, and which so frequently prove injurious to the patient, proceed from the manner of drinking, the quantity taken, the regimen

purged, or, using them in cases where they are not proper.

A very hurtful prejudice still prevails in this country, that all diseases must be cured by medicines taken into the stomach, and that the more violently these medicines operate, they are more likely to have the desired effect. This opinion has proved fatal to thousands; and will, in all probability, destroy many more before it can be wholly eradicated. Purging is often useful in acute diseases, and in chronical cases may pave the way for the operation of other medicines; but it will seldom perform a cure; and by exhausting the strength of the patient, will often leave him in a worse condition than it found him. That this is frequently the case with regard to the more active mineral waters, every person conversant in these matters will readily allow.

Strong stimulants applied to the stomach and bowels for a length of time, must tend to weaken and destroy their energy; and what stimulants are more active than salt and sulphur, especially when these substances are intimately combined, and carried through the system by the penetrating medium of water? Those bowels must be strong indeed which can withstand the daily operation of such active principles for months together, and not be injured. This, however, is the plan pursued by most of those who drink the purging mineral waters, and whose circumstances will permit them to continue long enough at those fashionable places of resort.

Many people imagine, that every thing depends on the quantity of water taken, and that the more they drink they will the sooner get well. This is an egregious error; for while the unhappy patient thinks he is by this means eradicating his disorder, he is often, in fact, undermining the powers of life, and ruining his constitution. Indeed nothing can do this so effectually as weakening the powers of digestion by the improper application of strong stimulants. The very essence of health depends on the digestive organs performing their due functions, and the most tedious maladies are all connected with indigestion.

Drinking the water in too great quantity, not only injures the bowels and occasions indigestion, but generally defeats the intention for which it is taken. The diseases for the cure of which mineral waters are chiefly celebrated, are mostly of the chronic kind; and it is well known that such diseases can only be cured by the slow operation of alteratives, or such medicines as act by inducing a gradual change in the habit. This requires length of time, and never can be effected by medicines which run off by stool, and only operate on the first passages,

Those

Those who wish for the cure of any obstinate malady from the mineral waters, ought to take them in such a manner as hardly to produce any effect whatever on the bowels. With this view a half-pint glass may be drank at bed time *, and the same quantity an hour before breakfast, dinner, and supper. The same dose, however, must vary according to circumstances. Even the quantity mentioned above will purge some persons, while others will drink twice as much without being in the least moved by it. Its operation on the bowels is the only standard for using the water as an alternative. No more ought to be taken than barely to move the body; nor is it always necessary to carry it this length, provided the water goes off by the other emunctories, and does not occasion a chilliness, or flatulency in the stomach or bowels. When the water is intended to purge, the quantity mentioned above may be all taken before breakfast.

I would not only caution patients who drink the purging mineral waters over-night, to avoid heavy suppers, but also from eating meals at any time. The stimulus of water impregnated with salts, seems to create a false appetite. I have seen a delicate person, after drinking the Harrowgate waters of a morning, eat a breakfast sufficient to have feined two ploughmen, devour a plentiful dinner of flesh and fish, and to crown all, eat such a supper as might have satisfied a hungry porter. All this indeed the stomach seemed to crave; but this craving had better remain not quite satisfied, than that the stomach should be loaded with what exceeds its powers. To starve patients was never my plan, but I am clearly of opinion, that, in the use of all the purging mineral waters, a light and rather diluting diet is the most proper; and that no person, during such a course, ought to eat to the full extent of what his appetite craves.

To promote the operation of mineral waters, and to carry them through the system, exercise is indispensably necessary. This may be taken in any manner that is most agreeable to the patient, but he ought never to carry it to excess. The best kinds of exercise are those connected with amusement. Every thing that tends to exhilarate the spirits, not only promotes the operation of the waters, but acts as a medicine. All who resort to the mineral waters ought therefore to leave

every care behind, to mix with the company, and to make themselves as chearful and happy as possible. From this conduct, assisted by the free and wholesome air of those fashionable places of resort, and also the regular and early hours which are usually kept, the patient often receives more benefit than from using the waters.

But the greatest errors in drinking the purging mineral waters arise from their being used in cases where they are absolutely improper, and adverse to the nature of the disease. When people hear of a wonderful cure having been performed by some mineral water, they immediately conclude that it will cure every thing, and accordingly swallow it down, when they might as well take poison. Patients ought to be well informed, before they begin to drink the more active kinds of mineral waters, of the propriety of the course, and should never persist in using them when they are found to aggravate the disorder.

In all cases where purging is indicated, the saline mineral waters will be found to fulfil this intention better than any other medicine. Their operation, if taken in proper quantity, is generally mild; and they are neither found to irritate the nerves, nor debilitate the patient, so much as the other purgatives.

As a purgative, these waters are chiefly recommended in diseases of the first passages, accompanied with, or proceeding from, inactivity of the stomach and bowels, acidity, indigestion, vitiated bile, worms, putrid ferdes, the piles, and jaundice. In most cases of this kind, they are the best medicines that can be administered. But when used with this view, it is sufficient to take them twice, or at most three times a week, so as to move the body three or four times; and it will be proper to continue this course for a few weeks.

But the operation of the more active mineral waters is not confined to the first passages. They often promote the discharge of urine, and not unfrequently increase the perspiration. This shews that they are capable of penetrating into every part of the body, and of stimulating the whole system. Hence arises their efficacy in removing the most obstinate of all disorders, *obstructions of the glandular and lymphatic system*. Under this class is comprehended the scrofula or *King's*

* When I speak of drinking a glass of the water over-night, I must beg leave to caution those who follow this plan against eating heavy suppers. The late Dr. Dealtry of York, who was the first that brought the Harrowgate-waters into repute, used to advise his patients to drink a glass before they went to bed; the consequence of which was, that having eat a flesh supper, and the water operating in the night, they were often tormented with gripes, and obliged to call for medical assistance.

evil, indolent tumours, obstructions of the liver, spleen, kidneys, and mesenteric glands. When these great purposes are to be effected, the waters must be used in the gradual manner mentioned above, and persisted in for a length of time. It will be proper, however, now and then to discontinue their use for a few days.

The next great class of diseases where mineral waters are found to be beneficial, are those of the skin, as the itch, scab, tetters, ringworms, scaly eruptions, leprosy, blotches, foul ulcers, &c. Though these may seem superficial, yet they are often the most obstinate which the physician has to encounter; and not unfrequently set his skill at defiance: but they will sometimes yield to the application of mineral waters for a sufficient length of time, and in most cases at least these waters deserve a trial. The saline sulphureous waters, such as those of Moffat in

Scotland, and Harrowgate in England, are the most likely to succeed in diseases of the skin; but for this purpose it will be necessary not only to drink the waters, but likewise to use them externally.

To enumerate more particularly the qualities of the different mineral waters, to specify those diseases in which they are respectively indicated, and to point out their proper modes of application, would be an useful, and by no means a disagreeable employment; but as the limits prescribed to these remarks, will not allow me to treat the subject more at length, I shall conclude by observing, that whenever the mineral waters are found to exhaust the strength, depress the spirits, take away the appetite, excite fevers, distend the bowels, occasion or increase a cough, or where there is reason to suspect an ulcer of the lungs, they ought to be discontinued.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The following Remarks on Dr. Goldsmith's Essay "on the different Schools of Music," (see p. 96.) were addressed to the Editor of the periodical Publication in which that Essay first appeared, in the year 1760; a time when the Doctor had not obtained that celebrity of reputation as a writer to which he afterwards arrived, but lived in an obscure lodging in Green Arbour Court, near the Old Bailey. Yet in so much respect were his talents then held by Dr. SMOLLET, the Editor above alluded to, that he permitted Goldsmith himself to answer the Letter-Writer's strictures in the notes subjoined to them below.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

AS you are supposed accountable for every article that appears in your collection, permit me to object against some things advanced in your last Magazine, under the title of "The different Schools of Music." The author of this article seems too hasty in degrading the

* harmonious Purcel from the head of the English school, to erect in his room a foreigner (Handel), who has not yet formed any school †. The gentleman, when he comes to communicate his thoughts upon the different schools of painting, may as well place

* Had the Objector said *melodious Purcel*, it had testified at least a greater acquaintance with music, and *Purcel's* peculiar excellence. *Purcel* in melody is frequently great: his song made in his last sickness, called *Rosy Bowers*, is a fine instance of this; but in harmony he is far short of the meanest of our modern composers, his fullest harmonies being exceedingly simple. His opera of *Prince Arthur*, the words of which were *Dryden's*, is reckoned his finest piece. But what is that, in point of harmony, to what we every day hear from modern masters? In short, with respect to genius, *Purcel* had a fine one: he greatly improved an art but little known in *England* before his time; for this he deserves our applause: but the present prevailing taste in music is very different from what he left it, and who was the improver since his time we shall see by and by.

† *Handel* may be said, as justly as any man, not *Pergolese* excepted, to have founded a new school of music. When he first came into *England*, his music was entirely *Italian*: he composed for the opera; and though, even then, his pieces were liked, yet they did not meet with universal approbation. In those he too servilely imitated the modern vitiated *Italian* taste, by placing what foreigners call the *Point d'Orgue* too closely and injudiciously. But in his Oratorios he is perfectly an original genius. In these, by steering between the manners of *Italy* and *England*, he has struck out new harmonies, and formed a species of music different from all others. He has left some excellent and eminent scholars, particularly *Worgan* and *Smith*, who compose nearly in his manner; a manner as different from *Purcel's* as from that of modern *Italy*. Consequently *Handel* may be placed at the head of the *English* school.

Rubens at the head of the English painters, because he left some monuments of his art in England †. He says that Handel, though originally a German, (as most certainly he was, and continued so to his last breath) yet adopted the English manner §. Yes, to be sure, just as much as Rubens the painter did. Your correspondent, in the course of his discoveries, tells us, besides, that "some of the best Scotch ballads (the Broom of Cowdenknows, for instance) are still ascribed to David Rizzio ||." This Rizzio must have been a most original genius, or have possessed extraordinary imitative powers, to have

come, so advanced in life as he did, from Italy, and strike so far out of the common road of his own country's music.

A ¶ mere fiddler, a shallow coxcomb, a giddy, insolent, worthless fellow, to compose such pieces as nothing but genuine sensibility of mind, and an exquisite feeling of those passions which animate only the finest souls, could dictate; and in a manner too, so extravagantly distant from that to which he had all his life been accustomed!—It is impossible.—He might, indeed, have had presumption enough to add some flourishes to a few favourite airs, like a

† The Objector will not have *Handel's* school to be called an *English* school, because he was a *German*. *Handel*, in a great measure, found in *England* those essential differences which characterize his music: we have already shewn that he had them not upon his arrival. Had *Rubens* come over to *England* but moderately skilled in his art; had he learned here all his excellency in colouring, and correctness of designing; had he left several scholars, excellent in his manner, behind him, I should not scruple to call the school erected by him, the *English* school of painting. Not the country in which a man is born, but his peculiar stile, either in painting or in music, constitutes him of this or that school. Thus *Champagne*, who painted in the manner of the *French* school, is always placed among the painters of that school, though he was born in *Flanders*, and should consequently, by the Objector's rule, be placed among the *Flemish* painters. *Kneller* is placed in the *German* school, and *Ofstade* in the *Dutch*, though both born in the same city. *Primaticci*, who may be truly said to have founded the *Roman* school, was born in *Bologna*; though, if his country was to determine his school, he should have been placed in the *Lombard*. There might several other instances be produced; but these, it is hoped, will be sufficient to prove, that *Handel*, though a *German*, may be placed at the head of the *English* school.

§ *Handel* was originally a *German*; but, by a long continuance in *England*, he might have been looked upon as naturalized to the country. I don't pretend to be a fine writer; however, if the gentleman dislikes the expression, (although he must be convinced it is a common one) I wish it were mended.

|| I said that they were ascribed to *David Rizzio*. That they are, the Objector need only look into Mr. *Oswald's* Collection of *Scotch* Tunes; and he will there find not only the *Broom of Cowdenknows*, but also the *Black Eagle*, and several other of the best *Scotch* tunes ascribed to him. Though this might be a sufficient answer, yet I must be permitted to go farther, to tell the Objector the opinion of our best modern musicians in this particular: it is the opinion of the melodious *Geminiani*, that we have in the dominions of *Great Britain*, no original music, except the *Irish*; the *Scotch* and *English* being originally borrowed from the *Italians*. And that his opinion in this respect is just, (for I would not be swayed merely by authorities) it is very reasonable to suppose, first, from the conformity between the *Scotch* and ancient *Italian* music. They who compare the old *French Vaudevilles*, brought from *Italy* by *Rinuccini*, with those pieces ascribed to *David Rizzio*, who was pretty nearly cotemporary with him, will find a strong resemblance, notwithstanding the opposite characters of the two nations which have preserved those pieces. When I would have them compared, I mean, I would have their basses compared, by which their similitude may be most exactly seen. Secondly, it is reasonable, from the ancient music of the *Scotch*, which is still preserved in the Highlands, and which bears no resemblance at all to the music of the Low-country. The Highland tunes are sung to *Irish* words, and flow entirely in the *Irish* manner. On the other hand, the Lowland music is always sung to *English* words.

¶ *David Rizzio* was neither a mere fiddler, nor a shallow coxcomb, nor a worthless fellow, nor a stranger in *Scotland*. He had, indeed, been brought over from *Piedmont*, to be put at the head of a band of music, by King *James V.* one of the most elegant princes of his time, an exquisite judge of music, as well as of poetry, architecture, and all the fine arts. *Rizzio*, at the time of his death, had been above twenty years in *Scotland*: he was secretary to the Queen, and at the same time an agent from the Pope; so that he could not be so obscure as he has been represented.

cobbler of old plays, when he takes it upon him to mend Shakespeare. So far he might go; but farther it is impossible for any one to believe, that has but just ear enough to distinguish between the Italian and Scotch musick, and is disposed to consider

the subject with the least degree of attention.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
S. R.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

IN our last Magazine (see page 110) we presented our readers with an account of the circumstances that attended the death of Rousseau at the Marquis of Girardin's beautiful seat of Ermenonville, in the gardens of which the body of that eccentric genius is entombed. As no improper Supplement to that article, we shall now lay before them a particular description of the Tomb, its situation, &c. as given in "A Tour to Ermenonville," lately published; and from which it appears that Ermenonville is a pleasing romantic spot, cultivated and decorated in a style that does honour to the taste and philosophic turn of its noble possessor: it has been called the "*Stowe*," but is more properly, in the opinion of our present traveller, to be deemed the *Leasowes* of France.

On entering the park we traversed a hollow way, which had something gloomy and grotesque in its appearance. On our left hand was a lake with a terrace intervening, which for some time hid it from our sight: On our right a steep hill irregularly wooded, while the valley was divided in its whole length by a small rivulet, over which, on a flag, we read the following inscription*:

"Flow, gentle stream, beneath this embowering shade; thy murmur softens the heart while it delights the ear: flow, gentle stream; thy current is the image of a day deformed by no cloud, and a heart disturbed by no care."

A little further on, was a rock with these words from Thomson,

—"Here studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead."

We next came to a small altar of stone called *l'autel de la pensee*, the altar of thought, with this inscription:

"Sacred to meditation."

Our progress through this gloomy, but not unpleasing valley, had filled our minds with ideas not ill preparatory to the contemplation of the principal object of our curiosity,

as well as that of most other visitants whom this place receives, the Tomb of Rousseau. It stands at about fifteen or twenty yards distance from the nearest land, in an island of the lake, of an oblong form, about forty yards in length, and ten or fifteen in breadth, covered with the richest verdure, and bordered with beautiful poplars, from which it takes its name, being called *l'isle des peupliers*. The Tomb is in the middle, a simple yet elegant marble monument. The inscription on one side of it is,

"Here rests

The man of nature and of truth."

Beneath which is the motto Rousseau had chosen for himself, and which he made the great rule equally of his writings and his actions:

"Be truth the purchase, tho' the price be life."

On the lid the following words only, as ample in their significancy as few in their number, are engrav'd:

"Here lie the remains of J. J. Rousseau."

On the other side of the Tomb is represented in *basso relievo*, a mother instructing her daughters, and teaching them to tear in pieces the ribbands, laces, silks and other trifling ornaments, which the prevailing mode of education has too long taught the fair sex to consider as the first objects of their attention and care †. On the verge of the lake is a seat to repose on: here, as we sat down, we read the following lines, suggested no doubt by the sculpture just mentioned, and intended as a *companion* to it:

"To the daughter he restored the affection of the mother, to the mother the caresses of the daughter. His whole life had but one object; that object was the happiness of humanity, and if he wished to see all mankind free, it was because he knew that virtue and freedom are inseparable companions."

Opposite us on a flag which lay against a bank of earth, was inscribed the following epitaph:

* We give only the *translations* of the inscriptions, to save room.

† We cannot deem this a well-chosen subject for an expressive representation on stone. The instruction conveyed is to be inferred from an action that will grow every year more and more obscure; being a dissuasion from qualifications that have no permanent objects: for from the fertility and versatility of female inventions, the absurdities that struck the mind of Rousseau, and suggested this design, may in a few years become absolutely unintelligible, unless a key like that before us, is always at hand.

“ In yonder unadorned tomb, shaded by over-hanging poplars, and encircled by these unruffled waters, rests all that was mortal of J. J. Rousseau. But a more lasting monument, one that shall prolong to all ages the memory of the man who lived only to sensibility and virtue, is erected in every bosom that glows with the flame of the one, or beats to the throbbings of the other.”

“ Whether the concluding thought of the above lines was borrowed from Pope’s well-known epitaph on Gay, or suggested merely by a similarity of character in the persons to whom these different tributes of friendship were paid, it must be acknowledged that the French composition has no little advantage over the English one, in the circumstance of its being free from the *equivoque* which so vilely disfigures the conclusion of the latter :

—“ The worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms, *here* lies Gay.”

“ I cannot however help thinking that the following epitaph, made also for Rousseau, should have been preferred to the former, were it only on account of its greater simplicity :

“ Beneath those peaceful poplars rests J. J. Rousseau. Oh all ye virtuous and feeling ! your friend, your brother reposes within this tomb.”

“ We quitted this hallowed spot with reluctance, and entered a delightful little valley replete with beauties of the most romantic cast. We made the circuit of a meadow encompassed with water, and came to a grotto called *la grotte verte*, the grotto of verdure, with this inscription :

“ Delightful verdure ! that, robing the earth’s green lap, refreshes the fatigued sight and tranquilizes the perturbed heart, yours is that visible harmony, that concord of corresponding hues, which is nature’s fairest ornament, and her supreme delight.”

“ Opposite the grotto, on a tree hung a board with a song set to music by Rousseau ; the words were pastoral and pathetic, and I was pleased to see one of Rousseau’s excellencies, his talent for musical composition, attested by the kind of monument, of all others, the fittest to perpetuate the memory of genius, a specimen of its productions. Having nearly made the round of the meadow through this shady walk, we came to an open space with a bank of green turf ; over it hung a board with an inscription from the Georgics :

“ *Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes,*
 &c.

“ A little lower down, near the margin of the river, was an elbow chair, made (as our guide informed us) by Rousseau himself. It was formed of rude unfashioned twigs,

interwoven and grafted as it were into the tree, which served as a back to it.

“ From this place a dark winding-path brought us unexpectedly to a basin of clear water, near which stood a pyramid sacred to the pastoral poets, Theocritus, Virgil, Gesner, and Thomson ; the latter, it would appear, being ranked in this class, in regard to the subject, not the form of his writings. Short inscriptions in the language of each poet are added to the four names which occupy the four sides of the base. At the foot of the pyramid lay a stone inscribed in English, to the memory of Shenstone, and near it were two trees with their branches interwoven and these words on a board :

“ Love, the bond of universal union.”

“ A symbol and device prettily expressive of the passion which constitutes the chief subject of rural poetry.

“ Near the temple of the Pastoral Muse, but without the limits of the delightful valley we had just quitted, we saw the Temple of Philosophy. The neighbourhood of these two structures seemed to image no less truly than ingeniously, the intimate connection between nature and science ; but in the state of the Temple of Philosophy itself, we found an allegory still more striking ; it remains *unfinished*. Over the door we read :

“ Of things to know the causes.”

“ Within the temple,

“ Be this temple

(Unfinished like the science whose name it bears)

Sacred to the memory of him

who left nothing unsaid

MICHAEL MONTAIGNE.”

“ The building is supported by six whole pillars, inscribed with the names of Newton, Descartes, Voltaire, Penn, Montesquieu and Rousseau. A seventh stands broken with this inscription :

“ Who will complete it ?”

“ Three others without any inscription lie on the ground, alluding to the structure before it is complete.

“ Near this temple and looking towards it, to intimate, we may suppose, the dependence of true piety on philosophy, stands a rustic chapel or hermitage, with this inscription over the door :

“ I raise my heart to the Creator of all things, while I admire him in the fairest of his works.”

“ Near this is a dark lonely valley, where we read engraved on a stone, the following inscription ; the sensations it is so well calculated to convey, being not a little heightened by the silence and gloominess of the place :

“ In this place were found the bones of numbers slain at that unhappy period, when
brethren

brethren butcher'd brethren, and the hand of every citizen was raised against a fellow; such were the crimes religion once inspired!"

'The bones here alluded to were discovered by accident some years back, and it does no little honour both to the taste and the hu-

manity of the Marquis de Girardin, thus to derive from this awful monument of the dangers of superstition, an interesting embellishment to his park, and an important lesson to its visitors."

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr. JOHN JEBB.

DR. John Jebb was the son of Dr. John Jebb, Dean of Cathell, by a sister of the late General Gaspell, and was first-cousin to Sir Richard Jebb, at present one of the physicians extraordinary to his Majesty. He was born about the year 1735 in Ireland, as it is supposed, in which kingdom it is likewise imagined he received the first rudiments of his education. At a proper age he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, where he continued two years, after which he came to England, and was placed at Peter-House, Cambridge; a college in which his uncle Dr. Samuel Jebb, a very learned nonjuring physician, and editor of Fryar Bacon's celebrated *Opus Majus*, had been educated. Here he continued several years with considerable reputation, and took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He also was chosen a Fellow of that society; and after having taken orders was presented to the Rectory of Homersfield and Vicarage of Flixton, in the diocese of Norwich. On the 21st of November 1763 he began to deliver a course of theological lectures, which for some time were well attended and generally approved.

In the year 1770 he published "A Short Account of Theological Lectures now reading at Cambridge. To which is added, a new Harmony of the Gospel, 4to." This work deserves much commendation. In the course of it the author lamented that his endeavours to call the attention of youth to the study of the scriptures, had in some instances been treated in a manner far different from what might be expected from men born to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. That confidence however, he observed, with which the uprightness of his intention and the approbation of many worthy and learned persons had inspired him, enabled him for a time to persevere, regardless of the clamours of his adversaries. But when he was informed that a charge of the most invidious nature was solemnly urged in a manner which was likely to do him great disservice, he was no longer able to refrain from attempting a vindication of himself from those calumnies with which the untempered zeal of some otherwise well disposed brethren had aspersed his character.

The circumstances here alluded to are too recent, personal, and unimportant to merit a detail; we shall therefore proceed to observe, that on December 28, 1772, he preached

before the University of Cambridge a sermon, which in the succeeding year he published, under the title of "The Excellency of the Spirit of Benevolence, 8vo." dedicated to the ingenious youth who had honoured with their attendance the Theological Lectures, then lately instituted at Cambridge. He had a short time before published "A Letter to Sir William Meredith, upon the Subject of Subscription to the Liturgy, and Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, 8vo."

His publications by this time had shewn that he was not very firmly attached to the orthodox system, and contributed, it may be presumed, to that opposition which he afterwards met with in some plans of reformation at Cambridge. He had observed at Dublin the importance of annual publick examinations of those who received academical honours at that University, and therefore wished to introduce the same regulations into the discipline of Cambridge. He accordingly published in 1773, "Remarks on the present Mode of Education in the University of Cambridge. To which is added, a Proposal for its Improvement, 8vo." and made several attempts to have his proposals admitted. These however were all rejected, and he in the same year published "A Continuation of the Narrative of Academical Proceedings, relative to the Proposal for the Establishment of Annual Examinations in the University of Cambridge; with Observations upon the Conduct of the Committee appointed by Grace of the Senate on the 5th of July 1773, 8vo." In the subsequent year he published "A Proposal for the Establishment of Publick Examinations in the University of Cambridge, with occasional Remarks, 8vo." Though still unsuccessful, he persevered; and so late as 1776 published "An Address to the Members of the Senate of Cambridge, 8vo." preparatory to another effort, which in the end met with the same fate as the former.

His doubts of the propriety of continuing in the communion of a church which held doctrines as he conceived repugnant to scripture, at length determined him to quit it, and relinquish the preferments he held. Accordingly in September 1775 he wrote the following letter to the Bishop of Norwich, preparatory to his resignation, which fully describing the state of his mind, we shall insert at large.

“ MY LORD,

“ I think it proper to give you this previous information, that I propose to resign the Rectory of Homersfield and Vicarage of Flinton into your Lordship's hands upon the 29th or 30th of the present month.

“ As the motives which induce me to embrace this resolution may possibly be misconstrued, it will not I trust be thought impertinent if I state them to your Lordship.

“ In the first place I think it necessary to assure your Lordship, that although I esteemed it to be my duty to take an active part in the late Petition of the Clergy, the principles maintained in that just remonstrance do not, in my apprehension, appear to lay me under any obligation to relinquish my present station.

“ The author of the *Confessional*, my Lord, had convinced me of the unlawfulness and inexpediency of requiring a subscription to systematic articles of faith and doctrine, from the teachers of the gospel in a Protestant church.

“ My own observation in the University of Cambridge further tended to satisfy me with respect to the impropriety of such a requisition: and the visible neglect of the study of the scriptures in this age and country, seemed in a great measure to be derived from that restraint of the exercise of private judgment, which is the unavoidable consequence of this unedifying imposition.

“ With these convictions it was impossible for me to decline engaging with those distinguished friends of religious liberty, who associated for the purpose of soliciting for themselves and their brethren of the church of England, an exemption from the obligation of declaring or subscribing their assent to any formulary of doctrine which should be proposed as explanatory of the Word of God.

“ It appeared to me to be a sufficient reason for such application, that the doctrines contained in the 39 Articles being the deductions of frail and fallible men, and expressed in unscriptural terms, were essentially differenced, in point of authority, from those holy scriptures, to which we have professed an absolute and unreserved submission, as the only rule of religious faith and practice;—and that the requisition of assent to them was eventually subversive of the right of private judgment; a right on which every Protestant church was founded, and the exercise of which our own church in particular, in one of her terms of ordination, not only allows us, but enjoins.

“ It also appeared evident to me, that the enquiry, whether or no the 39 Articles express the genuine sense of scripture, was a question of a very different nature from that

to which the petitioners invited the attention of their brethren;—that persons of the most opposite opinions, with respect to the doctrine of the Articles, might unite in a declaration, that every attempt to effect an uniformity of sentiment concerning the sense of scripture, by other means than the force of argument and rational conviction, was utterly unwarrantable, and bore too striking a resemblance to that spirit of intolerance, which forms the distinguishing character of Antichristian Rome; and, lastly, that many members of our church might be truly sensible of the inexpediency of requiring this subscription,—might address a competent tribunal with a view of effecting an abolition of the practice, and yet continue to hold and to accept preferment, without violating the dictates of conscience, and with great advantage to the Christian cause.

“ My objections, my Lord, to the accepting and the holding of preferment in the church of England, bear no relation to the cause of the petitioning Clergy;—the reasons which influenced me in the forming of the resolution now communicated to your Lordship, are entirely my own.

“ After the most serious and dispassionate enquiry, I am persuaded, my Lord, from the concurrent testimony of reason and revelation, that the SUPREME CAUSE of all things is, not merely in *Essence*, but also in *Person*, ONE.

“ By the force of the same evidence I am convinced, that this Almighty Power is the only proper object of religion.

“ The Liturgy of the church of England is obviously founded upon the idea, that in the divine nature is a TRINITY of Persons, to each of which every species of religious adoration is addressed, as well as such powers ascribed as are the incommunicable attributes of God.

“ Under my persuasion of the erroneousness of this doctrine, I cannot any longer with satisfaction to myself officiate in the established service: and as I certainly can have no claim to the emoluments of my profession, unless I am willing to perform the duties of it, I therefore resign my preferment.

“ But my Lord, although I find myself under an obligation to relinquish my present station in the church of England, I do not renounce the profession of a CHRISTIAN. On the contrary, penetrated by the clearest convictions of the high importance and divine authority of the Gospel, I will labour to promote the advancement of scriptural knowledge with increasing zeal; and will ever be ready to unite with heart and hand, in any just and legal attempt to remove that burden of Subscription to Human Formularies, which

I esteem one of the most powerful obstructions to its progress." I am, &c. J. J.

After writing this letter he resigned his livings, and in 1775 published "A short State of the Reasons for a late Resignation. To which are added, Occasional Observations, and a Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich, 8vo." In the course of this Pamphlet he observes, "While I held preferment, it certainly was my duty to officiate in the service of the church. But, conscious that my sentiments were diametrically opposed to her doctrines, respecting the object of devotion, the reading of these addresses was attended with very great disquiet. I therefore embraced that measure which alone seemed to promise me tranquillity. I am happy in finding it has answered my expectation. Having resigned my preferment, and with it having divested myself of the character of a Minister of the Church of England, I have recovered that serenity of mind, to which I had been long a stranger."

On his separation from the Church, he joined in communion with the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, and immediately betook himself to the study of Physic. He at one period had thoughts of adopting the Law for his profession, and with that view entered himself of one of the Inns of Court. After some time, he determined to devote himself to the medical line; and in pursuance of this resolution, took the degree of Doctor of Physic, and engaged in the practice of it.

He also became an active member of the Constitutional Society, and from time to time gave to the Public several small pieces dispersed by that body. In 1782 he published "A Letter to Sir Robert Bernard, 8vo." and in the same year, "Select Cases of the Disorder commonly called the Paralysis of the lower Extremities, 8vo."

In 1784 he published "Letters addressed to the Volunteers of Ireland, on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform, 8vo." In this performance he lamented the defection of Mr. Fox from the public cause, and expostulated with him very energetically on his union with a party inimical to America—to Ireland—to the real interests of Britain—to the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty—to the human species. Such was the Doctor's strong language. He adds, that when he considered his exertions in the cause of freedom, he seemed to think the dark transaction an illusion. "Alas!" he cries, "it was my lot to lament over him,—while others surrounded him with congratulations."

The coalition between Mr. Fox and Lord North, Dr. Jebb always considered as injurious to the interests of his country, and therefore never could reconcile himself to it, or

to the principal parties in this unnatural union. He therefore declined all intercourse with his late friend, and ever afterwards professed himself adverse to his measures. About this period Dr. Jebb's health began to be unsettled, and after lingering a considerable time, he died on the 2d of March 1786, at his house in Parliament-street. On the 9th he was interred at the Burying-Ground in Bunhill-Fields; his corpse being attended by the Duke of Richmond, and a Committee of the Constitutional Society, together with a numerous train of friends, many of whom were of distinction.

The following character of Dr. Jebb is said to have been written by a celebrated Patriot.

"Humanity, the brightest diadem of Heaven, found in Dr. Jebb's heart, a source always unexhausted, tho' constantly flowing in every channel, where nature in distress called for the comfort of advice, the assistance of a friend, or hand of benevolence.—Such calls, even from a fellow-creature in rags, found the Doctor as anxious and as attentive, as the vain man would be to solicit a title, and to accomplish such, bend, smile, or eagerly embrace the arm of a Minister.

"The humanity of the Man of Ross, whilst it is recorded, exalts not only the character of the individual, but enriches the name of a kingdom. The amiable qualities of that good man were inherited by the Doctor as a sacred patrimony which he distributed among his fellow-creatures; and as a faithful guardian of human nature, when he could not remove distress, he consoled the sufferer; and often when his purse was unable to annihilate poverty, still his benevolence never ceased to lessen the sting of it. Though Dr. Jebb had in his manners the meekness of a child, yet the spirit of a lion was manifested in his political conduct. As he was always disinterested, he was constantly firm in the support of every measure which could add support to liberty, or strength to a constitution to which he was a sincere friend; and if from zeal to cherish whatever carried happiness to the public, with a contempt of every personal advantage, made the illustrious character of a Roman, the Doctor has irrefutable claims to that of an English Patriot. His expanded soul would not be confined to the narrow pedantic rules of a cloister, and he therefore quitted the gown, and from a conscientious regard to truth, which he discovered by the light of experience, he changed his profession, from reasons which he publicly gave; and though they might not convince others, they assuredly guided him in the choice he made. As a political man, the Doctor never courted any Minister whatever, nor

would

would he ever accept a favour to lessen his free-agency. To establish a more equal representation was one of the most leading objects of his heart; and he endeavoured in the newspapers to communicate every information by which he could instruct the people, that by the nature of the constitution, the rights of election ought not to be bartered by the venal, or oppressed by the families of power. His next favourite object was the establishing a law, in conformity to the boasted notion of English freedom, to prevent a creditor from claiming the liberty and person of a fellow-creature for life, if his fortune should be by chance, or even indiscretion, unable to pay his debts. He was fond of employing his pen in the service of the people, and did not blush to own, that he often wrote in the public papers, which he respected as the sentinels of liberty.

“In his political friendship he was mild, firm, and condescending, though not convivial. He was attached particularly to Dr. Northcote, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Lofft;

he once had a great partiality for Mr. Fox, but never could be prevailed on to forgive the Coalition, which he considered as a confederacy of interest; and if justifiable in one, it might be so on every occasion, and the people be never certain of the objects of their confidence. A heart so truly devoted to accomplish the prosperity of merit, and so anxious to see both good men rewarded, as well as excellent measures promoted, could not be continually stabbed to the soul by seeing the reverse of the medallion.—Such frequent mortifications preyed on his health, and the exertions he made to promote the good of his country, wore out his constitution, and deprived mankind of a friend and ornament. His attention to the happiness of others made him neglect his own interest, at least in a worldly sense; but the same good God who gave him such disinterested virtues, has the power to reward them in a more exalted station, to which they cannot fail to lead him, and where alone so good and valuable a citizen can receive justice.”

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

If you will admit the following into your entertaining Magazine, you will oblige a constant reader.

DR. Warton's observations on Pope's Essay on Criticism are in general remarkable for learning and taste. He is however injudiciously severe upon Addison, for asserting that Pope like Horace was not studious of close connection in the conduct of his poem. The microscopic eye of Hurd can alone discover the minute chain of thought which unites the parts of the Art of Poetry. Dr. Warton seems ambitious to obtain the reputation of equal discernment with respect to the Essay on Criticism, without giving himself the trouble of declaring the reasons on which he grounds his opinion. Unlike the communicative Warburton, who, to convince the world of its stupidity and his own discernment, lifted up the veil which concealed the mysteries of Ceres; Dr. Warton hints that he is in possession of an important secret, which he is too wise to reveal. These great critics, so renowned for marvellous discoveries, are like drunkards seized with giddiness, who fancy every thing around them is in motion, when the vertigo affects nothing but their own heads. It is a difficult matter for them to make any so intoxicated with paradox as themselves. When Dr. Warton asserted that a regular concatenation was discoverable in the poem above-mentioned, he wrote without proper attention to its contents and the nature of the subject. It could be proved by many quotations, that Addison's remark is indisputably true, and that

many paragraphs might change places without any injury to the context, or violation of the sense.

In the perusal of this beautiful and delightful poem it is curious to remark the different modifications of meaning which Pope has annexed to the word *wit*.

I.

“Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
“And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending

“*wit*. L. 52.

“One science only will one genius fit,
“So vast is art, so narrow human *wit*. L. 60.

In these passages the word is used for *all the faculties of the mind—the intellectual system*.

II.

“For *wit* and judgment often are at strife,
“Though meant each other's aid, like man
“and wife. L. 82.

“—Works may have more *wit* than does
“them good,

“As bodies perish thro' the excess of food.
Here it evidently means *liveliness and brilliancy of imagination*.

III.

“Receiv'd his laws, and stood convinc'd
“'twas fit,

“Who conquer'd nature, should preside o'er
“*wit*. L. 651.

“To him the *wit* of Greece and Rome was
“known,

“And every author's merit—but his own.
L. 727.

In these places *wit* is intended to signify the various productions of genius.

IV.

“ Pleas'd with a work where nothing's just
“ or fit,

“ One glaring chaos, and wild heap of *wit*.”

The context will admit the reader to include under the term in this place, *extravagant conceit, quaint antithesis, point and pun*.—Cowley perhaps is the best example of it.

But he never gives the word a greater latitude of meaning, or a more extraordinary signification, than when he thus defines it.

V.

“ True *wit* is nature to advantage dress'd,
“ What oft was thought, but ne'er so well
“ express'd.” L. 297.

Dryden most probably suggested this definition, or rather, this loose description: he asserts *wit* “ to be a propriety of thoughts and words adapted to the subject.” If those be its precise characters, the *Iliad* of Homer, the *Elements* of Euclid, *Tom Jones*, and

Jack the Giant-killer, are all equally *witty*.

Pope was more licentious in the use of this word than any author who preceded him. Shakespear and Dryden generally limited themselves to the first and second senses of the word. It is now the fashion to stamp a very confined signification upon it. In common conversations or even elegant writing, it passes current for that *vivacity of thoughts which consists in bons mots and repartees*. Hence the confusion between *wit* and *genius* is avoided. The difference indeed between them is as strongly marked as the difference of their effects: the former is the property of a *quick* mind; the latter of a *sublime* one. Martial is the best representative of the one, as Homer is of the other. *Wit* is like the flash of a firework, which dazzles the eye for a moment, and then vanishes. *Genius* resembles the lustre of the Sun, which is not only permanent, but increases our admiration the longer it is survey'd.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

The History of Wales, in Nine Books. With an Appendix. By the Rev. William Warrington. 4to. 1l. 1s. London. J. Johnson. 1786.

THE history of a people who, tho' in a rude and barbarous state, were always distinguished for an independency of spirit which might have done honour to more refined and cultivated manners, cannot but afford a most interesting spectacle. To see them defending for ages their liberties with a fortitude and perseverance that affords unquestionable proofs of their valour, must, while it awakens our curiosity, excite our admiration, and call forth every liberal sentiment.

Attached as the Welch are, almost “ to idolatry,” to the renown of their progenitors, it is surprizing that no native has ever attempted to give a regular history of his gallant ancestors. The only attempt of the kind is the *Chronicle of the Monk Caradoc of Llancarvan*, which as it is only a simple detail of facts, without investigating the motives of policy which gave rise to them, with-

out tracing back effects to their causes, or discriminating between characters, and digesting the narration, totally wants the most essential characteristics of history.

To supply this deficiency, and to rescue from oblivion the warlike achievements of this hardy race, our historian steps forth with a zeal the more laudable, as it proceeds, he tells us, “ neither from the partiality of an author to his subject, nor the prejudice of a native, but is merely the voluntary tribute of justice and humanity to the cause of injured liberty.”

Our Author in the first and second books gives a review of the British History before the retreat of the Romans out of Britain, and from the time of their final retreat to that period when the ancient Britons were driven into Wales, Cornwall, and Armerica. One of the principal causes that contributed to the decline of the British empire at this period,

he thinks, was the Britons uniformly neglecting to establish a naval power, though experience and the nature of their situation pointed out the expediency of the measure, as the only effectual means of contending with, and counteracting the designs of their enemies; a mode of defence so obvious, that it might have struck the minds of any people more rude than the Britons, who from their insular situation were naturally exposed to continual invasions.

The third book treats of the wars between the Saxons and Welsh, to the death of Roderic the Great. About the conclusion of the sixth century, the ancient Britons lost their name with their situation, and became distinguished by that of Welsh. Possessed of the warlike spirit which marked the British character, they carried into their mountains that rooted inveteracy against the Saxons, which hereditary wars, heightened by every injury, would naturally excite. But the same severity of fortune awaited the descendants of that brave people in their last asylum, as the conquest of this barren domain became the object of ambition and policy to the Saxon and Norman Princes. After a recital of inroads and battles, the author relieves the reader's mind, by opening to his view the modes of life and private manners of the Welsh, whose national character he thus describes.

"They were a nation light and nimble, and more fierce than strong; from the lowest to the highest of the people, they were devoted to arms, which the plowman as well as the courtier was prepared to seize on the first summons.

"Their chief sustenance in respect of food, was cattle and oats, besides milk, cheese and butter; though they usually ate more plentifully of flesh-meat than of bread.

"As they were not engaged in the occupations of traffic, their time was entirely employed in military affairs. They were so anxious for the preservation of their country and its liberties, that they esteemed it delightful to sacrifice their lives for them: and agreeably to this spirit they entertained an idea, that it was disgraceful to die in their beds, but honourable to fall in the field. Such was their eager courage, that unarmed they dared engage men entirely covered with armour, and by their activity and valour usually came off conquerors. Their offensive weapons were arrows and long spears. Their bows were usually made of light twigs joined or twisted together, and though rude in their form, they discharged an arrow with great force. The chieftains, when they went to war, were mounted on swift horses, bred in the country; the lower sorts of people,

on account of the marshes and inequalities of the ground, marched on foot.

"The Welsh either went with their feet entirely bare, or used boots of raw leather, instead of shoes, sewed together with raw skin.

"These people were not given to excess; they had no set time for their meals, nor any expensive richness in their cloaths. There was not a beggar to be seen among them, for the tables of all were common to all; and with them bounty, and particularly hospitable entertainment were in higher estimation than any of the other virtues. The offer of water for the purpose of washing the feet, was considered as an invitation to accept of hospitable entertainment. The strangers who arrived in the morning, were entertained until evening with the conversation of young women, and with the music of the harp; for in this country almost every house was provided with both. Hence we may reasonably conclude they were not much addicted to jealousy. In the evening an entertainment was provided according to the number and dignity of the persons. The guests were placed by threes at supper, and the dishes at the same time were put on rushes, in large and ample platters made of cleangrass, with thin and broad cakes of bread baked every day. At the same time, the whole family, with a kind of emulation in their civilities, were in waiting; the master and mistress in particular were always standing, very attentively overlooking the whole.

"The women of this nation, as well as the men, had their hair cut round at the ears and eyes. The women also, as a head-dress, wore a large white robe, folding round, and rising by degrees into a graceful tuft or crown.

"The Welsh were a people of an acute and subtle genius, enjoying so rich a vein of natural endowments, that they excelled in wit and ingenuity any other of the Western nations. In private company, or in seasons of public festivity, they were very facetious in their conversation, entertaining the company with a display of their wit.

"There were among the Welsh, what were not to be found among other nations, certain persons whom they called *Awenyddion*, (a word expressive of poetical raptures) who appear to have been solely under the influence of the imagination. These persons, when they were consulted about any thing doubtful, inflamed with a high degree of enthusiasm, were carried out of themselves, and seemed as if possessed by an invisible spirit.

"Pride of ancestry and nobility of family were points held in the highest estimation among the Welsh, and of course they were
for

far more desirous of noble than of rich and splendid marriages. A Welshman was considered as honourable, if among his ancestors there had been neither slave, nor foreigner, nor infamous person. Yet if any foreigner had saved the life of a Welshman, or delivered him from captivity, he might be naturalized, and was entitled to the rights of Welshmen; and any foreign family, having resided in Wales for four generations, were also admitted to the same privileges."

Roderic, who by his countrymen was stiled the Great, in Mr. Warrington's opinion, but ill deserved to distinguish an appellation. His reign opened with important advantages, which, directed by a wise policy, might probably have secured the independency of Wales, and fixed its government on a basis so permanent, that it might have supported the forms of ages. But instead of profiting by this fortunate conjuncture, instead of acting up to the great design of government, he, without precedent to palliate, or apparent necessity to enforce the measure, yielded up the independency of Wales; enjoining his posterity to pay to the Saxon Kings, as a mark of subordination, a yearly tribute, which became the foundation to that claim of superiority ever after asserted by the English. The division which Roderic made of his dominions, was another source of civil dissensions and national weakness, which soon caused a decline in patriotism, a striking barbarity in manners, which terminated in the ruin of the state, and the loss of the political existence of the nation.

The fourth book contains the history of Wales, from the death of Roderic to that of Bleddyn ap Cynvin, the King of North-Wales, and Powis, who was assassinated by Rhys, the son of Owen ap Edwyn, and the Nobility of Ystrad Tywy. Among the Princes who during this period attained the sovereignty of Wales, Howel Dha, or the Good, deservedly holds the first place.

To reduce his subjects to a sense of order, and to render them subordinate to civil authority, he collected into one code the ancient customs and laws of Wales, which had nearly lost their efficacy and weight in the lapse of ages, and in the confusion and turbulency of the times. "This code," our author observes, "is the best eulogium of this Prince's memory, and raises him as much above the rest of the Cambrian Princes, as peace and gentleness of manners, and a regulated state, are preferable to the evils inseparable from war, to the fierceness of uncivilized life, and to the habits of a wild independency."

These laws were divided into three parts, each of which had a distinct and separate

object; the king's prerogative, with the economy of his court; the affairs of civil jurisprudence; and the criminal law.

Among the officers and domestics of the royal household, as enumerated by our Author, the JUDGE OF THE PALACE claims particular attention.

"The court in which this judge presided, was the principal court of Wales. It is said that he always lodged in the hall of the palace, and that the cushion on which the King was seated in the day, served for his pillow at night. On his appointment he received an ivory chess-board from the King, a gold ring from the Queen, and another gold ring from the domestic bard; which he always kept as the insignia of his office. When he entered or departed out of the palace, the great gate was opened for him, that his dignity might not be degraded by passing under a wicket. He determined the rank and duty of the several officers of the household. He decided poetical contests; and received from the victorious bard, whom he rewarded with a silver chair, the badge of poetical preeminence, a gold ring, a drinking-horn, and a cushion. If complaint was made to the King, that the judge of the palace had pronounced an unjust sentence, and the accusation was proved, he was then for ever deprived of his office, and condemned to lose his tongue, or pay the usual ransom for that member. The other judges were also subject to these severe but salutary conditions. A person ignorant of the laws whom the King designed to make his principal Judge, was required to reside previously a whole year in the palace, that he might obtain from the other Judges, who resorted thither from the country, a competent knowledge of his duty and profession. During this year, the difficult causes which occurred, were stated and referred by him to the king: at the expiration of this term he was to receive the sacrament from the hands of the domestic chaplain, and to swear at the altar, that he would never knowingly pronounce an unjust sentence, nor ever be influenced by bribes or intreaties, hatred or affection: he was then placed by the King in his seat, and invested with the judicial authority; and afterwards received presents from the whole household. It was reckoned among the remarkable and peculiar customs of the Welsh, that the tongues of all animals slaughtered for the household were given to the Judge of the palace."

The Author concludes this book with remarking, that Bleddyn Cynvin might have transmitted his name with credit to posterity, if he had not betrayed the liberties of his country, and yielded up its honour, by deigning

ing to receive his crown from the hands of its hereditary enemy, and by consenting to hold its authority as a tributary of the English Princes.

The fifth book contains the history from the death of Bleddyn ap Cynvin, to that of Gryffyd ap Cynan. We here find William Rufus entering Wales with a royal army, in support of a claim to which he had no legal pretensions. At this period, a series of feuds and hostilities too descriptive of the manners of the Welsh occurred, which were the means of accelerating the ruin of the state. The following transaction may serve as a dreadful specimen.

"In the Christmas holidays, Cadwgan ap Bleddyn invited the chieftains in his neighbourhood to a feast at his house in Dyvet. In the course of the entertainment Medh or Mead, the wine of the country, having raised their spirits, Nest, the wife of Gerald, Governor of Pembroke Castle, was spoken of in terms of admiration; the beauty and elegance of whose person, it was said, exceeded those of any lady in Wales. The curiosity of Owen the son of Cadwgan was strongly excited to see her; and he had little doubt of obtaining admittance, as there was a degree of relationship subsisting between them. Under colour of a friendly visit, the young chieftain, with a few of his attendants, was introduced into the castle. Finding that fame had been told in her praise, he returned home deeply enamoured of her beauty, and fired

with an eager desire to enjoy her. The same night returning with a troop of his wild companions, he secretly entered the castle, and in the confusion occasioned by setting it on fire, surrounded the chamber in which Gerald and his wife slept. Awaked by the noise, he rushed suddenly out of bed, to enquire into the cause of the disturbance; but his wife suspecting some treachery, prevented his opening the door; then, advising him to retire to the privy, she pulled up the board, and still farther assisting her husband, he let himself down, and made his escape. Owen and his followers instantly broke open the door; but on searching the chamber not finding Gerald, they seized his wife and two of his sons, besides a son and daughter which he had by a concubine; then leaving the castle in flames, and ravaging the country, he carried off Nest and the children to Powis. This adventure gave Cadwgan the greatest uneasiness. Afraid lest Henry might revenge on his head the atrocious action of his son, he came into Powis; and requested Owen that he would send back to Gerald his wife and children, as well as the plunder which he had taken. The young chieftain, whose love was heightened by the possession of his mistress, refused to restore her. Whether she yielded to the violence of her lover from choice or from necessity, is uncertain; but he soon after sent back to Gerald all his children, at her particular request."

[To be Continued.]

A Trip to Holland, containing Sketches and Characters: together with cursory Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Dutch. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Becket.

NOT Solomon with all his concubines had near so numerous an illegitimate issue as the author of Tristram Shandy: yet few of his descendants, tho' not begotten in the "stale bed of matrimony," have inherited even a spark of their father's spirit: this Belgic traveller, however, seems an exception to the observation. The features of the parent may be, perhaps too evidently, traced in this his progeny; but even admitting it, we cannot help cherishing the infant for the father's sake.

The following is a strong family-feature:

"Observations made in a Trip to Holland—Ha! ha! ha! And why that laugh, good Mr. Critic? You imagine perhaps that a Belgic sky has something particularly baneful

in its influence; and that the man who has resided for any little time in Holland, must necessarily become as dull and phlegmatic as many of its inhabitants?" I do. "You imagine likewise, that a Dutchman is totally devoid of sentiment; and that a Dutch woman is an utter stranger to those finer affections of the soul which so eminently characterize our lovely countrywomen?" Undoubtedly—"Why then you are undoubtedly mistaken."—And so is the author, in making French the universal language in Holland. We can readily conceive the *Wrows* taking up their brooms to protest their newly-cleaned houses from his intrusion; but their "*fortes d'ici*" is a child of his own imagination.

The Tour of Valentine. 8vo. 2s. 6d. J. Johnson. 1786.

THIS little volume was not intended to add to the already enormous mass of adventures, romances, and sentimental effusions; on the contrary, the author hath clothed a work intended and calculated to promote christian piety in a fanciful dress, solely with a view to its being by that means likely to be more read, and its utility extended. Instruc-

tion thus communicated is apt to make the deepest impression, as mankind interest themselves particularly in the actions and characters of their fellow-creatures, even when feigned, if agreeable to nature and truth. The author's intentions we think highly laudable, but we doubt of his success.

Memoirs

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. I. & II. 8vo.
12s. Boards. 1785. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 102.)

Thoughts on the Style and Taste of Gardening among the Ancients. By Dr. Falconer. Read Dec. 11, 1782.

THIS is a subject suitable to the genius and taste of our learned Author; and here we find our expectations fully gratified: even Mr. Walpole is out-shone (though by no means out-written), and Mr. Barrington totally eclipsed; we mean, as describers of ancient gardens. The garden of Eden—those alluded to in the Song of Solomon and in the book of the Prophet Ezekiel—the garden of Alcinoüs—the hanging gardens of Babylon—the garden of Cyrus at Sardis—the park of Cyrus in Phrygia (stocked with wild beasts for the purpose of hunting)—the Academus of the Greeks, with the garden of Plato and of Epicurus—the gardens of Lucullus and of Pliny—respectively pass under review.—The Tuscan Villa of Pliny with the garden and ground belonging to it are described with minuteness.—After this recital of facts respecting the gardens of the ancients, the Doctor proceeds to make his own observations. In doing this, his good sense and discernment are fully evinced; his study, it is plain, has not been confined to ancient gardening alone, but has been extended, and with considerable advantage, to modern gardening;—an art which seems to be growing every day more and more fashionable. No other apology we flatter ourselves will be requisite for taking an extract of unusual length from this valuable paper.

“It is obvious, that the above descriptions bear a striking resemblance to the taste in gardens that prevailed in this country, and indeed throughout Europe, towards the beginning of the present century. The walks bordered with box and rosemary; the terrace planted with violets, at the Laurentine Villa; and the court divided into *parterre* divisions, edged with box; the figures of animals cut out in box trees, placed opposite each other, upon the slope; with the surrounding walk inclosed with tinsile evergreens cut into shapes, point out the same resemblance in the gardens at the Tuscan Villa. The circular amphitheatre of box cut into figures, and the walk covered with graduated shrubs, are all exactly in the same style. The fountains overflowing; the marble basins; the little jets d’eau about the seats, and under the alcove; the sudden disappearance of the water; the spouts in the grass; the regular disposition of the trees in the Hippodrome, in lines straight, and regularly curved; together with the arrangement of the different kinds

behind each other, make one think, Pliny was rather describing a Villa of king William, or Louis XIV. than one of a Roman nobleman, and senator, seventeen hundred years ago.

“Some circumstances, in the above description, appear in many respects absurd and exceptionable. But let us not be too hasty in our censures; but consider, whether the nature of the climate and country may not vindicate them, in several respects, from the imputations which might have justly ascribed to them, under different circumstances. The walks bordered with box, a tree of close growth, and said to flourish extremely in that situation, formed a convenient shelter from the torrid rays of an Italian sun. The shearing of the trees contributed also to thicken their shade, and to render them more commodious for this purpose; though, I confess, it was not necessary, for this end, that they should be clipped into aukward imitations of animals, &c. which it is surprizing a man of the taste of Pliny could approve. The fence to the garden was, in Pliny’s Villa, concealed by trees, an improvement on the modern taste referred to; a long range of bare brick walling having been often esteemed an object of beauty or magnificence.

“Fountains, likewise, and jets d’eau, however useless, and therefore absurd and unnatural, in Great Britain and Holland, may still be in perfectly good taste in Italy. The dispersion of moisture cools the air, by the evaporation it produces; and the very murmur of the falling of water gives the idea of coolness, by association of sensations. They seem here to have been disposed with judgment, some of them being situated near the alcove, and resting places, as a refreshment to those fatigued with heat and exercise; and others dispersed through the grass, not to cause a foolish surprize, and to endanger the health of those passing that way, by wetting their cloaths, but to water the trees, cool the ground, and refresh the verdure; circumstances indispensable to the beauty of the scenery and prospect, in a hot climate.

“The same apology may, I think, be made for the regularity of the walks in the Hippodrome, and the minute parts and divisions in which it was disposed.

“It is probable, the extent of ground itself was not large. Distant walks would be fatiguing in an Italian summer, and would be too much trouble and expence to keep as closely shaded, as would render them sufficiently agreeable. They were, therefore, in a

manner compelled to make as much as possible out of the space of ground ; which they accomplished, by dividing it into as many walks and paths as possible.

" The parterre likewise, parted into beds of various shapes, was necessary for flowers, which were highly valued in warm climates for their perfume, but do not thrive, unless kept distinct and free from the proximity of other trees or plants.

" It is remarkable here, that the taste of the author for the beauties of nature, breaks out among his description of the most artificial ornaments. Immediately after describing the fence of the garden, covered with graduated box trees, he adds, that the adjoining meadow was as beautiful by nature, as the garden had been rendered by art ; and, in another place, mentions the contrast of the beauties of rural nature with those of art * as one of the chief ornaments of his garden. The same apology that has been made for the style in which Pliny's gardens were laid out, is applicable to the eastern gardens in general, and holds still more strongly, as the heat becomes more constant and intense. We may farther observe, that this mode suits the disposition of the eastern people, in many other respects. The regularity and formality of their manner of living, and manners, corresponds with their taste for regular figures, and uniformity of appearance, in the laying out of ground. It may not, perhaps, be too great a refinement to remark, that such a taste is conformable also to a despotic government, which is jealous of all innovations, and, of course, affords no opportunity for exertions of genius, in any capacity. It is worthy of observation, that the regular taste, above referred to, prevailed in this country at a time when our system of manners, dress, and behaviour was extremely ceremonious, formal, and reserved, and approaching to those of the eastern countries. As this stiffness wore off, the taste of the people improved. Shakespeare was no longer censured for inattention to dramatic strictness ; the turgid but regular bombast of Blackmore fell into disrepute and ridicule, and a more easy and natural style was adopted, both in sentiment and writing.

" The general method of laying out grounds, in this country, seems at present

to be very rational. Natural beauties, or resemblances thereof, are chiefly attempted ; which are the more proper, as being more conformable to the climate and situation of the country, and disposition of the people, who are best pleased with great and sublime objects, which are to be found only in nature. The close walk, however delightful in Italy, or Persia, is here judiciously exchanged for the open grove, and the moisture of grass for gravel. The tonfure of trees is also laid aside ; not only as impairing their beauty, but also as thickening their shade, more than would be necessary or agreeable, where a free intercourse of air is so requisite to dispel damps and exhalations. Fountains, on the same account, are laid aside, and we are content with the natural current of streams, which exhale less moisture, and produce less cold, than water spouted into the air by the fantastic, but less beautiful distribution of it by a jet d'eau. The gardens, or pleasure-grounds, in our country, are likewise very properly of much larger extent, than those in hot climates. Pleasure, in the latter, is always combined with somewhat of indolence and inaction ; in the former it is connected with exercise and activity. A large scope of ground, therefore, that afforded opportunity for the latter, would be more conformable to the genius of the people, as well as to the climate, in which the luxurious indulgence, so delightful when the heat is intense, could very seldom be safely practised. On the whole, I am inclined to believe, that, notwithstanding our want of the ornaments proper for hot climates, in our gardens and pleasure-grounds, Great Britain is capable of affording more real and genuine beauty in views of this kind, than is, perhaps, any where else to be met with. The fine and regular verdure which always clothes both the earth and the trees ; the variety of the herbage, and the size to which oaks and other forest trees, congenial to the country, will arrive, impart a beauty and magnificence to our prospects, and afford opportunities for the judicious interposition of art, far superior to what is to be met with, where these advantages do not occur.

" We are struck with classic descriptions, and affected by the circumstances which, by their connection, they recall to the memory ;

* Juvenal appears to have possessed a good taste in gardening, and laying out grounds, from what he says of the artificial grottoes at Aricinum, and the attempt to ornament the water, by substituting marble, in place of its natural boundary of herbage.

In Vallem Egeriæ descendimus, et speluncas
 Dissimiles veris : quanto præstantius esset
 Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas
 Herba, nec ingenium violarent marmora topium ?

Juvenal, Satyr. III. l. 17.

but setting these aside, I make no doubt, a grove of English oaks would be a more beautiful as well as a more magnificent object, than "the olive grove of Academe," or that of plane trees in the Athenian Lyceum.

"After all, it is as possible to err in too closely following Nature, as it is in neglecting her. There are beauties of the artificial kind, as well as natural, which are proper to be introduced into scenes of this kind. Statues, buildings, and other ornaments, in good taste, and well executed, may unite with great propriety with natural objects, and heighten their effect. I do not speak of these ornaments, as to any particular beauties they may individually possess, but merely as coinciding with the general effect and nature of the prospect. They are, however, to be employed cautiously, since, if injudiciously, or even too frequently introduced, they give an air of frivolousness and affectation to the whole, which renders it an object of contempt and ridicule, rather than of admiration.

"More, I think, might be said against excluding parterres of flowers, which were so constant attendants upon the old gardens, and so rarely seen at present. We all know, that several kinds of flowers are exquisitely beautiful, and that their beauty and perfection depends on certain circumstances relative to their culture. Great care is necessary, and a separation from other plants, both of which suggest the parterre as the most proper and convenient way of producing them. I confess, parterre divisions possess no remarkable beauties in themselves; but I think, at the same time, that they have nothing so shocking, to the most delicate taste, that should hinder their being employed, when they are the harbingers of such beautiful productions of nature. A square, or an oblong border, has nothing obviously absurd or disgusting in its appearance; and as to its being artificial, it may be said in defence of it, that it is not an imitation of any thing in nature, nor meant to be so, but solely calculated for utility, as an instrument necessary to the production of beauty; and, considered in this view, we might with equal reason object against a house, as an unnatural, and therefore an improper object, as against the divisions of a flower parterre.

"I grant, indeed, that they have been whimsically, and often absurdly arranged, and fashioned; but such I do not here defend. I only maintain the cause of parterres, on account of the beauties which they are necessary to produce; not of any they themselves possess."

We perfectly coincide in opinion with our author, that a collection of flowers is a beauty which ought not to be excluded the mo-

dern garden; but we by no means think that a parterre, or any other unnatural receptacle, is necessary to their introduction.

On the Regeneration of Animal Substances.

By Charles White, Esq. F. R. S. &c.
Read Dec. 18, 1782.

We have here an ample collection of cases and other facts relative to this interesting subject. The collection is rendered the more valuable, as being made by a man of Mr. White's acknowledged abilities. The manner in which he introduces his history of facts, and the observations he afterwards makes upon them, do his head and his heart equal credit.

"The great Author of the creation has endowed the animal world with a wonderful power of repairing and recruiting its various compound machines, and not only filling up and making good lost substances, but in some instances, of even totally regenerating parts; but we must not from hence accuse him of partiality, in not doing it in every instance; for the further we carry our researches into the secrets of Nature, the more we shall be convinced of the great and unbounded wisdom of God, and of the extraordinary resources he has placed in her possession;

— "The first Almighty cause

Acts not by partial, but by general laws.

Pope's Essay on Man.

"The Deity has drawn the line, has fixed the limits, and has said to Nature, Hither shalt thou go, and no further.

"If this order does not appear to us to be uniformly preserved, we must not conclude that it is not really so, but that it is owing to our slender capacities, that we are unable to trace his hand through all his ways:

"See and confess, one comfort still must
rise,

"'Tis this, tho' man's a fool, yet God is
wife.
Loc. citat.

"The ancients knew that a fresh broken bone would unite by a callus, that wounds of the flesh would fill up by what is called incarnation, and would be healed over with skin by what is called cicatrization. But all-vain-glorious boasting man must not from hence pretend, that he can make a single fibre grow: this is the act of Nature only. The ablest surgeon living can do no more than assist her, remove the present obstacles, and prevent others being thrown in her way.

"Yes, Nature's road must ever be preferred,

Reason is here no guide, but still a guard."

Loc. cit.

"The moderns have carried this matter further."

A variety of cafes are then enumerated, shewing the wonderful efforts which Nature frequently makes towards re-establishing whatever art or accident has deranged or displaced.—The natural history of the crab and lobster,—the polypus,—the sea-anemone,—the earth-worm, &c. &c. are next adduced, to place in a still stronger light the regeneration of animal substances. Finally, the author presents us with two unpublished cafes which have occurred to his own experience; closing his excellent performance with inferences and reflections, which, with the experience and observation from which they are drawn, shew him to be at once an able surgeon, a good philologist, and a great-minded man.

“ I shall now beg leave to lay before the Society, two cafes, that have not been published, in order to prove still further the doctrine I have been endeavouring to establish.

“ Roger Nuttal, of Bury, twenty years of age, was admitted an in-patient of the Manchester Infirmary, under my care, on the 23d of January, 1775, for a tumor on his back. Upon stripping off his shirt, to shew me the tumor, I was struck with a very singular appearance of a stump of the right humerus. I asked him, if he was born with it in that form, or whether his arm had been taken off. He informed me, that Mr. Kay Allen had taken his arm off close to the shoulder, when he was but four years old, and that the stump was grown again to that length, which seemed to be about eight inches longer than he described it to have been, immediately after the amputation. I enquired both of his mother and Mr. Allen, as to the truth of his relation, which they both confirmed; and the latter with this addition, that the arm was taken off as near the shoulder as the application of the tourniquet would permit. The bone had every degree of firmness and solidity, and the stump was warm to the extreme point, and he informed me, was perfectly sensible when touched.

“ Some years ago, I delivered a lady of rank of a fine boy, who had two thumbs upon one hand, or rather, a thumb double from the first joint, the outer one rather less than the other, each part having a perfect nail. When he was about three years old, I was desired to take off the lesser one, which I did, but to my great astonishment it grew again, and along with it, the nail. The family afterwards went to reside in London, where his father shewed it to that excellent operator, William Bromfield, Esq. surgeon to the Queen's household, who said, he supposed that Mr. White, being afraid of da-

maging the joint, had not taken it wholly out, but he would dissect it out entirely, and then it would not return. He accordingly executed the plan he had described with great dexterity, and turned the ball fairly out of the socket; notwithstanding this, it grew again, a fresh nail was formed, and the thumb remains in this state.

“ The conclusions I would draw from these facts, are, that, in the human species, not only flesh, skin, and bones, may be regenerated, but membranes, ligaments, cartilages, glands, blood-vessels, and even nerves; and this for the wisest purposes, that every part may be repaired in its own kind, and in some manner restored by the coagulable lymph, which is poured out, and becomes vascular, and forms organized parts.

“ By this wise provision of nature, the many accidents to which we are continually exposed, are often more completely repaired than art could be able to accomplish.

“ In some animals, we see this regenerating and living principle carried still to a much greater length, where not only whole limbs, but even the more noble organs are reproduced.

“ The study of nature is not only engaging and pleasant to a high degree, but it inspires us with such a respect and admiration of the Almighty Being, that it is impossible either for a Naturalist or an Anatomist to be an Atheist.

“ They have constantly before their eyes so many wonderful living machines, differently wrought, yet so completely fashioned, and all tending to one great point, the preservation of themselves and their species; in which there are so many orders of vessels, one depending upon another, yet complete in themselves; capable of repairing injuries they may sustain, and even of restoring lost substances; that men who daily see such objects, must be convinced, that these admirable fabrics cannot have proceeded from chance, but must have been the work of an Omnipotent Creator, who has formed them with the most perfect wisdom, and attention to their several interests and situations.”

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An Essay on the Diversions of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, &c. considered as compatible with Humanity. Read Jan. 15, 1783.

This anonymous paper has given us great pleasure in the perusal. It is well-written, and many of the arguments it contains are close and ingenious. The special argument, however,

however, is *wisely* confined to HUNTING; it cannot with equal force be extended to SHOOTING;—a less *natural* diversion;— and by which we fear lingering deaths are rather increased than prevented: but hear what our sensible author advances upon the subject.

“ The tie of natural affection, it hath already been observed, is not weak amongst brute animals; but it may be remarked, that though in many cases it is so strong in parents towards their progeny, the reflected attachment seems to subsist, only whilst the young offspring are incapable of providing for themselves. When they attain to maturity, the connection is, in most cases, dissolved, and the relationship forgotten. How pitiable then must be the situation of that animal, whom age, with its attendants, weakness and disease, hath reduced to a feeble and helpless state, incapable of providing for itself the necessary subsistence, a prey to continual apprehension from those animals whose attacks it is unable to fly from or repel; and at length languishing to the period of its existence, consumed by famine and wasted by disease? Compare with the fate of such an animal, that of the timid hare. She meets the opening morn in health and vigour, and with playful frolic wantons on yon upland hill, enlivened by the beams of the rising sun. No feeble pulse, or languid eye, indicate a disordered frame; no anticipation of her approaching fate inspires her with apprehension. All is gay and lively, like the prospect around her. On a sudden, however, the scene is changed, the echoing of the horn resounds from the adjacent valley, and the cry of the deep-mouthed hounds thunders towards the hills. She becomes motionless with fear, when a second alarm rouses her from her trance; she flies, and with eager steps seems to outstrip the winds. Men, horses, and dogs instantly join in the chase, and the forest echoes to the wild uproar. The hare doubles—the swiftness of her speed abates—fear, more than fatigue, retards her flight—she faints at the noise of the approaching hounds—redoubles to elude their pursuit—her feeble limbs are unable to perform their office—and now—breathless and exhausted, she is overtaken, and torn in pieces by her merciless pursuers.

“ Such a doom seems severe, and hard is the heart which doth not commiserate the sufferer. Its apparent severity will, however, be much mitigated, if we consider the quick transition, from perfect health to the expiring conflict. Death brought on by disease, or the decay of nature, would be

much more to be dreaded; and compared therewith, the fate of the partridge from the gun of the fowler, or of the trout by the rod of the angler, is mild and enviable.

“ To recapitulate then what hath been advanced on this subject—We have seen the human mind, in every age, endowed with a strong, natural inclination to these diversions. In the savage state, we have seen, that the situation of man renders such a propensity absolutely necessary; we have seen it become at once conducive to his convenience, and his pleasures; we behold him emerge from a state of uncivilization into polished life. This propensity still accompanies him; it stimulates him to exercise the efficient cause of health; it inspires him with a love of industry and activity, the certain source of true pleasure; he becomes habituated to fatigue and exertion, despises danger and difficulty, nor dreads exposure to those elements, from whose severity he acquires strength of body, with vigor and firmness of mind. We have seen, with respect to brute animals, that, being destined for the use of man, in depriving them of existence, he disturbs not the order and intention of nature; that in sacrificing them to his pleasures, he neither destroys nor diminishes their portion of enjoyment; and that, in exercising the prerogative with which he is invested, if he were not thus prompted by inclination, he would be compelled by necessity.

“ It may be urged, if not as an argument in favour of these diversions, yet as a circumstance which should incline us to caution in condemning them, that they are pursued by many individuals who are distinguished for those virtues of the heart, which seem totally inconsistent with thoughtless or with intentional cruelty, and which are at once the ornament and the blessings of society.”

Observations on Longevity. By Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. Read Jan. 15, 1783.

We are here presented with three Tables, followed by some valuable observations, on Longevity; a subject interesting to every man. Having already laid before our readers an extract from this valuable paper *, we shall here only insert the concluding observations :

“ That so complicated a machine as the human body, so delicate in its texture, and so exquisitely formed in all its parts, should continue, for so many years, to perform its various functions, even under the most prudent conduct, is not a little surprizing: but that it should ever hold out to any advanced

* See page 145, et seq.

period, under all the rude shocks it so often meets with from riot and intemperance, which lay it open to all the various "ills that flesh is heir to," is still more truly miraculous! But here, perhaps, it may be alledged, that it never can be supposed, all the long lives pursued one uniform, regular course of life, since it is well known, that some of the most noted ones were sometimes guilty of great deviations from strict temperance and regularity. Let not this, however, encourage the giddy libertines of the present age to hope to render their continued scenes of intemperance and debauchery compatible with health and longevity. The duties and occupations of life will not, indeed, permit the generality of mankind to live by rule, and subject themselves to a precise regimen. Fortunately, this is not necessary: for the Divine Architect has, with infinite wisdom, rendered the human frame so ductile, as to admit of a very considerable latitude of health; yet this has its bounds, which none can long transgress with impunity. For, if old *Parr*, notwithstanding some excesses and irregularities, arrived at so astonishing an age, yet we have reason to suppose, that these were far from being habitual; and may also conclude, that had it not been for these abuses, his life might have been still considerably protracted.

"On the whole, though some few exceptions may occur to what has been already observed, yet it will be found, in general, that all extremes are unfriendly to health and longevity. Excessive heat enervates the body; extreme cold renders it torpid: sloth and inactivity clog the necessary movements of the machine; incessant labour soon wears it out. On the other hand, a temperate climate, moderate exercise, pure country air, and strict temperance, together with a prudent regulation of the passions, will prove the most efficacious means of protracting life to its utmost limits. Now, if any of these require more peculiar attention than the rest, it is, undoubtedly, the last: for the social passions, like gentle gales, fan the brittle vessel calmly along the ocean of life, while, on the other hand, rough, turbulent ones dash it upon rocks and quicksands. Hence, perhaps, it may be explained, why the cultivation of philosophy, music, and the fine arts, all which manifestly tend to humanize the soul, and to calm the rougher passions, are so highly conducive to longevity; and, finally, why there is no sure method of securing that habitual calmness and serenity of mind, which constitute true happiness, and which are, at the same time, so essential to health and long life, without virtue."

On the Influence of the Imagination, and the Passions, upon the Understanding.

By Dr. Barnes. Read Feb. 12, 1783.

This is an interesting subject; and the paper with which we are here presented upon it is the best proof we could have had of the doctrine advanced; namely, "that an energy imparted to one power of the human mind will often communicate a degree of energy to the rest;"—for this paper appears to have been written in consequence of a *dispute*, which, it is highly probable, kindled "a degree of warmth and sensibility"—to which, it is more than probable, we owe this admirable dissertation. But we think it our duty to let this admirable writer tell his own tale.

"A sentiment was advanced in conversation several evenings ago, in this place, which, to some Gentlemen, appeared strange, or rather *false*. The respect I owe to this Society, and above all to Truth, obliges me to endeavour to defend a point, which appears to me to be not only just, but very important.

"In the conversation before alluded to, it had been asserted, "That an energy imparted to *one* power of the human mind, will often communicate a degree of energy to the *rest*, and thus assist and quicken *their* operation."

"In proof of this, it was maintained, "That in many cases, the vigour of *imagination* will give correspondent vigour to the *judgment*;" and, "That a degree of warmth and *sensibility* will be greatly favourable to the *clearness*, as well as to the *celerity*, of the perceptions of the *understanding*."

"This sentiment will, probably, alarm those who have implicitly received what is so generally asserted, "That pure and simple truth has nothing to do with imagination feelings, or passions; and, that he will bid the fairest for successful inquiry into any subject, who can divest his mind most entirely of all *affections*, and bring it into a state of absolute *indifference* and *apathy*."

"It is not uncommon to hear the Imagination condemned as a criminal of the most dangerous nature, whose province is, at the best, only to amuse, who is a sworn enemy to truth, and whom Reason wishes to banish as far as possible from her throne. How often have we known, what was *very dull*, for want of some seasonings of imagination, supposed to be, for that reason, *very deep*! whilst, on the other hand, what was enlivened by the animation of an active fancy, was censured as flimsy and irrational? as if a brilliant imagination could not possibly become the companion and assistant of the purest understanding!—That it *may*, is the point which this paper attempts to prove.

"In supporting this hypothesis, I beg
leave

leave to hazard a description of the human mind, which some may not very readily admit. In judging of the mental powers, it does not appear to me philosophically just, to describe the soul as consisting of several distinct and discordant faculties, of which some are commissioned perpetually to oppose and contradict the others. The proper idea of human nature seems to be, "That it is *one uncompounded essence*, continually in motion, and receiving different denominations, according to the different *modes* and circumstances of its movement." Instead of considering the understanding, memory, passions, and will, as *distinct* and *opposite powers*, or as unconnected tenants under the same roof, would it not be more just, to consider them all as *modes of the mind itself*, and as each of them bearing the common nature and character of the whole united spirit? We should then consider the *mind itself* as understanding, the *mind itself* as judging, remembering, feeling, willing. And this idea would be exactly consonant to many facts, and phenomena of human nature, which will be hereafter mentioned.

"However the common representation of human nature, as consisting of *several contending powers*, may have been *figuratively* adopted, in order to solve some appearances; such as, the experience of *conflicting passions*, or of *opposite tendencies* in the soul; yet it is not founded in philosophical truth, and, if not properly guarded, by being always considered merely as a *figure*, it may lead to falsehood and absurdity.

"The full elucidation of all these positions would swell this paper to a length far beyond the limits wisely appointed for our communications, which, being intended only as subsidiary to conversation, should rather contain *hints*, than a regular composition of finished and artificial sentences. I may add, this subject would have received its *best* illustration and support from *morals* and *religion*. But as these would lead me too much into a professional line, I shall endeavour to draw the arguments from those lower subjects, of *taste*, *criticism*, and *polite literature*, by which, it appears to me, to be unanswerably supported.

"The points we undertake to defend, are these; "That the imagination and passions *may*, within proper limits, be of the utmost service in giving strength and clearness to the understanding. And, that this arises,—from the nature and office of the imagination,—and from the principle before-mentioned, that the energy of *one power* may be communicated to the *rest*, with the greatest advantage."

After producing several ingenious arguments in support of this position, our author proceeds to enquire more particularly into the nature and office of the Imagination.

"Imagination," says he, "is that *power*, or, more properly, that *act* of the mind, which assembles, compounds, divides its ideas, *not* in the order in which they first came into the mind, for *that* is the province of *memory*, but in *any order*, and upon *any principles* it chooses. It ranges abroad, through the immense magazine and repository of ideas treasured up there, and joins together, or separates, at pleasure, ideas, qualities, and forms. It may be called the *servant* or *labourer* of the mind, continually employed to bring before it, from its amazing storehouse, *materials*, with which to build up its conclusions. It is the ever busy, patient, indefatigable *drudge*, toiling for the common benefit and assistance of all the other powers; and does not *deserve* the indignities and reproaches it is continually receiving. How often is it forced to be *present*, and even to give *assistance*, in the condemnation and execution of *itself*? How many, with declamation most extravagant, with ideas most deranged, with apprehensions most fanciful, have abused the poor Imagination, whilst all their censure and alarm have had no better than an *imaginary* foundation? *

"A mind *too imaginative* does, indeed, often join its ideas together in wild and ridiculous associations. One who is called a *wit*, joins only those which appear *odd* and *fantastic*. But he whose *judging* are exactly poised by his *imaginative* powers, who is, according to our scheme, *at once*, lively to conceive, and sober to judge, collects together only *those* ideas, which are proper to set the subject before him in such a light, as to form an exact determination. The power of *imagining* is, therefore, in its place, as necessary as the power of *judging*. Suppose a mind which could only *remember*—it would fall, at once, into the track marked out by *others*, and would never employ its *own* powers, by reasoning and determining for itself. Accordingly we find, that persons of the strongest memory have generally the weakest judgments.

"If these principles are just, a mind which could not *imagine*, could not *reason*. It would have no *materials* before it, on which to form its decision. Its view of any subject would be narrow and defective. Observe, on the other hand, a mind keen and fervent in the prosecution of a favourite subject, viewing it attentively on every side, catching every ray of light which can illuminate, and every kindred sentiment which

can

* ————— "turbida terret imago." Virgil, Æn. IV. 353.

can illustrate it. Without animation and ardour, *these* would never have been discovered; without imagination and affection, the understanding would have lain torpid and inactive. Fancy, that noble and necessary power, has placed the subject in every possible combination of form and circumstance, has called in to its aid ideas, images, and analogies, which, at first, seemed most foreign and inapplicable; and has thus beheld it in aspects which the dull plodder would never have *imagined*. By this means, a knowledge is acquired, various, extensive, and exact, beyond what *could*, otherways, have possibly been obtained. The office of the understanding is merely that of a *judge*, to pass *sentence* upon the cause before it. The imagination collects and arranges the *evidence*, and brings it before the deciding power in such a form, as may lead to an accurate and judicious determination."

These sentiments are illustrated by arguments drawn from the profession of the physician, and even from that of the mathematician, whose points, lines and superficies are, our author truly says, mere creatures of the imagination; adding, that Sir Isaac Newton must have possessed a fancy of the "bold-est wing."

These arguments however, ingenious as they are, only serve to prove what, in our opinion, is self-evident. For that which is obvious to the senses requires not the assistance of the imagination; that which is known to others, and is explained upon established principles, may or may not require some little exertions of the imagination; but in all matters of invention the imagination must take the lead, must be the primary agent, or the mind must of necessity remain in a state of inactivity. "That the imagination *may*, as it often *does*, transgress its proper bounds, we, with our author, most readily acknowledge. That it is necessary

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By James Boswell, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. VIII. Page 452).

IN our Review for last December we gave our opinion of the character of this entertaining work, and we now proceed, as we there began, to give such extracts as appear to us to require particular animadversion.

To Mr. Boswell, who was lamenting that the independency of Scotland was lost by the Union, the Doctor replied, "Sir, never talk of your independency, who could let your Queen remain twenty years in captivity, and then be put to death, without even a pretence of justice; without your ever attempting to rescue her; and such a Queen too! as every man of any gallantry of spirit would have sacrificed his life for."—*Worthy Mr.*

to hold it in with a *tight rein*, that it may not run away with the understanding, and lead to conclusions fanciful and groundless, we allow in its fullest extent. We contend only for *that degree*, which will consist with the exactness of judgment.

"The vivacity and strength of imagination in children, is astonishing. Their knowledge of objects being very slight and superficial, a few faint resemblances are sufficient to realize and embody them. By degrees, as their knowledge becomes more extensive and exact, their power of *imagining* declines, the power of *judging* is improved, and when these two powers have attained their *proper balance*, the mind has attained its highest capacity."

We join also most fervently with our author in offering up the following conclusion.

"Let, then, *understanding* and *judgment* ever be considered as the *presiding faculties* of the human spirit. To their control, let every other power ultimately submit. Let the *imagination* and the *passions* be considered merely as their *servants*, obedient to their command. But, whilst they are thus obedient, let them have the praise of *good* and *useful* servants: and above all, let them not be compelled to criminate and condemn *themselves*; or, according to the just simile of the poet,

"Whilst *reason* holds the helm—
"Let *passion* be the gale." Pope.

"And let *imagination* fly abroad to collect the various scattered breezes, which, thus united into one strong current, may carry the vessel forward across the ocean of life, under *such* a pilotage, with safety and satisfaction."

[To be Continued.]

with Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

James Kerr, Keeper of the Records. "Half our nation was bribed by *English* money."—*Johnson*. "Sir, that is no defence. That makes you worse."—*Good Mr. Brown*, Keeper of the Advocates Library. "We had better say nothing about it."

But though those *worthy* and *good* gentlemen could not find it out, it is no difficult matter to discover a *reason* for the conduct of the people of Scotland, with regard to their captive Queen; a reason which excuses them from the charge of pusillanimity, and which seems totally to have escaped all the confabulators above mentioned. Queen Mary was a zealous papist, and on the scaffold cou-

foled herself that she was to die a martyr for the Holy Catholic church. The great bulk of the people of Scotland, on the contrary, were ardent to a high degree to shake off the Romish yoke. It was this contest which drove Mary from her throne and kingdom, and threw her into the arms of the ungenerous Elizabeth. Could it be supposed therefore that a people thus circumstanced, were at once to drop all their principles and ideas of civil and religious liberty, and to rise in defence of that very person because she was beautiful, whom they justly esteemed as the head of the party with whom they were at irreconcilable variance? Such an inconsistency in the conduct of a great majority in power, does not occur in the history of any nation; and Dr. Johnson's reflection on the Scots for want of gallantry in not sacrificing their lives for such a Queen, may be a wag-gish joke, good enough; but it would be extremely silly in an historian to talk in such vague manner, after delineating the characters of the parties who were struggling, the one to enforce, and the other to shake off the dominion and tyranny of the church of Rome.

"When we came to Leith," says Mr. Boswell, "I talked with perhaps too boasting an air how pretty the Frith of Forth looked; as indeed after the prospect from Constantinople, of which I have been told, and that from Naples, which I have seen, I believe the view of that Frith and its environs, from the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, is the finest prospect in Europe. Aye (said Mr. Johnson) that is the state of the world, water is the same every where."

But though water may be the same every where, the winding of the shores, and the landscapes that environ those shores, are not the same every where; and it is these that give shape and beauty to the intersecting water; all which, by being happily grouped, produce the beautiful or magnificent in the varieties of prospect. Mr. Boswell says Dr. Johnson was weak-sighted. We rather think he was what is commonly called short-sighted. He never used spectacles, and read with the book near his nose; and therefore we presume he did not and could not see the landscapes which surround the Forth. Without such apology, his reply, when desired to contemplate one of the finest prospects

in Europe, would have merited the censure of being most wantonly capricious, and peevishly childish.

Mr. Boswell with apparent pleasure relates several instances of the Doctor's knowledge in mechanics and various occupations. "Last night, (says he, p. 299.) Dr. Johnson gave us an account of the whole process of tanning; of the nature of milk, and the various operations upon it, as making whey, &c. His variety of information is surprising; and it gives me much satisfaction to find such a man bestowing his attention on the useful arts of life." He then adds the Doctor's skill in the trade of a butcher. "Different animals, said he, are killed differently. An ox * is knocked down, and a calf stunned, but a sheep has its throat cut." The Doctor's knowledge of thatching is also admired, *cum multis aliis*. "He said a roof thatched (Boswell, p. 325.) with Lincolnshire reeds would last seventy years, as he was informed when in that country; and that he told this to a great thatcher in London †, who said he believed it might be true.—Such are the pains that Dr. Johnson takes to get the best information on every subject." But against his best information on every subject, we enter our strongest protest. Of a subject the most interesting of all others to Englishmen, on which the protection and preservation of their laws and liberties depend, the all-knowing Doctor appears to have been most sadly ignorant. By Mr. Boswell's account, he seems totally lost whenever he attempted to talk of sea-affairs. Born in an island, and surrounded and out-numbered as we are with, next to ourselves, the most powerful maritime nations of the universe, who are our rivals in peace and ambitious enemies in war, it is truly surprising to find an English Philosopher so deeply prejudiced against, and so ignorant even in theory of that great bulwark and *sine qua non* defence of every thing dear to freemen, our maritime œconomy and its practical part, as Dr. Johnson is represented by his companion.

Instances of this will occur as we travel through Mr. Boswell's volume. The first that offers itself is as follows. When they were at *Leith*, the sea-port of Edinburgh, "he observed of the pier or quay," says Mr. Boswell, "you have no occasion for so large a one: your

* These methods of killing cattle are given as general practice, in which light they are not founded. At the Victualling offices oxen are killed much more humanely, by stabbing them in the spinal marrow of the neck, which is the most instant of all deaths; and calves are hung by the hind heels and have their throats cut in almost every county in England. The Doctor's knowledge in butchery, in this instance seems to have been confined to the great Essex calves.

† We wonder in what part of London this great thatcher's employment lay.

trade don't require it: but you are like a shopkeeper who takes a shop not only for what he has to put into it, but that it may be believed he has a great deal to put into it."

On the above we shall only remark, that in Milford-haven it is said all the navy of England might moor in safety. Now what would be thought, had Dr. Johnson on viewing it said to a Welchman, "Sir, you have no occasion for so large a *haven*; your trade does not require it; but you are like a shopkeeper who takes a shop not only for what he has to put into it, but that it may be believed he has a great deal to put into it."

If it is said the Doctor only talked of the largeness of the stone pier at Leith, for which he thought there was no occasion, our reply is ready: We suspected so, though the sentence is not perspicuous; and on the best authority we can now inform our readers, that the pier in question is indeed a large curving building, projecting a good way beyond the births of the shipping, and built on purpose and absolutely necessary to secure the births from the violence of the influx of the tide. Of this use and necessity, when he upbraided its largeness, the Doctor seems to have been totally ignorant.

Dr. Johnson's strong indignation on viewing the truly barbarous devastations of Knox's reformation at St. Andrew's, reflects great credit on the sincerity of his principles. That mind is uncommon which can be indifferent on subjects which affect its principles. "I happened to ask where John Knox was buried." Says Mr. Boswell, "Dr. Johnson burst out, I hope in the high way. I have been looking at his reformation." This reminds us of an anecdote of Archbishop Laud, whose character was highly revered by Dr. Johnson. (See his *Satires*.) Laud attended Charles I. in a journey to Scotland previous to the civil wars, and on a visit to St. Andrew's, one of the professors shewing him the ruins of the cathedral (the spot on which the Doctor execrated Knox), said, "it was very magnificent before the Reformation." "The Reformation!" said Laud; "no; my good friend, call it the Deformation."

In the next page (60) Mr. Boswell ascribes the following sentence to the Doctor. "I never read of a hermit, but in imagination I kiss his feet; never of a monastery, but I could fall on my knees and kiss the pavement." He who reveres the great mind and extensive knowledge of Dr. Johnson must be hurt by the weakness and mistaken piety of such sentiments. It reminds us of some parts of his private devotions which have been most injudiciously published. It is pity the Doctor had not attended to the abominations, as recorded by Bishop Burnet and others,

which were discovered on breaking up the houses falsely called *Religious*, in the time of our eighth Henry; or that he should have overlooked the character so indelibly stamped upon them by Chaucer in his Tales; and every one is convinced that Chaucer painted from real life. And who is unacquainted with the ignorance and luxury, not to say worse, which have long reigned in monasteries?

In page 77, Dr. Johnson is introduced saying, "Philip Miller told me, that in Philip's Cyder, a poem, all the precepts were just, and indeed better than in books written for the purpose of instructing; yet Philips had never made cyder." This was said in opposition to Lord Monboddo's assertion, that Virgil was certainly a practical farmer. But Philips was born, spent the greatest part of his few years, and died in one of the best cider counties in England, and must have *seen* it made. What would be thought of a sentence like the following—"Tull, sir, wrote well upon husbandry, yet he never held a plough-tail, or drove a dung-cart in all his life-time."

At Aberdeen our travellers found a great grandson of Waller the poet studying under Professor Gordon, who rated his pupil's abilities as no farther than those of a plain country gentleman. "I observed, says Mr. B. a family could not expect a poet but in a hundred generations. Nay, (said Dr. Johnson) not one family in an hundred can expect a poet in a hundred generations. He then repeated Dryden's celebrated lines,

Three poets in three distant ages born, &c."

What a contradiction is this to the Doctor's assertion, (cited in our Review for last December) that "Newton, had he applied to poetry, would have made a very fine epic poem?" and which he thus illustrated: "Sir, the man who has vigour may walk to the east just as well as to the west, if he happens to turn his head that way." The sophistry of this is obvious, and we trust sufficiently evinced in page 452 of our last volume, where we surmised that the good Doctor was not serious in asserting that poetical powers were to be acquired by assiduity. We now see the justice of our surmise fully proved by the Doctor himself, in the most pointed terms.

"I mentioned," says Mr. B. p. 95, "as a curious fact, that Locke had written verses. I know of none (said the Doctor) but a kind of exercise prefixed to Dr. Sydenham's works."—These are in Latin, and given by Mr. Boswell in the notes. The Doctor's most curious and random character of these verses shall be noticed hereafter. But the reader who desires to see some of Locke's English verses, will find a little poem by that philosopher

sopher on Oliver Cromwell, in the Critical Enquiry into the Life and Character of Cromwell, by a Gentleman of the Temple, published between forty and fifty years ago.

Mr. Boswell's account of their entertainment at Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is a most pleasing part of his volume. The virtues and true politeness of the noble family afford an affecting and desirable picture of domestic felicity; and the following is striking, and even poetical. After having retired to his bed-chamber, "I was kept awake," says Mr. B. "a good time. I saw, in imagination, Lord Errol's father, Lord Kilmarnock, (who was beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1746) and I was somewhat dreary. But the thought did not last long, and I fell asleep."

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell seem to have agreed most cordially in their veneration of men of family and hereditary opulence; and the principle has both reason and public utility on its side. But it may be carried much too far, which we apprehend was the case with the learned Doctor. Take the following instance in p. 111, talking of elections. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "the Nabob will carry it by means of his wealth in a country where money is highly valued, as it must be where nothing can be had without money; * but if it comes to personal preference, the man of family will always carry it. There is generally a *scoundrelism* about a *low* man." Were no other character of the age to reach posterity two or three centuries hence, our men of family of the present time would then be thought the most accomplished in legislative philosophy, the most intelligent in the commercial system of the world, the most virtuous and most amiable of human beings. But, good God! what a reverse does their true character exhibit! Ignorance and dissipation, faction and depravity, are the true characteristicks of the great majority of our present *Gentry*. Even their fashionable amusements in many instances are vulgarism itself; and if cruel insolence to dependents and inferiors, and cruel and unjust delay of payment, be the marks of *scoundrelism*, who has more of it than many a high man? "That there is always something of *scoundrelism* about a *low* man," is indeed very true. But does not this sentence of the Doctor, as given through Mr. Boswell's medium, seem to apply to every man who has raised himself to opulence by commerce? Certainly it does; in which case it is most insolent and injurious. All who have acquired wealth in the East or West have not

been waiters or shoe-blacks. The great majority of them have had liberal education, (superior in improvement at least, to that of many Lords) and births at least equal to that of the Doctor. The character of the great merchant includes in it a most extensive knowledge of nations; of their natural produce, their customs and laws; a wide range of most interesting ideas, of which his country reaps the greatest advantages, not only in wealth, but even in her liberties. Magna Charta is indeed the source of English liberty, but not in the manner as is vulgarly imagined. The Baron or feudal Lord is the only person there termed the *Libert Homu*, the *Free Man*. The feudal slavery, commonly called *Vassalage*, is left in its full force by that celebrated Charter, which in truth only riveted the chains of the Yeomanry. But King John and his successors, justly jealous of the great acquisition of power the Barons had thus obtained, became craftiest to counteract it; and for that purpose corporations were greatly increased and patronized by the Crown, and commerce in all its branches was encouraged as the counterbalance to the feudal system. The industrious thus partaking of opulence, became of consequence in the state; and the Gothic Baron, whose rude tyranny was unpropitious even to the culture of his own lands, sunk into insignificance, like a superannuated goury giant, in his old castle. And thus under that political monarch Henry VII. the feudal system expired, with a few groans, under the weight of the Commercial Influence; and thus MAGNA CHARTA became the means of English Liberty to every individual of the nation. Let us now recur to Dr. Johnson's idea, that it is money *only* which gives the *Nabob* (a term, as above cited, synonymous with *rich Merchant*) any chance at an election; and that where the electors are *unbribed*, (for such is exactly the import of the Doctor's expression) personal preference will always be given to the man of family. Now, admitting this to be true, what will be the certain consequences? *Aristocracy* without a doubt, and as gradual a return to the feudal system as the depression of Commerce may possibly produce; slow, but sure. But what can we suppose is meant by *personal preference*? Surely that feudal attachment and veneration which the Frenchman has for his *Noblesse*, and which Mr. Boswell assures us the Highlander has for his Chief, have no part in the composition of ninety-nine of every hundred of the English Freeholders; and it so happens that the affection of their

* And in what country, we pray, is any thing to be had without money, or money's worth?

native counties is not the lot of *all* the great families in England. But no doubt, where there is no wealthy rival candidate, the man of family will have the preference "in a country where money is highly valued;" for interest and money are in this case synonymous. A Duke or Earl, when he proposes his brother or cousin to a borough or county, (besides the extensive influence of his immediate dependents, his tradesmen and tenants) *bribes* as effectually with the hope and promises of his interest, and with money too, as the Nabob with his ready gold. But says the Doctor, in another part of the volume before us, "influence ought to be proportioned to property." True; for the merchant of great property is in this maxim included. But what then becomes of the preference due to the man of family, *merely as such*? For our part, we really believe it has no existence in England; and let us look into the Lower House, and see what sort of Members the brothers and cousins of our Dukes and Earls prove upon trial in that important station. Why truly, with the utmost decency it may be said, that were it not for the intelligence diffused, and weight possessed, by the lawyers and mercantile part of the senate, the constitution of the country, and the commercial interest of the empire, might go to *Newmarket* to be settled by the Jockies and *Black-Legs*, for any thing that the great majority of the sprouts of our first rate Nobility either care or know to the contrary.

The following confession is most truly curious :

"Mr. Robertson sent a servant with us, to shew us through Lord Findlater's wood, by which our way was shortened, and we saw some part of his domain, which is indeed admirably laid out. Dr. Johnson did not chuse to walk through it. He always said, that he was not come to Scotland to see fine places, of which there were enough in England; but wild objects,—mountains,—water-falls,—peculiar manners; in short, things which he had not seen before. I have a notion that he at no time has had much taste for rural beauties. I have myself very little."

But how can this be *handsomely* reconciled to the Doctor's own Tour? There we find him continually upon the upbraiding laugh at the nakedness of Scotland, and its want of trees; and it would seem that when he was writing, he had quite forgotten what he had *always said*, that he did not come to Scotland to see fine places, but wild objects, &c. and had forgotten too that he had absolutely refused to walk through a wood admirably laid out, tho' the road was shortened by that path. No one can blame the Doctor for this refusal; but the *oddity* lies in the

perversefeness of his abusing a country for the want of that which he would not, and did not come to see. Mr. Boswell supposes that at no time the Doctor has had much taste for rural beauties, and candidly owns that he himself had very little. But we suspect he did not see the consequences of this concession; and these are no other than a confirmation of our opinion hinted at in the former number of these remarks, that Dr. Johnson's *forte* in poetry was neither in the sublime nor descriptive. Homer and Milton are in these remarkably happy; whether they describe action or landscape, every thing is placed in the strongest light before you. Indeed, a man may write a good prologue, an elegant panegyric, or a nervous satire, without any taste for, or power of, description: but that such a person could write an excellent Epic, or make any tolerable figure in the higher regions of Parnassus, we freely own we cannot conceive.

Yet though Mr. Boswell has ingenuously confessed more than once his own want of descriptive powers, he sometimes, not unhappily, carries the reader along with him through the places the Doctor and he visited. We almost think ourselves present with the celebrated Travellers, when we read such passages as the following :

"In the afternoon, we drove over the very heath where Macbeth met the witches, according to tradition. Dr. Johnson again solemnly repeated—

How far is't called to Fores? What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire?
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on it——?"

Mr. Boswell afterwards adds another proof of his power of carrying his reader along with him, connected with a remark on himself, which undoubtedly shews his ingenuity of disposition. The passage we mean is thus :

"The English chapel, to which we went this morning, was but mean. The altar was a bare fir table, with a coarse stool for kneeling on, covered with a piece of thick sail-cloth doubled, by way of cushion. The congregation was small. Mr. Tait, the clergyman, read prayers very well, though with much of the Scotch accent. He preached on "*Love your Enemies*." It was remarkable that, when talking of the connections among men, he said, that some connected themselves with men of distinguished talents, and since they could not equal them, tried to deck themselves with their merit, by being their companions. The sentence was to this purpose. It had an odd coincidence with what

might

might be said of my connecting myself with Dr. Johnson.

“ A ter church, we walked down to the Quay. We then went to Macbeth’s castle. I had a romantick satisfaction in seeing Dr. Johnson actually in it. It perfectly corresponds with Shakspeare’s description, which Sir Joshua Reynolds has so happily illustrated, in one of his notes on our immortal poet :

“ This castle hath a pleasant seat : the air
“ Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
“ Unto our gentle sense.”

The India Guide : or, A Journal of a Voyage to the East-Indies in the Year 1780. In a Poetical Epistle to Her Mother. By Miss Emily Brittle. 12mo. Printed at Calcutta in 1785.

THIS Publication, which is generally attributed to Geo. Dallas, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment, and dedicated by him to Mr. Anstey, is far from being the worst of the numerous copies which have appeared of that Gentleman’s celebrated BATH GUIDE. Indeed, there is a novelty in the scenery, as well as in the delineation of manners which our author describes, which amply atones for his deficiency in strength, vivacity, and correctness. Miss Brittle, in her passage on board an Indiaman from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Madras to Bengal, paints her terrors and disagreeable situation at sea, the characters of the Officers and passengers, the manners of the Dutch at the Cape, and the peculiarities of her reception, and of society at Madras.

As the work has not been reprinted in this country, and is not therefore generally known, we shall probably gratify the curiosity of many of our readers by some extracts.

Those intrusive familiarities so repugnant to decorum, and those vulgar freedoms of an unpolished society, by which female delicacy is so often wounded during a six months confinement on a voyage to the East-Indies, are thus described by our author ; and the perusal of which we particularly recommend to such female adventurers as are desirous of making their fortunes in a matrimonial way in the East-Indies.

Cape Town, July 25, 1785.

IF you, my dear Mother, had e’er been at sea,

On a trip to the Indies you ne’er had sent me ;
If half what I suffer’d I e’er had suppos’d,
The voyage in itself I’d have flatly oppos’d.
What tho’ ’tis too late to repent I left home,
’Tis not so to grieve that I ventur’d to roam :
Nor would I yield up my consent e’er again,
To plough distant seas in pursuit of a Swain !
With tossing and tumbling my bones were
 to fore,
Such an up and down motion I ne’er felt
before ;

“ Just as we came out of it, a raven perched on one of the chimney tops, and croaked. Then I repeated,

—————“ The raven himself is hoarse,
“ That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
“ Under my battlements.”

We have already had occasion to point out some of Dr. Johnson’s strange ideas on subjects of sea-affairs. But here we must pause till our next number, when this Article shall be concluded.

[To be Concluded in our next.]

Many days had claps’d e’er I first got a notion
That to keep on my legs I must humour the motion.
For the space of six weeks not an eye could I close,
As mountains on mountains alternately rose ;
Each roll with fresh tremors my bosom impress’d,
As a prelude, alas ! to the mansions of rest.
Ah ! fondest of Parents ! ah ! could you but peep
At your frolicsome Brittle thus toss’d on the deep !
In tears of affection you’d Heaven implore
To wait her again to her dear native shore !
A slave to my fears, I am often dismay’d ;
By the phantoms of fancy in terror array’d ;
If a wave strikes the side, and the ship gives a shock,
I start, as if dash’d on some merciless rock ;
Ieto calms tho’ fair Zephyr all faintingly dies,
’Tis Boreas indignantly bids the gale rise,
Straits blackens the North ! and with boisterous will
He vengefully baffles the mariner’s skill ;
The towering mast is no longer in view,
A whirlpool of horror envelops the crew !
If Morpheus around me encircles his arms,
His embraces are shorten’d by vision’d alarms !
In wild perturbation he says, “ My fair friend,
“ The vessel has found-r’d, and hope’s at an end !”
Affrighted I wake, and in tears of despair,
To ÆOLUS fervently offer my pray’r,
That Maidens who daringly traverse the seas,
He will genially waft with a mild rippling breeze !
Again, in my sleep I late spied from afar
One ploughing the waves in a burnish’d shell car ;
’Twas Neptune the god ! whom all mermaids adore,
And who seem’d to have risen from Stygia’s black shore :

Our vessel he stop'd, and he mounted the side,
And vow'd, when he saw me, he'd make me
his bride;

Then bow'd at my feet, and his trident up
gave,
And hail'd me the Goddess of Ocean's dark
cave!

All pressing, caressing, he call'd me his love,
As gentle and soft as bright Venus's dove!
But when I intreated his distance he'd keep,
With barbarous speed was I borne to the
deep!

In vain did I struggle, and strive to escape
A second edition of Proserpine's rape.
*Gaiest the ruffian despoiler—say, what could
I do?

By force, not by love, did the tyrant subdue!
All flutter'd with fear, and with rage in my
face,

I shrink'd, and recoil'd from his briny em-
brace;

And when I emerg'd from his lawless con-
troul,

“I shook my poor ears like a mouse in a
bowl.”

But O! with what rapture my sparklers did
gleam,

When I woke and discover'd—all this was
a dream!

O! how shall I picture, in *delicate strain*,
The scene which ensu'd when I first cross'd
the main;

Or, how shall my muse in *clean numbers*
betail

My early hard lot, when reclin'd o'er a pill.
I was rack'd by sea-sickness and pains in my
head,

Which gave me such torture I wish'd myself
dead!

Forgive the chaste nymph, shou'd she wish to
conceal

All the risings and swimings too often I
feel;

For whenever it happens the weather's not
mild,

I'm as sick and as squeamish as Jenny with
child.

You have fern hales of goods and mercantile
wares

Rais'd by pullies to windows up two pairs
of stairs;

So stuck in a chair, made on purpose for this,
Sailors hoist upon deck ev'ry India-bound
Mist;

When pois'd in the air, I happen'd to show
Too much of my legs to the boat's crew
below;

Who laughing, occasion'd the blush of dis-
tress.

Indeed, dear Mama, I'm oblig'd to confess,
That indecency so much on ship-board pre-
vail'd,

I scarce heard aught else from the moment
I sail'd

The noise in the ship from every quarter,
Almost split the brain of your poor little
daughter:

Twice a-week 'twas the custom the drums
loud to rattle,

As a signal below to prepare for a battle.

The sailors on deck were for ever a-brawling;
The ladies below in piano were squalling;

The bulk heads of cabins were constantly
creaking

In concert with pigs, who as often were
squeaking;

Such a clatter above from the chick to the
goose,

I thought the live-stock on the poop had
broke loose;

Dogs, puppies, and monkeys of ev'ry degree
Howl'd peals of loud discord in harsh sym-
phony;

Whilst near to my cabin a sad noisy brute
Most cruelly tortur'd a poor German flute:

Another, a sprightly amusement to find,
A broken bad fiddle with three strings wou'd
grind;

And to add to discordance, our third mate
Tarpawl

Some vulgar low tune would be certain to
bawl.

But to picture the whole I am really unable,
'Twas worse than the noise at the building of
Babel;

I declare my poor ears were so sadly distress'd,
That for many a week I ne'er got any rest.

Had Signior Corelli but witness'd the scene,
The musical soul would have died of the
spleen!

Ah! Stanley, protect me! hadst thou been
but near,

Tho' blind, thou'dst have pray'd to be deaf
in each ear:

In short, my weak nerves were so deeply af-
fected,

The tone of my mind was at times so de-
jected,

That Doctor Pomposus was forc'd for to
heap up

An opiate each night, my poor spirits to
keep up.

It was often the case on a rough squally day,
At dinner our ship on her beam ends would
lay;

Then tables and chairs on the floor all would
jumble,

Knives, dishes, and bottles, upon us would
tumble.

As late, when a roll brought us all to the floor,
Whilst the Ladies were screaming, the
Gentlemen swore,

Our Purser, as big as a bullock at least,
Lay on poor little me, like an over-fed
beast,

Not many weeks since I had only to scoop
From my lap the contents of a tureen of
soup;

And when with clean cloaths I again had fat
down,

A vile leg of mutton fell right on my gown.
Sometimes I was soil'd from my head to my
toe

With nasty pork chops, or a greasy pillau:

Full

Full many a glass of good wine, I may say,
 By a violent tofs was thrown down the
 wrong way ;
 And as on board ship we have no one to scrub,
 As for three months at least there's no thump-
 ing the tub ;
 So I think it but proper that *delicate* women
 Should lay in a plentiful stock of clean linen.
 Whenever I walk on the deck, I am sure
 To be shock'd by such language as none can
 endure ;
 Such scolding ! such roaring ! such blasting
 of eyes !
 You'd think that the crew in rebellion would
 rise !
 The Captains, great creatures ! so regally
 great,
 Like Hector, oft swagger in blustering state ;
 From starboard to larboard at pleasure they
 stride,
 The cocks of their dunghill in laughable
 pride ;
 Now up to the Cuddy, then back to the
 Waist,
 They actively strut in prodigious great haste ;
 While Tarpawl, in order to prove he's gen-
 teel,
 Of mariner's jargon will ring us a peal.
 At sight of the Ladies his voice, loud as
 thunder,
 Tremendously bellows some technical blun-
 der ;
 Stays, bowlings, and ratt'lings, with many a
 curle,
 Which aukwardly jingle when put into verse.
 How much it has tortur'd and puzzled my
 brain
 To jumble together his forecassle strain.

* * * * *

Scarce the cloth is remov'd but the Gentle-
 men go
 To discuss a few bottles of Stainforth and Co.
 And from dinner sometimes to the hour of
 nine
 They get drunk, and roar catches, to pass
 away time ;
 And often, in order to shew their politeness,
 With vile shocking songs will be certain to
 frighten us ;
 Such songs ! as to you I can never explain,
 For the lowest of women would blush at
 their strain.
 The rude Bacchanalians 'twould greatly
 amuse,
 My virgin young innocence oft to confuse ;
 For whenever to tipple below they thought
 it,
 Loud obscenity pass'd round their table for
 wit.
 At first with fine cotton I stop'd up each ear,
 That I might not their impudent ribaldry
 hear ;
 But I found 'twas in vain, as the words
 would get in
 Thro' those parts where the cotton would
 chance to be thin ;
 And as in the cabin which lay next to mine,
 In the passage they drank out twelve chests
 of red wine ;

So of that kind of knowledge I've got a great
 store,
 Of which I had scarce any notion before.
 Another diversion the young men would
 prize,
 'Twas in seeing us all from our pigeon-holes
 rise ;
 With them 'tis a proof of politeness, they
 think,
 The Ladies' perfections in bumpers to drink ;
 For often they boast they have had a full view
 Of Prim, and Flintetta, myself, and Miss
 Prue :
 But what man of good-breeding will offer
 to peep.
 At a groupe of fine girls as they lay all asleep !
 Since deeming her charms are from all eyes
 debarr'd,
 The most delicate maid is at times off her
 guard :
 And they who presume this advantage to
 take,
 All pretension to manners must surely forsake.
 In our ship 'twas one scene, on my word, I
 may say,
 Of boring and stopping on both sides all day ;
 If we fill'd up one hole 'twas the same as
 before,
 With their gimblets another they'd presently
 bore.
 The ship's carpenter swore he was worn off
 his legs,
 By constantly running to fill them with pegs ;
 And when to repel them we found 'twas in
 vain,
 We politely entreated they'd ne'er peep again.
 But the Vandals still forc'd us at night to lie
 down
 With a petticoat on, and a morning bed-
 gown.
 If we fail'd to wear these, they were sure to
 look thro',
 To see if our shapes they uncover'd could
 view.
 Such ! such are the scenes which arise to tor-
 ment her
 Who ploughs foaming billows in search of
 adventure !
 Then had you, dear mother, e'er been in a
 ship,
 You ne'er would have sent me on such a vile
 trip ;
 And surely, myself, I'd the voyage have de-
 clin'd,
 If half what I suffer'd I e'er had opin'd !

The following Characters at a Dutch
 ball, at the Cape of Good Hope, are neither
 badly conceived nor ill painted.

The Cape of Good Hope is a sweet pretty
 place,
 But our stay was too short all its beauties to
 trace.
 Old Mynheer Van-tyvel, a dealer in cheese,
 A tradesman of merit, ambitious to please,
 Most courteously gave, on our landing, a ball,
 To which he politely invited us all ;

And

And really to me 'twas a ludicrous treat,
To see such a strange groupe together thus meet.

I cannot insist that the awkward dull animals,
In their persons and customs, are absolute cannibals ;

But I think all who've seen them will readily own,
They've not the least knowledge of *manners* or *ton*.

To picture the set, I just briefly will mention
The names of a few who most drew my attention.

First, as all these are Vans, so I'll lead up
The van
With our hostess's good lady—Yourf Vrouw
Yankleman :

Then booted and spurr'd, and array'd *cap-à-pee*,
Came a foldier of note, titled Count Snicker
Snee ;

With a pipe in his mouth, and a pair of
black whiskers,
He gallantly handed the widow Van-Griskers :
The widow's allow'd to possess great attraction,
The Baron bright laurels has gather'd in
action :

Now stalk'd like a Cyrus the lean dame Van-
Blixen,
Whom scandal has christen'd a paragon'd
vixen ;

Then tittup'd along with a light mincing step,
Little Yourf Van-Spoom—a well-known
demirep ;

A Jew renegado, from Bergen-op-Zoom,
Was beau to these Ladies, on entering the
room.

Then heavily roll'd, with his wig and his hat,
A spherical Dutchman, o'erwhelm'd by his
fat. [can ?

To what shall I like him ? say aught, if I
To a mountain, I vow, in the shape of a man !
Reclin'd on his arm, with an asthma oppress'd,
Hung a globular woman, most flauntingly
dress'd ;

To her figure gigantic say what can compare ?
Why nought but the *Heidelberg-ton*, I de-
clare !

While, steaming with heat, both appear'd, I
insist,
Half veil'd from my sight, as if plung'd in a
mist !

With a hump on his shoulder came Captain
Van-Sprack,
Like Atlas, supporting the world on his back ;
Next Madam Van-Towzer came flirting away
With a young Cicistee quite tawdry and gay,
With whom she but recently fled from the
Hague

To cornute an old husband—a terrible plague.
Then Mynheer Smit-Howzen led Yourf Vrouw
Van Slaughter,

With a cub of a son, and a fright of a daughter.
With Mynheer Van-Sprawken came Mie-
Vrouw Van-Trump,

An aged old hag, who had on a cork rump.

With Mynheer Van-Dondermans—Yourf
Vrouw Van-Spoke
Came dauding in with the *Duchess's poke*.
There were two Miss Hoof-Sneekens, who
laughably ape
English fashions, as yearly they pass by the
Cape ;

With the eldest, her beauty doth chiefly
consist
In a vulgar red cheek and a tub-thumping
fist ;

Whilst the youngest displays a broad naked
brown breast,
With a pair of stout arms fit a mop on to rest ;
And yet these two frights are the *Belles* of the
place !

Lord ! *Dutch Beaux* are, at best, but a *Hot-
tentot* race !

With libations of gin, and tobacco's vile
fumes,
They drank and they smoak'd us away from
the rooms ;

And if e'er I repair to their balls any more,
May I choak and be poison'd a thousand
times o'er !

The band play'd away to enliven the Vans ;
Like tinkers in concert, all rattling their pans.
A fiddler, from Naples, all cover'd with lace,
In scraping his fiddle, distorted his face ;
A meagre starv'd Frenchman his flute seem'd
to lick

Like a monkey mischievously biting a stick ;
A Swiss mouth'd away at a slice of harsh tone,
Like a cur that is greedily gnawing a bone.
But as Orpheus once found, when he fiddled
to brutes,

Their motion to music most awkwardly suits ;
So the Vrouws, in a minuet, solemnly prance
Like a bear, at a fair, that is tutor'd to
dance :

As a whale in shoal water flaps hard to get
out ;

Mynheer, in cotillon, thus flounders about—
I'm sure you would laugh at their compli-
ments queer, [heer ?

*Of hoe vaart ye Me vrouw ? or hoe vaart ye Myn-
Mynheer, ik ben bly wan avond le vind,*

O ! Lord, where a rhyme to this line shall I
find ?

So much was I shock'd by such dissonant
strain,
Hark ! chaos, said I, is retursing again !
Ye powers protect me ! avert the harsh sound,
And shield my chaste ear from each gut'ral's
deep wound !

In vain I attempted to utter a few,
I thought, on my word, a lock-jaw would
ensue !

Perhaps, when the Lombards all Europe laid
waste,
Then Dutch was a language of prevalent taste ;
But how in an age where we daily refine.
It yet boasts existence, I ne'er can divine !
O ! could you survey all the women a-clack-
ing,
Tough walnuts you'd think with their teeth
they were cracking.

At table the men could you view in debate,
 You'd think they were going to spit in your
 plate ;
 For many a guttural's thorough bass note,
 Like the bone of a fish, seems to stick in their
 throat.
 O ! fancy them, mother, uniting their forces,
 And stamping their feet like a string of dray
 horses ;
 All smocking their pipes, round the circle
 they take,
 He dances the best who the floor most can
 shake !
 Dear shade of great Hogarth, arise, and re-
 touch,
 With thy accurate hand, this assembly of
 Dutch ;
 O ! Genius lamented ! thy pencil alone
 Can picture the groupe as it ought to be
 shewn.

We shall conclude our extracts with Miss
 Brittle's description and delineation of the
 manners of society at Madras.

At Madras we arriv'd in the height of
 confusion,

A scene all occasion'd by Hyder's intrusion ;
 A Goth-like invader ! who doth us all keep
 Penn'd up in a fort, like a fear'd flock of
 sheep ;

With so slender a fare, that I seldom do meet
 Scarce with any thing fresh at a table to eat ;
 And as it is fix'd we're to sail very soon,
 To get out of the way of the change of mon-
 soon,

A line or two, therefore, I'll hastily scrawl,
 As a note, "we're thus far on our way to
 Bengal."

From thence, in another light letter, I'll state
 Whate'er I most worthy may deem to relate ;
 For there's an emporium of further delight
 To challenge my muse to produce a new
 flight,

As a subject extensive, facetious, and new,
 Calcutta, I'm told, will present to my view.
 With mirth and good-humour then next
 will I trace.

The customs, the manners, the folks of that
 place ;

But crush'd be my verse, if I should ever send
 One line that can merit or friendship offend !
 One line that by satire or wit misapplied,
 Can render my feelings or conduct decried !
 A generous bosom will ever disdain
 To wound in the dark, or to virtue give pain ;
 So cruel a triumph let baseness pursue,
 Who cowardly stabs whilst secreted from
 view !

Be mine the bright line to keep honour in
 light,

Nor blush, with my name, to avow what I
 write ! [flow,

Tho' in musical cadence its numbers may
 Accurs'd be the strain if it brings me a foe !

For O ! the ambition which glows in my
 breast

Is, by pleasing my reader,—myself to be blest !
 We were scarce on the beach, when a troop
 of young beaux

Swarm'd around to conduct us to take some
 repose,

Which all of us wanted, as none had lain
 down

Since first we descried from our cabins the
 town :

They handed us each to a *fly pallankeen*,
 The neatest conveyance I ever had seen ;
 So delighted I was with this vehicle clever,
 I declare I, with pleasure, could ride in it
 ever ;

Four men on their shoulders alongwith it run,
 Whilst one at its side keeps us free from the
 fun.

Broad-shoulder'd Paddy, from Dublin, can
 ne'er

For ease and for pacing with *bearers* * com-
 pare ;

For whilst from his chair oft' you're nearly
 flung out,

With motionless speed here you're jaunted
 about ;

But Paddy, in harness, keeps prancing along,
 Then opens a road with his poles thro' the
 throng,

And always uneasily *hoofs* it as slow
 As a state-carriage horse, less for use than for
 shew.

In triumph they thus bore us into the Fort,
 In state full as much as if going to Court,
 With a crowd of strange figures all leading
 the way,

Who pompously sung out our praises for pay,
 And pleasantly choak'd us with columns of
 dust,

As a tax upon greatness, which swallow we
 must.

Cleopatra herself was not better attended
 In her elegant barge, when the Nile she de-
 scended :

In short, to a Lady's they rapidly sped,
 Who begg'd at her house we would each
 take a bed ;

A generous dame ! whose benevolent will
 Is her house with good company ever to fill.
 We scarce had been seated, ere first we were
 told

To prepare to comply with an etiquette old,
 To receive the whole town in our newest
 attire,

And *sit up in form* that they might us ad-
 mire ;

To be ogled by all such who chose to profess
 That their joy at our landing they could not
 express.

I own I recoil'd at a practice so vile,
 And daily propos'd to postpone it a while ;

But our friend Mrs. Shrivel, with whom we
 reside,

Insisted we ne'er could it well set aside ;

* The epithet usually applied to pallankeen servants.

That years forty-four she had always been here,

And never had known it omitted a year.

We therefore prepar'd with the *ton* to comply,
All except Tabby Prudence, who, yielding a sigh,

Declar'd that such liberties led to encroach,
That therefore no man should her person approach.

Mrs. Shivel observ'd, "The whole business,
I vow,

"Just consists in a formal kiss, curtsy, and bow;

"Scarce a word is exchange'd, for so silent the men,

"You'd think them a parcel of sheep in a pen.
"Sometimes (tho' but rarely) they courage will gather,

"If pouring with rain, to aver, 'tis bad weather!"

"Or wisely observe, 'tis a charming fine night!"

"If the moon (strange to tell!) should but deign to shine bright.

"An old Indian sometimes will in raptures exclaim,

"A delectable Tit! Pray, Ma'am, what is her name?"

"And he makes on her quickly—a potent attack,

"By off'ring himself—and *pagodas two lack*,

"With a right in two years to go home for her health,

"And plan out a fund to sink part of his wealth;

"Or by first, second, third, of same tenour and date,

"Give him notice she yearly improves his estate:

"And to make it more binding, he offers to write,

"That as fast as she draws—he will honour at sight;

"Then pulls from his pocket a settlement blank,

"To dub her a Lady of fortune and rank;

"And as Celia's too wife at such terms to be nettled,

"Before the next sun their whole courtship's oft' settled."

Here Prudence replied, with an old-maidish joke,

'Twas a shame thus to purchase—a *pig in a poke!*

On the evening appointed, three powder'd gay beaux

Buzz'd around us, and greatly admired our cloaths;

Then prettily gave us, for light recreation,
Some balderdash, whipt-sillabub conversation.

One, a pet jemmy jessamy tinsel'd young man,

With ardour extoll'd the design of my fan:

'Twas Sappho deserted by Phaon, her swain,
With her heels in the air, courting death in the main.

Another, by flattery equally mov'd,
The lace of my tucker as highly approv'd:

"Right beautiful Point, by the Gods, I aver!"
Not so—for 'tis delicate Brussels, gay Sir!

"Your cap (says a third), dear miss, I protest,
"By all that is tender! I like it the best;

"So waving the feathers! so graceful and warm,

"So tastily rais'd on a frizzl'd platform!

"So softly pinn'd, that it proudly assumes
"The shape of an helmet embellish'd with plumes!

"By the fine arts I swear, it can never escape
"Our notice, dear girl, thy most elegant shape!

"Those lambent planets with Phœbus's fire,
"Thy beauty unconscious which kindles desire."

Crash went my fan, with a conqu'ring smile!
Away went his tongue in my praises awhile!

And as flattery softens the hardest of hearts,
Our beaux seem'd determin'd to play well their parts;

Each branch of our dress they'd alternately,
praise,

Gowns, fringes, and petticoats, flounces and stays:

My *liste de la Reine* is a dress they adore,
My *Polonoise* pleases, tho' long since a bore;

But chiefly my dove-colour'd new-fashion'd sandals

Are fancied by all—but a few tasteless Vandals.

* * * * *

Our beaux now presented each person who came,
And begg'd that to us they their names might proclaim.

A salute then ensu'd, after which they retir'd,
And others embrac'd us, as *custom* requir'd.

Perch'd prim on a couch, in my French lute-string gown,

Three tedious long nights was I kiss'd by the town.

Detested vile custom! I ne'er shall forget
The mens' shining faces, all cover'd with sweat;

Nor the fumes of rich garlick, and stench of *chiroots**,

Which poison'd the mouths of two old filthy brutes:

'Twill be shortly abolish'd, the Ladies here trust,

For of customs most horrid 'tis surely the worst!

To be gaz'd at and view'd like a lot at a sale!
O! barbarous race, where such customs prevail!

* Dried leaves of tobacco tightly compressed into small oblong tubes, and generally smoked in India.

Where the eye of intrusion can modestly
dash !
Where the rod of bold scandal our charac-
ters lash !
O ! beauty and innocence, who can thee
shield ?
To the mandates of fashion must decency
yield ?
Must beauty's soft charms be, *in form*, thus
paraded ?
Must our tender young frames be by rude
hands invaded ?
Must the coarse bristly beard of an athletic
race
Tear the skin from a virgin's fair delicate face ?
Must those fruits which, in raptures, fond lov-
ers should reap,
Be cull'd thus beforehand, and thus be held
cheap ?
Forbid it, politeness ! forbid it with haste,
And banish a custom so vilely unchaste !
A soldier of merit, who 'as often display'd
His valour and conduct in battle array'd,
I lately attempted to prettily rally
On his brilliant successes against Hyder Ally ;
I reminded him gently of Xenophon's feat,
Who with ten thousand Greeks made a noble
retreat ;

Of Marathon's fight, where such valour was
shewn,
That a handful of Greeks beat a nation alone ;
And I told him quick marches were made by
the Huns,
As they scamper'd along unincumber'd with
guns ;
From which I deduc'd he did right, when
'twas dark,
To drown, *à la hate*, his artillery park,
As Burgoyne had recently started a notion
That cannon retarded an army in motion.
I told him, I knew the whole *art militaire*,
And offer'd to teach him *la belle petite guerre* ;
That if I but once could be quite *à portec*,
I'd stand forth myself in the fight of the day
At first he pretended to feel himself hurt,
And fulkily term'd me a light-headed flirt ;
But I told him, the various rights of our sex
Admit that we sometimes our neighbours
may vex ;
And e'er we yet fail, I will make him declare
That the brave never cherish ill-will to the
fair.
With any thing further respecting Madras
I will not at present your patience harrass ;
For I must in a little my letter leave off,
To repair to the toilet to put on my *coiff*.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Loss of the Halfewell East-Indiaman, Captain Richard Pierce, who was unfortunately wrecked at Seacomb in the Isle of Purbeck, on the Coast of Dorsetshire, on the Morning of Friday the 6th of January 1786, compiled from the Communications, and under the Authorities, of Mr. Henry Meriton and Mr. John Rogers, the two chief Officers who happily escaped the dreadful Catastrophe. 12mo. Lane.

THE miserable catastrophe of Captain Pierce and the unfortunate passengers on board the Halfewell East-Indiaman, has already excited the general compassion, and melted the bosom of humanity. This Narrative of that melancholy disaster is circumstantial and exact; and the following description of the last sad scene cannot fail of affecting every reader of sensibility.

"The ship was driving fast on shore, and those on board expecting her every moment to strike; the boats were then mentioned, but it was agreed that at that time they could be of no use, yet in case an opportunity should present itself of making them serviceable, it was proposed that the officers should be confidentially requested to reserve the long-boat for the ladies and themselves; and this precaution was immediately taken.

"About two in the morning of Friday the 6th, the ship still driving, and approaching very fast to the shore, the same officer [Mr. Meriton] again went in to the cuddy, where the captain then was, and another conversation took place. Captain Pierce expressing extreme anxiety for the preservation of his beloved daughters, and earnestly asking the officer if he could devise any means of saving them; at this dreadful moment the ship

struck with such violence as to dash the heads of those who were standing in the cuddy against the deck above them, and the fatal blow was accompanied by a shriek of horror, which burst at one instant from every quarter of the ship.

"The seamen, many of whom had been remarkably inattentive and remiss in their duty great part of the storm, and had actually skulked in their hammocks, and left the exertions of the pump, and the other labours attending their situation, to the officers of the ship, and the soldiers; roused by the destructive blow to a sense of their danger, now poured upon the deck, to which no endeavours of their officers could keep them whilst their assistance might have been useful, and, in frantic exclamations, demanded of heaven and their fellow-sufferers, that succour which their timely efforts might possibly have succeeded in procuring; but it was now too late. By this time all the passengers and most of the officers were assembled in the round-house, the latter employed in offering consolation to the unfortunate ladies; and, with unparalleled magnanimity, suffering their compassion for the fair and amiable companions of their misfortunes, to get the better of the sense of their own danger, and the dread of almost

almost inevitable annihilation; Captain Pierce sitting on a chair, cot, or some other moveable, with a daughter on each side of him, each of whom he alternately pressed to his affectionate bosom; the rest of the melancholy assembly were seated on the deck, all of them tolerably composed. — At this moment, what must be the feelings of a father — of such a father as Captain Pierce!

“ But soon a considerable alteration in the appearance of the ship took place, the sides were visibly giving way, the deck seemed to be lifting, and other strong symptoms that she could not hold together much longer. Mr. Meriton therefore attempted to go forward to look out, but immediately saw that the ship was separated in the middle, and that the fore part had changed its position, and lay rather farther out towards the sea. In this emergency, when the next moment might be charged with his fate, he determined to seize the present, and endeavour to make his way to a shore, of which he knew not yet the horrors.

“ Among other measures adopted to favour these attempts, the ensign-staff had been unshipped, and attempted to be laid from the ship's side to some of the rocks, but without success, for it snapped to pieces before it reached them; however, by the light of a lantern, handed from the round-house, Mr. Meriton discovered a spar, which appeared to be laid from the ship's side to the rocks, and on this spar he determined to attempt his escape. He accordingly laid himself down on it, and thrust himself forward, but he soon found that the spar had no communication with the rock. He reached the end of it, slipped off, received a violent bruise in his fall, and, before he could recover his legs, he was washed off by the surge, in which he supported himself by swimming, till the returning wave dashed him against the back part of a cavern, where he laid hold of a small projecting piece of the rock, but was so benumbed, that he was on the point of quitting it, when a seaman, who had already gained a footing, extended his hand, and assisted him till he was out of the reach of the surf.

“ Mr. Rogers, the third mate, remained with the captain near twenty minutes after Mr. Meriton had quitted the ship. The Captain asked what was become of Meriton? and Mr. Rogers replied, he was gone on deck to see what could be done. — After this, a heavy sea breaking over the ship, the ladies exclaimed, “ Oh poor Meriton! he is drowned; had he staid with us he would have been safe:” and they all, and particularly Miss Mary Pierce, expressed great concern at the

apprehension of his loss. — On this occasion Mr. Rogers offered to go and call in Mr. Meriton; but this was opposed by the ladies, from an apprehension that he might share the same fate.

“ At this moment the sea was breaking in at the fore part of the ship, and had reached as far as the main-mast, and Captain Pierce gave Mr. Rogers a nod, and they took a lamp, and went together into the stern gallery; and after viewing the rocks for some time, Captain Pierce asked Mr. Rogers, if he thought there was any possibility of saving the girls? to which he replied, he feared there was not. The Captain sat down between his two daughters, struggling to suppress the parental tear which then burst into his eye.

“ The sea continuing to break in very fast, Mr. M'Manus, a Midshipman, and Mr. Schutz, a passenger, asked Mr. Rogers what they could do to escape? who replied, “ follow me;” they then all went upon the poop; and whilst they were there a very heavy sea fell on board, and the round-house gave way, and he heard the ladies shriek; at that instant Mr. Brimer joined the party, and seizing a hencoop, the same wave which proved fatal to those below, happily carried them to the rock, on which they were dashed with such violence as to be miserably bruised and hurt. — At the time Mr. Rogers reached this station of possible safety, his strength was so nearly exhausted, that had the struggle continued a few minutes longer he must have been inevitably lost.

“ They could yet discern some part of the ship, and soled themselves, in their dreary stations, with the hope of its remaining entire till day-break; but, alas! in a very few minutes after they had gained the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voices of female distress were lamentably distinguishable, announced the dreadful catastrophe; in a few moments all was hushed. The wreck was buried in the remorseless deep, and not an atom of her was ever after discoverable.

“ Thus perished the Halfewell, and with her, worth, honour, skill, beauty, amiability, and bright accomplishments; never did the angry elements combat with more elegance; never was a watery grave filled with more precious remains. Great God, how inscrutable are thy judgments! yet we know them to be just; nor will we arraign thy mercy, who hast transferred virtue and purity from imperfect and mutable happiness to bliss eternal!

“ What an aggravation of woe was this dreadful, this tremendous blow to the yet trembling, and scarcely half-saved wretches, who were hanging about the sides of the horrid

horrid cavern! Nor were they less agonized by the subsequent events of this ill-fated night; many of those who had gained the precarious stations which we have described, worn out with fatigue, weakened by bruises, battered by the tempest, and benumbed with the cold, quitted their hold-fasts, and tumbling headlong either on the rocks below, or in the surf, perished in sight of their wretched associates.

“At length, after the bitterest three hours which misery ever lengthened into ages, the day broke on them, but, instead of bringing with it the relief with which they had flattered themselves, served to discover all the horrors of their situation; the only prospect which offered, was to creep along the side of

the cavern, to its outward extremity, and on a ledge, scarcely so broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to clamber up the almost perpendicular precipice, whose summit was near two hundred feet from the base.

“The first men who gained the summit of the cliff, were the Cook and James Thompson a quarter-master. By their own exertions they made their way to the land, and the moment they reached it, hastened to the nearest house, and made known the situation of their fellow-sufferers.”

For a description of the manner in which the rest of the crew who escaped from the wreck were preserved, see page 60.

A Poetical and Congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. on his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with the celebrated Dr Johnson. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to 2s. Kearsley. 1786.

IT has been said of Homer that he sometimes *nods*: our *Pindar*, in the present instance, is so unlike himself, that we can hardly recognize him; he seems indeed to be in a death-like *sleep*. Instead of “those flashes that went to set the table in a roar,” this Epistle is as dull as a Cambridge prize-poem. There are occasionally some faint traces of the much-admired Peter, but they are very thinly scattered; and such personality reigns throughout as is disgusting. Addressing himself to Mr Boswell he says,

“Triumphant, thou thro' time's vast gulph
 shalt sail,
 “The pilot of our literary whale;
 “Close to the classic Rambler shalt thou
 “cling,
 “Close as a supple courtier to a King!
 “Fate shall not shake thee off with all its
 “pow'r,
 “Stuck like a bat to some old ivy'd tow'r.
 “Nay, tho' thy Johnson ne'er had bless'd
 “thy eyes,
 “Paoli's deeds had rais'd thee to the skies;
 “Yes! his broad wing had rais'd thee, (no
 “bad back)
 “A *tom-tit* twitt'ring on an *eagle's* back.”
 Not content with thus metamorphosing Mr. Boswell no less than five times in twice as many lines, he soon after takes him from the eagle's back, and converts the tom-tit into a tabby cat,
 “Who like a watchful cat, before a hole,
 “Full twenty years (inflam'd with letter'd
 “pride)
 “Did'st mousing sit before *Sam's* mouth fo
 “wide,
 “To catch as many scraps as thou wert able—
 “A very *Laz'rus* at the *rich man's* table.”
 To this Poetical Epistle is added the fol-

lowing postscript in prose, no bad imitation of Mr. Boswell's style, and Dr. Johnson's manner.

“As Mr. Boswell's Journal hath afforded such universal pleasure by the relation of minute incidents, and the great Moralist's opinion of men and things, during his northern tour; it will be adding greatly to the anecdotal treasury, as well as making Mr. B. happy, to communicate part of a dialogue that took place between Dr. Johnson and the Author of this Congratulatory Epistle, a few months before the Doctor paid the great debt of nature. The Doctor was very cheerful that day, had on a black coat and waistcoat, a black plush pair of breeches, and black worsted stockings; a handsome grey wig, a shirt, a muslin neckcloth, a black pair of buttons in his shirt sleeves, a pair of shoes, ornamented with the very identical little buckles that accompanied the philosopher to the Hebrides; his nails were very neatly pared, and his beard fresh shaved by a razor fabricated by the ingenious Mr. Savigny.

P. P. “Pray, Doctor, what is your opinion of Mr. Boswell's literary powers?”

Johnson. “Sir, my opinion is, that whenever *Bozzy* expires, he will create no *vacuum* in the region of literature—he seems strongly affected by the *cacoethes scribendi*; wishes to be thought a *rara avis*, and in truth so he is—your knowledge in ornithology, Sir, will easily discover to what species of bird I allude.” Here the Doctor shook his head and laughed.

P. P. “What think you, Sir, of his account of *Corfica*?—of his character of *Paoli*?”

Johnson. “Sir, he hath made a mountain of a wart. But *Paoli* has virtues. The account is a farrago of disgusting egotism and pompous inanity.”

P. P.

P. P. "I have heard it whispered, Doctor, that should you die before him Mr. B. means to write your life."

Johnson. "Sir, he cannot mean me so irreparable an injury.—Which of us shall die first, is only known to the Great Disposer of Events; but were I sure that James Boswell would write *my* life, I do not know whether I would not anticipate the measure by taking *his*." (Here he made three or four strides across the room, and returned to his chair with violent emotion.)

P. P. "I am afraid that he means to do you the favour."

Johnson. "He dares not—he would make a scarecrow of me. I give him liberty to fire his blunderbuss in *his own* face, but not murder *me*. Sir, I heed not *his* *αυτος εφη*—Boswell write my life! why the fellow possesses not abilities for writing the life of an *ephemera*."

The Strangers at Home, a Comic Opera, in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. 8vo. 1786. 1s. 6d. Harrison.

A More absurd species of composition can hardly be conceived than the Comic Opera, and yet by the happy art of the original author of it, Mr. Gay, it has now obtained a permanent place amongst English dramatic exhibitions. The present performance is deserving praise, as well for the plot as the dialogue: the former has a good deal of the Spanish manner, and, were it not for the silence of the author on the subject, we should imagine it to be borrowed from some writer of that country. The latter is pointed, in parts witty, with a due proportion of puns and quibbles, according to the taste of the present times. It received great advantage from the performers, and is certainly calculated to hold a distinguished place amidst what Dr. Warton calls that most monstrous of all dramatic absurdities, the Comic Opera.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. JAMES COBB was born in February 1756. In 1771 he was elected into the Secretary's office at the India-house. The seeds of dramatic fancy that had been swelling thro' infancy, first discovered themselves in a prologue written at the age of eighteen for Miss Pope, who spoke it at her benefit before the comedy of the *Jealous Wife*.—A variety of performances on desultory subjects, chiefly satirical, and exhibited in periodical publications, marked his talents, and introduced him to the acquaintance and esteem of many literary characters.

Miss Pope was again the means of ushering him to the theatrical world; for in 1779 he altered a farce from the French of Mari-

vaux which was played for her benefit, and received such tokens of approbation, that the Managers of Drury-Lane requested the copy: but the other engagements of the theatre delaying the repetition of the piece to another season, his impatience presented it to Mr. Colman, and the reception it met with at the Haymarket fully justified the Manager's acceptance. In the ensuing summer, he produced at the same theatre another translation called the *Wedding Night*, which was productive of no honey-moon; for on its first representation it met with indifferent success, and is now sunk into oblivion. At length grown bolder, he laid aside the shackles of translation, and ventured in a bark of his own, called "Who'd have thought it?" which at Covent-Garden and the Haymarket deserved, and had some applause. In April 1785, he closed the campaign of old Drury with the *Humourist*; and the first new piece of the present year was the comic opera of the *Strangers at Home*. Their merit is better portrayed in the houses they crowd, than in the most laboured panegyric. Mr. King acknowledges his assistance in many detached scenes of his pantomime the "*Hurlyburly*;" and the prologue to Mr. Kemble's farce of the *Projects* was the last public production of his pen. In private life his friends exult in his liberality of mind and openness of heart, and he has no enemies, for malevolence is silent. In social parties his ingenuous address and sprightliness of conversation proclaim him to be the man of wit and the gentleman.

A Letter to Archibald Macdonald, Esq. on the intended Plan for Reform in what is called the Police of Westminster, 8vo. Wilkie.

THIS is a republication, with additions, of a pamphlet, entitled, "'Tis all my Eye." which we noticed in a former Review. In its first shape, it was a very plain common-place performance, containing no-

thing that was not known to every one who had thought on the same subject. The author has retracted the title, as improper, and has substituted one which is in all respects more decorous.

He has made some additions to the trite observations contained in the first edition; and has introduced much pointed reflection on the gentlemen who are supposed to be Mr. M's. advisers. This is done with great apparent malevolence, and, as a writer, in a very bungling way.

He chuses to take for granted that the Police-Bill is a bad measure, before he sees it.—He says, the Justices of Westminster are a respectable body of men—that there are

no such beings as trading Justices—and the like absurdities, which seem to mark the author for a person materially interested in preventing any reform. We cannot help remarking, that altho' many sensible pamphlets have been, of late, written on the subject of the Police in general, not one has appeared against the scheme actually intended by Government, but such as has shewn the author to be of very inferior talents.

A Short Address to the Public, containing some Thoughts how the National Debt may be reduced, and all Home-Taxes, including Land-Tax, abolished. By William Lord Newhaven. 8vo. 1s. Debrett. 1786.

To reduce the national debt is an object of such great political importance, that whoever exerts his abilities in endeavouring to bring about so desirable an event, deserves the thanks of the public. It has accordingly engaged the attention of many, who tho' they all agree in one point, the necessity of reducing it, yet not any two of them approve of the same means to effect this purpose. Lord Newhaven proposes two schemes.

“One hundred millions,” he supposes, (which is under what others have calculated it) to be the annual income of Great-Britain, in land, houses, and personal property; which, valued at the moderate rate of 20 years purchase, makes a principal of 2,000 millions, on which an annual charge of one per cent. will produce

From this			
he deducts the annual interest of the funded debt	£.	s.	d.
	7,951,930	10	0
Ditto of unfunded do.	6,127,742		
Annual charges of management at the Bank & South Sea House,	134,291	13	1
	<hr/>		
	8,698,963	14	1
	<hr/>		
	11,301,036	5	11

This surplus each year would pay off the national debt in a very short time; all inter-

nal taxes, including land-tax, to be abolished, after the first payment of one per cent. made at the Exchequer. By this plan no individual would pay near so much on his rental or expenditure as he now does for taxes of every kind, and be relieved from the perpetual irritation and disquietude of tax-gatherers of every denomination.”

To provide for the army, navy, and other branches of civil government, when the home-taxes are abolished, his Lordship proposes to continue the duties on importation, which he conceives to be nearly adequate to defray all expences civil and military in time of peace.

The following is his second scheme :

“Suppose there is to be found in Great-Britain the following number of persons, one with another, capable of paying the following annual rates, in consideration of which to abolish a certain part of the most burthen-some taxes every year, in proportion to the money paid into the exchequer, such as those on soap, candles, leather, salt, window-lights, land-tax, houses, &c. viz.

“Two millions of persons at 12l. 10s. would raise	} 25 millions per ana.
One million of persons at - 25l.	
500,000 persons at - 50l.	} 25 — —
250,000 ditto at - 100l.	
125,000 ditto at - 200l.	} 25 — —

“So that any of the above numbers, at these respective rates, would pay off 200 millions of the national debt in eight years.” But to calculate with certainty the operation of these plans, the property of Great-Britain must be ascertained with more precision than is hardly possible; for without the greatest precaution much inconvenience and more confusion would in all probability arise.

The Progress of War : A Poem. By an Officer. Egerton. 1786.

THE dedication informs us that this poem was written by a Subaltern, who, when no longer engaged in active employment, endeavoured to render his pen useful, however remotely, to the public service. Whatever this gentleman's rank may be in his Majesty's service, we scruple not to declare, that there is little probability of his rising in that of the Muse to above a Halberd. Let him speak for himself :

"Of modern tactics here the epoch place,
 "While his grand principles we seek to trace,
 "His columns mark the strength and force employ'd,
 "And are with ease and order soon *deplot*'d ; *

Medical Cautions for the Consideration of Invalids : those especially who resort to Bath. By James Mackittrick Adair, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DR. Adair has in this little publication displayed much good sense, and has seasoned his reasoning with some strokes of humour, particularly in his observations on fashionable diseases. The essay on regimen, and the enquiry into the propriety of using other remedies during a course of mineral waters, contain many observations well deserving the attention of invalids. He has attacked that disgrace to our legislature, the Hydra-headed monster Empiricism, with great spirit, and makes the following severe but just stricture on regular physicians who adopt extraordinary modes (a practice too

"His movements with precision he combines,
 "And rapidly extends his well-dressed lines ;
 "The anxious foe uncertain where to form,
 "From ev'ry quarter dreads the gathering storm.
 "If on the right he † garnishes his force,
 "His left is threatened by the Prussian horse.
 "Swiftly they turn his flank, and gain the rear,
 "While his disordered troops, a prey to fear,
 "Attempt to rally, but attempt in vain ;
 "Press'd by the foot, they fly the hostile plain."
 "Sternhold himself he Out-Sternholded."

common) of obtruding themselves and their wonderful abilities on the notice of the public. "It is no breach of charity to place such physicians on the same form with nostrum-mongers ; and the similarity is more obvious, as in both instances, the merits of the regular doctor and his brother quack are much exaggerated ; whilst that public to which the appeal is made, is equally unqualified to judge of either." Some of the Doctor's opinions relative to regimen do not appear to be medically orthodox, if we may be allowed the expression.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEB. 15.

THE order of the day being read for the Lords to be summoned, to proceed to a ballot for appointing new Commissioners for putting into execution the Act of Parliament relative to the East-India Judicature, &c. the Lord Chancellor moved, that a Committee be appointed to name twenty-six Commissioners from the lists delivered in at the table. Several of their Lordships were then named as a Committee, who withdrew, and after some time returned with the names of the following Right Hon. Persons, viz.

Archbishop of Canterbury	Bishop of Winchester
Duke of Portland	Bishop of Salisbury
Marquis of Buckingham	Bishop of Exeter
	Bishop of Lincoln
Earl of Dartmouth	Bishop of Bangor
Earl of Macclesfield	Lord King
Earl of Radnor	Lord Chedworth

Earl of Morton	Lord Fortescue
Earl of Moray	Lord Hawke
Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Harrowby
Earl of Hopetoun	Lord Bagot
Lord Viscount Wentworth	Lord Portchester
Lord Viscount Dudley	Lord Rawdon
	Lord Somers

MARCH 3.

His Majesty came to the House and gave his royal assent to the land-tax bill ; malt, mum, cyder, and perry bills ; American intercourse bill ; the act for preventing the exportation of hay ; the Irish hop bill ; the Crewkerne and Wareham road bills ; and to four private bills.

The Marquis of Stafford took the oaths and his seat.

MARCH 13.

His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's took his seat and the oaths, upon the death of his cousin.

* To *deplot* a column, is to *develop* and form it in line of battle—*obscurum per obscurius*—
 † To reinforce, or strengthen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 14,

WAS the day appointed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of a petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Honiton; but there not being a sufficient number of members present to constitute a house, agreeably to Mr. Grenville's Act, the Speaker adjourned the House without proceeding to any business.

FEB. 15.

The House balloted for a Committee to try the merits of Honiton Election petition.

Received and read a petition from Sarum against the shop-tax.

The House proceeded afterwards to ballot for a Committee to appoint Commissioners from different lists, delivered in at the table, for executing certain parts of the East-India Judicature bill; previous to the discussion of which a list was circulated as of ministerial dictation.

On this subject a debate succeeded, of which we cannot mention more than the substance, as in the case of a ballot all strangers are excluded the gallery. The members in Opposition objected strongly not only to the Minister's selection, but also to the general policy of the measure. Besides debating the propriety of the latter, they introduced a cross ballot, by proposing to substitute other members in the room of a part of the Minister's list. A retrospect followed of the measures which have been adopted in the administration of India, and of those consequent dissatisfactions which have already been announced to the public.

The following are the names of the gentlemen balloted for Commissioners of the Court of Judicature:

Francis Annesley, Esq.	* Wm. Lygon, Esq.
Sir Edw. Ashley, Bt.	Sir Rob. Lawley, Bt.
Henry Banks, Esq.	Sir Wm. Lemon, Bt.
Jn. Barrington, Esq.	Sir Ja. Langham, Bt.
Jn. Pollexfen Bastard, Esq.	Sir Ed. Littleton, Bt.
* Hen. Beaufoy, Esq.	* Tho. Matters, Esq.
Tho. Berney Bramston, Esq.	* W. M'Dowal, Esq.
Ch. Brandling, Esq.	* Rd. Slater Milnes, Esq.
I. Hawkins Browne, Esq.	* Lord Mulcaster
Jn. Blackburne, Esq.	W. M. Inwarling, Esq.
Lord Fred. Campbell	* Henry Peirse, Esq.
Sir R. S. Cotton, Bt.	* Wm. Praed, Esq.
Sir W. Dolben, Bt.	* Hen. Ja. Pye, Esq.
W. Drake, jun. Esq.	Edward Phelps, Esq.
Hen. Duncombe, Esq.	Wm. Pulteney, Esq.
* Sir A. Edmondstone, Bt.	Wm. Morton Pitt, Esq.
Wm. Egerton, Esq.	John Rolle, Esq.
Sir A. Ferguson, Bt.	Sir John Rous, Bt.
* Joshua Grigby, Esq.	Hon. Fred. Robinson
Amb. Goddard, Esq.	Hon. Dudley Ryder
Lord Vis. Grimstone	* Sir G. A. Shuck- burg, Bt.
* Sir Richard Hill	* Walter Sneyd, Esq.
Sir Harbord Harbord,	* Ch. Lorain Smith, Esq.

EUROP. MAG.

Bart.	John Smith, Esq.
Sir H. Houghton, Bt.	Sir John Sinclair, Bt.
John James Hamilton, Esq.	Sir R. Smith, Bt.
Arthur Holdsworth, Esq.	* H. Thornton, Esq.
John Galley Knight, Esq.	Brook Watson, Esq.
	Sir John Wodehouse, Bt.
	* Philip York, Esq.

The above names were read over at the table, and are to be certified to the Clerk of the Crown by the Speaker. The Act impowers three Judges, one from the Court of King's-Bench, one from the Common-Pleas, and a Baron of the Exchequer, to meet and ballot forty members only out of those chosen by the Commons. A commission is then to be made out under the great seal, by which authority they are to act.

The names marked with an asterisk (*) were not in the Ministerial list, but all the others were.

FEB. 16.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merit of a petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Ilchester.

Mr. Bastard moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing an act passed last session, to prevent the exportation of hay. Leave was given.

Mr. Sheridan called the attention of the House to the shameful proceeding of the printed lists which had been delivered to all the members, with a view to influence them in the ballot for the East-India judicature. It was a mockery of the independence of the new tribunal, and an insult to the dignity of the House. With a view therefore to ascertain whether those printed lists came from the Treasury, or were authorized by any of the servants of the Crown, he moved, "That Joseph Pearson, the door-keeper of this House, be now called to the bar and examined relative to the printed lists which were yesterday delivered to the members previous to the ballot."

After some debate, in which Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Drake, and others spoke, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the question 38, against it 138, majority 100.

Mr. Sheridan next went into a view of the intended system of fortification, and of the circumstances by which it was accompanied. He felt himself authorized in saying, that the sentiments of the House were last session decidedly against such a measure. Without any change in the circumstances, they were now called on to enter into the system, and to pledge themselves to its support. A Right Hon. Gentleman had talked with confidence on the report of a Board of officers, who had decided in favour of the measure; but surely the information contained in that report should have been communicated to the House: it should not be confined to his Majesty, the Matter General

of the Ordnance, or his Majesty's officers of state, as it could never have been intended for their use. Under these circumstances he moved, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, humbly praying that there should be laid before them copies of the names and appointments of the officers who composed this board of enquiry, the instructions given them, and such extracts from their report as could be given consistently with the public safety.

Mr. Pitt said, that when the present motion was first suggested, he had objected to granting any extracts from the reports until he knew from more mature deliberation, whether such could be granted with safety. He had perused them carefully, and was happy to declare his opinion, that they might be allowed with trifling subtractions and a few verbal alterations. He would propose, only for the sake of order, a motion different in form, not in spirit, from that of the hon. Gentleman opposite him.

Mr. Sheridan assented to this, and withdrew the motion he had made.

Gen. Burgoyne expressed his pleasure on the information he was about to receive. The House would then, he said, be convinced with him, that the Board could not decide otherwise than they had done; yet the House ought not to be bound by their decision. The Master General of the Ordnance was certainly a very able engineer, and he confessed to have received from him much information in that science while at the Board. But he thought much more highly of his abilities in another point of view. The noble Duke had evinced singular acuteness in stating every question hypothetically, in supposing cases which were scarcely possible, yet leading the judgment gradually and insensibly from one deduction to another, until the mind was brought at length to assent to propositions which it was predetermined to reject.

Mr. Fox said, that the case was certainly possible. A proficient in logic may mislead even men of good sense and informed judgments; and he knew no person whose talents were more equal to such a task than those of the noble Duke, of whom, if he were not present, (*his Grace of Richmond was at this time in the gallery*) he would say more than that he regarded him with equal affection and reverence. He thought it a question to be argued on grounds of general policy, and as such, more proper for the consideration of Parliament than for that of any set of men, however intelligent otherwise, or however professedly informed.

Mr. Pitt's motion was then put and agreed to.

FEB. 17.

The bill for restraining the exportation of hay for some time longer passed through a Committee, where, after some little conver-

sation, a clause was admitted for prolonging the duration of the bill to the opening of next session of Parliament, and for one month after.

Mr. Jenkinson said, that the regulation of the commerce between the United States of America and our West-India islands, and that of the trade between this country and the United States, claimed the attention of the House. Many had apprehended that the plan that had hitherto been adopted in temporary acts of parliament would prove injurious to our islands; but this apprehension was now removed by experience; and, therefore, he thought it might with safety continue on the same footing. As to the intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States, it was so hampered and clogged by the acts of those States, though Great-Britain had behaved with liberality towards them in encouraging their trade, that until they should bring forward some regular and permanent plan of commercial intercourse, he was of opinion, that the temporary act of parliament for keeping up that intercourse should be prolonged, and that no other measure ought for the present to be adopted on our part. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to prolong the said act; and leave was accordingly given.

The papers on the subject of Fortifications, which were yesterday moved for, being brought up and read,

Mr. Pitt moved that they may be printed, with an exclusion of certain estimates, the publication of which, as they contained the precise dimensions of the new buildings to be erected, may be attended with injurious consequences; and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Burke made this day a speech full three hours long; in which he charged Mr. Hastings with the most flagrant mal-administration in India. The justice of the nation, he said, called aloud for a victim, that future governors might be deterred from ruining the countries they should be sent to govern. The affair was of too great a magnitude to be prosecuted in the ordinary way by the Attorney-general in the Court of King's-Bench. The proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, was by experience known to be a most effectual way to bring a criminal to public justice. He therefore would prefer the trial by impeachment at the bar of the House of Lords. To enable him to do this, he should be obliged to call for a great number of papers, out of which he would collect such a body of charges of criminality, as would astonish that House and all the world. He accordingly made many motions, ten of which were carried. On the 11th motion, however, a difference of opinion having arisen, it was moved by Mr. Dundas, that the debate on that question should be adjourned to Monday next. The motion passed without opposition.

FEB. 20.

Mr. Brent from the Tax-office presented, according to order, An account of the total sums assessed in Great Britain for horses and carriages, heretofore under the management of the Commissioners of Excise, for waggons, wains, and other such carriages, and for male and female servants, and for shops." And also,

"The total of sums assessed upon all inhabited houses, as far as the same can be made up in complete periods, distinguishing each period and each assessment." The titles were read, and the accounts ordered to be printed.

	£.	s.	d.
Assessment on houses for half a year —	259,224	5	11
Ditto shops three quarters of a year —	55,481	4	9
Ditto male servants, three quarters —	66,997	9	4
Ditto female servants	24,426	16	6
Ditto horses, half a year	67,115	4	5
Ditto four wheel carriages	87,992	10	9
Ditto two wheel —	10,907	9	0

The Speaker having called the attention of the House to that part of the business at which they had adjourned, Mr. Burke declared he had two objects in view: The first was to obtain truth, and the second to save time. With regard to the grand and fundamental principles of the business now in agitation, he entertained considerable confidence of success, as he conceived that the House was pledged, by every tie of honour and dignity, to support him in his allegations, and encourage the investigation of a subject that had for its ultimate end the redemption of our candour, probity, and justice as a civilized nation. In the prosecution of such an intricate affair, which required much attention, diligence, and indefatigable perseverance, it must be obvious to every gentleman, that much information was wanted, and that the production of various papers illustrative of the subject, would be absolutely necessary; he therefore hoped, that there would be no objection to the communication of evidence which appeared of an important nature. He then begged leave to withdraw the motion which the Speaker had read, which was agreed to; when one to the following effect was substituted:—"That there be laid before the House, duplicates of the correspondence, instructions, or minutes, from the Governor-General and Council, concerning the state of the country of Oude, and the Royal Family there:—Also copies of the instructions given to Messrs. Johnstone, Middleton, and Bristow:—As also so many of the papers connected with the foregoing as relate to the transactions with Almas Ali Cawn."

The motion was seconded, when

Mr. Dundas expressed a wish to know, whether the Reports on the table pledged

the House to allow every paper, of whatever description soever, to be produced.—In the present stage of the business, the accusation against Mr. Hastings was only implied. It rested chiefly on the authority of the Hon. Gentleman who had come forward in the business. Before the House therefore should go on piling volume on volume, and paper on paper, agreeably to the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman, he thought it was highly proper to consider whether it was under any obligation to gratify him on this point, or whether it would act wisely and formally by so doing. There was as yet no specific charge before the House. Would the Hon. Gentleman come forward with a specific accusation? If he should, in that case there might be some plausible reason which he might urge for calling for certain papers, necessary to substantiate his charge; but under the present aspect of affairs he could see none. He concluded by declaring, that he would act on the liberal side with regard to the production of papers.

Mr. Burke contended, that the learned Gentleman's reasoning was not at all justified by the practice of the House. It was usual to call for papers, without mentioning for what purpose. Papers had been laid upon the table the last session in this very manner. He recollected the case in point, and would bring to the learned Gentleman's recollection, that this instance had obtained relative to the Nabob of Oude. He considered the rejection of his request as a stratagem to get rid of the whole enquiry; and although, formally speaking, he might take the advantage of the learned Gentleman's subterfuge, and steal away from the enquiry, yet he felt too lively a sense of public justice to desert its cause. He well knew how much a criminal prosecution depended on the firmness, vigour, and fidelity of the prosecutor. When Cicero accused Verres, he was not abandoned, but supported by the flower of the Roman Senate. The Hortensii, Metelli, and Marcelli, were strenuous in the cause. The public records were laid open to him. Every species of evidence was furnished. Persons were even sent out of Italy into Sicily, to fish for proofs of his guilt. No means were left unemployed to bring to public justice its proper victim. In like manner, the Cicero (Mr. Dundas) of the British Senate, when he seemed to feel that indignity against public crimes which did him so much honour when ardent in the execution of public justice, in a case which could not have escaped the recollection of any who attended to the history of the India delinquency, had every assistance bestowed on him. The flower of the orators at the bar supported him. Every paper which he wanted was produced. Every avenue of information was laid open. Crown lawyers were engaged in the research. Treasury clerks exerted themselves with all the

enthusiasm of public virtue. In short, the gentleman obtained more information than he might ultimately have wished to have brought in charge against a great delinquent. But how different was his situation, when compared with that of this modern Cicero! He felt himself opposed in the fulfilment of a duty which it became them more especially to discharge. Unsupported by those in power, the ordinary means of information were denied him. He had even been informed, that not only Ministry discountenanced his effort, but that even the people of England disapproved of it. But could this allegation be well founded? Was it possible that the people of England could disapprove of a person who was contending for the violated rights of men? The building of churches, and the erecting of hospitals, were expressions neither of patriotism nor of charity, compared to the noble work of bringing to public justice the man of ambition, or the tyrant who had trampled under foot the liberties of the human race. Such was the victim which the justice of this country required as an atonement. It was not from motives of private resentment that he acted in this matter, but from the purest principles of benevolence towards mankind. In the prosecution of this business, reviled as he might be on account of the active part he had taken against Mr. Hastings, he was conscious to himself that he had been actuated by a sincere regard for justice; and in this sentiment he was confirmed by an old maxim, which he had learned in his earlier years, and which he hoped he would carry with him to his grave:—"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake: rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven." He had looked for assistance from those in power; but he saw that lesser objects interested them more deeply. He found that the adjustment of the three per cents. was to Ministers more an object of concern than the vindicating the violated rights of millions of the human species. The country of Oude was of no small extent. Its extent was fifty-three thousand square miles; it contained ten millions of inhabitants; its revenues amounted to eight millions, and was of course greater than the whole unappropriated revenue of Great Britain. Was this, then, an object for the sport of ambition? Or was so large a portion of the human race to be allowed to perish for want of public justice? He for his own part felt the magnitude of the object too much to abandon it. Notwithstanding the obstruction that was thrown in his way, the incitements of duty would lead him to endeavour to surmount it. If it was the opinion of the House that he should, he would bring forward his charge. He felt himself supported

by the intrinsic goodness of his cause, and in confidence of success founded on this principle, he would hazard it against all that power and wealth could oppose.

He made a few observations on the disagreeable situation he was under, respecting the crimination of Mr. Hastings, and said, that he was called upon and driven to the business he had now engaged to prosecute.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that the present affair was of considerable moment to the honour and dignity of the British nation; and therefore he hoped that every gentleman would readily give his assistance on the occasion. He congratulated the House on the apparent moderation of those gentlemen who stood forward on the business; and was persuaded, that the temperance which marked their proceedings, would greatly conduce to accelerate the investigation. Every paper which was material to elucidate the subject, ought to be produced; but he was convinced, that the Hon. Gentleman who had undertaken the accusation would not insist upon the production of papers which might tend to expose our system of Asiatic policy. He was neither a determined friend nor foe to Mr. Hastings, but he was resolved to support the principles of justice and equity. He recommended a cool and moderate deliberation; and that every gentleman ought to be governed by the free impulse of his own mind. If a Committee were appointed, he hoped that it would be decided by them, whether or not, after examination, the evidence or papers produced were sufficient to criminate the delinquent. If crimes of enormity were proved beyond a doubt, the character of that House, the reputation of the British name, the honour and dignity of the human species demanded support; and he hoped that the justice which was so loudly applauded from all quarters of the House, would be roused to vengeance. We ought to watch our honour with the strictest eyes of jealousy, and spurn at any project which might tend to the subversion of this laudable virtue. What has been advanced on the one side of the House, goes to a presumption or suspicion that Mr. Hastings has been guilty; and what has been stated on the other, operates as an exculpation. The causes and effects of the grievances complained of must be nicely distinguished, and the decision should be regulated by the strictest impartiality. Mr. Hastings, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, may be as innocent as the child unborn of the matter with which he is accused; but he is now under the eye and suspicion of Parliament, and his innocence or guilt must be proved by incontestible evidence. He was of opinion, that it would be necessary to move for many supplementary papers, in order to explain certain documents, which might serve to illustrate the transactions in the East. It would

be impossible, from the multiplicity of written evidence, to avoid confusion; but if gentlemen proceeded to act cordially, the business would be greatly facilitated; and he declared that he would consider it as a duty incumbent upon him to give every assistance in his power.

A defultory conversation then took place between Mr. Burke, Major Scott, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Francis, &c. &c. when the motion having undergone a trifling amendment, was agreed to.

Mr. Burke then submitted to the House a number of other motions for the production of various papers, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected; after which the House adjourned.

FEB. 21.

The House met according to adjournment, to ballot for a Committee to try the Petition from the Borough of Seaford, complaining of an undue election. After the Serjeant at Arms had gone round the several offices, &c. only 92 Members were assembled; the business of course was deferred till next day.

FEB. 22.

Received and read petitions from Leicester, Norwich, and Edinburgh, against the Shop-tax, which were referred to a Committee of the whole House on the petitions.

Ordered that the minutes of Col. Stewart's examination before the Select Committee be laid before this House.

Mr. Ballard moved, that there should be laid before the House a copy of the reports of the Board of Enquiry, instituted in the year 1783, to discuss the propriety of a system of fortification. By comparing their opinions with the decision of the present Board, the House may possibly obtain some lights to direct them on this important and difficult business. It would at least enable them to discriminate between those situations, where, as a landing was a matter of facility, fortifications were absolutely requisite, and those inaccessible places, the fortifying of which had been unnecessarily submitted to the present Board: which, after a short debate, was rejected without a division.

Capt. M'Bride then said, that as he did not conceive the opinions of a majority of that Board, to which he had the honour to belong, were binding on the whole, and as he had found himself in a minority on their decisions, he thought he should be justified in giving to Parliament his reasons for such dissent. At present he would only observe, that he with the other naval officers had entirely disagreed as to the necessity of fortifying Whitland-Bay, and other places in its vicinity, and had concurred in the report of Lieutenant Hawkins, which pronounced it inaccessible. Its bad anchorage, its nume-

rous sand banks, and its exposed situation, caused it to be avoided by our own vessels, and it could never be an object of choice with an enemy; as even if a landing were effected, no ships could ride there for the purpose of covering the retreat. He therefore moved. "That there should be laid before the House a copy of the opinions of the naval officers distinctively on the subject of the reports of Lieutenant Hawkins; these reports to be included as the basis of said opinions." After a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

General Burgoyne, after a short speech, consisting chiefly of a comparative statement of the amount of our land forces at different periods, and a calculation of the numbers which had been deemed necessary for the defence of the country, moved, that there be laid before this House an account of the numbers of the effective infantry, the state of their establishment, and the deficiencies of each corps in the year 1779.—Mr. Pitt extended the motion to comprehend "an account of the effective forces in Great-Britain in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, distinguishing each half year, and the deficiency of each corps during that period;" which was agreed to.

Several motions were then made by Colonel Norton, Mr. Dundas, and others, for different accounts of the forces in British pay at different periods of the late war, which received general assent.

The business was then postponed until Monday, to give time for the preparation of those papers; after which the House adjourned.

FEB. 23.

The order of the day being read, the House went into a Committee on the shop-tax, Mr. Angelo Taylor in the chair.—Mr. Mingay appeared as counsel for the shopkeepers of the city of London, and in a most elegant and copious speech opened the case of his clients, which he divided into three heads; first, the cruelty and partiality of the tax; secondly, the impossibility of his clients being reimbursed by the articles of trade in which they dealt; and thirdly, the exceeding weight of taxes under which the inhabitants of this metropolis at present laboured. Mr. Mingay expatiated upon each of these heads with great force and ingenuity, and called to the bar Mr. Stock, of Ludgate-hill, who was examined in support of the petition by Mr. Bower. In the course of two hours examination, he gave a regular, distinct, and decided evidence, that the shop-tax is a personal tax—falling immediately upon the occupiers of the shops, without a probability of their being reimbursed by their customers.—He stated, that there were upwards of six thousand retail shopkeepers in the city of London—that he had, upon this occasion, consulted with above two thousand of them, all of whom were

were finally of opinion, that the tax in question was to all intents a personal tax: That the great number of adventurers who are daily starting up in every street, would by a competition prevent the retail dealer from raising the price of his commodities. That even were that circumstance practicable, there would be no possibility of fixing the rate, because the least addition in price upon the various articles, would amount to perhaps twenty, thirty, or even forty times more than the tax.—Mr. Stock's evidence then turned on the weight of taxes already imposed on the inhabitants of this city; which he stated to be in some parishes, in which he had made some enquiry, in the proportion of 14s. 6d. in the pound. He further stated, that from the infinite variety of articles, and the still greater variety of prices, that many shopkeepers dealt in, it was impossible to ascertain such an advance in price as would be equal to the tax, without imposing on the public; as a proof, the witness himself dealt in upwards of two thousand different articles.

The witness had paid one quarter's tax, amounting to 1l. 10s. 6d. which he considered as so much money levied upon him personally, and in this partial way the tax would affect the whole body of retail dealers. He further stated, that the tax would fall heaviest where it could least be borne; that is to say, on the dealers of low condition; whereas the very extensive dealer, by means of his large returns, would not feel it; and therefore, partial as the tax was upon one body of men, it would be rendered still more partial by its operating upon a particular part of that body.

Being asked whether a house tax would not be more equitable to his fellow citizens, he replied he thought it would.

A great number of questions were afterwards put to Mr. Stock by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Drake, Mr. Joliffe, Mr. Alderman Watson, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir Thomas Hallifax, Mr. Martin, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Sir Watkin Lewes, Sir Edward Dering, and several other members—the answers to which went to establish one great point, That the tax under consideration is a personal tax, partially laid upon the shopkeeper.

The further consideration of this important business was, at half after nine o'clock, postponed.

FEB. 24.

Ordered out a new writ for East Grinstead, in the room of Mr. Herbert, who hath accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Major Scott informed the House, that he had made particular enquiries at the India House respecting the papers which had been ordered; and that he there had learned that they were in general ready, and were only

delayed until a few were copied, of which they were in possession of duplicates. He therefore moved, "That the papers now in readiness should be laid before the House; and that those that remained should be forwarded with all possible dispatch."

The Speaker mentioned, that as the papers were moved for separately, they should severally be forwarded as soon as in readiness; it was therefore sufficient that this should be known at the India House, and any additional order would be perfectly superfluous.

Major Scott then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Rolfe, after adverting to the consequences of the new regulations of the militia, moved, "That the order for going into a committee on this bill, which stands for Wednesday se'night, should be deferred until Monday the 3d of April," that the sentiments of the country gentlemen may be more fully known.

Mr. Pitt did not think that any delay of the third reading would be extremely necessary. All parties were of opinion, that this constitutional defence should be supported with the utmost attention; and the only difference was as to the mode. The question would be simply this—Whether the necessity of calling out the militia annually would be such as to outweigh the consideration of the added expence? Or whether, if called out at more infrequent periods, they would not be still equal to every purpose of defence? And to the discussion of this point he was of opinion, that the House of themselves were fully adequate—The order, therefore, stands.

General Burgoyne, on seeing the papers which he had moved for, laid on the table, moved, that they might be printed.

Mr. Pitt objected; and, after a short conversation, the General withdrew his motion.

FEB. 27.

The Select Committee appointed to determine the undue election for Lancaster, made their report in favour of Abram Rawlinson, Esq. the sitting member.

A new writ was afterwards moved for the borough of Lancaster, in the room of Francis Reynolds, Esq. now Lord Ducie.

Mr. Pitt rose, and expressed his wish, in the present important and complicated business of the system of fortification, to introduce a mode for their discussion, which he apprehended could not displease either those who were friendly or adverse to the present system, as it only tended to place the opposite sides more closely at issue. He then moved two resolutions in the House at large, which should serve as a more regular basis for the proceedings of the Committee.

The first resolution was, "That it is the opinion of the House that, to secure the dock-yards of Plymouth and Portsmouth

by a permanent system of fortification, accompanied by the strictest attention to economy, and the works to be manned by the smallest number of men possible, was a measure intimately connected with the national defence, and absolutely necessary to give vigour and effect to the operations of our fleets, and to give security to this kingdom in any war wherein we may hereafter be engaged."

The second was, "That it is therefore their opinion, that an annual supply should be granted towards carrying into effect the erections which were deemed necessary by the first resolution.

Mr. Baftard moved an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Pitt, "That a system of fortification, on grounds so extensive as that proposed by the Board of Enquiry, seems to this House a measure totally inexpedient."

Sir William Lemon seconded the motion for the amendment.

Mr. Walwyn, Gen. Burgoyne, Col. Barré, and Capt. Macbride, were against the measure; Lord Hood, the Hon. James Luttrell, Sir Charles Middleton, and Capt. Berkeley, maintained the propriety of the system.

Mr. Sheridan, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, Lord North, Mr. Windham, Mr. Norton, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir R. Smith, and Mr. Pitt, severally spoke; and, at seven o'clock in the morning, the House divided upon the motion—for it, 169; against it, 169.

The decision now rested with the Speaker, who gave his casting voice in favour of Mr. Baftard's amendment, so that the Minister lost his projected plan of fortifications by a majority of *one*.

The original motion was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt, in order to prevent Mr. Baftard from insisting upon the insertion of the words contained in his amendment, said, That the House having declared against the system of fortifications, their opinion should be a law to him, and he would not revive what they had condemned. This satisfied Mr. Baftard, who declined pressing his amendment further, contenting himself with having triumphed over the fortifications. After some conversation on the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday,

MARCH 1.

In a Committee of Supply came to the following resolution: That 622,326l. be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which the estimates for the extraordinaries of the navy were read.

Mr. Brett, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, immediately moved, That the sum

of 802,000l. be granted for the repairs of the navy for the year 1786.

Capt. Macbride rose to object to that part which mentioned the sums necessary for the repairing of old ships. He observed, that in the list of those which required repair, the greater number consisted of an inferior rate. The policy of our enemies had been changed, and demanded on our parts a consequent alteration. Whilst they proceeded to build nothing but seventy-fours, we were absurdly expending that money on the repair of small craft, which should be devoted to exertions correspondent with theirs. In the course of the last war we had felt the disadvantage of this inferiority. Our ships collectively or individually were generally inferior to those of the enemy, and we had committed an injustice to the valour of our officers and seamen, by placing them in vessels of a strength so inferior, that their best achievement was to make it, if possible, a drawn battle. He instanced the case of the *Isis* of fifty guns, and of several others in the course of the late war, where the effects of this inferiority were apparent; and gave it as his opinion, that it would be infinitely more eligible to add a few thousands to the sums now required, to build vessels of effective force, which would keep pace with the exertions that had been made in the French marine, and, in the case of a future war, exempt our seamen from the hazards they had experienced in the last.

Capt. Luttrell agreed that it would be of great advantage to the public, if our ships of 64 guns were converted into ships of 74, and our frigates built upon a larger scale; but he feared that to condemn at once all our ships of the former rate, and replace them with larger ones, would be very heavy upon the finances of the country.

Capt. Macbride said, he did not at all mean to recommend to the Admiralty, that all the sixty-fours should be broke up; he only meant, that instead of repairing such of them as were very old, the money that might be wanted for that purpose should be laid out in building new ships of a superior rate. As he saw the Comptroller of the navy, Sir Charles Middleton, entering the House, he said he would take the liberty of mentioning a subject on which he had refrained to touch in the absence of that gentleman; he meant the coppering of ships. This was a practice, he said, of the most important, not to say the most alarming nature in its consequences; for perhaps from the practice of coppering having so generally obtained, it might be made a question whether we have now a navy or not; the fastenings of the ships were so corroded by copper, that the lives of our gallant seamen would be exposed to great danger, should they be sent to sea in them. He had no

objection

objection to copper as a mere sheathing, which might be put on in one day's time, and taken off whenever the ship was laid up: but experience would compel him to condemn the practice of keeping ships in ordinary in copper during the peace; for though a vessel might appear in still water to be in good condition, yet when a rolling sea should beat off the copper, the timbers might be rotten, and the fastenings corroded. For his part, he was of opinion, that an inquiry ought to be instituted into this very important business; and if no one in office would undertake to move for it, he would.

Sir Charles Middleton said, had the Hon. Member called at the Navy Board, he would have received every information he could have wished for; but he must easily conceive that such a subject as the actual state of the Navy, was rather too delicate to be discussed in a public assembly.

Capt. Leveson Gower paid many compliments to Capt. Macbride, but said, at the same time, he was surprized the Hon. Gentleman was such an enemy to ships of 64 guns; for though an offer had been made to him during the last war, of a ship of 74 guns, he had refused it, in order to keep a

64. Capt. Macbride replied, that his reason for the refusal was this: A set of very gallant fellows had entered with him as volunteers; he wished to have them turned over with him to a large ship that had been offered to him; but as he could not procure that favour, and would not, on the other hand, leave his brave crew behind him, he chose to remain with his people, and retain the *Bienfaisant*.

Capt. Luttrell said he concurred with the Hon. Member who spoke last in every thing he had said about the coppering of ships.

Capt. Berkeley agreed in general with Capt. Macbride, in what he had said about 64 and 74 guns; but he observed, that in fixing the rate of our ships, due attention ought to be paid to the depth of water in our ports, and the other places where their service might be wanted. If ships of 74 guns could be so built as to draw no more water than those of 64, then indeed the former would be every way more serviceable.

Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Holdsworth said a few words; and the question was put on the Supply, and carried without opposition.

The House was then resumed, and Mr. Drake, jun. moved, That there be laid before the House an account of the produce arising from the sale of condemned ships, stores, &c. for some years back. — The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 2.

Sir J. Jarvis, when the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, reverted to some parts of the conversation

which had passed yesterday on the subject of the Naval Estimates. He was of opinion that the present manner of examining ships was exceedingly faulty. He went into a long description of what is technically called *tasting* a vessel, when after piercing her in different parts for inspection, the sound parts were marked with an S. and those which were decayed were branded with an R. From the mode in which this was performed at present, the grossest mistakes had repeatedly occurred, and in some instances, which he recited, had been detected, when orders for breaking up the ships had actually been issued. He concluded with his strongest assent to the opinions which had yesterday fallen from an Hon. Gentleman, (Capt. Macbride) and recommended the circumstances to the attention of those to whose department it more particularly belonged.

Mr. Brett vindicated the Estimates and the inquiries into the state of ships, as being done with all possible circumspection; and proceeded to justify the use of 64 gun ships, which that Hon. Gentleman had yesterday reprobated, by saying that our harbours were not in general deep enough for the reception of vessels of a superior rate.

Capt. Macbride continued to support the opinions he had given. It was by no means his wish that good ships of that size should be broken up; but that, in the building of new ones, the system should be laid aside of building vessels of an inferior rate to that of our enemies.

Mr. Hufsey paid many compliments to Capt. Macbride, and wished him to prosecute the inquiry which he had so happily begun.

The Report was then received.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. M. A. Taylor in the chair, to receive the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the British Fisheries.

Mr. Beaufoy arose to state the outlines of the plan which the Committee had chosen to adopt, as the most eligible for giving effect to the wishes of the nation on this subject. The first principle of the plan which he had to propose, and which the House stood pledged in some manner to substantiate, went to transfer the turbot fishery from the Dutch to our own countrymen, who would be willing to engage in it. No good reason could be alledged why the Dutch, who were always our rivals, and frequently our enemies, should be employed in a service which our countrymen were fully as competent to execute. This end, he thought, would be best accomplished by taxing the foreigners engaged in this business, or laying such a duty on the importation of their fish into our markets, as would nearly amount to a prohibition. If they were more industrious than our fishers, that industry

should be taxed, until, by encouragement, the exertions of our people were confirmed into habit. For want of such encouragement the Greenland fishery, which formerly employed 150 sail, was now dwindled into 60. For this purpose bounties were absolutely necessary to encourage our fishers, and to bring the contest between the two nations to a fairer ground of equality.

Mr. Beaufoy then proceeded to state a number of resolutions, enforcing the minutiae of this plan; but before they were agreed to, a conversation took place of a very desultory nature, and which it is impossible for us strictly to report.

Mr. Rolle was afraid it might interfere with the fisheries in other parts of the kingdom.

Lord Graham was for giving the scheme as much encouragement as possible.

After which the Resolutions passed the Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. M. A. Taylor in the chair, to take into consideration the different Petitions which had been presented against the Tax on Retail Shops.

Sir Watkin Lewes arose in pursuance of the notice he had formerly given, to move for a repeal of this tax. It was a duty, he said, to his constituents, which he was proud to perform. The papers he observed on the table, which stated the actual produce of the tax, exhibited an amount far short of what had been originally calculated. As an experiment, it had therefore failed; and when in addition to this it was considered how much discontent and how much distress had been occasioned by its decided partiality and oppression, he hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman who had introduced it into the House, would not at present entertain any strong objections to its repeal.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge seconded the motion, and added, that as the evidence which had been given on a former day at the bar of the House, tended fully and incontestably to demonstrate the injustice and impolicy of the tax, it was his wish that it should now be read.

The Chairman gave his opinion, that the reading the evidence in the same Committee in which it had been given, was perfectly in order.

The evidence was then read, and took up about an hour in the repetition.

Mr. Sawbridge then observed, that when the Minister had first introduced this tax, he had supported it by the allegation that it would fall entirely on the consumer. This idea experience had shewn to be totally unfounded; he hoped therefore that the Right Hon. Gentleman would yield to the wishes of the nation, by giving up the tax. The present, he said, was not with him a question of party; his objections to the tax were

solely drawn from its *diabolical* nature, as being one of the most cruel, unjust, and oppressive imposts that ever was devised.

Mr. Amyatt, Aldermen Newnham and Hammett, Mr. Drake, Mr. Stanhope, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Fox, Sir Gregory Page, and Mr. Francis reprobated the tax in the strongest terms, as partial and oppressive.

Sir Edward Atley said he saw nothing so reprehensible in the tax as gentlemen thought proper to attribute to it.

Mr. Pitt rose and remarked, that the question before the House was in itself extremely important, yet its merits lay within a very narrow circle. He had attended, and he hoped with impartiality, to every argument that had been used; and were he convinced that the complaints were just which had been so loudly reverberated, he would be the first to move for its repeal; but the present situation of our finances would not permit him to give up any source of revenue on trivial grounds, or unfolid complaints; and he still hoped he should be able to convince the House that the tax neither in its principle or operation was unjust.

Whilst he could not prevail on himself totally to abandon the tax, he felt the claims of humanity in a correspondent degree with the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, (Mr. Francis) and it should certainly be a clause in the modification of the Act, that those who were exempted from parish rates, should be also excused the payment of this tax. The evidence at the bar had convinced him that some modification was necessary; but that evidence was divided into two parts, each of which was with him attended with different effects. The first part tended to prove that the tax was a personal tax, and could not be levied on the consumer; and the second, that it was particularly grievous on a certain class of shopkeepers. With respect to the first, he was by no means convinced of its impossibility. Very few had paid it; and from the little experience that had been had, it would be idle to say, that to raise it on the consumer was impracticable.

At last the House divided, when there appeared for a repeal of the tax,

Ayes	----	96
Noes	----	173

Majority against the repeal 77
Adjourned.

MARCH 3.

Mr. Burke resumed this day the proceedings preparatory to an impeachment of Mr. Hastings: He had a great many motions to make for papers, which were severally put; and upon each the House debated in a very desultory manner.

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion. He said, that so far was there from being an appearance of war in India, that on the 9th of November, the date of the last dispatches,

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all was profound peace throughout India. Whatever might have been the conduct of Mr. Hastings, whether censurable or otherwise, prior to that peace, he was ready to declare, that in dissolving the most formidable confederacy that ever was formed in India, and putting an end to a war that threatened us with nothing less than a total expulsion from that country, Mr. Hastings had done an act which challenged the thanks and gratitude of Great-Britain.

Mr. F. Montague said, that if reasons of State were thus brought in bar of an impeachment, every culprit might be screened from justice; and it would be impossible to bring any man to trial who might stand well with Government.

Mr. Fox observed, that in the case of the Rana of Gohid there was *prima facie* evidence that an ally had been abandoned; and therefore he would not believe there was a serious intention in the Ministers to withhold papers, when there was, upon the very face of that proceeding, such a presumption of guilt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer bore his testimony to the transcendent merit of Mr. Hastings, in dissolving the confederacy of the four greatest powers in India against the British interest, and preserving our territories in that part of the world, by a peace with the Mahrattas, which he conceived to be a most brilliant achievement. It had been performed by great exertion of great abilities, that marked the statesman, and not by perfidy to our allies; he had detached those powers from each other, by sowing jealousies between them; and thus he became the saviour of India. But if the steps he took to effect that great work were made public; if the most secret negotiations were laid open, by which the infidelities of the different powers to each other would be discovered, and placed in the face of day, we were not to expect that any power would ever treat with us again. He would therefore oppose the motion as it then stood; but as the case of the Rana of Gohid might stand upon different grounds, he would not object to the production of such papers as might relate to him.

The House then divided on Mr. Burke's motion, when there appeared for it 44—against it 87—Majority 43.

Mr. Burke then made some other motions relative to papers. The oriental names in the motions occasioning some laughter, Mr. Burke remarked, that those names might strike people in this country as being harsh; they were not, however, in all likelihood more offensive to our ears, than our names might be to theirs; and he did not know, whether in the nature of things, if *Henry Dundas* was a less honourable name than *Ragonaut Row*.—Adjourned.

MARCH 6.

The House resolved itself into a Commit-

tee, the Marquis of Graham in the chair, on the petitions against the Shop-tax, when

Mr. Pitt moved some resolutions for the reduction of the Shop-tax, in a proportionate degree of one third class, from houses of 5l. rent, to those of 30l.

Alderman Le Mesurier wished that some time might be given to know whether the Shopkeepers could in any degree be satisfied with the diminution now proposed. For his part, he apprehended that it would be in no degree satisfactory, because the persons who found themselves most affected by this imposition were the Shopkeepers of this metropolis, who certainly would find no alteration in the proposal of this day.—Among his constituents in the borough of Southwark, as well as the other Shopkeepers either in London or Westminster, there were very few indeed, even of the poorest rank, whose rent did not exceed 30l. a year, while the most opulent Shopkeepers in the country scarcely paid a rent amounting to that sum; and it was within the knowledge of every one who ever attended to the subject, that there were several Shopkeepers in the metropolis paying rents of more than 100l. who were in more distress, and greater objects of compassion than those in the country, who paid no more than 5l. a year.

After this the following resolutions passed:

Resolved, "That all the duties charged by an act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on retail shops" (except the duties charged upon any house, the annual rent whereof shall be 30l. or upwards) do cease, determine, and be no longer paid or payable."

Resolved, "That in lieu and instead of the duties charged upon such houses, there shall be raised the following rates, viz.

"For and upon every house or other building, any part whereof shall be used as a shop, for the purpose of selling by retail any goods, wares, or merchandize, of the yearly rent or value of 5l. and under 10l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *fourpence* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 10l. and under 15l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *eightpence* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 15l. and under 20l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *one shilling* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 20l. and under 25l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *one shilling and threepence* in the pound of such rent.

"And for and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 25l. and under 30l. there shall be paid the annual sum

sum of *one shilling and ninepence* in the pound of such rent."

Capt. Luttrell rose to state the estimates of the Ordnance. Those he made out at considerably less than last year; the ordinaries being lower by 90,000, and the extraordinaries by 50,000. The Ordnance also was without debt, and had no extra charges. The plans and operations, however, in which the Board was engaged were likely to exceed these estimates hereafter. Capt. Luttrell stated the expence of foreign service, but called the attention of the House in particular to the works going forward at Fort Monckton and those at Portsmouth. He then moved, that the sum of 296,000, be granted to his Majesty for the estimate of the Ordnance.

Mr. Taylor wished to know whether any further fortifications were to be carried on at Portsmouth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the House had already decided that question; but he begged to call their attention to this particular, how far the House was pledged by that vote to complete the old, by an abandonment of the new system. This he confessed himself not perfectly satisfied in, and he referred it therefore to the decision of the House.

Mr. Holdsworth stated great excesses arising from an increase of the corps of Engineers, and the corps of the Royal Artillery.

Sir Grey Cooper said, the fifty thousand pounds which lay in the Treasury, unappropriated, would come with more propriety under discussion in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Fox contended that the House had no right to share the responsibility connected with the executive power of the State.

Captain Macbride vindicated the conduct of the sea-officers in the opinion they had given on the subject of the fortifications.

Sir H. Harbord did not think the Ordnance expenditure conducted with economy.

Mr. Hammet said a variety of handsome things of the noble Duke at the head of the Ordnance.

Captain Luttrell also entered at large into a vindication of the noble Duke. He reproached the freedom that had been used with his Grace, and pointed so much of his animadversions to Capt. Macbride, that every one felt the allusion. He cautioned the Hon. Gentleman against dealing in personalities, and using a language in which every chimney-sweeper would excel him.

Capt. Macbride appealed to the House that the Hon. Gentleman combated a man of straw, as what he had said did not apply to a single word which had fallen from him in the conversation alluded to.

Mr. Dempster complained of such enormous estimates under a peace establishment. They exceeded the estimates during all the

preceding wars, except the two last. He begged that Ministers would recollect, that at present the people of this country had no enemies but the two per cents. the three per cents. the five per cents. and the long annuities; and it was the business of the House to provide against these.

Mr. Sawbridge had heard the noble Duke praised for his œconomy, and his love of liberty. He had once thought well of him, but had now changed his opinion, and he was in possession of facts which he thought rendered him culpable in both these respects. He read a long series of charges against him from a newspaper, which he said he could substantiate. And he added, that his Grace had openly, by the candidate's own confession from the hustings, violated the freedom of election.

Mr. Steele said, the Hon. Gentleman's dislike of the Duke, as he had heard, arose from the noble Duke's disregarding a request of the Alderman's, who had written to him on a particular subject, but to which application no answer was returned.

Mr. Sawbridge said he had made no charges but what he could prove.—He dared the Hon. Gentleman to prove his. He protested he never had the honour of writing to the noble Duke in his life.

After some further conversation, the motion was put and passed.

A tedious debate then ensued on Mr. Hastings's delinquency, and the propriety of granting some papers moved for by Mr. Burke. After much specifying and explanation on both sides. the question relative to the papers was at last put, and the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	54
Noes	—	188

Majority 154

Mr. Burke then proceeded to put his other motions for papers, which occasioned some further debate, after which the House adjourned.

MARCH 7.

Agreed to the report of the Resolution of yesterday on the Supply;

That 287,096l. be granted for defraying the expence of the Office of Ordnance for land service.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, pursuant to notice, introduced his motion for the purpose of extending the operation of an Act pass'd last Session, respecting the Courts of Conscience in the city of London, the borough of Southwark, and Westminster. He had received many solicitations to this effect from several principal towns; particularly Bristol: it was not his wish, at present, to enter into a detail of those grievances, as they were numerous, and in a high degree inhuman, inasmuch that for a trifling debt a person might lay in prison for life; that the limits he

would now prescribe to imprisonment were, for twenty shillings, 20 days; forty shillings, 40 days. Another grievance was, that Commissioners were appointed to try causes in those Courts very little qualified for the purpose, as they were but too often found to be illiterate, and of course incompetent to the subject; it would be his wish, therefore, to include the qualification of those Commissioners in his bill, which should require, that each should possess to the amount of 20*l.* per annum in land, or 500*l.* in personal property; and that he believed persons of this property might, if they refused to act as such, be compelled by a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. Balfour moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the several sums expended, either by the King or the Public, in bringing persons to justice and conviction, since the first of January 1775, as far as they can be made up. He also moved, that an account of the names of all such persons as have been guilty of felonies, &c. be laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that many plans had been laid for the purpose of decreasing those disturbers of the public peace; but that, on examination, they had hitherto proved inadequate—that a plan, however, was at present in agitation, which promised to have the desired effect, but that transportation in the mean time would be very expensive.

The Chanc. of the Exchequer then moved, that all the papers relative to the finances of this country be committed to a select Committee, chosen by ballot, for their examination, and report—to be printed, and then to lay upon the table for the opinion of the House, that a proper system may be formed for the future sources of this country, and a plan deliberately and properly digested for the gradual discharge of the public debt under which this kingdom labours.

Mr. Fox said, he acceded to the motion with cheerfulness, as it perfectly coincided with a similar motion of his when he last sat in office.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to think, that it would not be found similar to his (Mr. Fox), as the sinking fund was not the object Mr. Fox had in view.

Mr. Francis, in a motion for the amendment of Mr. Pitt's East-India Bill, with respect to the juridical part of it, expatiated on the disadvantages he lay under with respect to ability, in bringing forward an object of such magnitude, and the prejudice and power he had to contend with, which he hoped would give way to the cause of humanity and truth—He observed, that the Hon. Gentleman's bill was attended, in point of judicature, with many evil consequences—that, instead of being received with open arms in India, it had given rise to inquietude—to meetings and petitions, that he believed

would soon arrive—The reason he anticipated those petitions was, that the House might justify its humanity and generosity in rescinding such clauses as might, in their wisdom, appear impolitic. This Bill, he said, was productive of many mischiefs, as it subjected every man that came from India to be examined on oath, with respect to the amount of his property;—it subjected him to interrogatories, in case of suspicion; and in failure of both, it held out a high price to informants—the father was called to betray the son—the son the father—and, after this oath, if any were so unfortunate as to have lent a sum that he did not recount, he was deemed equally culpable in the Bill—this was an invitation to perjury, as the guilty would not stop at an oath, and interrogatories increased it.—This Bill also deprived the Indian delinquent of the inestimable privilege of being tried by jury. He observed, that the principal evils complained of in India since the year 1773, chiefly came from the power committed to the hands of Mr. Hastings, who had the casting voice in the Council of four; whereas, if it had been five, as before, there would have been less subject of complaint; and concluded with moving, “That leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act made in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, an Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East-Indies.”

Mr. Dundas owned, that he had not made up his mind for this debate, as he expected that a short time would bring the subject forward in a very full degree; that as to the complaint of being examined on oath, and then to reply to interrogatories, was nothing new—it was common in cases of bankruptcy, where life was concerned; and as to the challenging a jury, it was well known a special jury is not challenged; and that when the trial relative to Lord Pigot was going on in the King's Bench, he heard many gentlemen conversant in India affairs wonder that it was conducted by jury—that impeachment was not a trial by jury, and yet an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) preferred it; and if Mr. Hastings goes up to the House of Lords, he cannot peremptorily challenge one of them.—It is true he had heard of commotions and meetings in India, but believed they were exaggerated; however, as he intended in a short time to apply his thoughts more particularly to this subject, he should say very little more at present.

Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Anstruther said a few words, after which the previous question was put and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

MARCH 8.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, in the room of Lord Viscount Mahon, now become Earl Stanhope, by the death of the late Earl his father, and as such called up to the House of Peers.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the Committee moved for yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to take into consideration the various papers that had been laid upon the table, relative to the state of the public revenue and expenditure. The House was called over by the clerk; and each member present, on hearing his name mentioned, went up to the table, and put into a glass a list of nine members, the number of which the committee is to consist. When all the lists were in the glass, the House appointed a Committee of scrutineers to examine them, and report who are the nine members who have the majority on the ballot.

The following is a list of the Committee chosen:

Right Hon. William	W. Wilberforce, Esq.
Wynndham Grenville	John Call, Esq.
Lord Graham	Henry Beaufoy, Esq.
Hon. Ed. Ja. Elliott,	H. Addington, Esq.
George Rose, Esq.	John Smyth, Esq.

MARCH 9.

The Speaker requested, that the knights of the shire, &c. would prepare lists against this day fortnight, of such persons as might appear qualified, in their opinion, to take upon them the office of land-tax commissioners.

Mr. Francis, in the absence of Mr. Burke, moved, that certain papers, previous to the general selection of those already moved for, relative to the correspondence betwixt Mr. Hastings and Mr. Devaynes be immediately printed, particularly a letter from Mr. Hastings in 1784, for the use of the members of that House, in order to enable his honourable Friend to proceed, without delay, in his impeachment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it more eligible to wait till the whole should be printed, that the subject might come more fully before the House; that proper references might be made, and inferences drawn, in so complicated a subject: as he did not wish, however, to step forward as the voluntary advocate of Mr. Hastings, he hoped some friend of his would give their opinion on the proposition.

Major Scott objected to this particular mode of proceeding, as a particular paper thus selected from the general mass, might induce an unfavourable impression with respect to Mr. Hastings; and first impressions were not easily erased; it would also, in his opinion, protract the business.

Mr. Francis thought otherwise.—Let the accuser, said he, select such papers as may seem to strengthen the accusation; and the

accused, on the other hand, such as may seem to invalidate it. Thus the business will be expedited, as the one will be a spur to the vigilance of the other; in consequence of which Mr. Francis's motion passed without a division.

Mr. Marsham moved, to extend the principle of Mr. Crewe's bill to the ordnance and navy, in order to secure the freedom of election, by debilitating the suffrages of certain officers in those departments.

Mr. Honeywood seconded the motion, from a conviction of its utility, and the general wish of his constituents to have it carried into execution. It was unanimously agreed to.

Adjourned.

MARCH 10.

Mr. Francis moved, that the copies of letters relative to the affair of Benares, from the Court of Directors to Mr. Hastings, with his answers thereto, be printed for the use of the members. The motion was seconded; after which a short conversation took place. The motion, however, was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, Mr. Neville in the chair.

The clause being read for calling out the militia once every year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to give his sentiments relative to this regulation. He was, he said, a friend to the principle of the bill, because it was exceedingly necessary for the continuance of a militia. He was of opinion, however, that he should be wanting in his duty if he did not use his endeavours to render it useful to the state at the least expence to the country; though he did not wish to push the argument of œconomy to a rigid extreme in a matter of such importance. He was much obliged to those gentlemen who had zealously supported him. He would press what he had to say with diffidence. If it did not meet with the concurrence of the Committee, he would very cordially agree to the modification of it in what manner they might judge to be best. In reasoning on this point, he might argue with propriety from the discipline and regulation of the regular forces. In time of peace it was well known that no regiment mustered more than two-thirds of their war complement. Something of the same nature might obtain in the militia. He would propose, that the whole should be balloted for and mustered; and if two-thirds of the complement in time of peace were called out and disciplined, it would answer every purpose that might be required. In this manner, instead of 130,000. annual expence to the nation, 90,000. would only be incurred. This formed a consideration which merited attention. He concluded with moving a clause to be inserted for the above purpose. This proposal gave scope to a conversation

of some length, in which the same arguments were urged which had been used in the preceding stages of this subject. We shall therefore state them as short as possible.

Mr. Pitt spoke in favour of the clause for an annual militia.

Mr. Rolle thought, that calling out the militia every year might be destructive in many respects to the manners and principles of the people. It would depress the spirit of industry, and promote that of indolence. Amongst the lower classes of people, it was well known that those who had been long accustomed to a military life, feel much reluctance to return to labour.

Capt. Berkley thought that the measure proposed, of calling the militia out yearly would be of great national utility. He hoped that only two-thirds would be called out in time of peace, and that the evil of the same substitute serving in different regiments would be prevented.

Sir John Miller contended very zealously in favour of the militia. He had been in Germany in 1761; he had seen the German lines at that time, which were reckoned the finest in Europe; he had seen the militia of England during the late war; and from his own military observation he was of opinion, that the latter looked as well as the former. He went into a minute detail of the history of the militia from the reign of King Alfred. From this historical deduction he endeavoured to illustrate the importance of the militia. He concluded with giving his assent to the amendment proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Ed. Atley was of opinion, that the discipline of the militia in time of peace was by no means adequate to their being properly formed, as to their object in time of State necessity. He was however of opinion, that they should be called out once in three years, and exercised for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Powney applauded the sermon on morality that had been preached by the Hon. Member for Devonshire (Mr. Rolle). He differed, however, from the Hon. Member, as he conceived the profligacy of the militia was exceedingly useful in the view of general population.

Messrs. Drake, Yonge, and others spoke; when the amendment was put, and carried without a division. — The House was then resumed, after which it was adjourned.

MARCH 13.

The Select Committee on the Seaford election reported, that the election was deemed void, and a new writ was ordered out.

In a committee on the mutiny bill, The Secretary at War moved, that a clause be inserted, "that all officers by *brevet* should be

subjected to trial by Court Martial;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Francis observed, that matters of the greatest importance were likely to engage the attention of the House about the same period. These were the objects of finance, the explanation and amendment of the India act, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. He considered each of these points as meriting the attention of the House. He thought they therefore justified a motion for a call of it, and moved, that the House be called over that day fortnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not help remarking some sort of inconsistency in the Hon. Member who had made the motion. When he had moved himself for a repeal of the India bill, he had not considered a call of the House to be necessary; but now, when this act was only agreeable to the ratification given to be explained and amended, he conceived a call of the House to be most indispensably requisite. He could not easily account for this variety of conduct in the Right Hon. Gentleman. The matter to which Mr. Burke had directed the attention of the House, seemed to him to be of great importance, and to justify, in some respects, the motion under contemplation. If he should have matters in such forwardness, as to be able to submit them to the discussion of the House about the time the call was intended, he would not oppose the motion. At the same time he would reserve the right to himself of bringing forward in the mean time any matter of finance, as a public concern, notwithstanding his concurrence in the motion for the call.

Major Scott had only four papers to call for relative to Mr. Hastings, which would occasion no delay. He hoped some assurance would be given by Mr. Burke of bringing forward his impeachment about the period of the proposed call.

Mr. Burke declared, that the going thro' a period of 13 years, collecting the facts relative to the subject during that time, and arranging them in form of a charge, was no matter of easy accomplishment. He would, however, fix the period for this business for this day three weeks. On that day he would move the House to resolve itself into a committee on the charges against Mr. Hastings. The names of the witnesses to be adduced on the trial, he would state to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, conceiving this to be sufficient reason for delaying a call of the House, proposed an amendment, that, instead of "this day fortnight," the words "to-morrow three weeks" be inserted; which was agreed to.

MARCH 14.

The House were to have balloted for a committee to try the merits of a petition, complaining

complaining of an undue election for the city of Bristol, but there not being a sufficient number of Members present, the Speaker adjourned till to-morrow.

MARCH 15.

The House made a second attempt to get a ballot for the Bristol election petition, but at the hour appointed for locking the House door, upon counting heads seventy only appeared within the walls; the House then adjourned itself of course.

MARCH 16.

Balloted for a committee to try the merits of the petition of George Daubeney, Esq. complaining of an undue election for Bristol.

Mr. Neville brought up the report of the Mutiny Bill. When the additional clause, which relates to brevet officers, and those who hold rank without pay, was read,

Col. Fitzpatrick got up, and desired to know on what ground this new clause was introduced. This occasioned a conversation of some length.

Sir George Yonge, the Secretary at War, immediately stated the particulars which he had laid before the Committee, at the introduction of the clause, viz. that officers by brevet, and those on half pay, might, as the laws now stand, take the command, and not being included in the Mutiny Bill, they were not liable to be tried by a Court Martial, whatever might be their conduct, even if they should incite the troops to a revolt. The recent case of General Ross, in which the Judges had determined, that, under the above circumstances, that officer was not liable to military law, had rendered the clause absolutely necessary.

Colonel Fitzpatrick again rose, and declared, that the principle of the clause was altogether novel; it was an extent of the military code of law, which ought to be looked upon by that House with a very suspicious eye. The Hon. Gentleman did by no means allow that the House should interfere, as it was entirely in the power of Government to remedy the evil complained of, without a needless extension of the powers of the Mutiny Bill.

Sir George Yonge said, he had given the House very sufficient notice; that the bill had been postponed a considerable time, in order to propose the clause.

Mr. Francis wished to have a clear and distinct reason for the introduction of the clause. He knew but of one situation in which the circumstance alluded to could happen, and that was in the army in the East-Indies. The Hon. Gentleman cautioned the House to be exceedingly careful how they suffered any new and extraordinary innovation tending to extend military laws. For his own part, he must have very convincing reasons, before he gave his assent.

Mr. Sheridan wished to see a precedent.

The Hon. Gentleman contended, that if there was a necessity for the clause, it originated in the neglect of Government; there certainly was a remedy to be applied, without introducing a dangerous clause, at present unknown to the constitution. The great and leading principle laid down by that House, was, that the legislative branch of Government always retained the power of controuling the army; and for that purpose the supplies were voted annually; tho' it might happen, the Hon. Gentleman contended, that troops might be raised in this country, which were not paid by that House, yet nevertheless, under the present clause, such troops would be under military law, which would be throwing the power out of the hands of the legislative, and placing it in the executive branch of the constitution.

General Burgoyne asserted, that the circumstance stated by the Secretary at War, was new and improbable. In the course of his experience he had never known an instance of the kind.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer allowed, that the clause was entirely new, but the cause which gave it birth was also new. He then instanced the case of General Ross, which was referred to the three Chieftains of the Courts below, one of whom gave his opinion that the General was amenable, a second that he was not, and a third, after a considerable time spent in deliberation, finally determined, that the General was not liable to be tried by a Court Martial. Under this determination, that officers by brevet, those on half-pay, and those who held rank without pay, were not subject to the same regulations as the rest of the army, although they were intitled to supersede inferior officers, the clause had been brought up. The Right Hon. Gentleman declared, that if there had been the least idea of introducing a wanton extension of Military Law, he should be to the full as jealous as any Hon. Member of that House; but the present clause did not bear the least appearance of that kind.

Mr. Fox desired to know if the power contained in the clause was absolutely necessary. It by no means struck him that it was. Before the House gave way to any new and extraordinary power being vested in the military, they would do well to recollect, "that the military laws, nay the army itself, was not a part of the constitution, but an exception to it." The honourable Gentleman could by no means be brought to accede to a clause, the extent and effect of which he could not foresee. If, indeed, any strong circumstance should happen that could justify the proceeding, then, and not till then, he should give his assent.

Mr. Pitt observed, that it was not a circumstance that might happen, but that had actually happened, which induced him to support

support the clause. It would be dangerous, he said, for one part of the army to be under military law, and another not.

The gallery was cleared, and the House divided, for receiving the clause,

Ayes	—	79
Noes	—	19
		60

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Judicature bill. The right honourable Gentleman said, he should not at present go into the minutæ, but briefly state the general principles of the bill. This he should do under separate heads:

The first and second related to the regulation of the Council-Board in India.

The third which required a consideration was, whether the Governor-General of Bengal ought to be one of the Council. He should at present leave this open.

By the fourth, a very extensive power was intended to be vested in the Governor General, by which he was to controul and supercede, upon occasion, the determination of the Council.

The fifth head of his intended bill went to establish a system of rotation in the appointment of officers, so that persons sent from this country should not be placed over the heads of those deserving officers who were already in India, and who had served with punctuality and fidelity.

The sixth was intended to make a very material alteration in the clause of the present bill, by which gentlemen upon their return from India were obliged to make a disclosure of their effects, and to point out the manner in which their property was appropriated. The principle would be retained, but the publicity with which it was accompanied would be utterly extinguished.

Seventhly, and lastly, the ballot for the Supreme Court of Controul, within thirty days after meeting of Parliament by two hundred members, was to be altered, he hoped much to the ease and satisfaction of the House. He meant to retain the number of members, and the time of closing the ballot; but the balloting-box was to be opened a considerable number of days previous to the final close on the thirtieth day. By this means the difficulty of obtaining a House consisting of two hundred members of the Commons, and fifty members of the House of Peers, would be obviated. The right honourable Member would not trouble the House any further, than to ask leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. Sheridan was exceedingly pleasant upon the grace and ease with which the honourable Gentlemen upon the Treasury-Bench overcame every difficulty, and corrected their blunders—"such a thing was wrong, such a circumstance was necessary to be

explained, and such a part of a bill must be amended." In short, the honourable Gentlemen had such happy talents of explaining and reconciling their former conduct, and accounting for their inconsistencies, that he must desire the right honourable Gentleman would give him the whole of his intended measures at once, otherwise the same methods would most likely be used in a short time to explain away and amend the very principles they were now adopting. The honourable Gentleman now plainly discovered why his Majesty did not touch upon India affairs in his last speech, because the system was considered as permanent. Indeed the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer had, upon a former occasion, declared himself to that effect; but now, in less than two months, this permanent system, that was to reduce all India to order and regularity, and restrain every species of abuse, was to be utterly explained and done away!!!

No reply being made, the question was put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Francis then made the following motion: "That it be an instruction to the gentlemen who are appointed to bring in the said bill, that in preparing the same, they do never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for the good government of our possessions in India may have on our constitution, and dearest interests at home; particularly that in amending the said Act they do take care that no part thereof shall be confirmed or re-enacted by which the unalienable birthright of every British subject to a trial by Jury, as declared in Magna Charta, shall be taken away or impaired."

The question was immediately put without any debate, when the House divided,

Ayes,	—	16
Noes,	—	85
Majority against the motion,		69

The report of the Committee on the Shop-tax being brought up,

Mr. Fox addressed the House, pursuant to the instructions he received from a respectable meeting of the shopkeepers of the metropolis. These people have taken into consideration the modifications proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These modifications were so nugatory and inadequate to the desires of the shopkeepers, that they afforded no relief for the grievances of which they complained. The abatements proposed did not in any degree remove the complaints against the partiality of the tax, which was in itself iniquitous and unjust. The petitioners against it had supported their allegations, that it must fall personally on the retailer, who could not indemnify himself by laying it on the consumer. The proofs and arguments which were offered to the House

had demonstrated its partiality to the utmost extent of conviction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised its total repeal, if it could be proved that the tax was personal; but, after so clear a proof of its personality, a modification, which was not worth accepting, was offered. The result is, that as this aggrieved body of people were unsuccessful in procuring a total repeal this session, they reserved themselves for a more fortunate endeavour to that purpose in the ensuing period. He was instructed to say, that many of the most respectable persons who were assembled to deliberate on the subject, were desirous of preferring a general house-tax (though very exceptionable in itself) to this very partial one, as it would be more just, from the general extent of its operation. But as that measure, which had faults sufficient for its own, appeared more impracticable, the Public must suffer for the hardship arising from the present grievance, till a more favourable opportunity offered itself.

Alderman Newnham reprobated the principle of the tax as partial and iniquitous; but the commutation for a general house-tax, mentioned by the right honourable Gentleman below him, was by no means the general opinion of his constituents. It was true, that a respectable meeting was held in the city, at which the idea was suggested; but from all that he could learn in different conversations with the most respectable of those whom he had the honour to represent, who were a very numerous body, no such idea had the least foundation; and he requested the House would entertain no other opinion, than that any thing short of a total repeal could give them the satisfaction they required.

MARCH 17.

Mr. Fox desired that a part of the reports of the Secret Committee on India affairs, in May 1782, should be read. It consisted in an encomium on the mandate of the Directors, that no offensive war should in future be prosecuted in India, nor any alliance of such tendency contracted; and also reprobated in strong language the conduct of any person who by any interference in the concerns of the native Princes, should embarrass the future government of India.

Mr. Fox then rose;—he apologized to the House for calling their attention to a business which had so recently been agitated—the negociation at the Court of Delhi between Major Browne and the Mogul, under the authority of Mr. Hastings. But he saw so many reasons to be dissatisfied with the decision that had taken place, he thought the papers on this subject could with so little propriety be refused, that he found himself under the necessity of bringing on the discussion in another form. The authority which declared that such a transaction had

existed, could not possibly be refuted by the resolution which had been read; the House had pledged itself to punish such conduct, and the idea of punishment certainly included that of previous enquiry, which was all that was now demanded. He was the more particularly anxious for the present papers, as they related to a separate and independent transaction, militating expressly against the resolution of the House, and containing in itself an epitome of the conduct, and an abstract of every enormity which had been attributed to the late Governor-General.

In the review of this business it was necessary to consider of three circumstances: First, whether such a transaction had taken place between Major Browne and the Mogul, under the sanction of Mr. Hastings? Secondly, whether sufficient documents for the enquiry were to be found in Europe? and thirdly, what mischiefs could possibly result from the full discovery of the circumstances?

With respect to the first of these points, he begged leave to remind the House, that the resolutions read had passed at a period when unanimity of opinion was uncommon. When political differences generally prevailed, this code of resolutions was approved. Resolutions of this nature were singular things. It was, perhaps, the first instance in which the House had laid down a rule for the conduct of executive government. They contained a prohibitory condemnation of all schemes of conquest and enlargement of dominion. They forbade every interference as a party in the national or domestic quarrels of the country powers. They recommended an inviolable character for moderation, and a scrupulous regard to treaty. Such were the objects of the resolutions. They were to lie on the table as a monument of the justice of the House, that it might be known abroad, that whatever acts of oppression might have existed in the extremities of this extended empire, there was still a principle of equity inherent in Parliament to vindicate the rights of mankind, and to rescue them from the encroachments of tyranny, wherever it existed in the British dominions.

The charges against Mr. Hastings were, disobedience to orders, and breaches of engagement. These were the objects of the resolutions.

There was not so great danger in producing any papers with regard to India, as there could be in that House, of not carrying its own resolutions into effect; and of not calling to account those in that country, who had contemned its orders. If they were to be screened by the mere *ipse dixit*, of a minister, there was an end of all opinion of public justice.—In such a case a Governor of an outlying province might commit the highest act of depredation with impunity,

and even vindicated in so doing by a minister asserting that there was danger in producing the evidences of his criminality. He considered a proper check on executive government as the source of our freedom, and that the publicity of our measures was not only a ground of our credit, but the support also of our character amongst nations. Having enlarged on these and other points at length, he moved, "that an extract from the consultations at Bengal, in January 1784, as far as they related to any letters from Major Browne, be laid before the House."

Mr. Francis seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was disagreeable to him to differ from the Right Hon. Gentleman upon a point of producing any papers, and that he always wished to avoid it; but the present papers contained nothing that could be the grounds of any criminal accusation; and secondly, they were so defective, that no evidence could be drawn from them; that the transaction of Major Browne was entirely with the Government General of Bengal, and not with the Governor-General, and that the opinion of the majority of the Council, although contrary to Mr. Hastings's own opinion, was followed. He argued that Major Browne was sent to Delhi not to form an offensive league with the Mogul, but only to express that regard which we had always thought it necessary and right to express to that Prince, from whom we derived our title to India. He had also to produce a letter of Major Browne's to Mr. Macpherfon, the present Governor, in which he particularly referred to two memorandums he had sent to the Government, of the whole of this transaction, which memorandums were not sent to this country, and are most essential to the elucidation of this matter. Without these, he said, it was impossible the House could form any judgment of the business.

It was said by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that there was no danger in the French, or any other European power being in the secret of this transaction. The right honourable Gentleman must surely have forgot that it is expressly mentioned in Major Browne's communications, that the French, through M. Bouffi, had made offers to the Prince of Delhi at the time he was at his Court. The French surely might take advantage from this, although he was happy in saying, that from the disposition of the Court we had nothing hostile to fear from them.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that those who now contended for the suppression of the papers wanted, had shifted their ground, and deserted the principle on which they had argued on a former day. It had been said, that the suppression of the evidence resulted from matters of safety and expediency to the State. This argument had been im-

pressed upon the minds of gentlemen as an objection of great importance. In time of warlike operations, such observation from a Minister in whom he had confidence, might convince him of the propriety of the measure; but in these times, when the production of the papers wanted could not be injurious to the interest of the country, and when the objections made were advanced by a Minister in whom he could have no confidence, he thought it a duty incumbent upon him not to shrink from the service of the public, but to declare his sentiments openly and boldly on the occasion. Besides, it was a fundamental principle in the government of the East-India Company, that there should not exist any matters of secrecy. The State had no connection which the negotiations formed in India. The King's name had never, on any occasion, been used in the transactions of the Company. The negotiations are carried on between the sovereign Princes of India, and the subjects of this country: therefore it was nugatory to assert, that if the evidence necessary were divulged, the British empire would be in danger. He then glanced at the conduct of Mr. Dundas, and flattered himself, that if the right honourable Gentleman was a friend to consistency, he would vote with him this night, as all the House, and indeed the people both here and in India, might easily recollect, that he had been the first who instigated a prosecution against Mr. Hastings. The House had then decided candidly and fairly, and never attempted to withhold papers, precedents, or any article of information from him. They had gone hand in hand with the right honourable Gentleman, conscious that he acted agreeably to the dictates of an upright member of Parliament, and consonant to the policy of a real friend to the country.—

The times, however, were altered, and the Right Hon. Gentleman did not hesitate to recede and renounce all his former opinions. He affirmed, that Major Browne had acted entirely by the authority and sanction of Mr. Hastings, and read various extracts from a number of papers, in corroboration of his arguments, by which he exposed the futility of withholding the evidence necessarily asked. The letter which had been so often alluded to, as soon as received, had been communicated to the Board, therefore there could not be any secrecy in that particular. Mr. Hastings had immediately convinced his friends, that for private reasons his presence would be necessary at Lucknow, and consequently repaired thither. To prove that the letter was no secret, it had been published by Major Scott, Mr. Hastings's agent. We now see Mr. Hastings at the court of the Vizier, and he approved of Major Browne's system of policy, and advised according to the emergency of the occasion. Mr. Hastings afterwards received a

visit

visit from the son of the Mogul, who had been driven from his father's territories by a back-stairs Minister, to whose junto (the Prince said) his father was an abject slave.— We are now, said Mr. S. on a serious impeachment, which an Hon. Friend of mine has pledged himself to bring forward; he thought nothing should be hidden from the House. But he was sorry to see that Ministers stood aloof. Having alluded to what had been supposed to have fallen from Mr. Dundas in a former debate, "That the latter part of Mr. Hastings's conduct served as an atonement for his prior mismanagement;"

Mr. Dundas rose, and denied the assertion.

Mr. Sheridan then wished to refer to printed documents. He affirmed that Mr. Dundas had said, that if he had at that time

belonged to the Court of Proprietors, he would also willingly have consented to a vote of thanks to Mr. Hastings. If he disapproved of Mr. Hastings's conduct, he would certainly never thank him for his merits. Considering, therefore, all these circumstances, he was of opinion, that people would naturally believe that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) had carried himself into power by prosecuting one delinquent, and that he had retained his eminence by protecting another.

Major Scott warmly defended the conduct of Mr. Hastings; and said that Major Browne would be in town in eight or ten days.

Lord North made a humorous speech on the occasion, in favour of the motion, and kept the House in a roar. At length,

The House divided, Ayes 73, Noes 140.

P O E T R Y.

To WILLIAM PARSONS. Esq.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

WHILE Venus inspires, and such verses
you sing,
As Prior might envy and praise;
While Merry can mount on the eagle's wide
wing,
Or melt in the nightingale's lays;
On the beautiful banks of this classical
stream

While Bertie can carelessly rove,
Dividing his hours and varying his theme
With Philosophy, Friendship, and Love;

In vain all the beauties of nature or art
To rouse my tranquillity tried;
Too often, said I, has this languishing heart
For the charms of celebrity sigh'd:
Now sooth'd by soft music's seducing de-
lights,
With reciprocal tenderneſs bleſt,
No more will I pant for poetical flights,
Or let vanity rob me of rest.

* The Slave and the Wrestlers, what are they
to me!

From plots and contention remov'd;

† And Job with still less satisfaction I see,
When I think on the pains I have prov'd.

It was thus that I thought in oblivion to
drown
Each thought from remembrance that
flows;

Thus fancy was stagnant, I honestly own,
But I call'd that stagnation repose.

* Two celebrated pieces of sculpture in the Tribuna.

† The fine picture of Job, in the same place, by Bartolomeo della Porta.

Now wak'd by my countryman's voice
once again

To enjoyment of pleasures long past,
Her powers elastic the soul shall regain,
And recal her original taste:
Like the loadstone which long lay conceal'd
in the earth
Among metals that glitter'd around,
Inactive her talents, and only call'd forth
When the ore correspondent was found.

To Mrs. P I O Z Z I,

I N R E P L Y.

Written on the Anniversary of her Wedding,
July 25, 1785.

THO' "sooth'd by soft music's seducing
delights,
"And bleis'd with reciprocal love,"
These cannot impede your poetical flights,
For still friends to the Muses they prove.
Then sitting so gaily your table around,
Let us all with glad sympathy view
What joys in this fortunate union abound,
This union of wit and virtù!

May the day which now sees you so mutu-
ally bleſt

In full confidence, love, and esteem,
Still return with increase of delight to your
breast,

And be Hymen your favourite theme;
Nor fear that your fertile strong genius can
fail;

All thoughts of stagnation dispel:
The fame which so long has attended a
Thrale,

A Piozzi alone can excel!

As the ore must for ever obedient be found,
 By the loadstone attracted along,
 So in England you drew all the Poets around
 By the magical force of your song :
 The same power on Arno's fair side you
 retain,
 Your talents with wonder we see ;
 And we hope from your converse those ta-
 lents to gain,
 Tho', like magnets—in smaller degree.
 W. P.

IMITATION of a SONNET on an AIR-
 BALLOON, from the Italian of
 PARINI.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

IN empty space behold me hurl'd,
 The sport and wonder of the world,
 Who eager gaze while I aspire,
 Expanded with aerial fire.

And since Man's selfish race demands
 More empire than the seas or lands ;
 For him my courage mounts the skies,
 Invoking Nature whilst I rise.

Mother of all ! if thus refin'd,
 My flights can benefit mankind,
 Let them by me new realms prepare,
 And take possession of the air.

But if to ills alone I lead,
 Quickly, oh quick let me recede ;
 Or blaze a splendid exhibition,
 A beacon for their mad ambition !

On the Right Hon. Lady STAVORDALE,
 written at Bath in 1771.

YE stately swans, in beauty's pride,
 Who down the silver Avon sail,
 Awhile neglect the urging tide,
 To gaze at lovely Stavordale.

Your downy breasts are not more white
 Than her's is free from stain (I ween) :
 In beauty, she appears as bright
 As her you serve, the Paphian Queen !

Come from the woods, ye timid doves,
 That thus in shades delight to dwell :
 Nor fear to leave your peaceful groves,
 And hover round fair Stavordale.

For she is of the gentlest kind,
 That e'er in Beauty's bloom hath shone ;
 And Fame declares " her artless mind
 Hath every virtue for its own."

When dusky evening shall appear,
 May't thou, melodious nightingale !
 Exert thy notes to please her ear,
 And hail the name of Stavordale.

Then perch'd upon some humble spray,
 To her thy vocal tribute give,
 And singing sweet thy pentive lay,
 A smile of thanks thou shalt receive.

May every bird of tuneful note
 (When morn shall o'er the shades prevail)
 Expand with pride its little throat,
 And chaunt the name of Stavordale.

Her charms with gentlest influence shine,
 By all (except herself) confess'd ;
 And whilst we think her form divine,
 She seems to know her power the least.

When Sol exhales the morning dew,
 And bids each flower perfume the gale ;
 Thou rose ! shalt wear a paler hue,
 Compar'd to blooming Stavordale.

Her cheek requires no foreign aid,
 Her radiant eyes with truth express,
 In all their native charms array'd,
 Virtue, good-sense, and tenderness.

Ye shepherds ! tune your oaten reeds,
 With rural music fill the vale ;
 Let echo to the distant meads
 Repeat the praise of Stavordale ;

Applaud her unaffected grace,
 Her innocent and tranquil air,
 The sweet expression of her face,
 The smile that speaks a heart sincere.

(The woodland chorus to improve,)
 Obedient zephyr will not fail,
 Beyond the limits of the grove,
 To waft thy name, Oh Stavordale.

The Muse, delighted, hears the sound ;
 To thee she vows her humble strain,
 Whilst thou on Avon's banks art found,
 The fairest of the female train.

We many blooming flowers have seen,
 Who to the rose compar'd are pale,
 And many blooming nymphs have been
 Eclips'd by lovely Stavordale.

Unrivall'd charms are those she wears,
 Serene and steady, like the moon ;
 She far outshines surrounding stars,
 And men her gentle empire own.

On C A M B R I A.

By Dr. WOOLCOT.

NEAR yonder solitary tower,
 Lone glooming midst the moony light,
 I roam at midnight's specter'd hour,
 And climb the wild majestic height ;
 Low to the mountain let me reverent bow,
 Where Wisdom, Virtue, taught their founts
 to flow.

Pale on a rock's aspiring steep,
 Behold a Druid sits forlorn,
 I see the white-rob'd phantom weep,
 I hear his harp of sorrow mourn.
 The vanish'd grove provokes his deepest sigh,
 And altars open'd to the gazing sky.

Permit

Permit me, Druid, here to stray,
And ponder 'mid thy drear retreat;
To wail the solitary way
Where Wisdom held her hallow'd seat:
Here let me roam, in spite of Folly's smile,
A pensive pilgrim, o'er each pitied pile.

Poor ghost! no more the Druid race
Shall here their sacred fires relume;
No more their show'rs of incense blaze,
No more their tapers gild the gloom.
Lo snakes obscene along the temples creep,
And foxes on the broken altars sleep.

No more beneath the golden hook
The treasures of the grove shall fall,
Time triumphs o'er each blasted oak,
Whose power at length shall crush the ball.
Led by the wrinkled power with gladden'd
mien,
Gigantic Ruin treads the weeping scene.

No more the bards in strains sublime
The actions of the brave proclaim,
Thus rescuing from the rage of Time
Each god-like deed approv'd by Fame.
Deep in the dust each lyre is laid unstrung,
Whilst mute for ever stops each tuneful
tongue.

Here Wisdom, Virtue's awful voice
Inspir'd the youths of Cornwall's plains;
With such no more these hills rejoice,
But death-like, fallen silence reigns;
Whilst Melancholy, in yon mould'ring bower,
Sits list'ning to old Ocean's distant roar.

Let others, heedless of the hill,
With eye incurious pass along,
My muse with grief the scene shall fill,
And swell with softest sighs her song.
Ah! pleas'd each Druid mansion to deplore,
Where Wisdom, Virtue, dwelt, but dwell
no more.

EVENING:

A SUMMER PASTORAL.

THE golden robe that crowns the play-
ful day
Rides thro' the ocean in the boundless
skies,

Diffusive murmurs roll the brilliant way,
Till day's bright herald drops the scene,
and dies.

See! yonder blaze that gilds the lucid air
Call ev'ry beauty from the fruitful dale;
Attend, each odour, mount the tyrant's car;
You must not stay to bless the lovely vale.

And you, ye hills, whom kinder influence
knows,

Who first receive the many-spangled
beams,

On whose vast top the morning-chariot
grows,

And shoots the virtue of its sultry streams;

You must be left to revel with the glooms
That play in circles round your ancient
pile.

And barter darkness for the rich illumines
That give your huge solemnity a smile.

Ye limpid sheets, that trickle thro' the
grove
O'er banks of pebble! hail, delightful
streams,

Where Nature dictates ev'ry thought to rove,
The lover's rapture, or the poet's dreams.

In vain ye swell! the foaming eddies round
Involv'd in dusk, your ringlets claim no
charm;

Yet as you rush across the rural ground,
Indulge my fancy with a soft alarm.

Ye lovely herds, be gone to slum'ring folds;
Sweet rest! that knows no horrid pangs
of thought!

No conscious guilt disturbs your happy
holds,

Nor lust of pow'r—that pow'r so dearly
bought!

And you, ye choir, whose Hallelujahs ring
In floating wa'bles thro' the early breeze,
Cease your loud sonnets, till the day shall
spring,

And seek repose in yonder awful trees.

This grey-clad scene, remote from common
view,

Where by yon gliding brook and tufted
bow'r

My Friend and I an heart-felt language
knew,

The sympathetic transport of each hour:

This spot serene now sinks in hallow'd
gloom;

The shady elm-tree, and the dimpled flood;
Droops into silence ev'ry living bloom,

The sweets unnumber'd of the darken'd
wood.

See there! the sober clouds, in chequ'ring
nod,

Court other vapours to the dark display;
Till form'd in heaps together swim abroad,

And Night's black ensign takes the place
of Day.

March 14.

W. THOMAS.

Supposed to be spoken by a BIRD to a
YOUNG GENTLEMAN about to de-
prive her of her NEST.

PITY the tears of plaintive woe,
That rend my anxious breast;
Before this hour I knew no foe,
To rob me of my nest.

But now, alas! what doom awaits
From those mischievous hands;
No more the sweet, the jocund mates
Shall meet in merry bands;

But general mourning fill the choir;

The warbling songsters cease;

A shock so sudden, and so dire,

To rob us of our peace.

Cease then, rash youth! such savage deeds,
And learn a nobler aim:
No hunger's calls, no pressing needs,
Can justify thy claim.

Struck with the all-refulgent ray
Of Truth's benignant pow'r,
He left the bird to sing her lay,
And charm the heav'nly bow'r.

THE SOCIAL FIRE.

When beating rains and pinching winds
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire—
How sweet they pass their time away
In sober talk, or rustic play,
Beside the Social Fire.

Then many a plaintive tale is told
Of those who, long'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire.
The mournful story strikes the ear,
They heave the sigh, they drop the tear,
And bless their Social Fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phrase perplex,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows shake, the drawers crack,
Each thinks the Ghost behind his back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or now perhaps some homely swain,
Who fan'd the Lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm desire,
Relates each stratagem he play'd
To win the coy disdainful maid,
And eyes the Social Fire.

To these succeed the jocund song,
From lungs less musical than strong,
And all to mirth aspire;
The humble root returns the sound,
The social Can moves briskly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh! grant, kind Heav'n, a state like this,
Where simple ignorance is bliss;
'Tis all that I require:
Then, then—to share the joys of life,
I'd seek a kind indulgent wite,
And bless my Social Fire.

E P I T A P H

On a DEISTICAL WRITER.

BENEATH this sod a daring Author lies,
Who Heav'n's protection in his works
denies;

For novel systems rack'd his fruitful brain;
For Reason strove, but strove, alas! in vain.
Thus dreaming on, to self-conceit allied,
He liv'd in folly, and in ignorance died.

On a YOUNG LADY expressing her partiality for the WEEPING WILLOW.

FAR let the weeping willow rest!
(That melancholy tree)
Nor sorrow ever be thy guest,
Or find a home with thee.

But may the trees of joy and peace
Thy days with pleasure crown;
Ann with thy years their fruits encrease,
Unbuit by fortune's stown!

E. T. P.

E P I T A P H

On an OLD MAID.

TABBY, immaculate and pure,
Who liv'd a spotless maid,
From man ne'er thought herself secure,
Till in her coffin laid.

Full threescore years she stood the test
Of all our sex's art;
Not one could warm her icy breast,
Or melt her frozen heart!

Tho' long she kept her virgin state,
Death ravish'd her at last;
She struggled, but, O cruel fate,
He held poor Tabby fast!

E. T. P.

L I N E S

On seeing a Tombstone in Hampstead Church-Yard inscribed "To the Memory of ———, itinerant Linen-Draper."

COTTONS and cambricks, all adieu!
And muslins too, farewell!
Plain, strip'd, or figur'd, old and new,
Three-quarters, yard, or ell!

By yard and nail I've measur'd ye,
As customers inclin'd;
The church-yard now has measur'd me,
And nails my coffin bind!

But now, my kind and worthy friends,
Who dealt with me below,
I'm gone to measure time's long ends;
You'll follow me, I know!

E. T. P.

E P I G R A M.

HOW kind has Nature unto Bluster
been,
Who gave him dreadful looks and dauntless
mien;
Gave tongue to swagger, eyes to strike dis-
may;
And, kinder still, gave legs—to run away!

E. T. P.

E P I G R A M

On a late PARLIAMENTARY DEFEAT.

O Cornwall, great, I ween, is thy renown,
Far mightier thou than noble Richmond's
Grace is;
Thou with one little word * hast tumbled
down
His bastions, batteries, counterescarps and
glacis.

* See page 191.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 25,

VENICE Preserved was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Henderson. On this occasion Mrs. Siddons, to testify her respect for the deceased, came to Covent-Garden and performed the part of Belvidera, and spoke a prologue written by Mr. Murphy. Mrs. Abington performed Lady Racket in Three Weeks after Marriage. The whole of the pit was laid into the boxes, and there was one of the most numerous and brilliant audiences that have been seen this season.

March 4. Mrs Siddons appeared for the first time in Hermione in the Distressed Mother, for her own benefit, at Drury Lane.

9. The Captives, a Tragedy by Dr. Delap, was acted at Drury-Lane. The scene is on the coast of Scotland, near the Orkneys; and the fable is founded on some of those events which tradition relates, consisting of depredations committed by the Kings of Scotland on the Princes of the Isles, and their attendant circumstances. Such a King was exhibited in Conal; he was the tyrant of the tragedy; two of his victims were Eregon, and Malvina, the wife of Eregon, for whom he entertains a passion. The brother of Conal, who is named Everallan, is a prince of moderation and virtue, but is provoked to arms by his brother's oppression, and defeats him in battle. Conal being deserted by the remnant of his army, meets with Eregon; they fight, and are both slain. Malvina is a witness of this event, and becomes a speechless mourner for some time over her husband's body; but at length bursts into a violent grief, and stabs herself. We shall not go minutely into the fable; but of the incidents we must observe, that many of them possess interest: of this description are Eregon's first interview with the King; his being sent by royal command, while his character is yet unknown, to Malvina, to relate the account of his own reported death; her reception of him, and Eregon's situation upon being surprised by the King, who receives Malvina in his arms, under the belief that she is lamenting her dead husband.

The imagery is chiefly from the school of Ossian, but not given in the exact idiom;—such imagery however being in strict accordance with nature and the locality of the scene, was attended to with pleasure.—The diction was dressed with apposite expression, but was not abounding with sublimities, or fancies of extraordinary brightness: at the same time it must be admitted that it cannot be charged with poverty of ideas.

The author deserves compliment for his invention, but in the order of the piece, his judgment in a few instances failed.

The tragedy was well dressed—the habit of Mr. Kemble was according to the stile of the ancient Scots; but as it had no similar dress to keep it in countenance, its peculiarity was objectionable.

The tragedy upon being given out for a second night was received with disapprobation. The house was divided in opinion, but the eyes had it! tho' after the third night the piece was withdrawn.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue.

P R O L O G U E.

By THOMAS VAUGHAN, Esq.

The Speaker Mr. BANNISTER, jun. in the Character of a distressed and disappointed Poet, peeping in at the door, looks round the house.

ARE you all seated—may I venture in?

[Noise behind.

Hush—be quiet—stop your unfriendly din—
Whilst I—with more than common grief
oppress'd,

A tale unfold—just bursting from my breast.

[Advancing, points to the Pit doors.

But first—are both your pit doors shut, I
pray?

Or noise will drown my strictures on the
play.

[Noise from front boxes, opening doors and calling places]

Do you hear—how very hard my case is—

Instead of bravo, bravo—places—places—

[mimicking.

Your seat, my Lord, is here—your La'ship's
there:

Indeed it quite distracts both hard and play'r.
Truce then with your confounded clank of
keys,

And tell these fair disturbers of our ease,
At church, perhaps, 'tis no such mighty
crime,

But here—quite vulgar to be out of time.

[Noise from front boxes repeated.

Again—why sure the devil's in the clown,
Do pray, Sir Harry, knock that fellow
down.—

[pointing.

And you, ye Gods—it were a dreadful shock,
If thrown from thence—a Critic's head is
rock—

[the pit.

So keep your centres, and my bus'ness know;
I am a bard, as these my Acts will shew.

[Pulling out plays from each coat pocket.

But then the managers—aye! there's the
curse

Which makes us patient bear the sad reverse,

To

To hear they've several pieces to peruse,
And when I call, all answer they refuse.

But say, is't fit that mine be laid aside,
To gratify their present author's pride?

Who comes with nature, and such idle stuff
As please my friends above there well
enough— [the galleries.

When I more bold and daring, quit all rules,
[In the pompous burlesque of Tragedy.

And scorn to draw from Classics and the
Schools;

But bid the dreadful furies form a grave
To sink the merchant "in the bankrupt
wave:"

Or when I long for fair Aurora's light,
"I am witch-ridden by the hag of night:"

Thus always keep *sublimity* in eye,
And sometimes lead in hand—*simplicity*;
New troops, new passages for ever raise,
With starts and attitudes to gain your praise;
Try every incident of trick and art,
To mend, at once, the drama and the heart,
Such is my style, and such each nervous
line,

Which all my friends who read pronounce
divine:

And yet these hostile doors their barriers
keep,

And all my labours—in my pockets sleep.

[Pointing to them.
Revenge my cause, assert each critic right,
And damn with me the author of to-night,
Whose play, tho' yet *unknown, untried, unseen,*
Has felt in paragraphs an author's spleen.
But hark!—I'll tell you a secret—'twas I
Who drew the shaft, and forg'd th' envenom'd
lie;

To crush this simple nature which he boasts,
Drawn from the manners of the northern
coasts;

For should his hope your generous plaudits
meet,

I shall be found aboard—the *Lighter fleet*.
[Advances forward and kneels.

Then hear a malefactor in blank verse,
Nor be led *captive*, by his Gothick Erse,
But urge my vengeance in the cat-calls
curse.

[Going slops, and looks around the house.
Yet hold, methinks my words seem lost
in air,

And smiles of candour for the bard declare;
For here no *secret influence* e'er was known,
But merit triumphs in *herself alone*;
As all who know ye, mult in this agree,
A British audience *ever* will be free.

E P I L O G U E.

By the S A M E.

Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS.

AT length our Bark has reach'd the wish'd-
for shore,

The winds are hush'd—but is all danger o'er?

The trembling Bard still hovers o'er the
man—

Still dreads the dancing waves that lash in
vain;

Clings like th' affrighted sailor to the mast,
And shudders at the dangers he has past.

Dangers indeed—for who in times like
these

Would launch his ship to plough dramatic
seas?

Where growling thunders roll, and tempests
sweep

Such crowds of bold adventurers to the deep;
O'er his poor head the winds of malice blow,
And waves of angry censure rage below.

Critics, like monsters, on each side ap-
pear,

Herald the Whale, and Shark the *Gazet-
teer*—

If there be chance t' escape, there comes a
squall

From *Lloyd's*, *St. James's*, *London* or *White-
ball*;

Here *Chronicle*, like Scylla, guards the coast,
There foams Charybdis—in the *Morning Post*.

Mark how they break his rudder, cut his
cable,

Tear up plan, diction, sentiment and fable;
Their order is—an order they enjoy,

To seize, to burn, to sink, and to destroy.

What wond'rous chance our author should
survive,

That in such boist'rous seas his bark's alive?
But fond ambition led the bard along,

And Syren Muses tempted with a song;

Fame like another Circe beck'ning stood,
Wav'd her fair hand, and bad him brave the
flood.

Who could resist, when thus she shew'd her
charms,

Sooth'd his fond hopes, and woo'd him to her
arms?

Half-rigg'd—half mann'd, half leaky, yet
you find,

He trick'd his frigate out, and brav'd the
wind.

Your partial favour still may swell his sails,
And fill his vessel with propitious gales:

Though pepper'd with small-shot, and tem-
pet-toss'd,

You still may land him on this golden coast:
Convinc'd that those the surest path pursue,

Who trust their *all* to candour and to you.

11. The Conscious Lovers was acted at
Covent-Garden; Young Bevil and Indiana,
for the first time, by Mr. Holman and Mrs.
Warren. Mr. Holman has not yet acquired
ease sufficient to perform Comedy at all, and
on this occasion he was stiff and unnatural.
Mrs. Warren's performance was above medi-
ocriety. Mrs. Abingdon in Phillis, and Mr.
Lewis in Tom, did great justice to their char-
acters.

14. Werter, a Tragedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted at Covent-Garden for Miss Brunton's benefit. The characters were as follow :

Werter	- - -	Mr. Holman.
Sebastian	- - -	Mr. Davies.
Leuthorp	- - -	Mr. Fearon.
Albert	- - -	Mr. Farren.
Laura	- - -	Miss Stuart.
Charlotte	- - -	Miss Brunton.

The scene lies at Walheim, where Sebastian arrives in search of Werter. He there learns the story of his unfortunate attachment for Charlotte, who is betrothed to Albert.—Werter, on Sebastian's remonstrances, determines to return with him to Manheim. On the night of their departure, he goes distracted, and Sebastian, to assuage him, consents to remain till the next day. In this intermediate time, Werter resolves on suicide.—Charlotte discovers his intention, and communicates it to Sebastian, who flies to save his friend. Werter deceives him, and, left to himself, finishes his design. On his death he shews the deepest remorse for his rash action, and Charlotte goes mad.—Albert, who had reproved Charlotte for infidelity—is convinced of the falsehood of his suspicions, and only laments he did not resign her to Werter.

18. The Peruvian, a piece of three acts, was acted at Covent-Garden, the author unknown, and the composer avowedly Mr. Hook. Of the literary part of this composition it is to be said, to speak with an approach to *nationality*, that report *fathers* it upon an *Irisb Lady*. The characters are as follow :

Sir Gregory Craveall	-	Mr. Quick.
Sir Harry Cripplegait	- -	Mr. Booth.
Belville (nephew to Sir Gregory)	- - -	Mr. Johnstone.
Blandford	- - -	Mrs. Kennedy.
Frankly	- - -	Mr. Palmer.
Dry	- - -	Mr. Edwin.
Coraly	- - -	Mrs. Billington.
Clara	- - -	Mrs. Martyr.
Sufan (Maid to Clara)	-	Mrs. Moreton.

This opera has for its basis Marmontel's tale of *L' amitié à l'épreuve*; with this difference, that the Nelson of the story is the Belville of the Drama, and Lady Juliet Albany, the prototype of Clara.—All the dialogue in which Belville, Blandford, Coraly and Clara, are *sentimentally* concerned, holds a faithful adherence to the original; or rather the translation; for the latter seems the most strictly attended to. The heroine of the tale, instead of being an Asiatic Indian, is made a native of Peru. The other characters which help to fill up this opera, are

EUROP. MAG.

from the author's own invention; and in the persons of Sir Gregory Craveall, Cripplegait, and Dry, an attempt is made to relieve the *moral doctrine* of Marmontel by *humour*. We cannot say that the best success has attended this effort. Sir Gregory Craveall, being the half-brother of Justice Greedy, is in love with a charming woman; and Dry is a character somewhat too trifling to be portrayed by Edwin, but which was much indebted to burlesque powers of song.

The airs were too numerous, there being no less than thirty in the course of the performance. Most of them were new; but some were from the Vauxhall collections in former days; among these were "I winna marry any man," &c. and a glee which terminated the second act, the best we ever heard of Mr. Hook's composition. The air of "O she's a dainty widow," written about twenty-five years since on a celebrated beauty of high rank, was also introduced; and a duet, which we cannot consider as original, because we have heard something too like it, in the *Strangers at Home*. The new airs were in a pleasing stile, but did not possess force, or any strong marks of originality. The only air which had pathetic character was, "O can't thou then behold unmov'd!" This, as well as the other airs given to Mrs. Billington, met the fullest proofs of approbation. From this performer's abilities, more than the merits of the piece, was it attended to with avidity, and received *namine contradicente* applause, and upon being given out, was received with pleasure.

PROLOGUE

To Captain Topham's Farce of the FOOL.

Spoken by MR. LEWIS.

Written by MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.

IN early times, when wit was rare indeed;
And few could write, as very few could read;

Then, but to pen a couplet was to shine,
And poetasters all were dubb'd divine;
Then *Whittington and Cat* went glibly down;
And *Margaret's grimly Ghost* secur'd renown;
A sing-song scribbler, then, in want of food,
Might feast upon the *Children of the Wood*;
The Drama likewise shar'd an equal chance;
And found its safety in its ignorance;
In number too as moderate as in worth,
One season hardly brought one haunting forth.
Far different now—dramatic plenty reigns;
Each threatening week teems with prolific brains;

Play, farce, and pantomime succeed each other

So quick, we scarce distinguish one from 'other;

E e

While

While the throng'd lobby as each drama
ends,
Swarms with the circling croud of critic
friends.
"Well—our friend's play may do! Why,
"faith, I've known
"Things rather worse than this sometimes
"go down.—
"We must all come to croud the Author's
"night;
"He's a good soul! I wish he would not
"write;
"Tho' he's my friend, betwixt ourselves,
"d'ye see,
"I'm pretty near as much asleep as he."
(yawns)
These are the kind remarks of friends
that flatter,
More open foes less dangerously bespatter.
"Damme, what cursed stuff!" cries booted
"Bobby,
A Cheapside 'prentice, strutting thro' the
lobby.
"Why this here fellow here, who writes
"that there,
"Has no more *gumption* than my founder'd
"mare."
Miss, in the boxes, calls it "vastly low."
"Why would you come, mama? Why
"won't you go?"
"The play is always such a vulgar place!
"I vow one doesn't know a single face.

"Hah! Lady Fuz! now for a little chat.
"How do? who's here? who's there? what's
"this? what's that?"
A fine man, who but newly ris'n from dinner, pops
His head in careles, as the curtain drops,
And hearing only the last speech or two,
Boldly asserts, "all this will never do;"
Then flies to Brookes's, and in half a minute
Paints the whole piece, and swears there's
nothing in it.
Thus are the writers of our time undone;
While they, not their productions, take a
run:
For spite of all their store of Greek and
grammar,
If you're vociferous, echoing duns will clamour.
Far other patrons then the bard must court:
The *great green grocer* must his muse support;
Taylors and tallow-chandlers too unite,
Those to *re-dress him*, these to *lend new light*.
Such is the general fate! Our luckier bard
Plays the same game, but holds a surer card:
He from such grand alliance seeks no fortune,
His taylor's bill, perhaps, is but a short one;
His farce too has been partly seen before;
If dull at first, he adds a little more.
Let then this court be merciful as strong;
Our author's scenes, if languid, are not long;
Scanty of wit, to weary you he's loth,
So cuts his coat according to his cloth.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BRUNSWICK.

[Illustrated by an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]

THE heroic achievements of Warriors have too long been the objects celebrated by painters and poets. The milder virtues of private life, the nobler acts of humanity, compassion, tenderness, and benevolence, have been too much neglected. In the annexed Plate we have given a representation of an event which will transmit the name of LEOPOLD to posterity with the admiration of mankind. On the 27th of April, 1785, he lost his life in endeavouring to relieve the inhabitants of a Village that was overflowed at Frankfort on the Oder.

The Leiden Gazette gives the following account of this unfortunate event: "We have within these few days experienced the greatest calamities by the overflowing of the Oder, which burst its banks in several places, and carried away houses, bridges, and every thing that opposed its course. Numbers of people have lost their lives in this rapid inundation; but of all the accidents arising from it, none is so generally lamented as the death of the good Prince Leopold of Brunswick: this amiable prince standing at the side of the river, a woman threw herself at

his feet, beseeching him to give orders for some persons to go to the rescue of her children, whom, bewildered by the sudden danger, she had left behind her in the house; some soldiers, who were also in the same place, were crying out for help. The Duke endeavoured to procure a flat-bottomed boat, but no one could be found to venture across the river, even though the Duke offered large sums of money, and promised to share the danger. At last, moved by the cries of the unfortunate inhabitants of the suburb, and being led by the sensibility of his own benevolent heart, he took the resolution of going to their assistance himself: those who were about him endeavoured to dissuade him from this hazardous enterprise: but touched to the soul by the distress of the miserable people, he replied in the following words, which so nobly picture his character: "What am I more than either you or they? I am a man like yourselves, and nothing ought to be attended to here but the voice of humanity." Unshaken, therefore, in his resolution, he immediately embarked with three watermen in a small boat, and crossed the

the river; the boat did not want above three lengths of the bank, when it struck against a tree, and in an instant they all, together with the boat, disappeared. A few minutes after the Duke rose again, and supported himself a short time by taking hold of a tree; but the violence of the current soon bore him down, and he never appeared more. The boatmen, more fortunate, were every one saved, and the Duke alone became the victim of his own humanity. The whole

city is in affliction for the loss of this truly amiable prince, whose humility, gentleness of manners, and compassionate disposition, endeared him to all ranks. He lived indeed as he died, in the highest exercise of humanity. Had not the current been so rapid, he would no doubt have been saved, as he was an excellent swimmer."

His Highness was the brother-in-law, as we suppose, of his Majesty's sister.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE for March, 1786. [No. XXV.]

WHILE we were writing or at least printing our sentiments on the subject of fortifications, promising ourselves, from the protraction of the contest, an opportunity of going deeper into the subject than we could then, the whole scheme of fortification blew up with the general consent of all the people, a few ministerial men excepted; our further labour on that subject is consequently superseded. We are glad, however, we had an opportunity of bearing our testimony against the inadmissible system.—Discontented at the repulse, Ministry seem totally to have abandoned the only good part that was struck out in the collision of the parties concerned or engaged in it—that is, the providing a sufficient number of gunboats and a perfect system of signals along the coast on the approach of any danger! They are, like forward children, too much in the pouts to do the little good they can, because they are not permitted to do all the mischief they please.

Early in the month a very extraordinary appointment took place, that of a great and famous military commander, remarkable for his warlike exploits in America, to be chief civil Governor of India! a measure very suspicious in the eye of the French Cabinet, ever wakeful and jealous of the movements of all their neighbours, of this nation in particular, which they consider as their perpetual rival and hereditary enemy! Can they consider the sending out a man so qualified, invested with such ample powers, civil and military (it is said), as are now making out for him, over all Indostan, as a very friendly measure for them and their connections and dependencies in those extensive regions?—Exclusive of all these considerations, the appointment of a military officer of the crown to the supreme civil government of all the Company's concerns in the East-Indies, does not wear the most palpable marks of prudence and discretion, in this time of apparent profound peace and tranquillity! There is a strong appearance of too much power being vested in one man, either for the benefit of the

Company, or for the safety of the commonwealth of Great-Britain. If much smaller powers vested in limited circumscribed governors, have precipitated them into such dictatorial measures as have embroiled the State and endangered the Company, what must such untried, unheard-of extended powers produce in Asia, in Europe, and elsewhere? We likewise think the appointment premature, until an impending investigation of a late chief Governor of India shall pronounce him a great and a good Governor, or a delinquent. The progress and event of that discussion might probably throw great light on the subject, and shew what sort of men ought to be appointed, and what powers they might safely be entrusted with; whereas at present a total darkness and confusion covers the face of Indian affairs!—

Nothing contributes to this confusion more than the late Act for regulating East-India affairs! and we apprehend the amendments going on very rapidly in the House of Commons, if passed into a law or laws, will increase and aggravate all the evils which generate confusion, and tend to downright anarchy.

We hear much noise and talk about an impeachment of a late Chief Governor, but see little progress made in it since our last, when we touched it very slightly, thinking it would be immediately turned into a serious legal prosecution before a very high tribunal; but we find since, it has been only a subject of altercation, of declamation on the one side, and of panegyric on the other; and is therefore a fair subject of critical animadversion. We shall content ourselves however, at present, with a simple observation on the strange unaccountable contrasted state of parties in England. That the man who lost us great part of America, and almost the whole British Empire, the East-Indies excepted, should be unimpeached, unmolested, and undisturbed, even so as to be at liberty to join the chase to run down the man who by his very extraordinary exertions saved our Indian possessions out of the hands of those nume-

rous potent enemies which were raised up against us by the former of these two men, whilst the latter is faintly defended by Ministers and their adherents; surely this betrays something very rotten in the State of Denmark! or we have no skill in politics.

The Shop-tax has withstood the storm that gathered round it from all quarters of the Kingdom, upheld by the strong hand of the Minister, which has prevailed against the whole body of shopkeepers and their adherents, under a modification which, no doubt, pleases some people who are relieved thereby, but leaves others under a more marked partiality than before.—The citizens of London consider themselves to be principally pointed at as the objects of ministerial displeasure; a circumstance which we hope will teach them, for the future, to reserve their gold boxes and freedoms to be conferred on ministers at the end, instead of the beginning of their administrations, when they can better judge whether they are well or ill bestowed.

The regulation of the Militia has taken up the attention of Parliament a good deal in this month, but without much satisfaction to either side of the House. This national defence has been greatly altered from its primitive institution, and we think much for the worse, partaking too much of the nature of a Standing Army to be called a Militia, and yet without some of the benefits attending a Standing Army: in short, it is a standing terror to many sober, industrious, hard-working men and their families, and was the ruin of many poor families during the late war;—a standing gaming-table or raffle-board, taking money out of the people's pockets, poor and rich, without the losers having the pleasure to stand by and see fair play, whereby many men were dragged from their families and friends, or driven to leave them destitute, for want of ten pounds to pay the penalty of refusing a military life, to which they were totally averse and unfit. Until some mode is adopted of regulating the militia upon its own original principles, it will be a heavy oppression upon many individuals, as well as the ruin of many families, and yet will not answer the true purpose of a national militia; a matter worthy of the most serious consideration of the legislature.

Ministry have made peace with the Bank-Directors for the payment of two millions, (borrowed some time ago) by instalments of half a million annually. We should have liked it better if they had paid the money down at the time appointed by the postponing act of parliament passed for that purpose; it would have looked more like a serious intention of paying off some considerable part of the national debt, funded as well as unfunded.

They have likewise beat down the Directors in the annual expence of managing the funds, nearly about one-fifth part; in which case the borrower has prescribed rules to the lender, and thereby reversed the Scripture, which says, the borrower is servant to the lender! Query, Whether some secret article is not included in this pecuniary treaty, which has not yet met the public eye, to make atonement for this seeming dictatorial power assumed by the debtor over the creditor?

To make any considerable progress in paying the national debt, there ought to be some lusty surplusses somewhere, to the tune of two millions and a half; for we know of deficiencies in seven articles, to the amount of more than half that sum; a very unpromising circumstance for that purpose! And to look at the Votes of Money for the Ordinary and Extraordinaries of the Army, and the various descriptions of officers, one would be tempted to think we were in the height of a raging, complicated, extensive war; and that we had an army of officers only!—Another unpromising circumstance.

More mischief seems to be breeding among the new States of America against this country: they seem to have imbibed an enmity to us similar to that of the Israelites against the Amalekites, with whom they were to have war for ever. At present our remaining colony of Nova Scotia thrives apace, under their nose.—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

Last month we adverted to the cold, phlegmatic, and disdainful reception our Consul met with from the American Congress, and the affront thereby offered to the dignity and Crown of Great-Britain. This month we have to observe, the very different reception of the French Consul by the same body; all respectful, complacent, and cordial, as if done with design to shew the shocking contrast. How long our Ministers will continue, and what lengths they will go, to crouch to these revolted subjects, and to lick the crumbs that fall from the Frenchman's table, spread by the haughty Americans, we know not; but one thing we know, that if they studied to bring contempt, disgrace, and ignominy upon the British name and nation by the means of those Americans, they could not much go beyond what they do in that way.

To look through Europe, an universal calm seems, for the moment, to overspread the political hemisphere, except some internal fermentation in Holland, venting itself in some seditious riotous proceedings in divers parts, all which will probably be silenced upon the first appearance of some neighbouring Potentate's forces to chastise the rioters and disturbers of the peace. Most probably this ensuing summer will be spent in negotiating, intriguing, and forming and fermenting alliances

stances among the Powers of Europe, previous to any party trying their strength against another party.

Nevertheless, the gradual, lenient, yet important revolutions forming in the Ottoman cabinet, appear to us to denote something of a change of system from the pacific to the warlike disposition, the original characteristic of that extraordinary and unparalleled empire. The mild and pacific Prince who sways that sceptre is thought to be sinking under the

weight of domestic and national troubles into his grave; and if nature, aided by afflictions, will not do that office for him, there are those near him who will readily render him that service, to put an end to all his troubles in this world at once, whenever they can look about them and see they can do it with safety. Let that event happen when it will, and how it will, it will be high time for some ambitious enterprising European Powers to look about them and prepare for the worst.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

LIST of longevity for 1785.—No person is mentioned who had not entered upon his or her ninetieth year. The first column contains the names of the counties, the second the number of persons who have lived to ninety or upwards, and the third, the total those years amount to.

Bishoprick of Durham	1	105
Cambridgeshire	1	102
Cheshire	2	226
Cumberland	2	236
Derbyshire	1	93
Devonshire	2	197
Essex	6	596
Flintshire	1	105
Glamorganshire	1	106
Hampshire	1	91
Hertfordshire	2	101
Huntingdonshire	1	100
Kent	7	654
Lancashire	4	375
Leicestershire	1	104
Lincolnshire	8	763
Middlesex	17	1352
Montgomeryshire	1	103
Northamptonshire	2	186
Northumberland	3	302
Nottinghamshire	5	478
Oxfordshire	1	92
Radnorshire	1	101
Rutlandshire	1	93
Shropshire	1	108
Somersetshire	3	288
Suffolk	4	399
Surrey	4	382
Warwickshire	3	328
Wiltshire	2	214
Worcestershire	2	212
Yorkshire	5	579

FEB. 24.

One prisoner was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. Joseph Rickards a lad of 18 years of age, late servant to Walter Horseman, cowkeeper at Kentish Town, for wilfully wounding the said Walter Horseman on the head and face, about three in the morning of the 11th instant, while asleep

in bed, of which wound he languished until Sunday last, and then died. The deceased's widow deposed, that the prisoner was formerly servant to her husband; that he was discharged for negligence; that he had frequently threatened vengeance on the deceased; that on the morning the murder was committed, she was awakened by a noise, and on entering the room her husband slept in, she found him sitting up in the bed, and as far as his waist in blood; that a stick which the prisoner had cut some time before, lay in the room, and an iron bar, covered with blood; that her husband was mangled in a shocking manner; and that assistance was immediately sent for:—he lingered a few days, and died a shocking spectacle. Four other witnesses were examined, whose testimony proved certain corroborating circumstances; such as, being from his lodgings the night that the murder was committed, being seen to melt lead, and to pour it into the stick that was found in the deceased's room. The prisoner confessed the murder to one of the magistrates who committed him for trial, but pleaded *not guilty* at the bar. The Jury, after a few minutes consideration, brought in their verdict *guilty*.

27. The above Joseph Rickards was executed at Kentish Town, opposite the house where the horrid fact was perpetrated. In his way to the place of execution, the convict appeared to be in a state of stupefaction; he had no book, nor did he employ the short remains of time in those preparations for eternity which his miserable situation rendered so indispensably necessary. Before being turned off, the prisoner desired to see the widow of the deceased; she was sent for to her house, but was gone to London. He declared he had no accomplice in the fact, and that he was induced to the perpetration thereof by the supposition, that after the decease of his master he should succeed to the business as milkman. Just before coming to the village he burst into tears, and when he came to the place of execution, wept bitterly.

28. The house of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. One gold bason and plate; one silver ship, supported by mermaids; one spoon enamelled with curious work; one small gold snuff box, the top enamelled with the story of Paris and Helen; one mother of pearl snuff box, inlaid and lined with gold, and also a variety of other curious articles.

March 4. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, at which 25 prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death; 46 were sentenced to be transported; 28 ordered to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom also to be whipped: four to be imprisoned in Newgate, 12 to be whipped and discharged; and 12 were discharged by proclamation.

7. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Edward Pryse Lloyd, of Llanarth, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the county of Cardigan, in the room of John Martin, of Althoch, Esq.

On Saturday night, *Hogarth's* print of the *Evening*, in the *Gulston* collection, was sold by Greenwood for the price of *thirty eight guineas and a half!* This extraordinary print was before Hogarth introduced the *girl*, who appears beating the little boy with the gingerbread King in his hands.

Upon the above print being knocked down, a gentleman facetiously observed, that it was amazing an *evening* should be worth thirty-eight guineas and a half without a *girl*.

Mason's print of *Nell Gwynn*, lying upon a bed of flowers, in the *Lucas Snock* she stole from the Duchess of Portsmouth, was sold from the *Gulston* collection for three guineas.

10. In the Irish House of Commons, March 6, Mr Forbes moved the House to resolve, "That the present application and amount of pensions on the civil establishment, is a grievance, and demands redress." Ayes 70, Noes 128.

The first money struck by the Congress in America is now become exceedingly scarce, and only to be met with in the cabinets of the curious. They coined several pieces of *pewter* of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight; on one side of which were inscribed, in a circular ring near the edge, the words—*Continental Currency*, 1776—and within the ring a rising sun shining upon a dial, with the word—*fugio*—at the side of it; under which were the words—*mind your business*. On the reverse were 13 small circles, joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was in-

scribed the name of some one of the Thirteen States. On another circular ring, within these, was inscribed *American Congress*—and in the central space—*We are one*.

It is remarkable that the Austrians were reduced to the necessity of coining leaden money in 1529, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks. King James II also made use of that practice to pay his army in Ireland, in the year 1690.

The American Congress have lately made a copper coinage, which is now in general circulation: One side of the halfpenny bears this circular inscription, *Libertas et Justitia*; round a central cypher U. S. On the reverse is a sun rising amidst Thirteen Stars, circularly inscribed, *Constellatio nova*.

13. There was a most numerous meeting of the retail dealers of London, Westminster, and Southwark, at the London Tavern. Mr. Alderman Skinner took the chair, and said he had flattered himself, that on this night he should have had to congratulate them on their relief from the heavy and partial impost (the shop-tax), which it had been so long the object of their endeavours to repeal. He was sorry, however, to say, that their efforts had been in vain. They were now met to consider what further they might think it advisable to do, and to see whether any means could yet be imagined to make the burthen less severe.

Mr. Stock then proposed several resolutions, which were severally agreed to.

14. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to make the following amendment upon the Roll of Sheriffs, viz.

Gloucestershire—Charles Coxe, now residing at Bath, formerly of Kemble, Esq.

15. Came on at the East-India House, the election of a Director, in the room of Laurence Sullivan, Esq. deceased, when on casting up the ballot, there appeared for

Abram Roberts, Esq.	439
John Travers, Esq.	309

Majority, 130

On which Mr. Roberts was declared duly elected.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of a maid servant belonging to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, who had cut her throat. The cause of this rash act was very singular. She had long been in possession of a false key to the wine cellar, and had at various times, in conjunction with another female servant, taken several bottles of wine, &c. About two months ago she informed the butler that she had something particular to communicate to him, and on Thursday last she voluntarily confessed the above fact. The butler answered, that in justice to his master and himself,

he should be obliged to inform Mr. Stephens; but first he would consult Mr. Woodham, the former butler, who left Mr. S. about six months since, which he did; and upon Mr. W. coming to the house, and treating her with great severity of language, she went up stairs, and immediately put an end to her existence.

A terrible fire broke out in the place in James-street, Haymarket, where the hay and straw is kept which is unford, which burnt upwards of fifty loads, besides the carts: it also consumed the puppet-show house, as well as the tennis-court, and four houses in front, and two in Prince's-court backwards, besides damaging several others.

16. Was held a General Court at the Bank, when the chairman communicated to the proprietors the following interesting information, viz. That the Directors had agreed to prolong the payment of the loan of two millions, which had been lent to government, upon condition that the same should be redeemed at half a million per annum. The proprietors approved of the measure, and it was agreed to.

The chairman next proceeded to inform the proprietors, that as the national debt had increased so considerably, the Directors had agreed with the Minister, to undertake the management of the business, at and after the rate of four hundred and fifty pounds for each million, instead of five hundred and sixty-two pounds, which had hitherto been paid for it. This circumstance made a saving to government of five and twenty thousand pounds per annum!—The proprietors approved also of this measure, and it was likewise agreed to.

17. A shocking murder was committed by one Simpson, of Long Alley, Moor-Fields, who had involved himself in that most profligate of all games, the lottery. He went home, rendered desperate by his losses, and stabbed his wife in several places. The

woman is dead, and the miserable man committed to prison.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Mar. 14.

“ Last Thursday evening His Royal Highness Prince William Henry was initiated into the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in the Lodge, No. 86, held at the Prince George Inn, Payne's, in this Town.”

21. The Court of Aldermen agreed to petition his Majesty, praying, that the sentence passed on convicts at the Old-Bailey may be fully executed, as a means of deterring those persons now at large, who are continually making depredations on the peaceful inhabitant, from persevering in their mal practices.

21. The trial of the celebrated Brighthelmstone taylor, John Motherhill, for a rape on Catharine Wade, came on at East-Grinstead, Suffex, before Mr. Justice Athhurst. The trial lasted near six hours, and the Jury after consulting near half an hour, brought in a verdict, *Not Guilty*.

22. A General Court, consisting of eight Proprietors, was held at the India-House, when the chairman stated, that the Court of Directors had taken the advice of their counsel on the new bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Dundas, and that they found nothing in it objectionable or improper.

23. At Guildhall, No. 34,119, was the first-drawn Ticket in Sir Ashton Lever's Lottery, and as such entitled to the Museum. The fortunate possessor of it is Mr. Parkinson, of Cattle-Yard, Holbourn. Out of 36,000 Tickets, 8000 only have been issued, and 2000 of those have been returned undispofed of.

25. His Majesty in Council was on Wednesday pleased to appoint William Pritchard, of Trescawen, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Anglesea, in the room of Arthur Owen, of Bodowyr Iffa, Esq.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

D R U R Y - L A N E .

- March 2 M A C B E T H—Virgin Unmasked
 4 Distress'd Mother—Arthur and Emmeline
 6 Twelfth Night—Romp
 7 Heirefs—Virgin Unmasked
 9 Captives—Humourist
 11 Captives—Romp
 13 Captives—Gentle Shepherd
 14 Heirefs—Romp
 16 Distress'd Mother—Bon Ton
 18 Strangers at Home—Virgin Unmasked
 20 Cymon—Englishman in Paris
 21 Isabella—Romp
 23 Heirefs—Gentle Shepherd
 25 Percy—Lyar
 27 She would and She would not—Virgin Unmasked

C O V E N T - G A R D E N .

- March 2 O R P H A N—Rosina
 4 Lady's Last Stake—Love in a Camp
 6 King Lear—Love in a Camp
 7 Duenna—Barataria
 9 Man of the World—Love in a Camp
 11 Werter—Barataria
 13 Duenna—Omni
 14 Werter—Barataria
 16 Love in a Village—St. Patrick's Day
 18 Peruvian—County Wife
 20 Ditto—Fool
 21 Ditto—Ditto
 23 Ditto—Barataria
 25 Werter—Love in a Camp
 27 Peruvian—Barnaby Rattle

P R E F E R M E N T S, MARCH 1786.

THE dignity of a Marquis of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Hon. Granville Leveson, Earl Gower, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of the county of Stafford.

The Right Hon. Wm. Lord Craven to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks.

The Rev. John Fisher, M. A. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, to be a Canon or Prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in the Castle of Windsor, vice Rev. Dr. John Bostock, deceased.

Francis Knight, Esq; to be one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

Daniel Gib, Esq; late Surgeon in Extraordinary, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty's Household, in the room of Charles Hawkins, Esq; promoted.

James Earle, Esq; of Hanover-square, to be Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to be one of the Knights of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Johnson Newnan, Esq; to be Consul for the Empire of Russia at the town of Hull.

Mr. John Pringle, to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Edinburgh.

Mrs. Georgiana Herbert, to be one of her Majesty's Bedchamber-women, vice Mrs. Boughton, dec.

Charles Dillon, Esq; now called Charles Dillon Lee, to be of the Most Honourable Privy Council of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Earl of Wycombe, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdown, to be Member for High Wycombe, Bucks, in the room of Lord Mahon.

Commodore Keith Stuart to be Collector of the Land Tax in Scotland.

Mr. Boscawen to be a Commissioner of the Customs, vice Montague Burgoyne, Esq; resigned.

John Charles Crowle, Esq; to be Master of the Revels in Ordinary to his Majesty, vice Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; dec.

John Elliot, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands of Madelaine in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

The Hon. Ariana Margaret Egerton to be one of her Majesty's Bedchamber-women, vice Mrs. Bloodworth, dec.

The Rev. Thomas King, to a Prebendal stall, at Canterbury, vice Dr. Thomas Tanner, dec.

B I R T H S, MARCH 1786.

THE Great Duchess of Russia of a Princess, on the 15th of February, at Peterburgh.

Her Sicilian Majesty, of a Princess, on the 18th of February.

The Countess of Balcarras, of two sons.

The Countess of Westmoreland, of a daughter.

Lady Cadogan, of a daughter.

The Countess of Salisbury, of a daughter.

The Countess of Abingdon, of a daughter.

M A R R I A G E S, MARCH 1786.

THE Hon. Frederick Lumley, to Miss Boddington, of Bedford-square.

Benjamin Parry, Esq. Treasurer of Lincoln's-Inn, and Member for Caernarvon,

to Mrs. Simpson, niece to Lady Robinson.

John Sanders, Esq. of Mortlake, in Surry, to Miss Martha Keibel, of Lullingstone.

* Dr. Bostock obtained the Canonry of Windsor without a patron, and without the least prospect, in the early part of his life, of attaining to it. — When a Minor Canon of Windsor, at the crisis of a contested election for that borough, between Mr. Rowley and the late Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, it happened that Dr. Balthazar Regis, a Canon, died. Dr. Bostock, then Vicar of New Windsor, went to Mr. Fox, flattered him with the great assistance he could lend him, but, knowing the nicety on which the election hung, told him such assistance depended on his procuring him the vacant stall: Mr. Fox having drawn on the Treasury to the extreme, and knowing that a single vote was of the utmost consequence, sent express to the Minister, to inform him, that unless Mr. Bostock was appointed Canon he should lose his seat for Windsor. The messenger brought back the tidings of the reverend gentleman's preferment. Mr. Fox did get his election, but, save his own single vote, little advantage further was made of Mr. Bostock's promise. He enjoyed it near thirty years, and may be said through life to have been the most lucky man that ever entered into it. He succeeded the late Mr. Burchett in the rectory of Clewer, and on the death of Bishop Ewer, was, by the Dean and Chapter appointed to the living of Ilfley.

At Hackney, the Rev. Johnson Towers, to Miss Jones, of Clapton.

The Rev. Mr. Timothy Kendrick, to Miss Mary Weymouth.

Lewis Buckle, Esq. Captain of the Blues, to Miss Bachelor.

John Burford, Esq. to Miss Lucy Elfdon, of Lynn.

The Rev. W. Evans, of Towycastle, to Mrs. Rees, widow of the late John Rees, Esq. of Pantyrewig.

At Edinburgh, Daniel Mc'Gregor, Esq. Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Ann Austin, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Adam Austin, physician.

John Harbin, Esq. of Dorsetshire, to Miss Bagley, of Mortlake, Surry.

Thomas Hartley, Esq. of London, to Miss Parkes, daughter of the late Reuben Parker, Esq. of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Joseph Birch, Esq. to Miss E. M. Heywood, third daughter of Benj. Heywood, Esq. of Liverpool.

Walter Bagnall, Esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late John Chambers, Esq. of Belle-Vue.

Edward Stephenson, Esq. son of Rowland Stephenson, Esq. of Queen-square, London, to Miss Strickland, daughter of the late Cha. Strickland, Esq. of Sizergh, in Westmoreland.

Wm. Dowson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices for Surry, to Mrs. Merry, of Haveringwell, in Essex.

Capt. Griffiths Cannon, to Miss Mary Dobson, of Greenwich.

Lewis Montolieu, Esq. of Hanover-square, to Miss Maria H. Heywood, daughter of J. M. Heywood, Esq. of Maristow, Devon.

David Brandon, Esq. of London, to Miss Ximenes, daughter of David Ximenes, Esq. of Bere-place in Berks.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, banker, of Lynn, to Miss Walker, of Basinghall-street.

At Manchester, Dr. Wm. Aultin, physician of Oxford, to Miss Margaret Allenfon, niece of the Rev. Dr. Barker, late Principal of Brazen-Nose-College.

Joshua Crompton, Esq. of York, to Miss Rookes, of Elholt.

Richard Wilsford, Esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Myddleton, of Acworth.

The Rev. Mr. Crossland, of Colston Bassett, to Miss Sarah Howe, of Langar, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Henry Kitchingham, of Alne in Yorkshire, to Miss S. Knowler, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Knowler, of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire.

At Prestwich, Cheshire, the celebrated dwarf Matthew Weston, only thirty-one inches high, to Ann Thompson, of that place. They are each in their 24th year.

At Edinburgh, the Earl of Hadington, to Miss Gascoigne.

At Paris, Sir William Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield, to Miss Joanna Douglas.

At Beccles in Suffolk, Robert Rich, Esq. of Trinity-College, Cambridge, to Miss Furnish, of York.

Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. of Tavistock in Devonshire, to Miss Palk, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, of Halden-house, Devon.

Comte de Grasse, who has been twice a widower, to Mademoiselle Sibon, who is about thirty years of age, and daughter to the Malthese Charge des Affaires at the Court of France.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, MARCH 1786.

LATELY at Ravenstone, in Leicestershire, Thomas Ball, 56 years clerk of that parish. He might be said to die in his profession, for he lost his life by a cold which he caught in a grave made for one of his grand-daughters. In his 70th year he married a young woman of the parish for his third wife, (aged about 20) by whom he had one child. He had a numerous issue by his former wives.

Lately at Oswestry, in Shropshire, Mr. Thomas Vernon, an eminent land-surveyor, and agent to several families in that neighbourhood. In his person and manners he resembled the present Chancellor; which occasioned a friend, on his sending him the Chancellor's picture, to write the following lines at the bottom of it, Mr. Vernon being at that time Major of Oswestry.

Of manners mild, of aspect sweet,
Behold Lord Thurlow comes to greet

Oswestria's far-fam'd Mayor;

For in him too the graces shine,

At once that polish and refine,

And make the man a bear.

These lines were taken by him as they were

EUROP. MAG.

intended, and in such perfect good-humour, that he had them written on the back of the picture by one of the best penmen in the neighbourhood.

FEB. 19, at Glasgow, Capt. Henry Moore, of the 27th regiment of foot.

20. Mr. Samuel Mence, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, and one of the Lay Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield.

24. At Brodie House, in Scotland, Lady Margaret Brodie.

25. At Beverley, in Yorkshire, aged 97, Richard Sompes, Esq.

The Lady of S. P. Wolverstan, Esq. of Stadfold-hall in Staffordshire.

In India, Mr. John Maxwell Stone, Chief of Ganjam. This gentleman formed a part of Lord Pigot's Council at Madras, and took an active part in favour of that unfortunate nobleman.

26. At Fulsford, Thomas Barstow, Esq. who served the office of Lord Mayor of York in 1778.

At Preston, in Lancashire, in the 31st year

of his age, Mrs. Lockhart, late spouse of Gen. Lockhart, of Cartwath, in Scotland.

Lately at Benwick, in the Isle of Ely, David Burgels, Esq.

Lately at Medhurst, Miss Robson, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Robson, Rector of Steadham, with Heyshot and Merston, in Suffex.

Lately Dr. Philip de la Cour, an old, but unfortunate Licentiate of the College of Physicians, of the Jewish religion, some time an eminent physician at London and Bath.

Mrs. Wright, the celebrated modeller in wax. She was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age, as an artist, and as a profound politician: in an early period of life she gave strong indications of a singular talent for taking likenesses in wax, and did not fail to take heads of some of the leading Americans, at the commencement of the American contest, in which her family became much injured. At rather an advanced age she found herself greatly distressed by the ravages of the civil broils occasioned by the councils and instruments which the Minister of England employed, and the old lady, both distressed and enraged, quitted her native country with a determination of serving it in Britain. She added to the most famous Americans the heads of the English most distinguished at that time for opposition to Lord North's measures; and as her reputation drew a very great variety of people of all ranks to see the marvellous productions of her ingenuity, the soon found out the avenues to get information of almost every design which was agitated or intended to be executed in America, and was the object of the most entire confidence of Dr. Franklin and others, with whom she corresponded, and gave information during the whole war. As soon as a General was appointed to go out to mount the tragi-comic stage in America, from the Commander in Chief to the Brigadier, she instantly found some access to a part of the family, and discovered the number of troops to be employed, and the ends of their expatriotic destination. The late Lord Chatham paid her several visits, and was pleased with the simplicity of her manners, and very deep understanding. She took his likeness, which appears in the Abbey of Westminster; and though she had been in France, and much caressed by the political geniusses of that kingdom, yet at the end of the war she was so singularly attached to England, that she was constantly employed to enforce forgiveness among her country people, whom she advised for the future to look to England in preference to France for trade and alliance.

28. Mr. Stephen Boone, surgeon, at Sunbury.

At Saling Grove, in Essex, the lady of John Yeldnam, Esq.

Mr. Broach, master of the St. Alban's Tavern.

Miss Eyre, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Eyre, Refidentary of York, and granddaughter of Dr. Prescott, late Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

MARCH 1. In Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. Frederick Standert, wine-merchant.

Mrs. Boughton, one of the Bed-chamber Women to her Majesty, and mother to Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. She was daughter of the Hon. Algernon Greville.

Lately in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Stratford, author of the tragedy of Lord Ruffel, acted at Drury-lane in the summer of 1784. He also wrote a poem called Fontenoy, and translated part of Milton into Greek.

Lately at Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Brundish, Fellow of Caius College, and author of the Elegy in our Magazine of January last, p. 49.

The Rev. Mr. Woodroffe, Rector of Cranham in Essex.

3. Owen Ridley, Esq. late a Colonel in the East-India service.

At Theobald's, Hertfordshire, aged 75, Anthony Keck, Esq. Senior Serjeant at Law.

At Durham, the lady of Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

Lately, at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, aged 87, Edward Webb, near fifty years Cryer of that town. Until within a short time of his death he frequently walked forty miles a-day.

4. Mrs. Mary Stonhouse, sister of Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. of Radley, in the county of Berks.

At Worcester, Mrs. Dunster, widow of the Rev. Mr. Dunster, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Inett, formerly Prebend of Worcester.

At Raillston, in Leicestershire, aged 82, Dr. Bentley, Rector of that parish, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a near relation of the celebrated critic Dr. Bentley, formerly Master of that society. In the year 1748, when his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle was installed Chancellor of that University, Mr. Bentley was Senior Professor, and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him; and being particularly noticed by his Grace, he became his patron, and through his interest obtained the valuable rectory of Nailstone, which he held for near forty years. By his will he has left to Trinity College a great many valuable MSS. among which are the copy of the New Testament in Greek and Latin, as prepared by Dr. Bentley (the former Master) for a new edition, but never published, with all the original collations, in seven small volumes, and three folio volumes. Also a copy of Homer, by H. Stephens, which was corrected by the said Dr. Bentley, throughout, for a new edition, together

gether with various notes. Also another MS. of his in quarto, concerning the Æolick Digamma; together with his Hefychius and Hephelstion, both in quarto, with many of his notes and emendations throughout.

Lately at Worcester, Mr. Gwynn, architect, of that city.

5. At Clapham, John Wilson, Esq. formerly a grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard, and many years one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London.

William Smith, Esq. of Bradwell, many years the most considerable landholder in the county of Essex.

In Park-street, aged 79, Lady Penelope Cholmondeley.

The Rev. Thomas Marshall Jordan, Rector of Barming in Kent and of Ilden in Suffex, aged 73, after performing duty at church, and dining apparently in good health.

6. At Bath, James Phipps, Esq. Member for Peterborough.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooksbank, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Brooksbank, only surviving sister of John Soley, Esq. of Sandbarn, and grand-daughter of Bishop Lloyd.

Mrs. Spinks, wife of Mr. John Spinks, Sub-treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Lieut. Gavin, of the 101st regiment.

7. At Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 72, the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Stanhope.

At Low Layton, Peregrine Bertie, Esq.

At Dudwick, in Scotland, in the 77th year of his age, Robert Fullerton, Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, and Knight of the Order of St. Catherine.

At Richmond-Green, the Lady Viscountess Fitzwilliam, widow of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam.

8. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, late of Moseley, near Birmingham, wife of John Wright, Esq. of the Warwickshire Militia.

John Bradby, of Bramble, near Southampton, who had accumulated by farming near 30,000l. the bulk of which he has left to his nephews and nieces; and has particularly devised to their children who should be living at the time of his death, 400l. each, and the interest thereof till they come of age. One of his nieces was in labour when he lay dying; but, very fortunately, the child was born at half past three, and he did not breathe his last till about five the same morning.

9. At Edinburgh, in the 87th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Dupont, Minister of the French church in that city, of which his father and he had been pastors 104 years.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of Sherburny and Hoving, both in Suffex.

At Bath, Sir Christopher Whichcote, Bart. of Afwarby, in the county of Lincoln.

10. In Craven-street, L. D. Nelme, late Secretary to the Society for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. In 1772 he published "An Essay towards an Investigation of the Origin and Elements of Language and Letters, that is, Sounds and Symbols." 4to.

Lately, at Oxford, the Rev. Zachary Langton, M. A. formerly a member of St. Mary Hall, who had belonged to the University seventy years.

11. At Pomfret, in Yorkshire, William Derham, Esq.

At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Tanner, D. D. Rector of that parish, and Monk Elleigh, and Prebendary of Canterbury.

Capt. Gladwin, of Ipswich.

12. Edward Bacon, Esq. of Bruton-street, aged 73. He represented the city of Norwich in several Parliaments.

Mrs. Alice Yarborough, in the 98th year of her age. She was one of the annual pensioners on the Queen's list, and was always remembered in the Royal Bounties. Her husband was a German, and attended the late King at Dettingen.

Mrs. Wright, wife of G. Wright, Esq. of John-street, Tottenhamcourt-road.

Wm. Scyle, Esq. Col. of the 3d regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service.

James Chauvell, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Middlesex militia.

13. John Reeves, Esq. formerly an officer in the Guards.

In Hart-street, Covent-garden, John Dick, M. A.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. James Flint, of the 25th regiment.

14. Mrs. Peachy, of Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, aged 90.

Mrs. Bloodworth, one of the Queen's bed-chamber women.

Mr. Hughes, Clerk of his Majesty's beer cellar.

Wolfort Van Hemert, of Old Broad-street, Esq. aged 62 years.

15. At Bath, the Countess Dowager of Galloway.

At Bath, George Burg-iss, Esq.

At Arbuthnot House in Scotland, the Countess Dowager of Arbuthnot.

Lately, Mrs. Goffett, wife of Matthew Goffett, jun. Esq.

16. Mr. John Shields, who many years kept a boarding-school at Islington.

17. In Upper Seymour-street, the Countess of Ferrers.

Henry Webb, Esq. of New Bond-street, formerly Attorney-General and Judge Advocate of the Leeward Islands, aged 83.

Mrs. King, of Kensington-square, aged 83.

Mrs. Willis, of Sermon lane, Doctor's commons.

In Hanover-square, Solomon de la Rock, Esq. aged upwards of 70.

Lately, at Bardley in Nottinghamshire, Mr. John Lilley, Gent. aged 98, who about forty years ago retired from business to Battersea.

18. Lady Whitworth, widow of Sir Charles Whitworth.

At Kentish-Town, Mr. Jacob Bonneau, teacher of drawing and perspective.

19. The Hon. Mr. Walter, daughter and heiress of George Nevil Lord Abergavenny.

At Bere Court, Berks, David Ximenes, Esq.

At Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Mr. Tench.

20. Mrs. Seaman, widow of Dutton Seaman, Esq. late Comptroller of the Chamber of London.

John Heberden, Esq. Signer of the Writs to the Court of King's-Bench, and brother to Dr. Heberden.

Lately, at Cheltenham, in the 100th year

of his age, George Foster Duval, Esq. formerly a medical practitioner at Bath.

22. In Pallmall, the Lady of William Lowndes Selby, Esq. of Winflow, Bucks.

Lately, at Parkhall in Derbyshire, aged 91, Joseph Hague, Esq. formerly an eminent Turkey merchant in Lawrence-lane.

24. Mr. John Dage, solicitor in Chancery, in King-street, Bloomsbury.

Robert Bromfield, M. D. F. R. S.

25. At York, Sir Thomas Davenport, Serjeant at Law.

26. At his apartments at St. James's, — Revelly, Esq.

On the 27th of January, on the coast of Africa, Edward Thompson, Esq. Commander of the Grampus, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Squadron on the coast of Africa.

J. Chevely, Esq. one of the Carstors for London and Middlesex.

27. Mr. John Obadiah Justamond, F. R. S. and surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

BANKRUPTS, MARCH 1786.

THOMAS COTTON, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn-merchant. John Griffiths, of St. George, Hanover-square, cheese-monger. Nicholas Weatherby, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, wool-len-dra-per. John Milbourn, of Sunderland, mercer. Thomas Craig, of Penrith, spirit-mer-chant. Isaac Solomon, of Bristol, linen-dra-per. Marlowe Sidney Marlowe, of Little Eastcheap, tea-dealer. Joseph Langmead, of Goswell-street-road, whitesmith. Joseph Birks, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, carrier. Anthony Schell, of Meeting-house-alley, merchant. Wm. Bridge, of Bury in Lancashire, butcher. Wm. Bent, of Bristol, sales-man. Thomas Thredder, of Mary-le-bone-street, coach-maker. Charles Fielding, of Grace-church-street, London, mercer. Hercules Hide, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, gro-cer. Evan Evans, of Llangammarch, Bre-conshire, dealer. Joseph Charles Clarke, of Barnet, Herts, inn-keeper, wine and liquor mer-chant. Charles Thomas, of Beryna-bor, Devonshire, lime-burner. Joseph Govett, of Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, clothier. Abigail Martin and James Lafabre, of Blossom-street, Norton Falgate, weavers. George Foster, of Nottingham, dealer. Jane Jones and Ann Williams, of Abergelley, in Denbighshire, drapers. Cha. Gwynnett, late of the City of Gloucester, Dealer. Thomas Bakewell, of Charlton Row, in Lancashire, carrier. Michael Renwick, of Liverpool, surgeon, apotheca-ry, and dealer in iron. William Massey and James Massey, of Lymm, in Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers. Stephen Lawson, of Rotherhithe, Surry, carrier. Reuben Clevely, of New Sarum, Wilts, linen-dra-per. George Pierce, of New Sarum, Wilts, vintner. Frederick Stack, of Leeds,

Yorkshire, merchant. John Guest, of Bosley, Shropshire, baker and grocer. Stephen Richardson, late of All Saints, Ox-ford, tea-dealer. Thomas Cooper, of Ayn-worth, in Lancashire, and John Pyott, of Charlton Row, Lancashire, carriers and co-partners. Joseph Pegg, of Caverwall, in Staffordshire, carrier. Frederick Flower, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. Francis Bazington, of Red-lion-court, Charter-house-lane, Middlesex, money-lender. Edward Thomas, of the town of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shop-keeper. Richard Read, and Joseph Brown, of Fenchurch-street, London, cornfactors and co-partners. Henry Cutter, of Nottingham, grocer. Henry Squire, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, ship-wright. John Mackrell, of Elstead, Surrey, breeches-maker and tailor. Elizabeth Tyler, of King-street, Tower-hill, Middlesex, merchant. John Proffer, of the Parish of Llanthephan, in the County of Radnor, and Henry Proffer, of the Parish of Buingwyn, in the said County, dealers and co-partners. John Trew, of Morden in Dorset, hofier. Joseph King, of Northampton, grocer. Richard Bancroft, of Liverpool, merchant. John Mayo, of Devizes, linen draper. Richard Adams and Samuel Lay, of Old Ford in Middlesex, callico printers. Richard Hutchinson, of Northumberland-street, coal merchant. Samuel Haslam, of Tiffington, in Derbyshire, cotton-manufacturer. Tho. Bird, of Lower Mitton in Worcester-shire, butcher. Henry Page, of Great Queen-street, ironmonger. John Mar-thall, late of Gerard-street, Soho, money-lender. John Williams, of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, shop keeper.