

European Magazine,

A N D

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

For A P R I L, 1786.

CONTAINING THE

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

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

[Embellished with, 1. A Striking Likeness, engrav'd by HOLLOWAY, of Mrs. FITZHERBERT. And 2. A Perspective View of LUDLOW CASTLE, in SHROPSHIRE.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
An Account of Mrs. Fitzherbert	227	Great-Britain : including Lords De-	
An Account of the celebrated Comte De		bates on the Mutiny Bill—New Bill	
Cagliostro	228	for regulating the East-India Com-	
Monthly Catalogue of Books	231	pany—and Message on Civil List De-	
Description of Ludlow Castle, Shropshire	232	ficiencies	268
Observations on the Manners, Customs,		—Commons Debates : including Abstract	
Dress, Agriculture, &c. of the Japanese.		of the Public Receipt and Expenditure	
By C. P. Thunberg	233	—New Bill for regulating the East-	
Fragments by Leo. No. VIII.—The Cri-		India Company—Newfoundland	
tical Club—On the just Standard of		Fishery-Bill—Minister's Plan for the	
Homer's Merits	238	Redemption of the National Debt—	
Curious Particulars of the Horses of this		Budget for 1786—Mr. Burke's	
Country in Ancient Times	240	Charges against Mr. Hastings—Civil	
Abridgement of a very curious Work		List Deficiencies—Augmentation of Sa-	
(little known), entitled, "Pictor Er-		laries of Scotch Judges—and Greenland	
rans," written by M. Phil. Röhr,	241	Whale-Fishery	273
Flores and Lucilla; or, The Virtuous but		Poetry : including Translation of an Ita-	
Fatal Elopement. A Moral Tale	244	lian Sonnet upon an English Watch,	
Leaves collected from the Piozzian Wreath		By Mrs. Piozzi—Ode on the Siroc. By	
lately woven to adorn the Shrine of		William Parsons, Esq.—Verses to	
Dr. Johnson [continued]	247	Mrs. Piozzi, placed under a Print of	
Some Account with Regard to the Tra-		Dr. Johnson in her dining-room at	
vels of James Bruce, Esq. of Kinnaird.		Florence. By William Parsons, Esq.	
Said to be written by the Hon. Daines		—Hymn to Death. By —Merry, Esq.	
Barrington, Esq.	252	—The Ghost of Edwin—Verses	
The London Review with Anecdotes		written at Southampton, April 12—	
of Authors.		Congressiad; or, A Poem upon No-	
Letters concerning the Northern Coast of		thing, Book the First, &c. &c.	236
the County of Antrim. By the Rev.		Theatrical Journal : including an Account	
William Hamilton, A. M.	258	of the April Fool	293
Monro's Structure and Physiology of Fishes	262	Political State of the Nation and of Eu-	
Melvyn Dale : a Novel. In a Series of		rope, for April, 1786. No. XXVI.	295
Letters. By a Lady	266	Foreign Intelligence	
A Poetical Review of the literary and		Irish Intelligence	
Moral Character of the late Samuel		Number of Convicts at Lent Assizes	
Johnson, LL. D. with Notes, by John		Monthly Chronicle, Preferments, Mar-	
Courtenay, Esq. and a Variety of other		riages, Obituary, Bankrupts, Barometer,	
new Publications	ib.	and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks,	
Journal of the Proceedings of the Third		Grain, &c.	
Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of			

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

We acknowledge ourselves to have been entertained by P. Quayre's Description of a celebrated building in the West, ridiculing, we believe, the description of a Library in Dorsetshire, and admire the humour of it; but as we believe the majority of our Readers are not liable to Dr. Johnson's censure of Pope and Swift, who, he says, "had an unnatural delight in ideas physically impure, such as every other tongue utters with unwillingness, and of which every ear shrinks from the mention," we must decline inferring his favour. On other subjects we shall be glad to hear from him.

C. F.'s correspondence will be acceptable.

We have not received the remainder of D.'s Journal; and we make it a rule to begin no subject until the whole of it is before us.

The account of the Life and Writings of Captain Edward Thompson is received.

Since our last we have received the following Letters: *Buxton Lawn's* (in our next), *Judex*, *A. F. W. S. Lenulus*, *The Man of the Hill*, *Betsy Thoughtless*, and *Hampden*.

The continuation of the Critique on *Warrington's Wales*, *Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides*, and *Transactions of the Literary Society at Manchester*, as well as *Theatrical Register*, with various other articles, intended for this Number, are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 10, to April 15, 1786.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Bean	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	4	1	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	0
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2	7	1	11	2	11
Norfolk	4	6	2	9	2	5	2	10	0	0
Lincoln	4	7	2	11	2	8	2	0	3	2
York	5	0	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	1
Durham	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	5
Northumberl.	4	8	3	3	2	6	1	10	3	0
Cumberland	5	4	3	7	2	10	1	11	4	5
Westmorl.	5	9	3	10	3	2	2	1	4	5
Lancashire	5	8	4	0	3	6	2	3	4	7
Cheshire	5	4	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	10	2	6	0	0
Somerfet	5	3	0	0	3	5	2	10	5	0
Devon	5	5	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0
Cornwall	5	3	0	0	3	3	2	7	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	9	5	2
Hants	4	9	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	2
Sussex	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	10
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	11	2	4	2	11

WALES, April 3, to April 8, 1786.

North Wales	5	4	1	5	3	5	2	0	4	8
South Wales	5	2	1	8	3	5	2	0	4	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH, 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—30 — 28	— 39	N.
30—30 — 16	— 38	N. N. W.
31—30 — 16	— 40	E.

APRIL.

1 — 30 — 05	— 40	E.
2 — 29 — 87	— 43	E.
3 — 29 — 66	— 47	E. N. E.
4 — 29 — 49	— 44	5 N. N. E.
5 — 29 — 50	— 46	N. E.
6 — 29 — 55	— 50	E. N. E.
7 — 29 — 62	— 45	E. N. E.
8 — 29 — 50	— 42	E.
9 — 29 — 46	— 39	5 E. N. E.
10 — 29 — 93	— 37	N.
11 — 30 — 00	— 39	W. N. W.
12 — 30 — 30	— 40	E.
13 — 30 — 29	— 49	S.
14 — 30 — 21	— 56	5 S.
15 — 30 — 25	— 52	S.
16 — 30 — 28	— 52	N. N. E.
17 — 30 — 41	— 52	N. N. E.

18 — 30 — 22	— 48	N.
19 — 29 — 93	— 52	5 E.
20 — 29 — 78	— 51	E.
21 — 29 — 75	— 58	E.
22 — 29 — 93	— 57	E.
23 — 30 — 08	— 57	E.
24 — 30 — 12	— 54	N.
25 — 29 — 08	— 52	5 N.
26 — 29 — 89	— 48	N.

PRICE of STOCKS.

April 27, 1786.

Bank Stock, —	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	India Bonds, 40s prepd
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	New Navy and Vict.
3 per Cent. Bank red. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69	Bills 2 1-4th ditto
3 per Ct. Conf. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70	Long Ann. 21 1-16th
3 per Cent. 1726, —	yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. 1751, —	10 years Short Ann.
South Sea Stock, —	1777, —
Old S. S. An. —	30 years Ann. 1778,
New S. S. Ann. —	13 11-16ths $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. pur.
India Stock, —	Scrp. —
	Omnium, —
	Exchequer Bills —
	Lottery Tickets, —

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

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT of Mrs. FITZHERBERT.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of HER.]

DEEMING it our duty to furnish information concerning such persons as may at any time become the objects of publick attention, we shall, for the entertainment of our readers in the present month, leave both the great and the learned, to pay our respects to a lady, whose fame is, in a great measure, owing to her personal accomplishments; — whose talents are spoken of in terms of high admiration; and, who may hereafter furnish materials for a few pages in the works of the English historian.

The caprices of youth, the influence of beauty, the charms of wit, or the neglect of prudential rules, when opposed to an irresistible and all-subduing passion, are themes upon which we might dilate for several pages. The considerations arising from such subjects will, however, hardly escape the observation of even the most absent reader. In the walks of private life, we see a great portion of the unhappiness of mankind flow from these sources. In publick life, they have overturned empires, deluged kingdoms with blood, and entailed misery on millions of the human species.

Mrs. Fitzherbert is the daughter of Walter Smith, Esq; formerly of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and niece of Sir Edward Smith of Acton Burnell in the same county, of Lord Sefton, and of Mrs. Errington of the Stable Yard St. James's. She was born in October 1755, and married, first, John Weld, Esq; of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, a widower; who dying, she united herself in marriage with ——— Fitzherbert, Esq; of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire, a gentleman

who fell a sacrifice to the riots in the year 1780. He had been a spectator of the devastations made at Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square, and heated himself extremely; in which state returning home, he imprudently went into a cold bath, which produced a fever that killed him. Mrs. Fitzherbert soon afterwards went abroad, but having lately been noticed by a Great Personage, she has appeared in the gay world with remarkable splendour and distinction. In what character she is to be considered, whether as wife or widow, conjecture alone can be exerted. Many vague and improbable rumours have been circulated, many improbabilities confidently asserted. With much falsehood there is likely to be some small portion of truth; but in what degree as we presume not to be at present fully acquainted with, we shall not venture to mislead our readers with the reveries of credulity or the hardness of misinformation. If it should appear that the Publick are interested in the domestic concerns of any person's private life, we doubt not but the wisdom of the great council of the nation will be properly employed in investigating truth and silencing falsehood, in order for the prevention of future mischief. Should it, however, be found that it noways imports the community at large, we shall not hesitate to pronounce any further inquisition to be both unnecessary, but impertinent; and under that impression shall until another opportunity (if any such shall offer) postpone any further considerations on the present subject.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Celebrated COMTE DE CAGLIOSTRO.

AMONG the great variety of personages of different ranks and sexes involved in that hitherto mysterious business of the famous necklace; that extraordinary character the celebrated Comte de Cagliostro, who has so long perplexed the inquisitive and curious part of mankind, claims immediate attention. We shall therefore, to gratify our readers' curiosity, give the following account of him, extracted from a memorial published at Paris in his behalf, and since printed in the *Hague Gazette*. It may not, however, be amiss previously to mention one or two of the many conjectures that have arisen concerning his origin, and in their turns obtained belief.

One of these supposes him to be the son of the late Grand Master of Malta, *PINRO*, by a lady of distinction, who about 37 years ago was captured with several other young ladies in a Turkish pleasure-boat by a Maltese galley, and on her arrival at Malta had an intrigue with the Grand Master. Soon after, by the mediation of the French court, the ladies recovered their liberty, and returned to their parents, where this unfortunate fair-one was delivered of a son; which so enraged her father, that he would have destroyed the child, had she not found means to have him conveyed away to a place of safety, and herself soon after died either by poison or of a broken heart.

Another supposition, which carries rather more the appearance of truth with it, is, that the Comte is descended from the Imperial family of *COMENES*, who long reigned independent over the Christian empire of Trebizond, but at length became tributary to the Turks. The Comte, it is said, was born in the capital of that empire, and is the only surviving son of the Prince who about 25 years ago (swayed that precarious sceptre. At that period, the Comte being nearly three years old, a revolution took place, in which the reigning Prince was massacred by the insurgents, and this his son, saved by some trusty friend, was carried to Medina, where the Cherif took him under his protection, and with unparalleled generosity had him brought up in the religion of his parents.—Thus much for conjecture: let us now hear what the party himself says.

“As to the place of my nativity, or who were the parents that gave me birth, I cannot speak positively. From a variety of circumstances, I have entertained some doubts, and the reader will probably join in my suspicions on that head. But I repeat it, that all my researches have only tended to give me some exalted, but at the same time vague and uncertain notions concerning my family.

“My infant years were passed in the city of Medina, in Arabia, where I was brought up by the name of Acharat, which name I have constantly borne during my travels in Africa and Asia. I had apartments in the palace of the Mufti Salahaym. I perfectly recollect that I had four persons immediately about me; a governor, between fifty and sixty years of age, named Althotas, and three servants; a white one, who was my valet-de-chambre, and two blacks, one of whom was constantly with me night and day.

“My governor always told me, that I was left an orphan at three months old; that my parents were Christians, and nobly descended; but their names, and the place of my nativity, he inviolably concealed from me. Some words which he accidentally let drop, has made me suspect that I was born at Malta; but this circumstance I have never been able to ascertain.

“Althotas, whose name excites in me the tenderest emotion, treated me with all the affection and care of a father; he took a pleasure in cultivating the disposition I discovered for the sciences. He, I may with truth affirm, knew them all, from the most abstruse to those of mere amusement. In botany and physic I made the greatest progress.

“He taught me to worship God, to love and assist my neighbours, and to respect universally religion and the laws.

“We both dressed like Mussulmen, and conformed outwardly to the Mahomedan worship; but the true religion was engraven in our hearts.

“The Mufti visited me often, always treated me with great kindness, and seemed to entertain a high regard for my governor. The latter taught me most of the languages of the East.

“I was now in my twelfth year, and became desirous of travelling. The wish to behold the wonders he frequently conversed with me of, grew so strong upon me, that Medina, and the amusements of my age, grew insipid and tasteless.

“Althotas at length informed me, that we were going to begin our travels; a caravan was prepared, and, after taking leave of the Mufti, who was pleased to express his regret at parting with us in the most obliging terms, we set out.

“On our arrival at Mecca, we alighted at the palace of the Cherif, who is the sovereign of Mecca, and of all Arabia, and always one of the descendants of Mahomet. I here changed my dress for a more splendid one than I had hitherto worn. On the third day after our arrival, I was introduced by my governor to the Cherif, who received me in

the most affectionate manner. On seeing this prince, my whole frame was inexpressibly agitated; the most delicious tears I ever shed gushed from my eyes; and I observed that he with difficulty restrained his. This is a period of my life which I can never reflect on without being most sensibly affected.

"I remained at Mecca three years, during which time not a day passed without my being admitted to the presence of the Cherif.

"My gratitude increased every hour with his attachment. I frequently observed his eyes rivetted upon me; and then turned up to Heaven, highly expressive of pity and tenderness. On my return I was constantly thoughtful, a prey to fruitless curiosity. I was afraid to question my governor, who always treated me, on such occasions, with great severity, as though it had been criminal in me to wish to discover my parents, and the place of my birth.

"At night I used to talk with the Black who slept in my chamber, but could never get him to betray his trust. If I mentioned my parents, he became silent as the grave. One night when I was more importunate than usual, he told me, "that if ever I left Mecca I should be exposed to the greatest dangers, and, above all, cautioned me against Trebifond."

"My desire of travelling, however, was superior to my apprehensions. I grew tired of the dull uniformity of my life at the court of the Cherif.

"One day when I was alone, the Prince entered my apartment; so great a favour amazed me. He clasped me to his bosom with unusual tenderness, exhorted me never to cease adoring the Almighty, assuring me that, if I persisted in serving him faithfully, I should be ultimately happy, and know my destiny.—Then bedewing my face with his tears, he said, "Adieu, thou unfortunate child of nature!"—These words, and the affecting manner in which they were spoken, will ever remain indelibly impressed on my mind.

"I never saw this prince afterwards. A caravan was expressly provided for me, and I bid an eternal adieu to Mecca.

"I began my travels by visiting Egypt, and its famous pyramids, which exhibit to a superficial observer nothing more than enormous masses of marble and granite. I cultivated the acquaintance of the Ministers of the different temples, who admitted me into places unvisited by, and unknown to common travellers.

"I next spent three years in visiting the principal places in Asia and Africa.

"In 1766, I arrived, accompanied by my governor and three servants, at the Island of Rhodes, where I embarked on board a French ship bound to Malta.

"Notwithstanding the general rule for all vessels coming from the Levant to perform quarantine, I obtained leave to go on shore the second day, and was lodged in the palace of the grand-master, *Pinto*, in apartments contiguous to the Laboratory.

"The Grand-master, in the first instance, requested the Chevalier D'Aquino, of the princely house of *Caramanico*, to accompany and shew me every thing remarkable on the island.

"Here I first assumed the European dress, and the name of Count Cagliostro, and saw, without surprise, my governor Althotas appear in the habit and insignia of the order of Malta*.

"The Chevalier D'Aquino introduced me to the chiefs, or *Grand Croix* of the order, and among others to the Bailli de Rohan, the present Grand-Master. Little did I then imagine that, in the course of twenty years, I should be dragged to the Bastille for being honoured with the friendship of a Prince of that name!

"I have every reason to suppose that the Grand Master was not unacquainted with my real origin. He often mentioned the Cherif and the City Trebifond to me, but would never enter into particulars on that subject.

"He treated me always with the utmost attention, and promised me the most rapid rise if I would take the vows of the order; but my taste for travelling, and my attachment to the practice of physic, made me reject these offers, not less generous than honourable.

"It was at Malta that I had the misfortune to lose my best friend, my master, the wisest and most learned of men, the venerable Althotas. In his last moments, grasping my hand, he with difficulty said, "My friend, experience will soon convince you of the truth of what I have constantly taught you."

"The place where I had lost a friend who had been to me like a father, soon became insupportable; I requested, therefore, of the Grand Master, that he would permit me to quit the Island, in order to make the tour of Europe. He consented with reluctance, but made me promise to return to

* The Maltese Ambassador at Versailles has since the above publication, by order of the Grand Master, declared the above assertion, and that of the dispensation of quarantine, to be false and groundless.

Malta. The Chevalier D'Aquino was to oblige as to accompany me, and supply my wants during our journey.

"In company with this gentleman I first visited Sicily, where he introduced me to the first people of the country. We next visited the different Islands of the Archipelago, and having again crossed the Mediterranean, arrived at Naples, the birth-place of my companion.

"From thence I proceeded alone to Rome, with letters of credit on the banking-house of the Sieur Bellone.

"I determined to remain here incog.; but one morning whilst I was shut up in my apartment, endeavouring to improve myself in the Italian language, the Secretary of Cardinal Orsino was announced, who came to request I would wait on his eminence. I accordingly repaired immediately to his palace. The Cardinal received me with the greatest politeness, invited me often to his table, and procured me the acquaintance of several Cardinals and Roman Princes, particularly the Cardinals York and Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV. The Pope Rezzonico, who then filled the Papal Chair, having expressed a desire of seeing me, I had the honour of repeated conferences with his Holiness.

"In the year 1770, in my 22d year, fortune procured me the acquaintance of a young lady of quality, *Serafina Felibiani*: she was hardly out of her infancy; her dawning charms kindled in my bosom a flame, which sixteen years marriage have only served to strengthen.

"Having neither time nor inclination to write a voluminous work, I shall only mention those persons to whom I have been known in my travels thro' all the Kingdoms of Europe. Most of them are still in being. I challenge their testimony aloud. Let them declare whether ever I was guilty of any action disgraceful to a man of honour. Let them say if ever I sued for a favour, if ever I cringed for the protection of these Sovereigns who were desirous of seeing me; let them, in short, declare, whether at any time, or in any place, I had any other object in view than to cure the sick, and to relieve the indigent, without fee or reward."

The Comte here gives a list of very respectable persons with whom he says he was acquainted at the different Courts of Europe; and goes on to observe, that, from a desire of not being known, he frequently assumed different names, such as those of Comte Starat, Comte Fenix, Marquis D'Anna, &c.

He arrived at Strasburgh on the 19th of September 1780, where, at the earnest solicitations of the inhabitants and the nobility

of Alsace, he was prevailed upon to employ his medical abilities for the good of the public. Here he was libelled, he says, by some obscure scribblers; but the author of a work, entitled "*Lettres sur la Suisse*" (to whom he refers the reader), did him justice, and paid due homage to truth. He then appeals to the Clergy, Military Officers, the Apothecary who supplied him with drugs, to the Keepers of the different Gaols in which he relieved a number of poor prisoners, to the Magistrates, and the public at large, to declare, whether he ever gave offence, or was guilty of any action that militated either against the laws, against morality, or religion.

Some little time after his arrival at Strasburg, the Cardinal de Rohan signified to him that he wished to be acquainted with him. He at first supposed the prince to be actuated by mere curiosity, and therefore declined the invitation. But being afterwards informed that he was attacked with an asthma, and wished to consult him, he immediately went to the episcopal palace, and gave the Cardinal his opinion.

In the year 1781 the Cardinal honoured him with a visit, to consult him about the Prince de Soubise, who was afflicted with a mortification, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to Paris; but on his arrival there, he refused to visit the Prince till his Physicians should declare him past cure; and when the faculty declared him to be on the mending hand, persisted in his resolution of not seeing him, "being unwilling to reap the glory of a cure, which could not be ascribed to me."——Matchless modesty!

He staid in Paris thirteen days, employed from five in the morning till midnight in visiting patients; and then returned to Strasburg, where the good he did produced many libels against him, in which he was styled Antichrist--The Wandering Jew--The Man of 1,400 years old, &c. At length, worn-out with ill usage, he determined on leaving the place, when two letters, one from the Comte de Vergennes, the other from the Marquis de Miromenil, keeper of the Great Seal, to the chief magistrate of Strasburg, in his behalf, induced him to change his mind.

The tranquility which these ministerial letters procured him was but of short duration, and he again determined to quit Strasburg, and retire out of the reach of the malevolence of envy. An account he at this time received of the Chevalier de Aquino being dangerously ill at Naples, hastened his departure for that place, where he arrived only in time to receive the last farewell of his unfortunate friend.

To avoid being importuned to resume the practice of physic, he resolved to take a trip

to England, and with this intent arrived at Bourdeaux in November 1783. Here being known, he was prevailed on to continue 11 months, giving up his time to the sick and infirm, as he had done at Strasburg. In October 1784 he reached Lyons, where he continued 3 months, and arrived at Paris in January 1785. Here he renewed his ac-

quaintance with the Cardinal de Rohan. Our limits will not permit us now to give the account of the circumstances which tended to involve the Comte in the disgrace of that Prelate; and as it cannot be abridged, we must therefore postpone it to a future opportunity.

[To be continued.]

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for APRIL 1786.

POETICAL.

- A POEM on the Loss of the Halfewell East-Indiaman. By a Law Student. 1s.
Poems by Mr. Jerningham, new Edit. 2 vols. 12mo. Robson. 5s.
The English Orator, a Didactic Poem. By the Rev. Richard Potwhele. Dilly. 2s. 6d.
Ode to Superstition. Cadell. 1s.
Poetical Congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. By Peter Pindar. 4to. Kearfley. 2s.
A Poem on the Happiness of America. By David Humphrey, Esq. Newberry. 2s.
The Children of Thebes, a Poem. 4to. Bew. 3s.
Socrates and Xantippe. A Burlesque Tale. By William Walbeck. 2s.
Elegiac Sonnets. By Charlotte Smith. 3d Edit. 4to.
The Peruvian, a Comic Opera. 8vo. Bell. 1s 6d.
The Captives, a Tragedy. By Dr. Delap. 8vo. Cadell. 1s. 6d.
Supplement to Lucan's Pharsalia, translated from the Latin of Thomas May, by Edmond Poulter, M. A. 4to. Cadell. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Sacred Dramas translated from the French of Madame Comtesse de Genlis. By Thomas Holcroft. 8vo. Robinson.
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For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION of LUDLOW CASTLE, in SHROPSHIRE.

[ILLUSTRATED BY AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED VIEW OF IT.]

SOME idea of this castle, in which Comus was acted with great splendour, and which is now ruinous and perishing, may not be unacceptable to those who read Milton with the fond attentions of a lover. It was founded on a ridge of rock overlooking the river Corve, by Roger Montgomery, about the year 1112, in the reign of king Henry the First. But without entering into its more obscure and early annals, we will rather exhibit the state in which it might be supposed to subsist, when Milton's drama was performed. Thomas Churchyard, in a poem called *The Worthines of Wales*, printed in 1587, has a chapter entitled, "The Castle of Ludloe." In one of the state-apartments, he mentions a superb escoccheon in stone of the arms of prince Arthur; and an empalement of St. Andrew's cross with prince Arthur's arms, painted in the windows of the hall. And in the hall and chambers, he says, there was a variety of rich workmanship, suitable to so magnificent a castle. In it is a chapel, he adds, "most trim and costly, so bravely wrought, so fayre and finely framed, &c." About the walls of this chapel were sumptuously painted "a great device, a worke most riche and rare," the arms of many kings of England, and of the lords of the castle, from sir Walter Lacie the first lord, &c: "The armes of al these afore spoken of, are gallantly and cunningly set out in that chapel.— Now is to be rehearsed, that sir Harry Sidney being lord president buylt twelve roomes in the sayd castle, which goodly buildings doth shewe a great beautie to the fame. He made also a goodly wardrobe underneath the new parlor, and repayred an old tower called Mortymer's Tower, to keepe the auncient records in the fame: and he repayred a fayre rounge under the court house,—and made a great wall about the wood-yard, and built a most braue conduit within the inner court: and all the newe buildings over the gate, sir Harry Sidney, in his dayes and government there, made and set out, to the honour of the queene, and the glorie of the castle. There are, in a goodly or stately place, set out my

lorde earl of Warwicke's arms, the earl of Dubie, the earl of Worcester, the earl of Pembroke, and sir Harry Sidney's armes in like manner; al these stand on the left side of the [great] chamber. On the other side, are the armes of Northwales and Southwales, two red lyons and two golden lyons [for] prince Arthur. At the end of the dining chamber, there is a pretty device, how the hodge hog broke his chayne, and came from Ireland to Ludloe. There is in the hall a great grate of iron, [a portullis] of a huge height." fol. 79. In the hall, or one of the great chambers, Comus was acted. We are told by David Powell the Welch historian, that sir Henry Sidney knight, made lord president of Wales in 1564, "repaired the castle of Ludlowe, which is the chiefeft house within the Marches, being in great decaye, as the chapel, the courthoufe, and a fayre fontaine, &c. Also he erected diuers new buildings within the said castell, &c." Hitt, of Cambria, edit. 1580. p. 401. 4to. In this castle, the creation of prince Charles to the Principality of Wales and earldom of Chester, afterwards Charles the First, was kept as a festival, and solemnized with uncommon magnificence, in the year 1616. See a Narrative entitled "The Loue of Wales to their Soeraigne Prince, &c." Lond 1616. 4to. Many of the exterior towers still remain. But the royal apartments, and other rooms of state, are abandoned, defaced, and lie open to the weather. It was an extensive and stately fabric. Over the stable-doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, lord Pembroke, &c. Frequent tokens of ancient pomp peep out from amidst the rubbish of the mouldering fragments. Prince Arthur, abovementioned, son of Henry the Seventh, died in 1502, in this castle, which was the palace of the prince of Wales, appendent to his principality. It was constantly inhabited by his deputies, styled the Lords Presidents of Wales, till the principality-court, a separate jurisdiction, was dissolved by king William. The castle was represented in one of the scenes of Milton's *Mask*.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, AGRICULTURE, &c. of the JAPANESE.

[By C. P. THUNBERG, formerly PHYSICIAN to the Dutch Factory in Japan *.]

THE empire of Japan is situated at the very eastern extremity of Asia, entirely cut off from our quarter of the world, and consists of a great multitude of islands of various magnitude. It lies between the 30th and 40th degrees of north latitude; and so far to the east, that when we in Stockholm reckon four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants are immersed in the deep sleep of midnight, and consequently have sun set and fun rise eight hours earlier.

The Portuguese, who, about two centuries and a half ago, first discovered it, were accidentally thrown by a storm on the coast, which is in general bordered with hills and cliffs, together with a multitude of unsafe and stormy ports, whence navigation is always dangerous, and sometimes impossible.

The whole inland part of the country consists of mountains, hills and dales; so that it is rare to meet with any extensive plain. The mountains are of various altitude, more or less continued, more or less covered with wood, sometimes volcanic, but most frequently cultivated quite up to the summit. It may in general be justly said of Japan, that the soil is of itself unfruitful, but in consequence of sufficient warmth of climate, plentiful rains, continual manuring, and industry, it is forced into a considerable degree of fertility, and maintains a number of inhabitants, not exceeded by those of any other country.

The natives are well grown, agile, and active; and at the same time stout limbed, though they do not equal in strength the northern inhabitants of Europe. The men are of moderate stature, seldom tall, and in general thin; though I have seen some that were sufficiently tall. The colour of the face is commonly yellow, which sometimes varies to brown, and sometimes to white. The inferior sort, who, during their work in summer, have often the upper parts of the body naked, are sun-burnt and browner; women of distinction, who never go uncovered in the open air, are perfectly white. The eyes of this people as well as of the Chinese are well known; they have not the round shape of those of other nations, but are oblong, small, more sunk, and appear more smiling. They are moreover of a dark brown, or rather black colour; and the eyelids form at the larger angle a deep furrow, which gives them their peculiar keen look, and distinguishes them so strikingly from other nations. The eyebrows are also situated somewhat higher. The head is in general

and the neck short; the hair black, thick, and of an oily smoothness; the nose, though not flat, yet somewhat thick and short.

The national character consists in intelligence and prudence, frankness, obedience and politeness, good-nature and civility, curiosity, industry and dexterity, œconomy and sobriety, hardness, cleanliness, justice and uprightness, honesty, and fidelity; in being mistrustful, superstitious, haughty, resentful, brave, and invincible.

In all its transactions, the nation shews great intelligence, and can by no means be numbered among the savage and uncivilized, but rather is to be placed among the polished. The present mode of government, admirable skill in agriculture, sparing mode of life, way of trading with foreigners, manufactures, &c. afford convincing proofs of their cunning, firmness, and intrepid courage. Here there are no appearances of that vanity, so common among the Asiatics and Africans, of adorning themselves with shells, glass beads, and polished metal plates: neither are they fond of the useless European ornaments of gold and silver lace, jewels, &c. but are careful to provide themselves, from the productions of their own country, with neat clothes, well-tasted food, and good weapons.

Neatness and cleanliness is observed, as well with respect to their persons, as clothes, houses, furniture, meat and drink. They bathe and wash themselves, not barely once a week, like our ancestors, but every day, and that in a warm bath, which is prepared in every house, and for travellers in all the inns.

In politeness, obedience, and submission, the Japanese have few equals; submission to the magistrate, and obedience to parents, is implanted in children from their earliest years; and in all ranks they are instructed in this by examples. Inferiors make to their superiors deep and respectful, and shew them blind and reverential, obedience; to their equals they make the politest compliments and salutations. They generally bow the back with the head downwards, and the hands towards the knees, or below them along the legs as low as the foot, to shew greater reverence: the deeper this must be, the nearer to the ground do they bow their head. When they speak to a superior, or are spoken to by him, or when they have any thing to deliver to him, they never omit these bows. When an inferior meets a superior, he always continues in this posture till the latter has passed by. When equals meet

* In justice to its proprietor, Mr. MURRAY, we think it our duty to observe, that we are indebted to the ENGLISH REVIEW for the following article, which is a translation of "A Speech concerning the Japanese, delivered before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, when Mr. Thunberg resigned the office of President," and which has hitherto been noticed in that Review only.

each other, they pay one another the same compliment, and pass each other in a posture somewhat bent. Upon entering a house, they fall down on their knees, and bow the head; and when they rise to depart, the same ceremony is repeated. Superstition is perhaps more general and extravagant here, than any where else; which arises from the little knowledge they have in most sciences, and the absurd principles which their priests implant in them. This imperfection appears in their worship, festivals, vows, use of certain medicines, &c.

Their curiosity is excessive; nothing imported by the Europeans escapes it. They ask for information concerning every article, and their questions continue till they become wearisome. It is the physician, among the traders, that is alone regarded as learned, and particularly during the journey to court, and the residence at Jeddo, the capital of the empire, that he is regarded as the oracle, which they trust can give responses in all things, whether in mathematics, geography, physics, chemistry, pharmacy, zoology, botany, medicine, &c. When the Dutch have their audience of the emperor, council, or governors, they consider, from head to foot, their hats, swords, clothes, buttons, trimming, watches, sticks, rings, shoes, buckles, &c. nay, they must frequently write on paper, or the peculiar fans of the Japanese, in order to shew them their manner of writing and their letters.

It is highly probable that this people were not always so suspicious. Disturbances or war perhaps introduced them, but the deceits practised by the Europeans still more excited and increased this vice; which at present, in their trade, at least with the Dutch and Chinese, exceeds all bounds.

I have often been a witness of the good disposition of the Japanese, even at a time when they have every reason to entertain all possible contempt and hatred, and to use every precaution, on account of the bad conduct and cunning artifices of the Europeans who trade thither. The nation is indeed haughty, but still gentle. By mild measures and civility it may be led and affected, but by menaces it is altogether immovable.

Honesty and fidelity is observed in all the country; in few other countries perhaps is theft so rare. Robbery is totally unknown. Theft is seldom heard of: and Europeans, during their journey to court, are so safe, that they take little care of the goods they carry along with them; though it is otherwise not considered as a crime, at least at the Dutch factory, and by the lower people, to steal from the Dutch some of their wares, such as sugar or copper, as they are carried to or from the quay.

Economy has its peculiar abode in Japan. It is a virtue admired as well in the emperor's palace, as in the meanest cottage. It makes those of small possessions content with their little, and it prevents the abundance of the rich from overflowing in excess and voluptuousness. Hence it happens that what in other countries is called scarcity and famine, is unknown here, and that, in so very populous a state, scarce a person in necessity, or a beggar, should be found. The people in general are neither greedy, nor eager after riches, while at the same time they seem to avoid gluttony and drunkenness.

Haughtiness is among the chief failings of the nation. They believe themselves to be the sacred offspring of the gods, heaven, sun and moon; an origin which many of the Asiatic nations, with equal confidence, arrogate to themselves. They also believe themselves to be superior to other men. If a Japanese should bear with patience all other injuries, the pride of other men would be totally insupportable to him. The haughtiness of the Portuguese drove them from this country, and this alone would be sufficient to ruin the trade of the Dutch.

Justice is much regarded by them; the monarch never exceeds his bounds; nor is there, either in ancient or modern history, any proof that he has extended his ambition or his demands to the territories of other people. Their history abounds with heroic achievements exerted in defending their country against external violence and internal sedition; but not a single invasion of other countries, or other men's property, occurs.

Voltaire says, that whoever shall desire that his country shall be neither greater nor less, neither richer nor poorer, may be justly called a citizen of the world. Such are the Japanese: they wish not to acquire the territories of others, nor will they suffer any diminution of their own. They follow the usages of their forefathers, and never adopt the manners of other countries. Justice is always seen in their courts; their suits are always finished speedily, and without intrigue; equity is observed even towards the Europeans; so that the contract entered into is neither annulled, nor is it misinterpreted or altered in a single letter, provided the Europeans themselves do not give occasion to such practices.

Liberty is the life of the Japanese; not indeed such a kind of liberty as often degenerates into violence and licentiousness, but a liberty secured and limited by law. I cannot comprehend how it has happened, that some historians have considered the common people in Japan as slaves. A servant who hires himself for a year, is not on that account a slave. A soldier, subject to still more severe

discipline, enlisted for a certain, often for a considerable term of years, is not on this account a slave, though he is contented to obey the strictest commands of his officer. The Japanese speak with horror of the Dutch slave-trade. The liberty, both of high and low, is protected by laws; and the uncommon severity of those laws, together with their certain execution, keeps every one within his proper limits. With respect to foreign nations, there is no people, in all the extent of India, so vigilant over their freedom, and none more exempt from foreign invasion, oppression or fraud. The precautions used for this purpose are without parallel throughout the whole globe; for, since all the natives who were abroad were recalled, none can leave the coasts of the empire, under the penalty of death; and no foreigner approach them, except a few Dutch and Chinese, who, during the whole time of their stay, are watched like prisoners of state.

Almost every person in Japan has a servant, who waits upon him in the house; and, when he goes out, carries after him a cap, shoes, umbrella, a light, or any thing of this kind which he needs.

This nation has never been subdued by any foreign power, not even in the most remote periods; their chronicles contain such accounts of their valour, as one would rather incline to consider as fabulous inventions, than actual occurrences, if later ages had not furnished equal striking proofs of it. When the Tartars, for the first time, in 799, had overrun part of Japan, and when, after a considerable time had elapsed, their fleet was destroyed by a violent storm, in the course of a single night, the Japanese general attacked, and so totally defeated, his numerous and brave enemies, that not a single person survived to return and carry the tidings of such an unparalleled defeat. In like manner, when the Japanese were again, in 1281, invaded by the warlike Tartars, to the number of 240,000 fighting men, they gained a victory equally complete. The extirpation of the Portuguese, and, with them, of the Christian religion, towards the beginning of the 17th century, was so complete, that scarce a vestige can now be discerned of its ever having existed there. Many thousands of men were sacrificed; and at the last siege alone, not less than 37,000. Nor are these victories, however signal, the only ones which display the courage of the Japanese. Another instance, which occurred in 1630, is a further proof of it. The Governor of Formosa, which then belonged to the Dutch company, thought fit to treat with ill-advised insolence and injustice the master of a small Japanese vessel who came thither to traffic.

The Asiatic, on his return, complained to the emperor of his ill-treatment, as well as of the affront which was offered to the sovereign. His anger being the more roused, as the insult proceeded from despised foreigners, and as he was incapable of avenging it, his life-guard addressed him in the following manner. "We will no longer guard your person, if we are not able to protect your honour: nothing but the blood of the offender can wash away this stain: command, and we will either cut off his head, or bring him hither alive, that you may inflict punishment according to your good pleasure, and his deserts: seven of us are enough; neither the danger of navigation, the strength of the fort, nor the number of his guard, shall free him from our vengeance." After receiving orders, and taking prudent measures, they arrive at Formosa. Being admitted to an audience by the Governor, they draw their sabres, take him prisoner, and carry him off to their vessel. This audacious deed was achieved at mid day, in the presence of the guard and domestics, none of whom, astonished and dismayed as they were, durst move a step to the assistance of their master, whose head was cleft in the same instant by the adventurers. (Kämpfer, p. 479.)

He who shall consider their haughtiness, spirit, equity, and courage, will not be surprised at finding them implacable towards their enemies. They are not less resentful and inexorable than intrepid and high-minded. Their hatred never appears in acts of violence, but is concealed under the utmost coolness, till an occasion of vengeance offers itself. I have seen no people so little subject to vehement emotions. You may abuse and insult them as much as you please, they make no reply, but merely shew their surprise, by coolly exclaiming, ha! ha! They conceive, however, in silence, the most deadly hatred, which neither satisfaction of any kind, length of time, nor change of circumstances, can appease. They omit no mark of politeness, either in addressing, or on meeting their adversary, but they counterfeited as great regard for him as for others, till an opportunity of doing him some essential damage occurs.

The names of families, and of single persons, are under very different regulations from ours. The family name is never changed, but is never used in ordinary conversation, and only when they sign some writing; to which they also, for the most part, affix their seal. There is also this peculiarity, that the surname is always placed first; just as in botanical books the generic name is always placed before the specific name. The prænomens are always used in addressing a person; and it is

changed several times in the course of life. A child receives, at birth, from its parents, a name, which is retained till it has itself a son arrived at maturity. A person again changes his name, when he is invested with any office; as also when he is advanced to a higher trust; some, as emperors and princes, acquire a new name after death. The names of women are less variable; they are, in general, borrowed from the most beautiful flowers.

The dress of the Japanese deserves, more than that of any other people, the name of national; since they are not only different from that of all other men, but are also of the same form in all ranks, from the monarch to his meanest subject, as well as in both sexes; and, what exceeds all credibility, they have not been altered for at least 2444 years. They universally consist of night-gowns, made long and wide, of which several are worn at once, by all ranks and all ages. The more distinguished, and the rich, have them of the finest silk; the poorer sort, of cotton. Those of the women reach down to the ground, and sometimes have a train; in the men, they reach down to the heels: travellers, soldiers, and labourers, either tuck them up, or wear them only down to the knees. The habit of the men is generally of one colour; the women have theirs variegated, and frequently with flowers of gold interwoven. In summer, they are either without lining, or have but a thin one; in winter, they are stuffed to a great thickness with cotton or silk. The men seldom wear a great number, but the women thirty, fifty, or more, all so thin, that they scarce together amount to five pounds. The undermost serves for a shirt, and is therefore either white or blue, and, for the most part, thin and transparent. All these gowns are fastened round the waist with a belt, which, in the men, are about a hand's-breadth; in the women, about a foot; of such a length that they go twice round the waist, and afterwards are tied in a knot, with many ends and bows. The knot, particularly among the fair sex, is very conspicuous, and immediately informs the spectator whether they are married or not. The unmarried have it behind, on their back; the married, before. In this belt the men fix their sabres, fans, pipe, tobacco, and medicine boxes. In the neck the gowns are always cut round, without a collar; they, therefore, leave the neck bare; nor is it covered with cravat, cloth, or any thing else. The sleeves are always ill made, and out of all proportion wide: at the opening before, they are half sewed up, so that they form a sack, in which the hands can be put in cold weather; they also serve for a pocket. Girls, in particular, have their

sleeves so long, that they reach down to the ground. Such is the simplicity of their habit, that they are soon dressed; and to undress, they need only open their girdle, and draw in their arms. There is, however, some small variation in these gowns, according to the sex, age, condition, and

The very lower sorts, as labourers, fishermen, and sailors, have, at their work, in summer, either the upper part of the body naked, so that the gown is fastened only by the girdle; or they have only a girdle, which passes between their legs, and is fastened behind.

Men of better condition have a short gown also, which reaches down to the waist, and a sort of breeches. The short gown is sometimes green, but generally black; when they return home, or enter their office, they take it off and fold it carefully, if no superior be present.

A dress which is only used on particular occasions, is called the compliment dress; in this the inferior sort wait on the superior, and go to court. It is worn on the long gowns, which constitute the general dress of the nation. It consists of two pieces, made of the same kind of cloth. The lowermost piece is the long breeches just mentioned, which, for this purpose, are made of white stuff, adorned with blue flowers. The upper piece is not very unlike the short gown lately described; it differs only in being widened behind, between the shoulders, and makes the wearer appear very broad-shouldered.

These dresses are partly of silk, partly of cotton, partly of linen, which is procured from a species of nettle. The higher sort wear the finest silk, which in thinness and fineness exceeds every thing produced by Europe, or other parts of Asia. But as this cloth is seldom a foot in breadth, it is seldom brought to Europe as an article of commerce. The lower ranks wear cotton, which is produced and manufactured here in the greatest abundance.

Sometimes, though indeed only as a rarity, the Japanese make a cloth from the *morus papyrifera*, which is either prepared in the same way as paper, or else spun or woven. The latter, which is very fine, white, and like cotton, is sometimes used for women's dress. The former, with flowers printed on it, makes long gowns, which are worn only by people advanced in life, such as old dignitaries, and that only in winter.

In general, it may be said of the Japanese dress, that it is very large and warm; that it is easily put on and off; that it constrains no limb; that the same habit suits all; that there is no loss of cloth; and that it may be made with little art and trouble; but that it is inconvenient in moving,

ving, and ill adapted for the execution of most things which occur to be done.

As the gowns, from their length, keep the thighs and legs warm, there is no occasion for stockings; nor do they use them in all the empire. Among poorer persons on a journey, and among soldiers, which have not such long gowns, one sees buskins of cotton. I have seen poor people, at Nagasaki, with socks of hempen cloth, with soles of cotton, for keeping the feet warm in the severest weather of winter.

Shoes, or, more properly speaking, slippers, are, of all that is worn by the Japanese, the simplest, the meanest, and the most miserable, though in general use among high and low, rich and poor. They are made of interwoven rice-straw; and sometimes, for persons of distinction, of reeds split very thin. They consist only of a sole, without upper-leather or quarters. Before there passes over, transversely, a bow of linen, of a finger's breadth: from the point of the shoe to this bow, goes a thin round band, which, running within the great toe, serves to keep the shoe fixed to the foot. The shoe, being without quarters, slides, during walking, like a slipper. Travellers have three bands of twisted straw, by which they fasten the shoe to the foot and leg, to prevent its falling off. Some carry several pairs of shoes with them when they undertake a journey. Shoes may, moreover, be bought, at a cheap rate, in every city and village. When it rains, and when the roads are miry, these straw-shoes absorb the moisture, and keep the feet wet. On the roads you may every where see worn-out shoes thrown aside by travellers; particularly at the brooks, where they can wash their feet when they change shoes. In rainy and dirty weather, lumps of wood, excavated in the middle, with a bow and a band for the toe, are used instead of shoes; so that they can walk without soiling their feet. Some have the common straw-shoes fastened on such pieces of wood, three inches high. The Japanese never enter their houses with shoes, but put them off in the entrance, or on a mat near the entrance. This precaution is taken for the sake of their neat carpets. During the time the Dutch reside in Japan, as they have sometimes occasion to pay the natives visits in their houses, and as they have their own apartment at the factory covered with the same sort of carpets, they do not wear European shoes, but have, in their stead, red, green, or black slippers, which can easily be put off at entering in. They, however, wear stockings, with shoes of cotton, fastened by buckles. These shoes are made in Japan, and may be washed whenever they become dirty.

The way of dressing the hair is not less peculiar to this people, and less universally prevalent among them, than the use of their long gowns. The men shave the head from the forehead to the neck; and the hair remaining on the temples, and in the nape, is well besmeared with oil, turned upwards, and then tied with a white paper thread, which is wrapped round several times. The ends of the hair beyond the head are cut crossways, about a finger's length being left. This part, after being pasted together with oil, is bent in such a manner, that the point is brought to the crown of the head, in which situation it is fixed, by passing the same thread round it once. Great attention is paid to this head-dress; and the hair is shaved every other day, that the sprouting points may not disfigure the bald part. Priests and physicians, with interpreters that are not arrived at maturity, make the only exception to this rule. Priests and physicians shave the whole head, by which they are distinguished from all other ranks; and interpreters retain all their hair till the beard begins to appear. Women, except such as happen to be separated from their husbands, shave no part of their head. Such a person I had occasion to see at Jeddo. She was wandering about the country, and, with her bald head, looked particularly ill. Other women turn their hair upwards with oil and viscid substances, sometimes quite close to the head, and at others spread out at the sides in the form of wings. The unmarried are frequently distinguished by these wings. Before the knot is placed a broad comb, which, among the lower sort, is of japanned wood; but, among the higher, of tortoise-shell. Some wear flowers in their hair; but vanity has not yet led them to load their ears with ornaments.

The head is never covered with hat or bonnet in winter or in summer, except when they are on a journey; and then they use a conical hat, made of a sort of grass, and fixed with a ribband. I have seen such a hat worn by fishermen. Some travelling women, who are met on the roads, have a bonnet like a shaving-bason inverted on the head, which is made of cloth, in which gold is interwoven. On other occasions, their naked heads are preserved, both from rain and the sun, by umbrellas. Travellers, moreover, have a sort of riding-coat, made of thick paper oiled. They are worn by the upper servants of princes, and the suite of other travellers. I and my fellow-travellers, during our journey to court, were obliged to provide such for our attendants, when we passed through the place where they are made.

A Japanese always has his arms painted on one or more of his garments, especially on the

the long and short gowns, on the sleeves, or between the shoulders; so that nobody can steal; which otherwise might easily happen in a country where the clothes are so much alike in stuff, shape, and size.

The houses are, in general, of wood and plaster, whitewashed on the outside, so as perfectly to resemble a house built of stone. The beams are all perpendicular and horizontal; none go in an oblique direction, as elsewhere is usual in houses constructed of such materials. Between the pieces of wood, which are square, and but thin, bamboos are interwoven, which are afterwards plastered with a mixture of clay, sand, and chalk. Thus the walls are not very thick, but, when whitewashed, they make a tolerably good appearance. There are no partition-walls within the house; it is supported by upright pieces, which, at the ceiling, and at the floor, have cross-pieces passing between them with grooves, which after-

wards serve for parting the rooms. The whole house, at first, makes but a single room, which can be parted into several, by sliding-boards in the grooves of the cross-pieces. They use, for this purpose, thin boards varnished over and covered with thick opaque and painted paper. The ceiling is made of boards jointed close together; but the floor, which is always elevated above the ground, consists of loose planks. The roof consists of tiles, made in a peculiar manner, very thick and heavy. The meaner houses are covered with slabs, upon which an heap of stones is laid to fix them down.

The houses commonly consist of two stories, of which the upper is seldom inhabited; it is very low, and serves for a lumber-room. The houses of the rich and great are larger, and make a greater show than those of others; but they are not above two stories, or at most twenty feet in height.

[*To be continued.*]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FRAGMENTS by LEO, No. VIII.

The CRITICAL CLUB.—On the just STANDARD of HOMER'S MERITS.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

LAST night, at the Club, Tom Triplet stunned us all with his vociferous criticism. A few evenings before he had produced an ode, which he said was written by a young man in the country; but which every one present suspected to be his own. Our Zoilus, Dick Distich, passed several cutting observations upon it, every one of which evidently cut Mr. Triplet to the quick. He then turned his tale, and, recovering himself, said he had only ascribed the ode to a young man that he might hear our opinions on it, but that in reality it was written by a young lady, whose old maiden aunt, as it contained a family compliment, was desirous to have a few copies of it printed, and had sent it to him to get it corrected for that purpose. He was under great obligations, he added, to the old lady, and would be happy to serve her: then archly turning to his old antagonist Dick Distich, and claiming his friendship from his former professions, begged his assistance in correcting the young lady's ode, as he now called it. Dick was a little puzzled at this request—Rather than mend a line of it, he would have sat a whole winter-night on the cold ground.—At last, looking very serious, Mr. Triplet says he, I will tell you a fable. “A countryman who was very fond of his bees, took great pleasure in seeing them rove from flower to flower. While he was thus one day observing his little chymists, an unlucky bee lighted on a certain

substance which a dog leaves behind him. You cursed fool, cried the farmer, do you think to make honey of *that*? But you shall not spoil my hive; and instantly he trampled the poor mistaken animal to death.” Tom Triplet felt the allusion severely, and slipped the ode into his pocket in profound silence, which he preserved without one effort to speak during the rest of the evening. Dick Distich, who is possessed neither of my friend Tom's ingenuity nor modesty, eagerly seized the opportunity of his deep silence, and with great triumph expatiated on the topics of dispute which had formerly been between them. Rhyme, said Dick, is a vile monkish invention, as different from what the ancients called *rythmus*, as Homer's exalted poetry is from the school-boy strains of Virgil. Blank verse is the brightest glory of our English Muses; and he that cannot read it properly ought never to open his mouth, when taste and poetry are the subjects of conversation. Mr. Pope ought to have been crucified for pretending to translate Homer in rhyme; and is certainly, at this moment, hung up in a basket in Tartarus for so doing, like Socrates in Aristophanes's comedy of the Clouds. As to Virgil's Eneid, Tasso's Jerusalem, and Voltaire's Henriade, it is impossible that any man who can read and relish the Greek, can read ten lines of them without unspeakable disgust. Every thing that is tolerable in them is borrowed from Homer; but borrowed and reflected

reflected in such a manner as the moon borrows and reflects the light of the sun. For my part, I like to drink at the fountain-head ; the waters of Helicon lose their spirit, when conveyed through the leaden and wooden pipes of imitators and translators. After all such evaporating and flattening conveyance, they may do very well for you, Mr. Triplet ; but for me, even Milton, with all the advantage of blank verse, is but like a tin tunnel conveying the smoke, and but very seldom any of the genuine flashes of Homer's fire.— In this manner Dick Distich triumphed over his silent antagonist ; and it must be owned, however abruptly he delivered himself, he spoke the real sense of many a modern critic. As I am rather inclined to think better of Virgil and Tasso, I ventured to repeat the line from Horace at the top of this memorandum, to which I was immediately answered by the following well-known line from Roscommon :

It is not Homer nods, but we that dream.

Homer in every instance, cried our exulting orator, which dulness has called *napping*, is only preparing his audience for a glorious burst of lightning and thunder, which his feeble imitators can only emulate by squibs and crackers.— In short, Mr. Distich had all the triumph and talk to himself. But last night, as mentioned at the beginning, the tables were sadly turned against him. Tom Triplet had recovered the fit of sickness which the damnation of his ode had given him, and came amply prepared to revenge himself on Dick Distich, who, when Tom is in spirits, is by no means his match. Without taking any particular notice of Distich, Mr. Triplet expatiated on the absurdity of appealing to the practice of the Greek and Roman poets in defence of English blank verse, the genius of these languages not admitting the smallest comparison. I have often found, said he, that those who are most supercilious in despising every thing except Homer in his native Greek, pretending with what raptures they relish him in his own tongue, are frequently, on trial, unable to construe three lines of that poet together. I have also met with many enthusiasts for the superior music and dignity of blank verse, who, on trial, have been found to have no ear, and were utterly incapable of reading any one page of their admired Paradise Lost, the Seasons, or the Night Thoughts, with the smallest degree of modulation or harmony. The vanity of being thought wiser than their neighbours, and of superior taste, is the *Will o' the-wisp* that leads them on ; and pitching on Homer and Milton as the objects of their admiration, they think they cannot be wrong. And right

as they may be in the general choice, they never descend to particulars but they are sure to stumble, and shew how much they are in the dark. My friend Mr. Distich, when he was all talk the other evening, asserted that Virgil and Tasso borrowed every thing that was tolerable in their works from Homer ; but it was only as the moon borrows her light from the sun, reflecting back a very feeble ray of the original splendour. Many a conceited critic has said the same. But after all, the fact is not altered.— And the fact is, that Virgil, in his Hell and Elysium, and in many inferior places has lighted a torch at Homer's candle that has outblazed the original light. And there is one great fault that occurs, on every opportunity to admit it, in Homer ; a fault that would nigh damn any modern production ; I mean the wretched manner in which he acquits himself in his duels. After the grandest preparations that can be imagined ; imagery, similes, and description of the noblest kind exhausted, what a wretched figure do his heroes make in single combat !— They first hurl their lances at one another ; so far it is well ; then they draw their swords, but do nothing with them ; and then they throw stones at one another, and seem afraid to come within each other's reach ; and then, if they happen to survive *such a dreadful combat*, they tell long stories to one another. When Hector is like to be mastered by Achilles at lance and javelin tossing, he draws his sword, and flies at his enemy as an eagle on his prey ; but we hear no more of the sword, but find Hector immediately tugging at a huge stone that ten men of Homer's days could not raise, while Achilles looks on quite idle till Hector has time to throw it at him : he then returns the compliment in kind. Hector then takes to his heels, and runs at least twelve miles at full speed, with Achilles after him, drawn by his immortal horses. Nay, smile not at the twelve miles, said Mr. Triplet ; for a city of four miles in circumference could hardly contain the inhabitants given to Troy by Homer : yet Hector must run three times round it before Achilles's immortal horses can come up with him ; and then he must be killed with a lance, at an opening in his armour ; a victory much about as honourable as shooting a man with a pistol who has got no pistol to oppose you. Indeed Homer's conduct in the death of Hector is so absurd, that it would have disgraced any of Blackmore's *Arbuths*. And what but the utmost depravity of taste and perverseness of judgement can be blind to the infinite superiority of Tasso in describing his duels. In that *modern* you see the high spirit of chivalry, and *swordsmen* in earnest.— There you see done what you expected ; no school-boy pelt-

ing with dirt and cabbage-stems, and then either taking some safe advantage, or telling tales to one another. Homer's duels deserve no better illustration. If you say he describes single combat as it really was in his time, I deny it. History gives us very different descriptions of the combats when heroes met in battle. When Gryllus, the son of Xenophon, killed Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea, there were no long tales told to each other; there was none of Homer's trifling between them. To say that Homer described his single combats from real practice is just the same as to say, that a man already overpowered in the conflict could yet run twelve miles, or more, ere the fleetest horses of the age, for such are those of Achilles described, could overtake him. Nor is Homer less happy in his long tales, often so absurdly told by his heroes in the heat of battle. Prejudice itself, if not downright wilfully blind, must own, that the narrative of Eneas to Dido, long as it is, is animated throughout, and that the interest rises to the end in a masterly manner. But what are Homer's tales? They all either want interest, or propriety of introduction; and if we will allow ourselves to judge from what we do feel, we must pronounce them tiresome. What reader has patience to get through the long old man's gossiping story which Phœnix tells Achilles, and with which one of the most interesting parts of the Iliad, the refusal of Achilles to be reconciled to Agamemnon, is most disagreeably suspended? The other evening, when I ventured to cite Horace for saying that *bonest* Homer's muse sometimes fell asleep, I was pertly answered,

It is not Homer nods, but we that dream.

The same critic has said,

“When Virgil seems to trifle in a line,
’Tis but the prelude of some grand design.”

For my part, I have no such blind complaisance to either Virgil or Homer. I flatter myself that I can both see and relish their beauties; but no cool-brained man will turn knight-errant, as many of their Critics have done, to defend their faults. And so far are those parts of Homer which have been called *nodding*, from being designed only to prepare his audience, as Mr. Distich and many a doughty critic have asserted, for a glorious burst of thunder and lightning, that the very contrary is the fact. All the thunder and sublimity are exhausted in the grand preparation with which he introduces more circumstances than his single combats: for often, after raising the expectation to the very highest pitch, then comes Homer's *naps*, and the reader is left disappointed and chagrined, in proportion as he entered into the spirit of the sublime introduction. When Hector has stormed the Grecian camp, and is on the point of burning their ships, the council of the Grecian chiefs, who are tired out, and mostly wounded in the day's battle, is described with the most solemn importance. They are lost in terror, and know not what to do in this their most dangerous and critical emergency. The wife Ulysses rises to speak; all is attention; even the Gods stoop down from Olympus to hear what he has got to say. And what is it? Why, truly, what is only fit for a burlesque poem.—Consider, says he, my friends, that fighting requires strength, without which we are sure to be vanquished. Strength depends on the animal spirits, and those arise from good living; from porkers' chins and bowls of generous wine: therefore, I advise you to postpone fighting of Hector, and let us go to supper.—Such is the exact argument of the speech of Ulysses, introduced with all the preparatory importance and grandeur of which the sublime genius of Homer was master.—*Cætera desunt.*

CURIOUS PARTICULARS of the HORSES of this COUNTRY in ANCIENT TIMES.

[From the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK, first printed in 1768, the M.S. of which is now in the possession of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, and which is intitled, “The Regulations and Establishment of Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, begun anno 1512.”]

THIS is the ordre of the chequir roul of the nombre of all the horsys of my lordis and my ladys, that are apoynted to be in the charge of the hous yerely, as to say: gentill hors, palfreys, hobys, naggis, cloth-tek hors, male-hors.

First, gentill hors, to stand in my lordis stable, six. Item, palfreys of my ladys, to wit, one for my lady, and two for her gentill women, and oone for her chamberer. Four hobys and naggis for my lordis oone

faddill, viz. oone for my lorde to ride, oone to lede for my lorde, and oone to stay at home for my lorde.

Item, chariot hors to stond in my lordis stable yerely. Seven great trottyng hors to draw in the chariott, and a nagg for the chariott man to ride; eight. Again, hors for lorde Percy, his lordships son and heir. A grete doble trottyng hors for my lorde Percy, to travel on in winter. Item, a great doble trottyng hors, called a curtal, for his lordship

lordship to ride on out of townes. Another trottyge gambaldyn hors for his lordship to ride upon when he comes into townes. An amblynge horse for his lordship to journey on dayly. A proper amblyng little nagg for his lordship when he gaeth on hunting or hawk- ing. A gret amblynge gelding, or trottynge gelding, to carry his male."

Such were the horses of ancient days, ranked into classes, and allotted to different services.

The *gentil* horse was one of a superior and distinguished breed, so called in contrast to such as were of a mean and ordinary extraction. The Italians, at this day, call their noblest breeds, *Razza gentile*. *Gentleman* is understood in this sense, signifying a person of better birth and family.

Palfreys were an elegant and easy sort of horses; which for their gentleness and agreeable paces, were used upon common occasions by military persons and others; who reserved their great and managed horses for battle and the tournament. Their pleasing qualities soon recommended them to the fair- sex, who, having no coaches, used these palfreys, and always travelled on horse- back.

Hobs were strong active horses, of rather a small size. They are reported to be originally natives of Ireland, and were so much liked and used, as to become a proverbial expression for any thing of which people are extremely fond. *Nags* come under the same description as to their size, qualities, and employments.

Clothsek was a cloak-bag horse, as *male- horse* was one that carried the portmanteau. Horses to draw the *chariots* were *waggon* horses; from the French word *charrette*, whence the English word *cart*; for neither coaches, nor even *chariots* (in our present acceptance of that word) were known at this time. Indeed, the use of coaches was not known in England till the year 1580 (in Q. Elizabeth's reign), when they were introduced by Fitz-Allen Earl of Arundel. Till this period, saddle horses and carts were the

only method of conveyance for all sorts of people; and the Queen rode behind her Matter of the Horse, when she went in state to St. Paul's. This fashion, however, prevailed only in the former part of her reign, and was totally suppressed by the appearance of coaches. Their introduction occasioned a much larger demand for horses than former times had wanted; and such was the number of them employed in this service, that, at the latter end of the Queen's reign, a bill was proposed in the House of Lords, to restrain the superfluous and excessive use of coaches. It was rejected upon the second reading. The Lords, however, directed the Attorney- General to peruse the statutes for the promoting the breed of horses, and to consider of some proper bill in its room.

A gret *doble* trottyge horse was a tall, broad, and well-spread horse, whose best pace was the trot, being too unwieldy in himself, or carrying too great a weight, to be able to gallop. *Doble*, or *double*, signifies broad, big, swelled-out; from the *double* of the French, who say of a broad-loined filleted horse, that he has *les reins doubles*—and *double bidet*. The Latin adjective *duplex* gives the same meaning. Virgil, speaking of the horse, says, "at *duplex* agitur per lumbos spina." He also uses "*duplex* dorsum," and "*duplex* corona," in the sense of very broad and large. And Horace has "*duplice* fca," the large broad fig.

A *curtal* is a horse whose tail is cut or shortened—in the French *curtaud*.

A *gambaldynge* horse was one of shew and parade, a managed horse, from the Italian *gamba* a leg.

An *amblynge* horse is too well known to need explanation. The *amble*, long before this time, as well as for a long while after, was such a favourite pace, and so much liked for its ease and smoothness, that almost all saddle horses were taught to perform it, especially those who were rode by the rich, the indolent, and infirm.

ABRIDGEMENT of a very CURIOUS WORK, (little known) entitled, "PICTOR ERRANS," written by M. PHIL. ROHR.

[By the Late Mr. W. BOWYER, Printer, F. S. A.]

PAINTERS err; I. In representing the Creator as an old man, the "Ancient of Days" of Dan. vii. 9, censured by Augustin, Ep. cxxii

II. In painting the serpent which tempted Eve without feet: whereas his creeping on his belly was inflicted on him as a punishment. See Pole's Synopf. in Gen. iii. 1. 4.

III. Many of them place one angel with a drawn sword as a guard to Paradise, when

man was expelled from it, Gen. iii. when the text says there were more, *Cerberus*, plural. See Pole.

IV. Falsely make Noah's ark a square house placed on a round ship, whereas the ark itself was more probably round.

V. Mistled by the Vulgate, they represent Abraham with a sword in his hand, when he was to sacrifice Isaac, instead of a sacrificing knife, as the Hebrew expresses it, Gen

xx. 10, with which he afterwards flew the ram. See Piscator in loc. Pole's Synopf. &c.

VI. Falsely represent Isaac kneeling before the pile of wood, with his face towards it; whereas, as the Hebrew word means, his hands were tied to his feet backward, and he was laid on the pile, with his face upwards, as the sacrifice used to be.

VII. Without any authority from Scripture, Exod. xii. 12, &c. represents the Israelites eating the Paschal Lamb at their going out of Egypt standing. The Scripture is silent as to the posture, whether it was sitting or standing. See Schmidius on Matth. xxvii.

VIII. Exod. xxxiv. 29. the Vulgate renders quop *cornuta esset facies sua* *; whence the painters have represented Moses with horns coming out of his head. But the Hebrew word denotes the glory that shone in his face, as the LXX. have rightly rendered it *θεοδοξασαι το προσωπον αυτου*.

IX. In Canticles i. 4. the Vulgate reads, *Trabe me, post se currimus in odorem unguentorum tuorum*; which Hermanus Hugo having translated in his Emblems, lib. ii. Emblem 8, has obliged his painter to represent the bridegroom going before with a censer of frankincense, of which there is not a word in the Hebrew, nor in any approved version, the Hebrew having only *Trabe me post se*.

X. Isaiah is painted as fawn afunder, from the head thro' the body, of which we have no sufficient authority. But as this has been believed by many of the Fathers, we will let it pass as dubious.

XI. Cornelius à Lapide says, that in an ancient MS. of Basilus Porphyrogenitus the prophet Daniel is painted as *beheaded*; against the authority of all history, which tells us that he died a natural death, Dan. xii. 13. Josephus, Hist. x. 12. The report of his being beheaded is *portentum fabulæ & puerile delirium*, says Reinsius, Var. Lect. lib. ii. c. 13.

XII. The painting rays of glory round the heads of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Apostles, is an universal custom, taken up without any sufficient foundation.

XIII. John the Evangelist painted young, while writing his Gospel, which he wrote, as some suppose, at ninety years of age; but all agree, when he was very old.

XIV. To ridicule the Christians, some one represented a person in a gown, with asses' ears, and one foot hooped, holding a book in

his hand, with these words underneath, *Deus Christianorum Ononchyfis*. "This was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father."—What they said of Anah, they ascribed to Moses; and afterwards from the Jews to the Christians, as Selden tells us, De Diis Syntag. II. Vof. de Idol. lib. iii. c. 75.

XV. Without any authority or reason, they represent Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary, as an old man.

XVI. In the Virgin Mary's Conception, some represent Christ as an infant descending from heaven, bearing his cross in his hand; which, in picture, is the very sense of the Valentinian heresy.

XVII. In the pictures of the Nativity, an ox and an ass are represented feeding at the manger, which arose probably from the false translation of the LXX. Hab. iii. 2. *ἐν μέσῳ οὐο ζώων γνωσθήεις, in medio duorum animalium cognosceris*. Jerom, according to the Hebrew, renders *in medio annorum significas illud*. Vide Caf c. Baron. Exerc. ii. § ii. From this, joined to H. iii. 1. *the ox knows his owner, and the ass his master's crib*, arose the custom of placing those two animals as guests at that solemnity. †

XVIII. The Magi who came to Christ are represented as Kings with crowns on their heads, and to have been three only in number, and one of them of a tawny complexion: for none of which circumstances we have any authority.

XIX. Simeon, Matt. ii. 25. is pictured in the habit of a priest, and blind, against all authority, as Bp. Montague observes, Orig. Eccl. part 1. p. 161.

XX. Matt. iii. 4. Mark i. 8. John the Baptist is usually painted as a fatyr, with the skin of a camel thrown over him. But he had probably a coarse vestment made of camel's hair, as Beza maintains, and Luther's version expresses it.

Matt. iv. 6. Our Saviour is represented as set by the devil on a sharp spire † of the Temple: but as the roofs of the Jewish houses were flat, surrounded with a parapet wall, so probably a parapet wall was carried round the temple, for ornament's sake, as Grocius observes on Deut. xxii. 8; and Christ probably was placed within-side of that wall.

XXI. The painters represent the houses of the Israelites with slant roofs, like our modern ones, directly contrary to the command given them, Deut. xxii 18. Whence we often find mention made of walking on the

* The margin of the quarto edition has *splendens*. EDIT.

† The ox and an ass are introduced at the Nativity merely to shew that it happened in a stable. EDIT.

‡ The original in Matt. iv. 5. and Luke iv. 9. is *πύργον*, a battlement.

battlements of their houses, 1 Sam. ix. 25, 26. 2 Sam. xi. 2. xvi. 22. See Matt. x. 22.

XXII. Luke xvi. 21. Lazarus is by some ill-represented, lying along in the *parlour* of the rich man, as if a man full of sores would be admitted within doors. By others he is represented lashed by the servants, while the dogs lick his sores, to whom he was grown familiar by his frequent coming thither.— But he would hardly have come again, if he had been scourged away by the servants.

XXIII. Matt. xxi. 21. At Christ's procession into Jerusalem, boughs and the clothes of the populace are represented srewed under the feet of the ass; but that, as Lightfoot observes, would rather have made the ass to stumble. It is probable, therefore, that they built small houses on the road-side with boughs, and covered them with their garments, as was usual on the feast of Tabernacles. Lightfoot Hor. Hebraic. in Matt.

XXIV. Christ is represented sitting at table with his guests the disciples, Matt. xxvii. and John, like an infant, before him, in his bosom. But the Jews, it is well known, like the Romans, used at this time to eat lying along, as appears from the words *ἀνακλιθεὶς* and *κατακλιθεὶς* used in the N. T. and from Lazarus being said to be carried to Abraham's bosom, Luke xvi. 12.

XXV. The bread which Christ broke with his disciples, Matt. xxv. 26, is often represented as a piece of a great loaf. But the Jews used at their meals small loaves, or manchetts, as we find from the mention of breaking them so often mentioned, as Matt. xxvi. 26. Mark vi. 41. vii. 10, &c. and from the fragments which were left, Matt. xiv. 20. xv. 37.

XXVI. In the monastery of St. Mary Magdalen at Madgeburgh, Christ is represented lying down in a brook full of sharp stones. A conceit formed from John xviii. 1. *He went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron*; and Psal. cx. 7. *Hesball drink of the brook in the way*; which is no support for the painter's fancy.

XXVII. Some painters represent Christ scourged with *rods*, others with *thongs* or *scourges*, Matt. xxvii. 26. Mark x. 26. Luke xii. 33. That the former are wrong is clear, from the word in the text *ραβδῶν*, Matt. xxvii. 26. Mark xv. 26. and *μαστιγῶν*, Luke xvii. 33. which denote *scourges*, not *rods*. It is said that the Jews used only scourges, Buxtorf, Syn. Jud. c. xx. And though the Romans used rods, witness that form, *L. licetor colliga manus, caput obnubito, virgis cædito*; yet this form was left off in time, *Cic. pro Rabirio Cos.* and scourging was introduced in later times. *Sciendum est, Pilatum Romanorum legibus judicium ministrasse, quibus sancitum erat, ut qui crucifigatur prius*

FLACELLIS verberetur. Rich. Montacut. Orig. Eccles. tom. 1. part. post. p. 390, from Jerom. But this Artift does not seem to know that *flagellum* denoted a *twig* as well as *virga*.

In this scene of the scourging, *two* executioners are represented as performing the act; whereas, according to the Roman custom, only one was employed, as appears from the form before cited; and according to the Jewish likewise, as Buxtorf shews from the Mishna. According to which likewise the pillar, to which the criminal was bound, was only about a cubit and a half; not of that length in which it is usually painted.

XXVIII. Some represent Christ and Simon the Cyrenian both bearing the cross at once, expressly against the narration in Matt. xxvii. 32.

In some pictures the cross on which Christ is crucified; is represented like a capital T, with the upright beam not projecting above the transverse; which, though it was the form of some crosses, was not so of our Saviour's, according to Justin Martyr; and see Lipsius de Cruce.

Another mistake is committed when they represent the feet of Christ fastened to the cross with *one* nail only; *i. e.* with three nails in all, two through the hands, and one through the feet: whereas Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Cyprian, Nonnus in Paraphr. p. 230, ver. 37, expressly mention four nails. And the same method is attested by Plautus;

Ego dabo ei talentum primus, qui in cruce excurret,

Sed ea lege, ut affigantur, bis pedes, bis brachia.

The two malefactors (ill called thieves), who were crucified with Christ, are represented generally with their hands and feet tied to the cross: but why their hands and feet should not be represented nailed likewise, no reason can be assigned. Nonnus is express, *κείηταις ἀνίστοισις.* See Montac. Orig. Eccles. tom. 1. par. ii. p. m. 393.

A small feat was in the middle of the upright beam, as Justin Martyr likewise testifies; but is usually omitted by the painters of the Crucifixion.

The soldier who pierced the side of Christ is generally painted on horseback; contrary to the express testimony of John, an eyewitness of the fact, xix. 34. *Ἔς τῶν στρατιῶν λόγχη αὐτῆ τὴν πλευρὰν ἐνέξε.* The word *στρατιῶτης*, by itself, denotes only a foot-soldier, and the spear *λόγχη* was not the weapon of the horse. Justly therefore does Salmastius blame Xaverius the Jesuit for following this error in the History of Christ, published by Lud. de Dieu. See Salm. ep. ii. ad

Bartholin. The former of these two reasons is a good one, but the latter not so; for in the latter times the horse used *λόγχοι*, as well as the foot: Josephus, . . . *φίρμοι δὲ οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐπιτελοῖσι ποιεῖσι λάβχην καὶ ἄσπιδα*.—Οὐδενὶ δὲ ὄπλῳ διαλλάττεισιν οἱ περὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐπικρίται ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΥΑΑΙΣ ΙΙΠΠΕΩΝ. See Schelius in Hyginum, c. xii. p. m. 297.

XXIX. In the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, Acts ii. 1, some painters represent the Virgin Mary in the midst of them; that she may, as Beza observes, appear the Queen of the Apostolical College.

Tongues in the shape of fire are likewise represented as *sitting on the heads* of the Apostles: but, according to Ursinu, Analect. lib. vi. c. 38. the fiery tongues were seen, *ᾠφθησαν*, in the *mouaths* of the Apostles; and what is said to sit or *rest* upon them was the Holy Spirit, which immediately follows, according to the Hebrew construction [or rather the *fire* which is just before mentioned]: *And tongues, as of fire, were seen distributed amongst them, and it [the fire] rested upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.* This, in my opinion, is so forced a construction, that I recommend to the painters to keep to their old copies.

XXX. Paul, at his conversion, is usually represented on horseback, and falling from his *horse* at the heavenly vision, Acts ix. 2.

But it is more probable he was travelling on foot, otherwise his sudden fall from a horse would have endangered his life. His companions, it is said, *στοοὺς* *speechless*, ver. 7.; and ver. 8, that *they led him by the hand.* Had he been on horseback, they would more probably have set him on his horse again.

XXXI. Painters represent Christ prostrate before the Father, supplicating for our salvation; whereas the Scripture represents him as sitting on the right hand of the Father. See Rom. viii. 26. 1. John ii. 1.

XXXII. Why Death is usually painted like a skeleton, with an hour-glass and a scythe, we know not. It is not the figure of Death in the Apocalypse, ch. vi. 8, or of Death among the ancients, which was that of a beast with large teeth and crooked nails.

XXXIII. Christ coming to judge the world is represented sitting on a rainbow; taken no doubt from Apocalypse, iv. 3. Compare with Matt. xxv. 31. But it cannot be Christ who sits on the throne in the Revelations; for he is represented by the Lamb, cap. v. 7, as all commentators agree.

XXXIV. The woman who washed the feet of Jesus with her hair, Luke vii. 38, is represented *falling down* at his feet, when the text says she *stood* at his feet.

XXXV. The sons of Zebedee are represented as children.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FLORIO and LUCILLA; or, the VIRTUOUS but FATAL ELOPEMENT.

A MORAL TALE.

THE farther we remove from great cities, the nearer, generally speaking, do we approach to those scenes of guiltless happiness which are at once the fruit and the reward of genuine love—that love which, implanted by HEAVEN, and cherished by VIRTUE, forms to susceptible minds a paradise, if a paradise there be on earth. In such peaceful retreats—to the eternal disgrace of dissipated grandeur—the heroic principles of honour are alone considered as the glory of man, while the ingenuous ones of virtuous sensibility form the basis of every thing that is held amiable in woman.

Hapless Florio! hapless Lucilla! why, born and educated as ye both were in the bosom of Truth and Innocence—why, alas! were ye destined to prove to an abandoned world, that it is not *here* but *hereafter* that Truth and Innocence are to look for either favour or protection?

In the story of this ill-fated pair—a story which is already too well known to many families in these kingdoms—there are few

incidents; but every incident seems in some sense to convey with it a moral; and few as they are, they shall be related with fidelity.

Florio was a young, and most accomplished Officer, in one of our marching regiments. Soon after the commencement of the American war, when every nerve was exerted, but exerted in vain, to rear the standard of triumph over our revolted colonies, it was his lot to be ordered into Wales, as the commander of a little recruiting party; and it was his lot also to be stationed in a town little distant from the abode of the fair Lucilla, the only daughter of a gentleman of the very first consequence in the county of——.

It was at a private ball that they first met; and if ever a *love at first sight* could be justified by the laws of either *prudery* or *prudence* it seems to be in the case of Florio and Lucilla. Formed as it were by Nature for each other, their eyes no sooner met than whole volumes of love were mutually, but insensibly, expressed by them. The little God had instantaneously transfixed both their

their bosoms with one of his most resistless arrows; and well might they each have said, as Romeo did in a similar situation,

“ I look’d, and gaz’d, and never miss’d
“ my heart,

“ It fled so pleasingly away.”—

Like Romeo, alas! they were also doomed to experience that

“ Fathers have flinty hearts.”

Lucilla—who long had been denied the sweets of *maternal* tenderness and indulgence, lived under the roof of a father who loved her dearly. Frequently in his hours of good-humoured fondness would he call her his *angel*—his *goddes*; but in fact the only idols he cordially worshipped, were his guineas, his acres, and the genealogical table of a family as *old* as that of the famed Cadwallader, and doubtless, though he scrupled not to pronounce himself a *lineal* descendant from it, to the full as *visionary* also.

Avarice and *pride*!—What a coalition of passions in the breast of a parent, who seemed no longer to know any real felicity but in the *sordid* or *self-consequential* gratification of them!

They were indeed an insuperable bar to the hopes of our lovers; for Florio had little to boast on the score of *pedigree*, and still less on that of *fortune*. Lucilla was no stranger to these circumstances; and they served only to encrease her tenderness for Florio; though, at the same time, she was aware, that, *with her father’s consent*, she never should have the happiness to call him HUSBAND.

In the mean while, Florio was a daily visitor of the old gentleman, with whom he so highly ingratiated himself, that he could have obtained from him almost any gift, but the only one for which his soul panted—the gift of his DAUGHTER.—In this gift a supposed *contamination* of the blood of an ancient Briton would have been included; and too well did our lover know, that, should he dare to utter to him a single syllable on the subject of a *matrimonial* connection, he would never more be permitted to enjoy even a sight of his adored Lucilla.

Many weeks, however, were not suffered to elapse before the feelings of both Florio and Lucilla were put to a cruel test, in consequence of the arrival of an express, commanding the young officer immediately to join his regiment, in order to embark for America.—

AMERICA! Fatal was the sound, when it reached the ears of Lucilla, and awfully ominous was it to the fond, the darling youth of her innocent affections—

What was to be done?—Lucilla could not live but in the presence of her Florio; and the idea of leaving behind him his Lu-

cilla was worse than ten thousand deaths to our enamoured hero.—Circumstanced as they were, from the *base*, or, at best, the *absurd* and *worldly*, prejudices of a parent, whose breast had long been insensible to all the soft emotions that flow from *love*, they consulted their hearts, and determined to follow *love’s dictates*; that is, plainly to express it, to *ELOPE*, and seek for happiness in each other, even at earth’s utmost verge, should Fate conduct them thither.

On the eve of her departure, Lucilla wrote a letter to her father, conjuring him in the most endearing terms of filial duty and tenderness, not to reproach her for an action, which, as being *unavoidable*, she trusted was in itself *blameless*; an action, which would be no wise painful to herself, farther than as it might alarm a rigid but affectionate parent for the safety of a beloved child; on which head, however, he might rest perfectly easy, since, having committed herself to the protection of a man of virtue, her own virtue, as hitherto, would, and should, remain inviolate.

By some means, an anonymous copy of this letter found its way into the London Papers; and so elegantly, yet mysteriously, was it worded, that in every polite circle it became the topic of admiration, conjecture, and enquiry.

The event to which it alluded, happened near the close of the year 1776; and by some readers it may be recollected, that about this period a number of advertisements appeared in the daily prints, soliciting (under the initials of D W.) the return of a certain *fair fugitive*, and urging her again to take shelter under the wings of a father, who was distracted from the loss of her, and who could not descend to the grave in peace, till, beholding once more his child, he might have it in his power to gratify her utmost wish by uniting her with a parental benediction to the *man of her heart*.

Would to Heaven that he had thus expressed himself *sooner*!—Long had he known, or, at least, blind must he have been, had he not perceived that the mutual passion of Florio and Lucilla was uncontrollable as it was unbounded; and now was it reserved for him to feel—bitterly to feel—that in obstructing *their* happiness, he had literally undetermined *his own*.

His advertisements, like many other notices of the kind, appeared *too late*; and already were our lovers safely landed at New York (where Hymen finally sealed their vows) before the wretched father, sensible of his folly, endeavoured to terminate the memory of an irreparable misfortune, by terminating the *daily repetition* of it.

“ Wretched father,” has it been said?
Alas!

Alas! amiable Lucilla, ere long shall we find, that even thou (spotless as was thy soul, spotless as was the soul of thy husband) wert born also to be *wretched*; and that, barely capable of evading the wiles of GUILT, but for thy own *native* virtues thou couldst hardly, even in thy own person, obtain an asylum on earth for INNOCENCE —

In all countries, HONOUR is considered as the *peculiar* characteristic of a Soldier; but when shall we have such a definition of the word, as to be able to ascertain, with any kind of precision, in what honour—*military* honour, however, consists? The Colonel under whom Florio served, was universally pronounced a man of the *strictest* honour; and yet it was universally acknowledged also, that, in his transactions with the LADIES, there could not exist a man more UNPRINCIPLED. Not for the world would he injure one of his own sex—*provided he interfered not with his PLEASURES*; but a woman—a helpless, beautiful woman—he scrupled not uniformly to consider as his lawful prey.

Hardly had the artless Lucilla arrived, when, viewing her with the eyes of a lascivious voluptuary, the dæmon of mischief pointed her out to him as a *precious* object of destruction.—Who so polite to her, so attentive to her husband, as the *gallant* Colonel!—Lucilla thought him a *jewel* of a man; and Florio, unsuspecting as herself, actually considered him as a *father*.

Soon, however, the presence of Florio became offensive to the Colonel; and soon also did Lucilla begin to perceive, *with a Woman's eye*, that in his constant assiduities to her there was something more than mere FRIENDSHIP, especially as, in the whole of his behaviour to her husband, he was now as cool and reserved, as, at first, he had been warm, open, and generous.

As yet he had not dared plainly to reveal to her the intentions which continued every day more and more to agitate his guilty breast; but at length—borne away by a passion, which, having nothing in view but its own gratification, set reason and virtue at defiance—he scrupled not to use every seductive persuasion, every unmanly stratagem, that might tend to inveigle her into his polluted arms.

In the conduct of Lucilla, at this crisis, there was a display of conjugal *attachment*, and, what is more, of conjugal *magnanimity*, which—*unfashionable* as it may appear in these days of vicious dissipation and refinement—would have redounded to the glory of the most unfilled matron of ancient Rome, while it was Rome's boast that she was VIRTUOUS.

Over all the insidious *manœuvres* of the

undoer of her peace she nobly triumphed; and the Colonel, mortified at the idea of being thus spurned at, baffled and defied—defied too by a *woman*—presently contrived to level the whole fury of a heart fraught with disappointment and revenge at the luckless Florio, to whom nevertheless he bore no enmity, farther than as he appeared to be the only impediment to the completion of his wishes.

By accident, one day, the unhappy youth—in anxiously searching for a few simples, which the indisposed state of his Lucilla had, for some time, seemed to render necessary for her—unwarily transgressed the boundaries allotted for the Garrison.—This offence—if an offence it could be called—was judged by the Colonel a sufficient pretext for ordering Florio to prison; and there, from the vile stench and dampness of the place, he was seized with a fever, which communicating its baneful effects to Lucilla—whom no force could tear, one minute, from the loved partner of her bosom—threatened soon to put a period to the miserable existence of both.

While thus they remained in a dreary dungeon, oppressed with sickness, and barely permitted to breathe, a letter was secretly conveyed to Lucilla from the detested author of her woes, intimating, that if she would at length consent to quit her husband, an elegant house should be at her command, and nothing omitted which might promote the recovery of her health, and the establishment of her happiness.

In answer to this letter, having with no small difficulty obtained the assistance of a pen and some ink and paper, she wrote to him with a trembling hand what follows:

“ Know, worthless man, that though I
“ were condemned to expire this instant in
“ the midst of tortures, (and more excruciating ones there cannot be than those I already feel) I yet would not accept of life,
“ with all the splendour the world could bestow, if, in order to enjoy so paltry a blessing, I should be forced, by sacrificing my
“ own honour, to sacrifice the honour of my
“ husband.—Think not—vainly think not,
“ that the principles of an incorruptible integrity, and the pangs inseparable from a
“ sense of unmerited oppression, may not exist together in one bosom—the bosom, too,
“ of a weak and unbefriended woman!—
“ Yes, wretched seducer, in mine they do,
“ in mine they *shall* exist, while I exist myself.—The insults I have experienced from
“ you are the more base, as my heart tells
“ me, and you must yourself be conscious,
“ that in the whole of my conduct I never
“ betrayed the least indiscretion, which could possibly

“ possibly encourage you to imagine me capable of indulging a thought incompatible with innocence, or injurious to my Florio. Cease, then, to aggravate my woes with importunities, odious to me as they are infamous in the sight of Heaven; and, above all, let me conjure you avoid my presence.— Enfeebled as this hand is, and little capable of affording assistance either to my husband or myself, yet (*nerved by desperation*) it might, perhaps, be raised with fatal vengeance against the most abandoned of men, should he dare, even in her dying moments, to approach the eyes of

LUCILLA.”

This letter spoke daggers to the very soul of the Colonel.—His heart, naturally humane, and not yet wholly lost to the charms of innocence—to every sentiment, in fine, that constitutes the man of *real* probity and honour—was now torn with remorse: nor could he obtain a moment’s rest, till (yielding to the *innate* though long *perverted* nobleness of disposition) he had dispatched a written message to the virtuous heroine, humbly begging her pardon, and the pardon of her injured husband, for his past behaviour; and declaring to her, in terms of the most bitter contrition,

that ‘till that moment he knew not the value of a sex, to which she was herself an ornament, and to which, he blushed to confess, at length, he had through life acted, but *unconsciously*, acted as a VILLAIN.

With this message he sent an order for the immediate releasement of Florio, as also positive directions to afford both Lucilla and him every indulgence and accommodation which their illness might require, or which, at least, the situation of the garrison would permit.

It was likewise his intention to procure for Florio, without delay, the command of a company. But, alas! this intention was rendered fruitless by the termination of the fever, which still continued to prey upon them, and which, the very week after this sudden reverse in their fortune, carried them both off, within two hours of each other, leaving to their departed souls this single consolation (if a consolation it could be to them in Heaven), that their remains were destined to be interred in one grave, amidst the sighs and lamentations of the most numerous concourse of spectators that ever graced the funeral of a deserving and truly martyred pair.

CASTALIO.

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

(Continued from Page 144.)

DR. JOHNSON’S MOTHER.

SO excellent was her character, and so blameless was her life, that when an oppressive neighbour once endeavoured to take from her a little field she possessed, he could persuade no attorney to undertake the cause against a woman so beloved in her narrow circle: and it is to this incident he alludes in his “*Vanity of Human Wishes*,” calling her

“The general favourite, as the general friend.”

THE DOCTOR WHEN A CHILD.

At the age of two years, Mr. Johnson was brought up to London by his mother, to be touched by *Queen Anne* for the scrophulous evil, which terribly afflicted his childhood.—As he had an astonishing memory, I asked him, if he could recollect *Queen Anne*?—He had, he said, a confused, but somehow, a sort of solemn recollection of a lady in diamonds, and a long black hood.

His epitaph upon the duck he killed, by treading on it, at five years old

Here lies poor duck

That Samuel Johnson trod on;

If it had liv’d it had been good luck,

For it would have been an odd one;

is a striking example of an early expansion of mind and the knowledge of language.

DR. JOHNSON’S WIFE.

I asked Dr. Johnson if he ever disputed with his wife (I had heard that he loved her passionately). ‘Perpetually (said he): My wife had a particular reverence for cleanliness, and desired the praise of neatness in her dress and furniture, as many ladies do, till they become troublesome to their best friends, slaves to their own besoms, and only sigh for the hour of sweeping their husbands out of the house as dirt and useless lumber. A clean floor is so comfortable! she would say sometimes, by way of twitting; till at last I told her, that I thought we had had talk enough about the floor, we would now have a touch at the ceiling.’

On another occasion I have heard him blame her for a fault many people have, of setting the miseries of their neighbours, half unintentionally, half wantonly, before their eyes, shewing them the bad side of their profession, situation, &c. He said, ‘she would lament the dependence of pupillage to a young heir, &c. and once told a waterman who row’d her along the Thames in a wherry,

that

that he was no happier than a galley-slave, one being chained to the oar by authority, the other by want. I had however (said he, laughing) the wit to get my daughter on my side always before we began the dispute. She read comedy better than any body he ever heard (he said); in tragedy she mouthed too much.

Garrick told Mr. Thrale, however, that she was a little painted puppet, of no value at all, and quite disguised with affectation, full of odd airs of rural elegance; and he made out some comical scenes, by mimicking her in a dialogue he pretended to have overheard: I do not know whether he meant such stuff to be believed or no, it was so comical; nor did I indeed ever see him represent her ridiculouſly, though my husband did. The intelligence I gained of her from old Levett was only perpetual illness and perpetual opium. The picture I found of her at Litchfield was very pretty, and her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Porter, said it was like. Mr. Johnson has told me, that her hair was eminently beautiful, quite *blonde* like that of a baby; but that she fretted about the colour, and was always desirous to die it black, which he very judiciously hindered her from doing. His account of their wedding he used to think ludicrous enough—'I was riding to church (says Johnson) and she following on another single horse: she hung back, however, and I turned about to see whether she could get her speed along, or what was the matter. I had, however, soon occasion to see it was only coquetry, and that I despised; so quickening my pace a little, she mended her's; but I believe there was a tear or two—pretty dear creature!'

Dr. Taylor once related to Mr. Thrale, that when he lost his wife, the negro Francis ran away, though in the middle of the night, to Westminster, to fetch Dr. Taylor to his master, who was all but wild with excess of sorrow, and scarce knew him when he arrived: After some minutes, however, the Doctor proposed their going to prayers, as the only rational method of calming the disorder this misfortune had occasioned in both their spirits. Time, and resignation to the will of God, cured every breach in his heart before I made acquaintance with him, though he always persisted in saying he never rightly recovered the loss of his wife. It is in allusion to her that he records the observation of a female critic, as he calls her in Gay's life; and the lady of great beauty and elegance mentioned in the Criticisms on Pope's Epitaphs, was Miss Molly Aiton. The person spoken of in his Strictures upon Young's Poetry, is the writer of these Anecdotes, to whom he likewise addressed the following

verses when he was in the Isle of Sky with Mr. Boswell. The Letters written in his journey, I used to tell him, were better than the printed book; and he was not displeas'd at my having taken the pains to copy them all over. Here is the Latin ode:

*Peruico terras ubi muda rupes
Saxeos misceat nebulis ruinas,
Torva ubi vident steriles coloni
Rura labores.*

*Per vagor gentes hominum ferorum
Vita ubi mallo decorata cultu,
Squallet informis, vique fumis
Fœda lateſcit.*

*Inter erroris salubrosa longi,
Inter ignotæ strepitus loquelæ,
Quot modis mecum, quid agat requiro
Thralia dulcis?*

*Seu viri curas pia nupta mulect,
Seu fovet mater sobolem benigna,
Sive cum libris novitate pascit
Sedula mentem.*

*Sit memor nostri, fidique merces,
Stet fides constans, meritoque blandum
Thraliæ resonare nomen
Littora Skie.*

—————

IMPROVISATORI VERSES.

On another occasion I can boast verses from Dr. Johnson.—As I went into his room the morning of my birth-day once, I said to him, Nobody sends me any verses now, because I am five and thirty years old; and Stella was fed with them till forty-six, I remember. My being just recovered from illness and confinement will account for the manner in which he burst out suddenly, for so he did, without the least previous hesitation whatsoever; and without having entertained the smallest intention towards it half a minute before;

Of in danger, yet alive,
We are come to thirty-five;
Long may better years arrive,
Better years than thirty-five.
Could philosophers contrive
Life to stop at thirty-five,
Time his hours should never drive
O'er the bounds of thirty-five.
High to soar, and deep to dive,
Nature gives at thirty-five.
Ladies, stock and tend your hive,
Trifle not at thirty-five:
For howe'er we boast and strive,
Life declines from thirty-five.
He that ever hopes to thrive,
Must begin by thirty-five;
And all who wisely wish to wive,
Must look on Thrale at thirty-five.

'And now (said he, as I was writing them down) you may see what it is to come for poetry to a dictionary-maker; you may observe that the rhymes run in alphabetical order exactly.' And so they do.

Mr. Johnson did indeed possess an almost Tuscan power of improvisation, when he called to my daughter, who was consulting with a friend about a new gown and dressed hat she thought of wearing to an assembly, thus suddenly, while she hoped he was not listening to their conversation:

Wear the gown, and wear the hat,
Snatch thy pleasures while they last;
Hadst thou nine lives like a cat,
Soon those nine lives would be past.

It is impossible to deny to such little fallies the power of the Florentines, who do not permit their verses to be ever written down, though they often deserve it, because, as they express it, *così se perderebbe la poca gloria*.

As for translations, we used to make him sometimes run off with one or two in a good humour. He was praising this song of Metastasio,

*Deh, se piacermi vuoi,
Lascia i sospetti tuoi,
Non mi turbar conquesto
Molesto dubitar:
Chi ciecamente crede,
Impegna a serbar fede;
Chi sempre inganno aspetta,
Alletta ad ingannar.*

'Should you like it in English (said he) thus?'

Would you hope to gain my heart,
Bid your teasing doubts depart;
He who blindly trusts, will find
Faith from every generous mind:
He who still expects deceit,
Only teaches how to cheat.

Mr. Baretti coaxed him likewise one day, at Streatham, out of a translation of Emirena's Speech to the false courtier Aquileius, and it is probably printed before now, as I think two or three people took copies; but perhaps it has slipped their memories:

*Ab! tu in corte invecchiasti, e giurerei
Che fra i pochi non sei tenace ancora
Dell' antica onestà; quando bisogna,
Saprai sereno in volto
Vessaggiare un nemico; acciò vi cada,
Aprirgli innanzi un precipizio, e poi
Piangerne la caduta. Offrirti a tutti
È non esser che tuo; di falsa lodi.
Vestir le accuse, ed aggravar le colpe
Nel farne la difesa, ognor dal trono
I buoni allontanar; d'ogni castigo
Lasciar l'odio allo scettro, e d'ogni dono
Il merito usurpar; tener nascosto
Sotto un zelo apparente un empio fine,
Ne fabbricar che sulle altrui rovine.*

EUROP. MAG.

Grown old in Courts, thou art not surely one
Who keeps the rigid rules of ancient honour;
Well-skill'd to soothe a foe with looks of
kindness,

To sink the fatal precipice before him,
And then lament his fall with seeming friend-
ship.

Open to all, true only to thyself,
Thou know'st those arts which blast with
envious praise,

Which aggravate a fault with feign'd excuses,
And drive discountenanc'd Virtue from the
Throne;

That leave the blame of rigour to the Prince,
And of his every gift usurp the merit;
That hide in seeming zeal their wicked pur-
pose,
And only build upon another's ruin."

We had got a little French print among us at Brighthelmstone, in November 1782, of some people skating, with these lines written under:

*Sur un mince crysstal l'hiver conduit leurs pas,
Le precipice est sous la glace;
Telle est de nos plaisirs la legere surface,
Glissez mortels; n'appeyez pas:*

and I begged translations from every body.

Dr. Johnson gave me this:

O'er ice the rapid Skaiter flies,
With sport above and death below;
Where mischief lurks in gay disguise,
Thus lightly touch and quickly go.

He was, however, most exceedingly enraged when he knew that in the course of the season I had asked half a dozen acquaintance to do the same thing; and said it was a piece of treachery, and done to make every body else look little when compared to my favourite friends the *Pefyses*, whose translations were unquestionably the best. I will insert them, because he *did say so*. This is the distich given me by Sir Lucas, to whom I owe more solid obligations, no less than the power of thanking him for the life he saved, and whose least valuable praise is the correctness of his taste:

O'er the ice as o'er pleasure you lightly should
glide,
Both have gulphs which their flattering sur-
faces hide.

This other more serious one was written by his brother:

Swift o'er the level how the Skaiters slide,
And skim the glitt'ring surface as they go:
Thus o'er Life's specious pleasures lightly
glide,

But pause not, press not on the gulf below.
Dr. Johnson seeing this last, and thinking a moment, repeated,

K k

O'er

O'er crackling ice, o'er gulphs profound,
With nimble glide the Skaters play;
O'er treacherous Pleasure's flowery ground
Thus lightly skim, and haste away.

AID GIVEN TO AUTHORS.

Dr. Johnson was liberal enough in granting literary assistance to others; innumerable are the prefaces, sermons, lectures, and dedications he made for people who begged of him. Mr. Murphy related in his and my hearing one day, and he did not deny it, that when Mr. Murphy joked him the week before, for having been so diligent between Dodd's Sermon and Kelly's Prologue, that Dr. Johnson replied, "Why, Sir, when they come to me with a dead stay-maker and a dying parson, what can a man do?"—He said, however, that "he hated to give away any literary performances, or even to sell them too cheaply. The next generation, added he, will accuse me of reducing the price of literature; one hates, besides, ever to give that which one has been accustomed to sell: Would not you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Thrale) rather give away money than porter?"

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

When he talked of *authors*, his praise went to what was useful on common occasions, and observing on common manners. For example, not the *two last*, but the *two first* volumes of *Clarissa*, he prized—for give me a sick-bed and a dying lady, and I'll be pathetic myself. But *Richardson* had picked the *kernel of life*—while *Fielding* was content with the *husk*!

Somebody opposing *Corneille* to *Shakespeare*, he said, "Corneille is to *Shakespeare*, as a clipped hedge to a forest."

Of *Steele's* Essays he said, they were too thin for an Englishman's taste; like the light French wines, they turn sour for want of *body*, as they call it.

Rose, of Hammer-smith, talking of Scotch writers, and extolling *Ferguson* for his new manner—Johnson said, "I do not see the value of this new manner;—it is only like *Buckinger*, who had no hands, and who wrote with his feet."

He never desired, he said, to hear of the Punic War as long as he lived; such conversation was lost time; it carried one from common life, leaving no ideas behind which could serve *living wight* as warning or direction.

"How I should act is not the case,
"But how should Brutus in my place."

Once enquiring of the conversation powers of a certain gentleman, "He talked to me at a club one day, says the Doctor, of *Catiline's* conspiracy;—so I withdrew my attention, and thought of *Tom Thumb*."

Of a much-admired poem, when extolled as beautiful (he replied), "That it had indeed the beauty of a bauble; and the colours were gay, but the substance slight." Of *Harris's* dedication to his *Hermes*, I have heard him observe, "that though but fourteen lines long, there were six grammatical faults in it."—A friend was praising the stile of *Dr. Swift*; *Mr. Johnson* did not find himself in the humour to agree with him: the critic was driven from one of his performances to the other. At least, you must allow me, said the gentleman, that there are strong facts in the account of the Last Four Years of *Queen Anne*.—"Yes, surely, Sir (replies Johnson), and to there are in the Ordinary of *Newgate's* account."

To a lady talking of his Preface to *Shakespeare* being superior to *Pope's*, "I fear not, Madam, said he; the little fellow has done wonders."

Of *Dryden*.—On its being said that the ridicule thrown on him in the Rehearsal had hurt his general character as an author:—"On the contrary, said Mr. J. the greatness of Mr. D.'s reputation is now the only principle of vitality which keeps the Duke of Buckingham's play from putrefaction."

"*Young's* compositions are but like bright stepping stones over a miry road.—*Young* froths, foams, and bubbles, sometimes very vigorously; but we must not compare the noise made by a tea-kettle with the roaring of the ocean."

THE RAMBLER, IDLER, &c.

The fine Rambler on Procrastination was hastily composed, in Sir *Joshua Reynolds's* parlour, while the boy waited to carry it to the press; and numberless are the instances of his writing under immediate pressure of impertunity and distress.—He told me that the character of *Sober* in the *Idler*, was by himself intended as his own portrait, and that he had "his own outset in life" in his eye, when he wrote the eastern story of *Gelatedin*. Of the allegorical papers in the *Rambler*, *Labour* and *Rest* was his favourite: but *Seratinus*, the man who returns late in life to receive honours in his native country, and meets with mortification instead of respect, was by him considered as a masterpiece in the science of life and manners. The character of *Prospero*, in the fourth volume, *Garrick* took to be his; and I have heard the author say, that he never forgave the offence.

Scphron was likewise a picture drawn from reality; and by *Gelidus*, the philosopher, he meant to represent *Mr. Coulson*, a mathematician, formerly living at *Rochester*.

The man immortalized for "purring like a cat," was one Busby, a Proctor in the Commons.—He who *barked* so ingeniously, and then called the drawer to drive away the dog, was father to Dr. Salter of the Charter-house.—He who sung a song, and by correspondent motions of his arm chalked out a giant on the wall, was one Richardson, an attorney.—The letter signed *Sunday* was written by Miss Talbot; and he fancied the *billets* in the first volume of the Rambler were sent by Miss Mulso, now Mrs. Chappone.

The papers contributed by Mrs. Carter had much of his esteem, though he always blamed me for preferring the letter signed *Cbaricssa* to the allegory, where religion and superstition are indeed most masterly delineated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

He did not take much delight in that sort of conversation which consisted in telling stories. He was, however, no enemy to that sort of talk from the famous Mr. Foote, "whose happiness of manner in relating was such as subdued arrogance, and roused stupidity." His stories were truly like those of Biron in *Love's Labour Lost*, so very attractive,

- That aged years play'd truant at his tales,
- And younger hearings were quite ravish'd,
- So sweet and voluble was his discourse.'

Of all conversers, however, added he, the late Hawkins Browne was the most delightful; his talk was at once so elegant, so apparently artless, so pure, and so pleasing, it seemed a perpetual stream of sentiment, enlivened by gaiety, and sparkling with images.

We talked of Lady Tavistock, who grieved herself to death for the loss of her husband. "She was rich, and wanted employment; so she cried, till she lost all power of restraining her tears. Other women are forced to outlive their husbands, who were just as much beloved; but they have no time for grief. I doubt not if we had put Lady Tavistock into a chandler's shop, and given her a nurse-child to tend, her life would have been saved. The poor and the busy have no leisure for *sentimental* sorrow."

On a Sermon in the City being commended, he asked the subject. On being told it was Friendship, he said, "Why should little Evans preach on such a subject, where no one can be thinking of it?"—What are they thinking on, Sir?—"Why, the men are thinking of their *money*, the women of their *mops*."

Of Johnson, said Hogarth, he is not contented with believing the bible; he resolves to believe nothing *but* the bible.—He added, Johnson, though so wise a fellow, is more like David than Solomon, for he says in his haste, that all men are liars.—Johnson's incredulity amounted almost to a disease.

When at Brixton he turned his back on Lord Bolingbroke, he made this excuse: I am not obliged to find reasons for respecting the rank of him who will not condescend to declare it by his dress, or some other visible mark; what are stars and other signs of superiority made for?

MRS. PIZZI'S APOLOGY for the DOCTOR'S
ODD MANNERS.

What may I not apprehend, who, if I relate anecdotes of Mr. Johnson, am obliged to repeat expressions of severity, and sentences of contempt? Let me at least soften them a little, by saying, that he did not hate the persons he treated with roughness, or despise those whom he drove from him with apparent scorn. He really loved and respected many, whom he would not suffer to love him. He was even ungentle with those for whom he had the greatest regard. When I one day lamented the death of a cousin killed in America, "Prithee, my dear (said he) have done with canting: how would the world be worse for it, I may ask, if all your relations were at once spitted like larks, and roasted for *Presbo's* supper?" (*Presbo* was the dog under the table.)—When we went into Wales together to Sir Robert Cotton's, at Llewenny, one day at dinner I meant to please Mr. Johnson particularly with a dish of young peas. Are they not charming? said I to him. "Perhaps, said he, they would be so—to a pig." I instance these to excuse my mentioning those he made to others.

MRS. THRALE'S VERSES ON DR. JOHNSON.

When Mr. Thrale built the new library at Streatham, and hung up over the books the portraits of his favourite friends, that of Dr. Johnson was last finished, and closed the number. It was almost impossible not to make verses on such an accidental combination of circumstances, so I made the following ones; but as a character written in verse will for the most part be found imperfect as a character, I have therefore written a prose one, with which I mean, not to complete, but conclude these anecdotes of the best and wisest man that ever came within the reach of my personal acquaintance; and I think I might venture to add, that of all or any of my readers.

Gigantic in knowledge, in virtue, in strength,
 Our company closes with *Johnson* at length;
 So the Greeks from the cavern of Polypheme
 past,
 When wisest, and greatest, Ulysses came last.
 To his comrades contemptuous, we see him
 look down
 On their wit and their worth with a general
 frown,
 Since from Science' proud tree the rich fruit
 he receives,
 Who could shake the whole trunk while they
 turned a few leaves.
 His piety pure, his morality nice—
 Protector of virtue, and terror of vice;
 In these features Religion's firm champion
 display'd,
 Shall make infidels fear for a modern cru-
 sade :

While the inflammable temper, the positive
 tongue,
 Too conscious of right for endurance of
 wrong,
 We suffer from *Johnson*; contented to find,
 That some notice we gain from so noble a
 mind,
 And pardon our hurts, since so often we've
 found
 The balm of instruction pour'd into the
 wound.
 'Tis thus for its virtues the chemists extol
 Pure rectified spirits, sublime alcohol;
 From noxious putrescence preservative
 pure,
 A cordial in health, and in sickness a cure;
 But expos'd to the sun, taking fire at his
 rays, (blaze)
 Burns bright to the bottom, and ends in a

SOME ACCOUNT with REGARD to the TRAVELS of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. of
 KINNAIRD.

[Said to be written by the Hon. DAINES BARRINGTON, Esq.]

THE many voyages for the better know-
 ledge of the globe we inhabit have been
 one of the most distinguished glories of the
 present reign.

Most of these, however, have rather been
 undertaken to explore very distant seas and
 coasts, than to procure information with re-
 gard to the interior parts of the four great
 continents.

In Europe even, we are not so well ac-
 quainted with districts which belong to the
 Turkish empire, as we should be; and we
 are still more ignorant in the Asiatic quarter,
 of that immense tract which lies between
 Thibet and the N. E. extremity.

As for South-America, we must be chiefly
 contented with such opportunities of access as
 the jealousy of the Spaniards will sometimes
 indulge to the curiosity of the French, though
 such researches are always denied to English-
 men.

The more interior parts of Africa, how-
 ever, are equally open to every European na-
 tion, provided it contains travellers of enter-
 prize and abilities; and in this division of the
 globe the admission to Abyssinia hath gene-
 rally been supposed to be the most difficult.
 It is therefore much to be regretted, that
 when an Englishman (so eminently qualified
 as Mr. Bruce) hath made so long a residence
 in this unfrequented empire, that the public
 should not have yet received the very inter-
 esting information from him, which he is
 certainly enabled to give them. It is much
 to be feared, indeed, that the prospect of this
 communication is a distant one, and perhaps

only to be expected after Mr. Bruce's death,
 which both his make and health seem to re-
 move the danger of for several years.

A late traveller, however, the Baron de
 Tott, hath insinuated, that Mr. Bruce was ne-
 ver at the sources of the Nile, because Mr.
 Bruce's servant (who was with him in Abyssi-
 nia) said at Cairo, that he never accompa-
 nied his master to any such spot.

If, therefore, this insinuation continues un-
 contradicted, as well as many other reports to
 the prejudice of our very distinguished tra-
 veller, the publication (whenever it may take
 place) will not receive the entire credit,
 which I am persuaded it will most amply
 deserve.

Having therefore lately procured the means
 of disproving this most ill-founded insinuation
 of the Baron Tott, as well as some other ob-
 jections which have been circulated against
 the credit of Mr. Bruce's much-to-be-expect-
 ed narrative, I think that it is right such in-
 formation should be early laid before the
 public. I must, at the same time, premise,
 that though I have the honour to be known
 to Mr. Bruce, yet our acquaintance is not of
 the most intimate kind, nor have I seen him
 for several years. He will not, moreover,
 receive the most distant intimation of what I
 am now publishing, otherwise the defence (if
 any is requisite) would be infinitely more
 strong and accurate.

JAMES BRUCE, Esq. of Kinnaird, is a
 gentleman of considerable family and fortune,
 and in 1763 was appointed Consul to Al-
 giers, where he continued till 1765*.

* I believe that this as well as other dates and facts which I shall state are accurate; but as no application hath been made to Mr. Bruce himself, it is probable there may be some mistakes, though it is hoped of no great importance.

In June 1764, he requested leave of absence from the Secretary of State for the Southern department, in order to make some drawings of Antiquities near Tunis, for which Mr. Bruce had very considerable talents *.

In Mr. Bruce's last letter from Algiers to the same Secretary, dated December 29, 1764, Mr. Bruce alludes to another leave of absence, which he had likewise requested, that he might visit parts of the African continent †.

How long he continued in Africa I have not had the opportunity of procuring information; but having intentions afterwards of visiting Palmyra, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Tunis, and plundered of every thing by the barbarous inhabitants.

The most distressing part of the loss was probably that of his instruments, so necessary to a scientific traveller; and though he afterwards procured some of these, yet others (particularly a quadrant) could not be recovered.

Mr. Bruce, however, determining to repair this loss as soon as possible from France, so much nearer to him than England, was so fortunate as to be provided with a time-piece and quadrant from that quarter ‡.

Where he continued after his shipwreck I have not heard, with any degree of accuracy; but on the 28th of January, 1768, he was at a French house in Aleppo, by which route he probably returned from Palmyra.

* Letter of June 4th, 1764, at present in the office of Lord Sydney, which his Lordship has been so obliging as to permit me to examine.

† Mr. Bruce explains himself no further in this letter; but it is believed that he proceeded considerably to the southward of Algiers, and made those very capital drawings of remains of Roman architecture, which many have seen upon Mr. Bruce's return to England. Before he set out for Algiers, he informed some of his friends, that the making such excursions for these interesting purposes was his principal inducement for accepting the consulship.

‡ Upon this occasion Lewis the Fifteenth presented Mr. Bruce with an iron quadrant, of four feet radius, as he had probably represented to the Academy of Sciences his want of such an instrument, whilst he should be in Abyssinia: Mr. Bruce brought back with him to England this cumbersome fellow-traveller, and having put upon it an inscription to the following purport, is said to have presented it to the university of Glasgow:

“With this instrument given by the King of France, Lewis XV. Mr. Bruce proceeded to the sources of the Nile, it being carried on foot, upon men's shoulders, over the mountains of Abyssinia.” This information I received from that eminent maker of instruments Mr. Nairne.

To conclude my account of this quadrant, it may not be improper to mention, that Mr. Bruce sent it to an island in the lake of Dombea, when an attack was apprehended from the Gelles (the constant enemies of the Abyssinians), which ended in the plunder of Gondar. This lake is very near to Gondar.

§ Letter from Dr. Patrick Ruffel, at Aleppo, to Dr. Alexander Ruffel, in London, kindly communicated to me by Mr. W. Ruffel, late Secretary to the Turkey Company, and F. R. S.

Letter of February 11, 1768, received by Mr. Ruffel in London, April 27.

|| A merchant of eminence in London,

¶ In order to make it more portable.

** Mr. Ruffel was unfortunately confined by a severe fit of the gout, at Bath, when he received this letter, and therefore could not make this kind offer from Mr. Bruce to his philosophical friends, early enough to transmit them to Alexandria, where Mr. Bruce was to be in August 1768.

Where and when Mr. Bruce received the French instruments is not known; but as he was still bent on visiting Abyssinia, he gave a commission to Mr. W. Ruffel, F. R. S. § for a reflecting telescope, made by Mr. Bird, or Short; a watch with a hand to point seconds, and the newest and completest English Astronomical Tables, all of which were to be sent to Mr. Fremaux ||, and forwarded to him at Alexandria, before August.

On the 29th of March, 1768, Mr. Bruce was at Sidon on the coast of Syria and wrote to Mr. Ruffel from thence for the following additional instruments, viz. A twelve feet refracting telescope, to be divided into pieces of three feet, and joined with screws ¶; this telescope was also accompanied by two thermometers, and two portable barometers. Mr. Bruce moreover informed Mr. Ruffel, that he was going into a country (viz. Abyssinia) from which few travellers had returned, and wished Mr. Ruffel, or his philosophical friends, would send him their desiderata, as he was entirely at their service **. Mr. Bruce added, that if he could not obtain admission into Abyssinia, he still would do his best in the cause of Science, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

As Mr. Bruce had directed the instruments to be ready for him at Alexandria by the beginning of August 1768; it is probable that he reached Cairo about that time, from

whence he proceeded to Abyssinia, by way of Jedda,* Mazava,† and Arquico §

Whilst Mr. Bruce was at Jedda, he was met by some English gentlemen returning from the East Indies, among whom was Mr. Newland, who hath published a map of the Red Sea, and who availed himself of Mr. Bruce's observations to fix the situation of that port. ||

It is supposed that Mr. Bruce did not stay long at Jedda, as he is said to have explored the coast on the E. side as low as Mocha, during which drawings were taken of many curious fish in the *Red Sea*. Mr. Bruce must also have entered Abyssinia, either at the latter end of 1768, or the very beginning of 1769, as he made an observation on that part of Africa on the 15th of January of that year. ||

In this perilous enterprize he was accompanied by a Greek servant (named Michael) and an Italian painter, who probably assisted in the numerous articles which might deserve representation, and who died of a flux before Mr. Bruce's return to Cairo in 1773.

Mr. Bruce must at times also have been assisted by many others, as his instruments, apparatus for drawings ‡, and other necessaries, from their weight and bulk could not be easily transported from place to place, and perhaps required beasts of burthen. To these likewise must be added several medicines which enabled him to perform several cures on the inhabitants, and probably occasioned the good reception he afterwards met with.

I shall leave such other particulars as happened to Mr. Bruce during his long residence in this unfrequented country, to his own superior narrative, and shall therefore only state, that he made a large number of observations** to fix the situation of places, out of which 37 have been examined and computed by the

Astronomer Royal. The first of these observations was made on the 10th of January 1769, and the last, on the 5th of October 1772, from 30 to 38 degrees of E. longitude from Greenwich, and from 12 to 28 degrees of N. latitude. It need scarcely be said, therefore, that these observations, which include so large an extent of almost unknown country, must prove a valuable addition to geography; and the more so, because the Portuguese, who first visited Abyssinia, give neither longitude nor latitude of any place in that empire ††; and Poncet only two latitudes, viz. those of Sennar and Giesum. ††

As Mr. Bruce made the last of his observations on the 5th of October 1772, it is probable that he might then be on his return to Cairo, through Nubia and Upper Egypt, where he arrived on the 15th of January 1773, after an absence of more than four years; bringing back with him his Greek servant, named Michael.

Mr. Bruce continued at Cairo four months, during which time he had daily intercourse with Mr. Antes, the substance of a letter from whom will contain the principal confutation of Baron Tott, and others, who have been incredulous with regard to Mr. Bruce's expected narrative.

Mr. Antes was born of German parents, who were possessed of lands in the back settlements of Pennsylvania; and having shewed early abilities as a mechanic, removed to Europe, where he distinguished himself in the art of watch-making, which he learnt without apprenticeship. Being a member of the church known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, and commonly called *Moravian*, he wished to be employed in their missions, and more especially that of the same persuasion established at Cairo, who always have desired to procure opportunities of instructing the Abyssinians. ¶

* Or Giedda, the port to Mecca and Medina.

† A small island on the W. coast of the Red Sea, N. lat. 15. the most southern part of the Turkish dominions in Africa.

§ A port to the S. of Mazava. The neighbouring district is under the dominion of an Arabic Sheck. The Portuguese entered Abyssinia by the same route.

|| I have this information from that distinguished Geographer Mr. Dalrymple, F. R. S.

‡ Mr. Bruce carried with him so many black lead pencils for this purpose, that he presented several to Mr. Antes on his return to Cairo. Who Mr. Antes was will hereafter appear.

** Of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—I am obliged to Vice-Admiral Campbell for this communication.

†† “ Many of the countries in Ethiopia are diversly placed by divers, which Alvarez, in his so many years travel in Ethiopia, might well have acquainted us with, had he accustomed himself by rules of art to have observed by instruments.” Purchas.

‡‡ These two latitudes were fixed by Father Benevent, who accompanied Poncet, and died whilst in Abyssinia.

¶ Dr. Hocker, who was a physician, and ordained minister of the same church, was shipwrecked not many years since on the Red Sea, in making this attempt, and obliged to return

Mr. Bruce had left Cairo 15 months before Mr. Antes came there; and the intercourse, therefore, between them first took place on Mr. Bruce's return in 1773.

Having given this account of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Antes's being first known to each other, I shall now state the substance of some information received from the latter, who is now established at Fulneck near Leeds, after having resided eleven years at Cairo.

"That Mr. Bruce left Cairo in 1768, and proceeded thence, by way of Jedda, Mazava, and Arquico, into Abyssinia.

"That in 1771, a Greek came from Gondar* in Abyssinia, who had a draft from Mr. Bruce on a French merchant at Cairo (named Rose)† for some hundreds of German crowns, which were paid immediately. This draft was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Bruce, and was the first time that he had been heard of at Cairo since his departure in 1768.

"That after Mr. Bruce's return to Cairo in 1773, Mr. Antes saw a young Armenian ‡ and his father (who came likewise from Gondar) at Mr. Pini's, an Italian merchant of Cairo, where they and Mr. Bruce conversed in the Abyssinian language ||, and seemed glad to meet him again.

"That Mr. Bruce returned to Cairo from Abyssinia, by way of Nubia and Upper Egypt, which can be fully attested by the Franciscan Friars who are established at Hue, near Ayyuwan, which latter is the highest town of Upper Egypt.

"That during Mr. Bruce's stay at Cairo,

"which was not less than four months, no day passed without their seeing each other, which gave Mr. Antes frequent opportunities of inquiring with regard to Abyssinia, concerning which he was particularly interested from a reason before stated §.

"That Mr. Antes frequently conversed with Michael, Mr. Bruce's Greek servant, who is stated to have by no means had a lively imagination, and who always agreed with the circumstances mentioned by his master, and more particularly in relation to their having visited the sources of the Nile, which the Baron Tott doubts of, from having had a conversation with this same Greek servant."

Mr. Antes adds, "That Baron Tott staid but a few days at Cairo; and, from his short residence in that country, hath given several erroneous accounts relative to Egypt. Mr. Antes, on the other hand, had almost daily conversations with Michael for several years, and often in relation to the sources of the Nile **."

Lastly, "That after Mr. Bruce left Cairo, Mr. Antes had conversed with others † † who had known Mr. Bruce in Abyssinia, and that he was there called *Maalim Jakube*, or Mr. James."

After this state of facts, I conceive that no one can entertain a reasonable doubt with regard to Mr. Bruce's not only having visited, but resided long in Abyssinia; though it is remarkable that the Jesuits expressed the same doubts in relation to Poncet, who had continued there nearly as long as Mr. Bruce. Poncet happened to be a layman, and the Jesuits, perhaps, would not approve of any narrative that did not come from father Bene-

to Cairo.—I am obliged to the Rev. Mr. Latrobe for this communication, as likewise several others, and more particularly, the letter from his brother-in-law, Mr. John Antes, extracts from which will soon be stated.

* Generally considered as the capital.

† It hath before been stated, that Mr. Bruce established himself in a French house at Aleppo, from which most probably he obtained credit upon a house of the same nation at Cairo, and was thence supplied with a power of drawing from Abyssinia.

‡ His name was Paolo. The Armenians are the most enterprising of any inland merchants—Their religious notions also agree with those of the Abyssinians, which is a most material point.

|| Mr. Antes does not speak the Abyssinian language himself, but was informed by Paolo, the Armenian merchant, who had long resided at Gondar, that their conversation was in that tongue.

§ Viz. his belonging to the Moravian mission at Cairo, who have always wished to visit that country.

** Mr. Antes's peculiar curiosity with regard to Abyssinia, hath before been accounted for.

† † There is an intercourse between Cairo and Abyssinia, as the Patriarch of the Copts resides at the former, from whom the Archbishop of Abyssinia receives his consecration. The Copts are said to be a branch of the Eastern Church, who both circumcise and baptize. Their Patriarch always assumes the name of Mark. The present Patriarch is Mark the 107th.

vent, who accompanied Poncet to Abyssinia, but unfortunately died there †.

Driven however from this hold, the objectors will possibly retain their incredulity as to many particulars to be related, which I will shortly endeavour to answer, at least in regard to two of the principal ones, which are often much dwelt upon.

The first of these is, the having visited the sources of the Nile, which, from classical education, we cannot easily believe, as they were unknown to the ancients, though they had so great curiosity with regard to this discovery *.

Many things, however, have been accomplished by travellers in modern times, which the ancients never could achieve, and which may be attributed to their want of enterprise † (as travellers, at least), of languages ‡, and lastly, the not being able to procure credit when in a distant country. Mr. Bruce could not have continued so long as he did in Abyssinia, unless he had drawn from Gondar upon a merchant established at Cairo.

The difficulty, however, with regard to reaching the sources of the Nile, arises principally from the uncivilized state of Abyssinia, unless the traveller had a proper introduction §. When once this is procured, all difficulties seem to cease, as we find by Lobo's || account of this same discovery, and likewise by Pon-

cet's narrative, who was prevented by illness from visiting the very spot, but hath given an ample relation from an Abyssinian, who had often been there. Poncet, moreover, had obtained leave from the Emperor to make this journey, which he states as not being a distant one, and that the Emperor hath a palace near the very sources.

If it be doubted, whether Mr. Bruce hath visited every source of the Nile, I answer, that perhaps no Englishman hath taken this trouble with regard to the sources of the Thames, which, like most other rivers, is probably derived from many springs and rills in different directions.

The other objection which I have often heard, is, that Mr. Bruce hath mentioned in conversation, that the Abyssinians cut a slice from the living ox, esteeming it one of their greatest delicacies.

This sort of dainty indeed is not so considered in other parts of the globe; but every nation almost hath its peculiarities in the choice of their food.

Do not we eat raw oysters within a second of their being separated from the shell? And do not we roast both them and lobsters whilst alive, the barbarity of which practice seems to equal that of the Abyssinians? Do not cooks skin eels whilst alive? and do not epicures crimp fish for the gratification of their appetites?

† It must be admitted, however, that we owe to the zeal of the Jesuits, the best accounts we have both of China and Paraguay. Few laymen have been actuated so strongly for the promotion of geography and science as Mr. Bruce; and we must, therefore, (upon the order of Jesuits being abolished) look up chiefly to the Missionaries from the Church of the Unitas Fratrum, who, though differing so totally in other respects, seem to have an equal ardour with the Jesuits for instructing the inhabitants of countries unfrequented by Europeans. Such missions are already established in W. Greenland, the coast of Labrador, N. lat. 56, the back settlements of Carolina and Pennsylvania, in India, Bengal, and the Nicobar Islands. Those established on the coast of Labrador send over yearly meteorological journals, which are communicated to the Royal Society. As for the dispute between Poncet and Maillet, the French consul at Cairo, see Mod. Univ. Hist. vol. VI.

* We cannot be surprized that the Greeks and Romans should have had this curiosity, the Nile not only overflowing during the summer, but receiving no tributary stream through so large an extent of country. The not being able to reach the source, however, argues a great want of enterprise in them, especially as both of these nations were masters of Egypt.

† Perhaps also of curiosity. How little do the Romans seem to have known of the Pyrenees or Alps; I had almost said, of their own Appenines.

‡ Some of the most accomplished Romans could indeed speak Greek, but the Greeks no language except their own.

§ The professing the knowledge of medicine was Poncet's introduction, and seems to have been that of Mr. Bruce. Even in our own civilized country, how are quacks and mountebanks resorted to? And what an impression must Mr. Bruce, with his magnificent and scientific apparatus, have made upon the inhabitants of such a country as Abyssinia.

|| In Father Telles's compilation. See also Ludolf, who describes the sources from Gregory, who was a native of Abyssinia. Father Payz was the first who visited them, A. D. 1622. His account of this is said to be in the archives of the College de Propagandâ Fide at Rome. It is believed that there many other curious particulars for the illustration of geography, to be found in the same depository. Dr. Shaw mentions, moreover, some papers of Lippi (who accompanied the French embassy into Abyssinia, A. D. 1704) which are to be found in the Botanical Library at Oxford.

That the Abyssinians eat beef in a raw state, is agreed by both Lobo and Poncet; and the former says reeking from the beast. Mr. Antes moreover was told by a Franciscan Monk, who went with the caravan from Abyssinia to Cairo *, that he was witness of an ox being killed, and immediately devoured by the band of travellers.

One reason, perhaps, for this usage may be the great heat of the climate, which will not permit meat to be kept a sufficient time to make it tender (as with us); and it is generally allowed, that a fowl, dressed immediately after it is killed, is in better order for eating, than if it is kept four and twenty hours.

Is it therefore extraordinary that an Abyssinian epicure may really find (or perhaps fancy) that a piece cut from the beast whilst alive, may be more tender, or have a better relish than if it is previously killed by the butcher? To this I must add, that according to the information which I have received on this head, Mr. Bruce's account of this practice is much misrepresented by the objectors, who suppose that the ox lives a considerable time after these pieces are cut from it. When these dainty bits, however, have been sent to the great man's table, (and which are probably taken from the fleshy parts) the beast soon afterwards expires, when the first artery is cut, in providing slices for the numerous attendants.

Upon the whole, the not giving credit to a traveller, because he mentions an usage which is very different from ours, (and is undoubtedly very barbarous) seems rather to argue ignorance, than acuteness.

This brings to my recollection the incredulity which was shewn to another distinguished traveller, Dr. Shaw, who having mentioned, in an Oxford common room, that some of the Algerines were fond of lion's

flesh, never could obtain any credit † afterwards from his brother-fellows of the same college, though many of them were learned men.

It is well known, however, though Dr. Shaw states this same circumstance in the publication of his Travels; that he is cited with the greatest approbation in almost every part of Europe.

The natural cause and progress of the incredulity which a traveller generally experiences, seems to be the following:

When he returns from a distant, and little frequented country, every one is impatient to hear his narrative, from which, of course, he selects the more striking parts ‡, and particularly the usages which differ most from our own. Some of the audience disbelieving what the traveller had mentioned, put questions to him which shew their distrust. The traveller by this treatment becomes irritated, and answers some of them peevishly §, others ironically, of which the interrogators afterwards take advantage to his prejudice.

I have been at the trouble of collecting these facts, and which I have endeavoured to enforce by such observations as occurred, from being truly desirous of seeing Mr. Bruce's account of Abyssinia, who is certainly no common traveller, nor can the publication be a superficial one, as he resided there so long.

That Mr. Bruce hath great talents for the information of his readers appears by his dissertation on the Theban harp ||, which Dr. Burney hath inserted in the first volume of his History of Music, and in which Mr. Bruce also mentions several of the Abyssinian instruments. Mr. Bruce moreover is said to have a great facility in learning languages ¶, and talents for drawing, ** nor perhaps was any other traveller furnished with so large and

* This points out another channel, by which a traveller of enterprise may visit Abyssinia.

† Sir William Temple somewhere mentions that a Dutch Governor of Batavia, who lived much with one of the most considerable inhabitants of Java, could never obtain any credit from him, after having mentioned, that in Holland water became a solid body.

‡ Quanto mi giovera, narrare altrui

Le cose verdate, e dire Io fui?

ARIOSTO.

The traveller who first saw a flying fish, probably told every one of this extraordinary circumstance as soon as he set his foot on shore, and was as probably discredited with regard to the other particulars of his voyage.

§ Nothing is more irritating to an ingenuous person than to find his assertions are disbelieved. This is commonly experienced in the cross examinations of almost every witness. To the distresses of the traveller, on his return, I may add, the being often teased by very ignorant questions.

|| Thebes in Egypt.

¶ Some of the incredulous have expressed their doubts with regard to this, but ample proof could be produced were it at all necessary.

** Mr. Bruce is said to have spoken the Arabic when he first entered Abyssinia, but afterwards acquired the language of the country.

scientific apparatus of instruments. This I will add, that Mr. Bruce's spirit and enterprise will not be easily equalled.

If I can therefore be the least instrumental in the earlier production of so interesting an account of an almost unfrequented part of Africa, my pains will be amply repaid.

As this is my sole view in what is here laid before the public, I am not under the obligation of making apologies to any one but Mr. Bruce himself, who perhaps may not have occasion to thank me, for undertaking his defence, to which he is so much more equal in most respects.

A defence, however, from himself merely, will never be a complete one with those who are incredulous, because it must depend upon his own assertions, as there is perhaps no

other person in Europe, who ever was in Abyssinia.

If a traveller describes a country frequented by others, he is liable to contradiction, and may be soon detected by the cross examination of those who have been equally eye-witnesses as himself. But where is the traveller to be found, who hath braved the dangers that must have surrounded Mr. Bruce during four years residence in a barbarous empire?

Mr. Bruce himself, moreover, hath not the means of refuting the groundless insinuations of Baron Tott, which I have happened to procure, and which indeed have been the principal cause of my entering into this controversy.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim. By the Rev. William Hamilton, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. 4s. Robinsons. 1786.

THE learned and ingenious author of these entertaining Letters, after giving a general sketch of the northern coast of Antrim, and making some observations on its structure and the arrangement of its hills, as likewise of the island of Raghery, which lies six or seven miles off the northcoast of Antrim opposite to Ballycastle Bay, concludes, from the same kind of materials being similarly arranged at equal elevations on the main-land and the island, that they were originally united, but separated by some violent convulsion of nature.

The island is near five miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth; it contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is rather over-peopled, as there is no considerable manufacture to employ any superfluous hands. The cultivated part of it produces excellent barley; six hundred pounds worth of this grain have been exported from it in a plentiful season; and upwards of an hundred tons of kelp have been manufactured in a year from the sea-weed found on the rocks. The horses as well as sheep are small but extremely serviceable. The inhabitants are de-

scribed as being a simple, laborious, and honest race of people, possessing a degree of affection for their island, which to a stranger may appear surprising. They speak of Ireland as of a foreign kingdom, and have scarce any intercourse with it.

"The tedious processes of civil law, Mr. Hamilton observes, are little known in Raghery; the simplicity of their manners renders the interference of the civil magistrate very unnecessary. The seizure of a cow, or a horse, for a few days, to bring the defaulter to a sense of duty; or a copious draught of salt-water from the surrounding ocean, in criminal cases, form the greatest part of the sanctions and punishments of the island. If the offender be wicked beyond hope, banishment to Ireland is the dernier resort, and frees the community from this pestilential member.

"In a sequestered island like this, one would expect to find bigotted superstition flourish under the auspices of the Roman church; but the simplicity of the islanders does not foster any uncharitable tenets; they are neither grossly superstitious, nor rank bigots.

gots. Of their good will to the established church they give an annual proof, rarely found in any other part of Ireland. When they have got in their own harvest, they give the parson a day of their horses and carts, and bring the entire tythe home to his farm yard."

The author next describes Ballycastle, the seat of its manufactories, and collieries. In these about twelve years ago, the workmen unexpectedly, in pushing forward a new adit toward the coal, broke through the rock to a cavern, which on examination was found to be a complete gallery, carried forward many hundred yards, branching off into various chambers, with pillars left at proper intervals to support the roof. The discovery of this colliery, Mr. Hamilton thinks, tends strongly to shew, that there was an age when Ireland enjoyed a considerable share of civilization. He farther quotes the round towers of Ireland, of which there are upwards of fifty still remaining, which are original in their kinds, and not inelegant in their structure, as proofs that there were public monuments in that kingdom before the arrival of the English. To these he adds the numerous instruments of peace and war, the many curious and costly ornaments of dress daily dug out of the fields, as irrefragable testimonies that the arts once flourished, and that the precious metals were not unknown in Ireland. Not content with establishing the claims of the Irish to skill in architecture and mechanical works, he with truly patriotic zeal adduces the authority of the venerable Bede and other ancient authors to prove that it was many centuries ago a rich and happy kingdom, undisturbed by those bloody wars which harassed the rest of the world; the seat of learning and of piety.

In his next letter, the author gives the following account of a singular flying bridge at Carrick-a-Rede, and the salmon-fishery on that coast.

"At a particular season of the year, the salmon fish come along the coast in quest of the different rivers, in which they annually cast their spawn. In this expedition the fish generally swim pretty close to the shore, that they may not miss their port. The fishermen, who are well aware of this coasting voyage, take care to project their nets at such places as may be most convenient for intercepting them in their course.

"It so happens that Carrick-a-Rede is the only place on this abrupt coast which is suited for the purpose.—Here then, or no where, must be the fishery.—but how to get at the rock is the question.—A chasm full 40 feet in breadth, and of a depth frightful

to look at, separates it from the adjacent land, in the bottom of which the sea breaks with an uninterrupted roar over the rocks. The island itself is inaccessible on every side except one spot, where, under the shelter of an impending rock, a luxuriant herbage flourishes; but the wildness of the coast and the turbulence of the sea make it very difficult to land here.

"In this perplexity there is no resource, except in attempting to throw a bridge of ropes from the main land to the island, which accordingly the fishermen every year accomplish in a very singular manner. Two strong cables are extended across the gulph by an expert climber, and fastened firmly into iron rings mortised into the rock on either side. Between these ropes a number of boards about a foot in breadth are laid in succession, supported at intervals by cross-cords and thus the path-way is formed, which, though broad enough to bear a man's foot with tolerable convenience, does by no means hide from view the pointed rocks and raging sea beneath, which in this situation exhibit the fatal effects of a fall in very strong colouring; while the swings and undulations of the bridge itself, and of the hard rope, which no degree of tension can prevent in so great a length, suggest no very comfortable feeling to persons of weak nerves.—Upon the whole, it is a beautiful bridge in the scenery of a landscape, but a frightful one in real life.

"The mode of fishing on this coast is different from any I have seen.

"The net is projected directly outward from the shore, with a slight bend, forming a bosom in that direction in which the salmon come. From the remote extremity a rope is brought obliquely to another part of the shore, by which the net may be swept round at pleasure, and drawn to the land; a heap of small stones is then prepared for each person. All things being ready, soon as the watchman perceives the fish advancing to the net, he gives the watch word; immediately some of the fishermen seize the oblique rope, by which the net is bent round to enclose the salmon, while the rest keep up an incessant cannonade with their ammunition of stones, to prevent the retreat of the fish till the net has been completely pulled round them; after which they all join forces, and drag the net and fish quietly to the rocks."

Mr. Hamilton here relates an amusing instance of sagacity which he observed in a water dog of this country, who had become a most excellent fisher.

"This dog, as soon as he perceived the men began to haul their net, instantly ran down the river of his own accord, and took post

in the middle of it, on some shallows where he could occasionally run or swim, and in this position he placed himself with all the eagerness and attention so strongly observable in a pointer dog who sets his game.—We were for some time at a loss to apprehend his scheme, but the event soon satisfied us, and amply justified the prudence of the animal: for the fish, when they feel the net, always endeavour to make directly out to sea. Accordingly, one of the salmon escaping from the net, rushed down the stream with great velocity towards the ford where the dog stood to receive him at an advantage—A very diverting chase now commenced, in which, from the shallowness of the water, we could discern the whole track of the fish, with all its rapid turnings and windings. After a smart pursuit the dog found himself considerably behind, in consequence of the water deepening, by which he had been reduced to the necessity of swimming. But instead of following this desperate game any longer, he readily gave it over, and ran with all his speed directly down the river, till he was sure of being again to seaward of the salmon, where he took post as before. Here the fish a second time met him, and a fresh pursuit ensued, in which, after various attempts, the salmon at last made its way out to sea, notwithstanding all the ingenious and vigorous exertions of its pursuer.

“Though the dog did not succeed at this time, yet I was informed it was no unusual thing for him to run down his game; and the fishermen assured me that he was of very great advantage to them, by turning the salmon towards the net; in which point of view his efforts in some measure corresponded with the cannonade of stones mentioned at Carrick-a-Rede.”

The two next letters contain an account of the incursions of the Scots—Dunluce castle—and the history of its old lord McQuillan; together with a pathetic and interesting account of an unfortunate family settled in the promontory of Bengore. Of the ancient state and history of this part of Antrim little remains now discoverable.

Among the natural curiosities on the coast, the most remarkable is that curious combination of basaltic pillars commonly called the Giants Causeway, which next engages our author's attention. The native inhabitants of the coast who first observed this wonder, attempted to account for its production by a theory rude and simple indeed, but not grossly barbarous or absurd. The fishermen, whose daily necessities led them thither for subsistence, observed that it was a regular mole projecting into the sea; on closer inspection it was discovered to be built with an appear-

ance of art and regularity, resembling the work of men, but exceeding any thing of the kind that had been seen. They, however, concluded that human ingenuity and perseverance, if supported by sufficient power, might have produced it. The chief difficulty seems to have been the want of strength equal to the effect. This the traditions of a fanciful people soon supplied, and Fin ma Cool (the modern Fingal) the celebrated hero of ancient Ireland, became the giant who erected this curious structure.

A pile of similar pillars were afterwards discovered somewhere on the opposite coast of Scotland, and latitudes and longitudes not being at that time accurately understood, a confused notion prevailed, that this mole was once continued across the sea, and joined the Irish and Scottish coasts together.

Towards the end of the last century, the Royal Society began to busy itself about this singular and original wonder. But the information they received were imperfect. Dr. Mollisèux took considerable pains to procure information concerning this phenomenon. At his instigation, the Dublin Society employed a painter of some eminence, to make a general sketch of the coast near the Causeway; but neither the talents nor fidelity of the artist seem to have been suited to the purpose of a philosophical landscape.

From that period the Basalt Pillars passed almost unnoticed for half a century, men of science appearing unwilling to engage with an object which had hitherto baffled the attempts of the ablest theorists.

In the year 1740, Mrs. Susannah Drury made two very beautiful and correct paintings of the Giants Causeway, which obtained the premium for the encouragement of arts in Ireland; and being engraved by an eminent artist, and published, again directed the attention of the curious to this antiquated subject. Soon after Dr. Pococke made a tour through the county of Antrim, and took a general view of the coast; but not content with matters of fact, he ventured to start a theory, unable to stand the test of a critical examination, attributing the regular figure of the columns to repeated precipitations of the basalt, supposed to have been once suspended in a watery medium.

Mr. Hamilton gives us the following account of these stupendous columns:

“The causeway is generally described as a mole or quay projecting from the base of a steep promontory some hundred feet into the sea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of basalt, which stand in contact with each other, exhibiting an appearance not much unlike a solid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms, of various denominations,

from

from four to eight sides; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others together.

“ On a minute inspection, each pillar is found to be separable in several joints, whose articulation is neat and compact beyond expression; the convex termination of one joint always meeting a concave socket in the next; besides which, the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can rarely be separated without a fracture of some of their parts.

“ The sides of each column are unequal among themselves; but the contiguous sides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimensions, so as to touch in all their parts.

“ Though the angles be of various magnitudes, yet the sum of the contiguous angles of adjoining pillars always make up four right ones. Hence there are no void spaces among the basaltic, the surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

“ The outside covering is soft, and of a brown colour, being the earthy parts of the stone nearly deprived of its metallic principle by the action of the air, and of the marine acid which it receives from the sea.

“ The leading features of this whole coast are the two great promontories of Bengore and Fairhead, which stand at the distance of eight miles from each other; both formed on a great and extensive scale, both abrupt towards the sea, and abundantly exposed to observation, and each in its kind exhibiting noble arrangements of the different species of columnar basaltic.

“ The former of these lies about seven miles west of Ballycastle, and is made up of a number of capes and bays, the *tout ensemble* of which forms what the seamen denominate the Head of Bengore.

“ The most perfect of these capes is called Pleuskin. Its summit is covered with a thin grassy sod, under which lies the natural rock, having generally an uniform hard surface, somewhat cracked and shivered. At the depth of ten or twelve feet from the summit, this rock begins to assume a columnar tendency, and forms a range of massy pillars of basaltic, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, presenting, in the sharp face of the promontory, the appearance of a magnificent gallery or colonade, upwards of sixty feet in height.

“ This colonade is supported on a solid base of coarse, black, irregular rock, near sixty feet thick, abounding in blebs and air-holes; but though comparatively irregular, it may be evidently observed to affect a pe-

culiar figure, tending in many places to run into regular forms, resembling the shooting of salts, and many other substances during a hasty crystallization.

“ Under this great bed of stone stands a second range of pillars, between forty and fifty feet in height, less gross, and more sharply defined than those of the upper story, many of them, on a close view, emulating even the neatness of the columns in the Giants Causeway. This lower range is borne on a layer of red ochre stone, which serves as a relief to shew it to great advantage.

“ These two admirable natural galleries, together with the interjacent mass of irregular rock, form a perpendicular height of 170 feet, from the base of which the promontory, covered over with rock and grass, slopes down to the sea for the space of 200 feet more, making in all a mass of near 400 feet in height, which in beauty and variety of its colouring, in elegance and novelty of arrangement, and in the extraordinary magnificence of its objects, cannot readily be rivalled by any thing of the kind at present known.

“ At the distance of eight miles from hence the promontory of Fairhead raises its lofty summit more than 400 feet above the sea, forming the eastern termination of Ballycastle bay. It presents to view a vast compact mass of rude columnar stones, the forms of which are extremely gross, many of them being near 150 feet in length, and the texture so coarse, as to resemble black schiste stone, rather than the close fine grain of the Giants Causeway basaltic. At the base of these gigantic columns lies a wild waste of natural ruins, of an enormous size, which, in the course of successive ages, have been tumbled down from their foundations by storms, or some more powerful operations of nature. These massive bodies have sometimes withstood the shock of their fall, and often lie in groupes and clumps of pillars resembling many of the varieties of artificial ruins, and forming a very novel and striking landscape.

“ A savage wildness characterizes this great promontory, at the foot of which the ocean rages with uncommon fury. Scarce a single mark of vegetation has yet crept over the hard rock to diversify its colouring, but one uniform greyness clothes the scene all around. Upon the whole, it makes a fine contrast with the beautiful capes of Bengore, where the varied brown shades of the pillars, enlivened by the red and green tints of ochre and grass, cast a degree of life and cheerfulness over the different objects.”

[To be continued.]

The Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with those of Man, and other Animals. By Alexander Monro, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Illustrated with Figures. Folio. 2l. 2s. Elliot, Edinburgh, and Robinsons, London. 1785.

[Concluded from page *101.]

DOCTOR Monro speaking of the ear of the cetaceous fishes, gives the following account of what he observed in the dissection of the *phocæna*, one of that order.

“On each side of the head there is a round hole, scarcely large enough to admit the head of a small pin, which is the beginning of a long *meatus auditorius externus*; at the bottom of which we find a concave *membrana tympani*. The *membrana tympani* is conducted to the bottom of the cavity of the tympanum, by a chain of small bones, tied together by a reddish-coloured membrane. The innermost piece, analogous to our *stapes*, has evidently a muscle connected to it; a large nerve or *portio mollis* divides the two branches, and then enters the bone at the bottom of the cavity of the tympanum, and following one of the branches of the nerve are led to the *cochlea*, which is divided into two *scale*, each containing a reddish coloured tube easily separable from the osseous canal which contains it.

“Following the other branch of the nerve, I observed part of the femicircular canals; the membrane of which is very thin, and adheres to the bone which contains it.

“The cavity of the tympanum is remarkably large, and communicates freely with other cavities which are analogous to our frontal, sphenoidal, and maxillary sinuses.

“A tube similar to our Eustachian tube, or *iter a palato ad aurem*, begins towards the lower end of the fistulas thro’ which the animal respire, and, contrary to what we observe in men and quadrupeds, enlarges as it runs back towards the cavity of the tympanum, in which it terminates.

“While, therefore, these animals float on the surface of the ocean, impression is made on the several parts of their ear in the same manner as in man.”

From the remarkable difference of the size of the caverns which communicate with the cavity of the tympanum, the Doctor is led to consider, whether the effect of the sound upon the ear be increased by that circumstance? or whether the chief use of these caverns be to render the head specifically lighter, and like swimming bladders to make it rise more readily to the surface of the sea?

Our author next proceeds to describe the ear in amphibious animals, particularly the sea tortoise or turtle, previous to his giving of the structure of that organ in the Nantes Pinnati and Pisces of Linneus. But for these we must refer to the work itself, more es-

pecially as the reader is considerably assisted by references to the annexed plates, and go on to the Doctor’s account of some experiments made by him in 1780, on hearing in water, the better to be able to judge of the effect of sound upon the ears.

For this purpose he employed two bells, the found of which he was used to; one of them a small tea-table bell, the other much larger and thicker, so that the found of it could be very well heard at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

When these were plunged under water and rung, he observed that the found of them was very sensibly graver; but still the ringing tremor of both was very distinguishable. On performing an accurate experiment, the tea-table bell was found in air the highest G of a harpsichord; but in water it sounded a fifth false lower, or it sounded the C sharp under the G.

He next plunged his head under the water while he rung the bell in the air, and heard the found of it distinctly. As the tone of the bell is louder and more acute in the air than in the water, its found is necessarily better heard when the head of the person making the experiment is under the water and the bell above it, than when the bell is rung under the water while the head is above it.

The Doctor next plunged his whole body with the bells, holding their handles in his hands, under the water, and then rung them, and was surpris’d with the loudness and distinctness of their sounds, and could readily distinguish their different tones.

In like manner, when plunged under the water, he struck two stones held in his hands against each other, and was surpris’d with the shock communicated to the ears.

This experiment confirms Dr. Franklin’s opinion, “That water will convey sound farther and more readily than air. He thinks he has heard a smart stroke of two stones together under water, his ear being also under water in the same river, near a mile: how much farther it may be heard he knows not, but supposes a great deal farther, because the sound did not seem faint, as if at a distance, like distant sounds thro’ the air, but smart and strong, as if present just at the ear.”

Our author, afterwards, by means of a string tied to the handle of the largest bell, and to an inflated bladder, suspended that bell in a very deep pool, six feet under the

surface of the water, and took hold of a cord twelve yards long, which he had previously tied to the handle. He then plunged under the water and pulled the cord, and found the sound was instantly conveyed to his ears.

He in the last place thought of trying an experiment, to determine whether air or water conveyed sound quickest: but there being no lake near Edinburgh above 800 feet broad, he found it impossible, independently of the difficulty of constructing a proper apparatus, to perform the experiment in a satisfactory and decisive way. He, however, made the following trial. He charged three English pint bottles each with about ten ounces of gunpowder. He then inserted a tin tube four feet in length into each bottle, and prevented the water from getting into the bottle by wrapping a piece of wet bladder round the neck of it and the neck of the tube which entered into it, and tying the tube and neck of the bottle to each other.

After filling the tube with gunpowder, he fixed to the top of it a piece of match paper, and into the match paper, just over the top of the tube, he put two ounces of gunpowder.

He then sunk the bottle near the side of a lake to the depth of about two feet, and went into the water at the greatest distance possible, which was about 800 feet, and laid himself on his back in the water, with his ears under its surface, and nose and eyes above it. The match was then set fire to by another person; and as it was midnight, he saw the flash of the gunpowder contained within the match, and soon after heard the noise of the explosion of the gunpowder within the bottle. But he found it impossible in this way to determine the velocity of the sound with accuracy, as the gunpowder in the bottle was not set fire to through the tube so instantaneously as was expected.

For want of being provided with a proper apparatus, the piece of water not being of sufficient extent, and the experiment too seldom repeated, the only conclusion the professor could draw, was, that after the bottle burst he heard one, but did not hear two explosions; so that the water seemed to convey the sound nearly in the same time as the atmosphere.

The Doctor proposes the following experiment as most likely to be satisfactory. "To suspend under water, in a broad lake, a large and loud sounding bell, such as is used in church steeples, and for one person to strike this with an iron hammer, between the handle of which and the trigger of a musket, or cannon fired with a lock, a rope was stretched; while another person was sta-

tioned at the distance of a mile or more, with one or both ears under water."

By this means, as two very different sounds would be produced at the same instant, the one in air and the other in water, it might be observed which of them struck the ear soonest. Besides this, the flash shewing the exact time at which the bell was struck, the velocity of the sound in the water might be accurately determined.

To this experiment, however, one forcible objection occurs in our opinion, which seems to have escaped the Doctor's attention, viz. that the sound of the gun has to pass not only through the medium of *air*, but also through that of *water*, before it can reach the ear supposed to be placed under water, whereas the sound of the bell will pass immediately thro' the same homogeneous medium directly to the ear; which difference, we apprehend, will prevent the velocity of the different sounds from being so accurately ascertained as might be wished.

The tenth chapter treats of the several ways in which the tremor of sonorous bodies is communicated in the different classes of animals to the nerves spread on the bottom of the ear.

Speaking of the eyes of fishes, in the next chapter, the Doctor says,

"In all fishes, so far as I have observed, the pigment on the inner side of the choroid coat is, as in land-animals which seek their food in the night-time, of a bright colour at the bottom of the eye; perhaps because the light strikes the bottom of the eye with less force than in the land animals, many of its rays being intercepted by the water. To account however for the different colour of this pigment, in the different genera of animals, seems to be a matter of much difficulty: nay, it may be a question, whether the chief uses of the choroid coat in any animal have been clearly ascertained; or whether we certainly know in what manner the choroid coat is subservient to the retina. Perhaps attention to the powers of the eyes in two animals which are mere varieties of the same species, may serve to throw farther light on this curious subject; I mean the brown and the white rabbit: for in the former the choroid is even covered with a dark pigment; whereas, in the latter, though the choroid coat is as much composed of vessels as in other animals, I have found that the black paint, tapetum, or inner layer of the choroid, is altogether wanting: and hence the colour of the red blood circulating in the vessels of the choroid, is seen when we look into the eye, or makes their eyes appear red."

The Doctor proceeds to remark, that the humours of the eyes of fishes are proportionally

ally in greater quantity or much larger than those of animals living in air: the eye of the cod being very nearly of the same weight and depth, and its axis of the same length as the eye of the ox.

After repeatedly comparing the specific gravity of the aqueous, the crystalline, and vitreous humours of the ox and cod, by weighing them in air and water, our accurate observer found their proportional weight as follows:

	Parts
Spring Water	1,000
Aqueous humour	1,000
The vitreous humour of the ox	1,016
————— of the cod	1,013
The whole crystalline lens of the ox	1,104
————— of the cod	1,165
The outer part of the crystalline lens of the ox	1,070
The outer part of the crystalline lens of the cod	1,140
The nucleus of the crystalline lens of the ox	1,267
The nucleus of the crystalline lens of the cod	1,200

From these and other observations, the Doctor, upon the whole, concludes, that the primary use of the almost completely spherical figure of the crystalline lens of fishes, or great convexity, especially of the anterior part of their lens, which he finds projects in the cod about seven-fortieths of an inch beyond the iris, is to take in a large field of the objects round them; which was particularly necessary, as the motion of their neck is inconsiderable.

He adds, "to enable them with the same length of the axis of the eye, as in the quadruped, to collect into a focus on the retina the rays of lights coming from the dense medium of water, four chief circumstances concur.

"In the first place we observe, that their crystalline lens is more convex, or composed of portions of smaller spheres, than in land-animals.

"In the next place, we have found that their crystalline lens is, in corresponding parts, much more dense than in animals which live in air.

"Thirdly, that the lens in fishes possesses power of refracting light far beyond what have been calculated by authors, who have proceeded on the supposition that these powers were proportioned nearly to its specific gravity.

"In the last place, the vitreous humour of fishes being lighter than that of land-animals, the rays of light issuing from their lens will be refracted in a greater degree, or brought sooner to a focus."

The next object of enquiry is the anatomy

of the *Sepiablago*, or *ink fish*, which by most authors has been ranked among the fishes, by Linnæus placed among the worms, but may, in Dr. Monro's opinion, most justly be considered as a link betwixt these two classes of animals.

"In this animal the ink-bag is situated on the fore side of the liver, between it and the rectum, to both which it is tied. It is of a conical shape, and of considerable size. The duct from it runs upwards between the liver and rectum, parallel with the latter, into which, very near the anus, it discharges itself.

"As I did not observe any other bladder connected with the liver, I suppose that the ink is the gall of the animal; yet while I was detaching the ink-bag and its duct from the liver, I did not observe that any gall-ducts were cut; nor could I perceive, on squeezing the liver or ink-bag, that any gall or ink was effused. Still, however, considering the situation and connection of the ink-bag, this is perhaps not an improbable conjecture. If so, we are led a step farther. I mean, that as in this animal the bile does not serve any of the purposes commonly assigned to it, but is thrown out merely to assist the animal in its escape, there is some reason to suspect, that one principal use of the liver may be to drain off from the constitution some matter that is hurtful to it, or that the bile is an excrementitious liquor."

The description of the anatomy of the *echinus marinus*, or sea egg, is the last article in this volume, and was read to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh in the year 1761. This article is so curious, that though it will be difficult, we cannot help attempting to abridge it.

The shell of the echinus, the Doctor says, "is covered with a skin, and has many thousand thorns articulated with it by means of muscular ligaments. Hence the thorns serve in the place of feet; and are so tenacious of their powers, that I have seen the pieces of a broken shell walk off in different directions. Yet there is no appearance of any organ like to the brain.

"It does not however follow that they are destitute of nerves; since these may exist independent of the brain, and be so small as to escape observation.

"In the interstices of the thorns there are three different kinds of bodies, soft at the ends, supported on calcareous stalks inclosed in a membrane, and articulated with the shell by means of muscular membranes; not only the roots, but the points of these bodies, which are shorter than the thorns, are in continual motion, possessing the powers of opening and shutting, like the fingers of the hand."

These bodies somewhat resemble the antennæ of insects, and probably supply the place of the organs of the senses in the more perfect animals.

"The mouth is furnished with five teeth, with large sockets tied to the shell by a very strong membrane, around which there is placed on the inner side of the shell, an irregular strong circle of cretaceous matter, from which a pair of muscles is extended to each tooth, and other muscles join the sockets of the teeth to each other."

After describing the oesophagus the Doctor proceeds to the roe, which, with the intestinal tube, he says, are the chief parts which present within the shell, and to which that part of the structure which is by far the most interesting to the Physiologist, may be considered as subservient. Of this he gives the following account.

"Between the inner side of the shell, and the intestinal tube and roe, a large quantity of watery liquor is lodged, which tastes like sea-water, and is secreted from the sea-water by means of the following very beautiful structure.

"The shell of the echinus is pierced with upwards of 4,000 holes, disposed in five pairs of rows or phalanges, extending from near the outward sides of the teeth to near the anus.

"These holes are disposed on the outer side of the shell in pairs, and with each pair an absorbent vessel corresponds.

"This absorbent vessel in its collapsed state after the death of the animal is upwards of half an inch in length. Its end is covered by a flat plate, in the middle of which is a hole visible to the naked eye, about the 120th part of an inch in diameter.

"From the outer edge of this plate a number of teeth project, like the teeth on the wheel of a watch.

"The flat plate is very rough, contains some cretaceous particles, and when pressed between the fore teeth feels almost like a plate of calc.

"The duct from this plate to the shell is composed of pale-coloured circular or transverse fibres, in fasciculi or bundles, and two small bands of such coloured longitudinal fibres are observable on opposite sides of the tube.

"These fibres, which have the appearance and action of muscular fibres, are lined with a membrane.

"When we trace the two holes which pierce the shell, we find they diverge to opposite sides of the row of holes, and lead to leaves or doubled membranes not unlike the subdivisions of the gills of a skate.

"When I injected quick-silver into the

mouths of the external absorbent vessels, I found that it filled and distended completely the internal leaves.

"When after this injection I applied a magnifying glass, I could distinctly observe the ducts by which the quick-silver entered the doubled membrane: each leaf receives at least two hundred branches from different external absorbents.

"The external absorbent vessel has not only the appearance of being muscular, but contracts suddenly when touched with sea-salt; and like an earth-worm, or the proboscis of an elephant, possesses motion in all directions; and particularly the animal possesses the power of stretching it to the length of an inch and a half, and upwards.

"When elongated it becomes smaller, and the flat plate at its end is pushed into a conical form, the hole becoming much smaller.

"The internal double membrane is likewise evidently muscular, altering its shape and situation, on being touched rudely with a knife or probe, or when sea-salt is sprinkled on it.

"There are no valves within these vessels: for, from the internal trunk the doubled membrane and the external absorbent may be filled with injection.

"No communication of the internal ducts and plexus with the cavity within the shell, is discoverable by the injection of quick-silver.

"On reviewing the structure of these ducts, there can be no doubt that the sea-water is absorbed by the external open-mouthed vessels, and conveyed from them through the shell into the plexus of the internal doubled membranes, from which a secretion of part of it is made by invisible vessels into the cavity of the shell, while the remainder passes into the five large internal ducts, and from them thro' the receptacles at the roots of the sockets of the teeth, to be discharged into the sea, by ten apertures at their sides.

"No other individual of the animal kingdom seems to afford such an opportunity of investigating the doctrine of an absorbent vessel, and of observing how it performs its office.

"While the tube is elongated, and while the plate at its end preserves the conical figure, I have never been able to observe any motion of the sides of the hole, resembling the motion of the lips or mouth of an animal.

"As the tubes are thick coated, and the sea-water has little colour, I could not perceive it entering into the tubes, or moving within them, so as to be able, from ocular demonstration, to determine the motions the tubes perform at the time they absorb.

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"In a few experiments, I coloured the tea-water with milk, indigo, and madder, but have not yet seen these colours enter the absorbent. I am, however, far from despairing of success in such experiments."

This work is accompanied by fifty plates, intended to illustrate the whole. But we

are sorry to observe, that the engravers have by no means done justice to the industry and attention displayed by the author, in such a variety of laborious dissections. If in his remarks he has not displayed the greatest penetration, he is at least in general perspicuous, and ever accurate.

Melvyn Dale: A Novel. In a Series of Letters. By a Lady. 2 Vols. 12mo. Lane.

THIS novel bears the usual characteristics; hacknied characters, common place sentiments, and the customary conclusion. It has been remarked, with great justice, that the needle is a much fitter instrument to be wielded by the major part of Ladies, than the pen. Though this rule, like most others, may admit of some exceptions, it

will in general hold good, and they will find that the observance of it will prove more profitable, without diminishing their reputation. The best advice that can be given them is to be

"In constant labours of the loom employ'd."

A Legal Attempt to enforce the Practice of Infant Baptism; being a genuine Copy of a Petition to Parliament, by the Nurses and Chambermaids of the Cities of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, against the Anabaptists. To which is added, a Counter Petition, by the Wives of the Anabaptists; and a Letter to the Rev. John Horsley, by Amy Caudle. 12mo. Buckland.

THE title-page led us to imagine that the book was written by some wag, who, if he did not mean to tarn religion in general into ridicule, intended at least to excite a laugh in his readers, at the expence of some particular sect. Upon perusing it, however, it turns out to be intended as a serious business, and is evidently the production of a Baptist, whose zeal has gotten the better of his judgment.

The petition is signed by AMY CAUDLE, Secretary to the Nurses and Chambermaids, in behalf of the noble Sisterhood, who think their perquisites in danger, in consequence of

some publications written with a view to discountenance infant baptism. The Counter Petition is also signed by a Secretary, a Mrs. ISABEL DIPPER, in the name of the wives of the Baptists, who consider the Petition as an attempt to encroach on their *religious liberty*. The letter of thanks to the Rev. John Horsley, from the Nurses, &c. for his seasonable effort in support of their common cause, is an humble attempt at irony. Upon the whole, we have no great opinion of Mrs. CAUDLE's mess; it is insipid water-gruel, without even a tea-spoonful of *spirit* in it.

A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D. with Notes, by John Courtenay, Esq. Dilly. 1786.

THIS Poetical Review possesses great merit. The peculiarities and foibles of Dr. Johnson are painted in strong colours by a masterly hand; but, in return, his virtues and abilities are candidly acknowledged, and placed in their proper light. We shall select an instance of each:

A sceptic once, he taught the letter'd throng
To doubt th' existence of fam'd Ossian's song;
Yet by the eye of faith, in reason's spite,
Saw ghosts and witches, preach'd up *second*
fight:

For o'er his foul sad Superstition threw
Her gloom, and ting'd his genius with her hue.
On popish ground he takes his High Church
station,
To sound mysterious tenets through the nation;

On Scotland's Kirk he vents a bigot's gall,
Tho' her young Chieftains prophesy like
SAUL.

On Tetty's state his frighted fancy runs,
And Heav'n's appeas'd by cross unbutter'd
buas:

He sleeps and fasts, pens on himself a libel,
And still believes—but never reads the
Bible."

The severe justice of the above lines is amply compensated for by the following well-betowed and merited eulogy:

"How few distinguish'd of the studious
train

At the gay board their empire can maintain!

In their own books intomb'd their wisdom
lies;

Too dull for talk, their slow conceptions
rise :

Yet the mute author, of his writings proud,
For wit unshewn claims homage from the
crowd ;

As thread-bare misers, by mean avarice
school'd,

Expect obedience from their hidden gold. —

In converse quick impetuous Johnson press'd
His weighty logic, or sarcastic jest.

Strong in the chace, and nimble in the turns,
For victory still his fervid spirit burns ;

Subtle when wrong, invincible when right,
Arm'd at all points, and glorying in his
might,

Gladiator-like, he traverses the field,

And strength and skill compel the foe to
yield" —

Nor is the Poet less animated in praise of
the Doctor's milder virtues, when he says,

"Soft-ey'd Compassion, with a look benign,

His fervent vows he offer'd at thy shrine ;

To guilt, to woe, the sacred debt was paid,

And helpless females blest his pious aid ;

Snatch'd from disease, and want's abandon'd
crew,

Despair and anguish from their victims flew :

Hope's soothing balm into their bosoms stole,

And tears of penitence restor'd the soul."

Having alternately commended the Doc-

The Life of Hyder Ally, with an Account of his Usurpation of My-sore, and other contiguous Provinces: to which is annexed, a genuine Narrative of the Sufferings of the British Prisoners of War, taken by his Son Tippu Saib, by Francis Robson, Esq. London, 4s. S. Hooper. 1786.

WE some months back took notice of a publication, translated from the French, bearing the above title, said to have been written by the person who was formerly commander in chief of Hyder Ally's artillery. In this work, Mr. Robson says, many inaccuracies occur, and many facts are partially misrepresented; these he undertakes to confute, and place in a true point of view. The many illiberal reflections upon the English nation contained in that production, our Author considers as the effusions of envy, the dictates of national prejudice, and as marks of a vulgar mind; and is of

Considerations on the Necessity of lowering the exorbitant Freight of Ships employed in the Service of the East India Company. By Anthony Brough. 8vo. price 1s. Robins. 1786.

FROM the facts stated in this sensible and spirited pamphlet it appears, that an immediate saving of 150,000l. per annum might be made on the freight of tea imported into this kingdom, and that in a short time, if a plan delivered to the board by the author be enforced, the saving might be extended to 260,000l. per annum. Two objections have been started against the proposed plan, one of which is in favour of the ship-owners who have hitherto supplied the Company ;

tor's merits, and censured his faults, Mr. Courtenay sums up the whole in the following lines, which strongly mark the character of the work :

" Thus sings the Muse, to Johnson's memory
just,

And scatters praise and censure o'er his dust ;

For thro' each checquer'd scene a contrast ran,

Too sad a proof, how great, how weak is
man !

Though o'er his passions conscience held the
rein,

He shook at dismal phantoms of the brain.

A boundless faith that noble mind debas'd,

By piercing wit, energetic reason grac'd.

Ev'n shades like these, to brilliancy allied,

May comfort fools, and curb the sage's pride.

Yet learning's sons, who o'er his foibles mourn,

To latest time shall fondly view his urn ;

And wond'ring praise, to human frailties
blind,

Talents and virtues of the brightest kind.

The sculptured trophy, and imperial bust,

That proudly rise around his hallow'd dust,

Shall mould'ring fall, by Time's slow hand
decay'd,

But the bright meed of virtue ne'er shall
fade.

Exulting genius stamps his sacred name,

Enroll'd for ever in the dome of fame."

opinion, that to men of sense and liberality they must be disgusting, and appear as proofs of the extreme partiality and narrow prejudices of the author. Though we readily agree with Mr. Robson in the above remarks, and think him highly deserving of praise for his endeavours to do justice to all parties, we cannot help thinking, that his zeal has sometimes carried him too far, and hurried him almost into what he so justly condemns in others. We are apt to discover *moles* in the eyes of our neighbours, while objects of greater magnitude in our own escape unobserved.

the other relates to the burden of the ships. Both these objections Mr. Brough has refuted in the most satisfactory manner, particularly the latter. We should therefore hope the Directors, whose duty as well as interest it is to promote the benefit of the Company, will not hesitate to adopt a plan so evidently beneficial, that the rejecting it would expose them to suspicions highly injurious to their integrity.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 20.

THE question for the second reading of the Mutiny bill having been put,

Lord Carlisle rose, and hoped that some of the noble Lords belonging to administration would explain that part of the bill so far as related to subjecting brevet officers to martial law. He apprehended that it was an innovation, and therefore thought it exceedingly necessary that the reason for adopting the alteration should be sufficiently mentioned. He would not move an amendment, as he thought this would be better in the Committee.

Lord Sidney was of opinion, that as the law at present stood, many difficulties occurred. The meaning therefore of the alteration was, that all similar inconveniences might in future be avoided. In mentioning the case of Gen. Stuart in the East-Indies, his Lordship said, that it was intended to extend the law to every officer acting by brevet. There were numbers of respectable characters in this predicament, who certainly deserved to be treated with more liberality. There were many governors of distant provinces, and others of a description who would be comprehended in the alteration.

Lord Stormont declared, that officers acting by brevet must be in possession of a Commission from his Majesty's Ministers, and, if they were to be tried, should produce and bring what were called Letters of service. He was certain gentlemen of the army would coincide with him in his opinion; otherwise, if he spoke erroneously, he hoped that some noble person more conversant in the business would rise up and correct him. He then adverted to a very common case, of young men of fortune assuming military titles for the convenience of travelling, and recommended it to their Lordships' attention. He remarked, that it would be exceedingly hard that gentlemen of that description should be subjected to martial law.

Lord Effingham observed, that the words in the commission obviated the last noble Lord's observations; for it was an order from his Majesty, enforcing a rigid observance of military etiquette, by making persons in subordinate situations to obey the commands of their superiors. There could not, in his opinion, any danger result from young gentlemen frequently, for the convenience of travelling, assuming the title of Captain. He then argued upon the case of an invasion, and said, that if brevet officers were exempted from martial law, it would upon an emergency be urged as a reason for depriving the country of their services. Till he had lately examined an opinion of the

twelve Judges, he always considered that gentlemen of the class alluded to were subject to military law.

The Duke of Manchester in a pointed manner expressed his disapprobation of the clause in question. He was convinced that officers of the description mentioned ought to be accountable to their country; and opposed the hypothesis of the noble Earl respecting the trivial matter of officers assuming military titles for the purpose of travelling. His Grace had himself travelled as an ensign, and he believed still retained his rank in the army. There were many instances of a similar nature. He was convinced that there was no necessity for the alteration now proposed. It was founded on principles which he entirely disapproved. It tended to a very important innovation, and therefore he thought that every gentleman in Parliament ought to oppose it with vigour.

Lord Carlisle rose to explain.

Lord Sidney begged leave to observe, that the Mutiny bill was properly a Money bill, and that the House of Commons being jealous of their privileges, if it were altered, it would be thrown out altogether, when returned to the other House. This was a serious consideration; the alteration proposed did not affect half-pay officers at all; which at least was a circumstance in its favour.

Lord Stormont did not admit this principle of the noble Lord who had just sat down, that their Lordships could not alter a Money bill.

Lord Thurlow was of the same opinion, and contended with much zeal that their Lordships possessed a right of altering any bill, and returning it in that shape to the other House.

Lord Hopetown threw out a few observations in so low a tone as not to be heard; after which the motion on the second reading was put and carried.

MARCH 21.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Mutiny bill, Lord Scarfdale in the chair, when

Lord Stormont, in a speech of considerable length, objected to the clause which subjected brevet officers to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. He could not produce a precedent, and he challenged any noble Peer present to adduce an instance, by which brevet officers were under the jurisdiction of courts-martial. He therefore considered the alteration intended in the Mutiny bill as contrary to the principles of the constitution. As it tended to an extension of military law beyond the limits always prescribed in this country, he hoped that their Lordships would resist the innovation. Besides, there was an ambi-

ambiguity in the wording of the clause which left many to doubt, whether or not officers on half pay were not liable to the same disagreeable circumstances. He consequently thought, that it would be necessary to provide against such an interpretation of the law, as he was fully persuaded it ought to be mentioned as explicitly as possible. After several other observations he moved, that the phrase "in commission," should be exchanged for "actual service." This would, he apprehended, remove the dubiety, and exclude all gentlemen who ranked as brevet officers, but were not in actual service, from the jurisdiction of a Court-Martial.

The Committee then divided,

Contents	—	42
Non-Contents	—	18
Majority		—24

Lords Loughborough, Townshend, and Sandwich, strongly opposed the extension of the military law. The latter noble Peer said, he thought it his duty to observe upon the hardship of subjecting brevet officers to military law. He spoke particularly to himself. In the year 1745, he being anxious to serve his country, in conjunction with several young noblemen (the late Lord Weymouth particularly), raised a regiment. He accordingly obtained rank, although it was his fixed determination not to continue in the service after the danger was dissipated. Yet notwithstanding he had been informed, since he came into that House, that he was the oldest General upon the establishment. Good God! Was he, or any other gentleman in the same predicament, to be subjected to military law? Was he to be deprived of the privilege of a Peer of the realm, and a trial *per pares*, merely because he had stepped forward in the defence of his country, without receiving one farthing pay, or ever intending to devote himself to a military life? The idea was extravagant beyond measure. The noble Lord supposed a case, which he hoped, nay, he was sure, could never happen, that he should be suspected of high treason; in that case, was he to lose the benefit of a trial by that House, in the ordinary forms of law, and be tried by a Court-Martial, composed of military officers? If the alteration in the bill affected him so sensibly, surely it might in the same manner affect the meanest individual. It was therefore, in his consideration, a most unconstitutional stretch of power; and every noble Lord ought to set his face against it.

The Lord Chancellor was not to be affected by general declamation; it must be some strong and solid argument, that must shake reason to its centre, that could weigh with him. His Lordship then recapitulated the several heads of reasoning which he had used on the last debate, to shew that whenever any person accepted of a military com-

mission, and continued to act under such authority, he most assuredly should be amenable to the law by which every person in the same situation was governed. If he chose to resign his commission, let him do it. His Lordship did not see the great injury to the State if all the four or five hundred gentlemen were instantly to throw up their commissions, and then this mighty mischief would be done away.—With respect to half-pay officers, in his opinion, they were clearly out of the question. His Lordship replied very ably to the various speakers, always bringing his argument to this clear point of view, and rejecting all abstract reasoning, that whenever a citizen chose to have the honour and glory of a soldier, he certainly must expect to be governed by the same laws as soldiers are.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester still contended that the present was a great constitutional question; that the extension of the influence of military law was a subject to be dreaded by Englishmen, as repugnant to the principles of a free government. It was in this point of view his Grace saw the question. His Grace did not impute any base or dishonourable motives to his Majesty's Ministers, but he certainly suspected them of inattention, and perhaps it was to be ascribed to this cause that the present alteration took place. The military had at all times in peace been considered as an exception to the constitution, and by no means a part of it; and therefore whatever went to increase its power or influence was strictly to be watched over and guarded against.

Lord Loughborough's second amendment was negatived by a majority of 23.

Lord Stormont then moved to insert a clause tending to exclude from military law all officers by brevet, except when called into actual service. The question was put, and negatived without a division.

Lord Viscount Townshend then moved a clause, to prevent officers by brevet from superseding other officers in command, except specially authorized by the express command of his Majesty, by letter of service.

The House immediately divided,

Contents	—	19
Non Contents	—	36
Majority		— 17

The remaining part of the bill was then read through, and agreed to in the Committee, without any amendment.

The House then received a message from the Commons, with the bill for the relief of the Dutch East-Indiaman, The Bill was accordingly read a first and second time.

MARCH 22.

Read a third time, and passed, the bill for the relief of the Dutch East-Indiaman.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Shop-tax,

Lord Stormont desired to trouble the House

House with a few words. He considered the bill as it at present stood, as a partial and oppressive tax, which would operate personally upon shopkeepers, without a possibility of the means of reimbursing themselves.—It had been answered by his Majesty's Ministers, that the bill was perfect in all its parts, free from every species of objection but what was raised by the voice of public clamour. This was the language of his Majesty's servants. [The noble Lord here addressed himself particularly to Lord Sydney]. But what must be his surprise, when he found by the present bill, which was a partial modification of a partial tax, that the principle of the bill was entirely and utterly abandoned! If the shopkeeper was to be reimbursed by his customer, surely then there could be no distinction between houses of 30l. and those of 25l. or any lesser sum; each could with equal facility raise the prices of the article they dealt in to the consumer. Thus, then, this tax, complicit in all its parts, free from every objection, a master-piece of finance (and such it was held to be in that House), was fairly acknowledged to be partial, oppressive, and, to all intents whatsoever, a personal tax. His Majesty's Ministers had better have met it fairly, honestly, and openly, and after being obliged to acknowledge their error, have repealed the bill altogether. It gave him great regret when he heard that the tax had not been levied; but this regret arose from being convinced its partiality was such, that the difficulty in levying it arose from the universal dislike and disgust which it had created in the minds of the Public. The noble Viscount declared, he was fully convinced that Parliament would see its injustice, and, in the course of another year, repeal it totally.

The noble Lord begged to say a few words in behalf of a set of people who had been dealt with very hardly indeed—the *hawkers and pedlers*. Why this industrious rank of men should be singled out as the objects of heavy taxation, his Lordship could not divine, unless it was to favour the smaller shopkeepers, and enable them to pay the shop-tax. His Lordship knew this idea was held out. But what was the case now, when the smaller shopkeeper, particularly in the country, was, by the present bill, totally exempted. His Lordship recommended it to the consideration of Ministers to take their case into serious consideration, and to grant the necessary relief.

The Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, being empowered by commission from his Majesty, gave the Royal Assent to the Bill to regulate the Marine Forces whilst on Shore—The Bill to repair Dover Pier—The Bill for the Relief of the Crew of the Dutch East-Indiaman—The

Witch Road Bill—and to sixteen other private Bills.

MARCH 24.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Mutiny and the Shop-Tax Bills, and several others.

MARCH 31.

The order of the day being read, for reading a second time the Bill for the Government of India,

Lord Fitzwilliam hoped that some Noble Lord would explain the reasons of those amendments which were the objects of the present Bill. This was probably in the annals of Parliament, the very first time that a plan, which was in fact the glory of its projectors, was to undergo so very essential a revolution, without one reason being assigned why it should suffer such a material change.

Lord Walsingham asserted, that the change of system was injurious to no person. The first explanation alluded to, he observed, was perfectly necessary, as it had given rise to much dispute. He disclaimed every idea of an affront being intended against the Commander in Chief at present in India. The regulation was a general one, and did not affect him particularly.

Lord Stormont observed, that when he saw Bills brought in by the present Ministers to remedy the disorders which prevailed in India, it was very natural for him to call to mind the expressions of the same Ministers when out of office, at a time when a late Administration, to which he had belonged, was about to propose a new system on the same subject; they then said, that "no palliative would do— that no half measure would save India:" and yet, unmindful of what they had called for from others, and of what they had declared would prove inadequate to the end of establishing a good government for India, they had hitherto submitted nothing to Parliament on the subject of that country, that was not a palliative, a half measure, which they were obliged to rescind almost as soon as it was adopted. In the last Bill, and which was a law at this moment, great pains had been taken in the wording of the clause by which the Commander in Chief in Bengal was to fill the second seat at the Council Board, in order to shew how dangerous it would be ever to suffer the first civil and military powers in that country to be vested in the same man; and therefore it was enacted, that in case of the death of the Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, though next to him in council, should not succeed to him, but that the next Councillor below the General should become Governor, lest the offices of Governor and Commander in Chief should ever be united. But in the new Bill, the danger of uniting them, which had appeared so terrible two years ago, not only did not exist now, but it was actually declared, that it

might be fit and proper that the Governor-General should be vested with the supreme military command. As to the extraordinary power that was to be given to the Governor-General, to act against the advice of his Council, he must object to it strongly; not because he was an enemy to the principle of it, but to the circumstances under which it was to be exercised. He liked a strong government in India; but then it was only under the idea that there should be a stronger government at home to check and controul it: This, however, was not the case at present; for the responsibility was so divided between the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul, that no one could tell where to find it. The responsibility that he principally alluded to was, the responsibility of character and integrity to public opinion, which could not exist, when the public did not know with whom originated the measures that they might have occasion to condemn. Responsibility to public opinion had a powerful effect on the minds of Ministers: it had been said by a Minister of France, who had deserved highly of his country, and had reaped a plentiful harvest of applause, that "public opinion dared to penetrate the most secret recesses of a palace, and attack a Minister even on the steps of the throne; it was able to add lustre to retirement, and dignity to disgrace." He was aware, that though he would consent to give extraordinary powers to our Governors in India, the history of other countries would rather deter than encourage him to do so. Free states had found it necessary to give the Governors of their distant provinces greater powers than they would ever suffer their rulers to exercise at home; but these powers had always been abused: the abuse of power by Roman Governors had been proverbial, till it was forgot in the more flagrant abuse of power by modern nations in India. The Dutch gave their Governor at Batavia almost unlimited powers: what was the consequence? The prosperity of their India Company? No, but the very reverse; for they themselves acknowledged it now to be on the brink of ruin. Why then was he willing to grant extraordinary powers? Because we had in India nothing but the choice of difficulties; our situation there was such, that nothing but a strong hand could maintain us in possession there.

Lord Sydney said, that nothing could be farther from the intention of Ministers, than to degrade General Sloper; that gentleman deserved attention and support. As to the difficulty the Noble Lord found respecting the responsibility of the measures approved of by the Court of Directors or the Board of Controul, it did not appear to him, for every one of these measures could be traced up to those by whom they were approved; and he was sure that none concerned would shrink from

the responsibility that attached upon their conduct.

The Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Manchester, likewise spoke, and the Earl of Abingdon concluded the debate, comparing the present Bill with Mr. Fox's Bill, which was fraught with the most alarming consequences. That bill tended to establish an oligarchy, which was repugnant to the idea of Whiggism. The objections to the present Bill were merely political; they were the tally-ho's of a Fox chace, and of the pack in full cry, to run down a Minister.

The Chancellor then put the question that the Bill be committed, which was carried without a division.—After which the House adjourned.

APRIL 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for explaining and amending the India Act, a conversation took place on the clauses respecting the oath to be administered, and the intended deprivation of the Commander-in-chief of his seat in Council. In this conversation the same arguments were brought forward on each side as had been adduced in the other House. The first clause was at last agreed to without a division. Lord Fitzwilliam, however, persevering in his opposition to the other, respecting the Commander-in-chief, a motion was made by the noble Lord that it should be rejected, on which a division took place. Not Contents, 53.—Contents, 19.—Majority, 34.—The House was resumed and adjourned.

APRIL 5.

Lord Sydney having moved that his Majesty's message should be read, he afterwards moved, that an Address be presented to the Throne, declaring the loyal and dutiful attention of their Lordships to the situation of the Civil List, and that they were ready to concur with the other House in making up whatever deficiencies had been stated. He observed, that their Lordships would see from the documents stated, that 850,000*l.* were by no means equal to the present expensiture of the Civil List; therefore he should conclude that their Lordships would readily and heartily concur in the proposition he had stated.

Lord Stormont did not mean to oppose the Address. But the grounds of it appeared to him equally dark and suspicious. There were deficiencies, and these Parliament would no doubt supply. But whence these exceedings? Why were their Lordships not informed to what purposes all this money had been applied? He desired that part of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne of 1782, might be read. Here, he said, there was a pledge given, the most sacred which could be uttered, and in a language the most direct and explicit. Whoever put such language in his Majesty's mouth, were responsible for the pledge thus solemnly tendered.

It was there affirmed, that the expences of the Civil List should not in future exceed the sum of 850,000*l.* Such an advice as this, so intimately connected with the credit and revenues of the nation, ought to be explained, and the facts which alone could authenticate the measure specifically stated.

He observed there was a surplus in one Administration over and above the 850,000*l.* after all the expences of the Civil List were defrayed; and a deficiency in the other of no less than 10,000*l.* He stated, that in the accounts on the table, the sum of 3000*l.* a year, which belonged to our Ambassador at the Hague, was omitted. Other omissions were also convincing proofs, that the present statement was erroneous.

Lord Sydney observed, that the present application was precisely in the same form with all other applications of the same kind.

The Marquis of Lansdown said he would probably be out of town when the bill should be discussed, and he would now trouble their Lordships with what might be perhaps more properly reserved for that time. He thought the noble Lord had not stated the fact correctly. In the Administration in which he presided, there was a surplus of 8000*l.* He averred that the bill, so far from failing in its operations, had in six months reduced the Civil List from 900,000*l.* to 800,040*l.* The principle of that bill he contended was good; it aimed at destroying the fees of office, which had almost destroyed the revenue, by devouring the sources of the country.—The King's Speech alluded to was rather the result of other calculations than his, in the same manner as the peace had been perhaps rather his than that of his colleagues in office. But he would roundly affirm, that the measure was that of the Cabinet unanimously. This peace was paid for, and all the presents made by the then Ambassador at the Court of France, and those expences were all included in the Civil List. The expences which followed were those of the preliminaries, and accountable for by another Administration.

The Duke of Manchester, in great warmth, spurned the imputation implicated in what had fallen from the noble Marquis.

The Marquis of Lansdown denied he had any such meaning as had been imputed to his words. The conception was absurd and ridiculous; and his sentiments of that noble Duke were known to be the reverse.

The Duke of Richmond denied that the Cabinet unanimously adopted the peace; he for one had not concurred in it.

[The Marquis of Lansdown and the Duke of Richmond were up several times in answer to each other.]

The Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Lansdown entered into some explanation of the surplus.

Lord Fitzwilliam said a few words relating to the same point, and urged, with great

seriousness, the necessity of pointing out how those debts on the Civil List had been incurred.

Lord Portchester said, he saw, from time to time, large demands made on this country for supplying the deficiencies of the Civil List. The matter was not clear to him, whether this country ought to be responsible in all such cases, and for all such debts. Why did not Ireland bear her share in these extraordinaries? This was a question he dared presume some of his Majesty's servants present were prepared to answer.

Lord Sydney thought Ministry in the same predicament, notwithstanding all that had happened in Ireland, and for that reason he could not give the noble Lord any ground to expect that any such application would be made to the Parliament of Ireland as had been mentioned.

The Address was then agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned.

APRIL 6.

Took into consideration the amendments made to the East-India Judicature bill, which were agreed to.

This day, after some private business, an explanatory conversation took place between the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Stormont, relative to what had passed in the course of debate the preceding day respecting the motion of an address to his Majesty. The noble Marquis contended, that what had fallen from the noble Viscount regarding the statement of accounts during his Administration was perfectly erroneous; and after going over the different particulars satisfied Lord Stormont so far as to induce him to acknowledge his error, and to recant what he had said the preceding day. In the course of the conversation, the noble Marquis discovered some warmth, and thought that not only an acknowledgment of error, but an apology for misstatement might be becoming on the present occasion; but in this idea the noble Viscount did not concur.

APRIL 7.

Read a third time and passed the East India Judicature bill.

APRIL 11.

The Royal Assent was given to

An act to explain and amend certain provisions of an act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, respecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company.

An act to amend and render effectual two acts of the ninth and fifteenth years of his present Majesty, for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Coventry canal navigation to the city of Oxford.

Also to eleven public and six private bills.

APRIL 13.

Read several inclosure and road bills the first time, and adjourned till Monday the 24th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 20.

MR. Dundas moved, that the bill for explaining the India bill should then be read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, which, after a short debate, was agreed to.

Sir Adam Ferguson presented a petition complaining of an undue election for Aberdeenshire, and moved that it should be taken into consideration the 27th of April, which was agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the Menai bridge bill, and heard Counsel for and against it.

Lord Penrhyn moved, that debate upon the bill should be adjourned till to-morrow evening. The motion passed, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 21.

Mr. Grenville brought up the Report of the Select Committee, to whom it had been referred to examine the public accounts, and state the surplus of the taxes, together with their opinion as to the amount of the sum arising from such surplus, that might be appropriated to the purpose of creating an efficient and unalienable Sinking Fund.—As this Report is highly interesting, we shall present our readers with some extracts from it.

Abstract of the Public Receipt and Expenditure.

RECEIPT.

Total net payments into the Exchequer, from 5th Jan. 1785, to 5th Jan. 1786	£. 12,499,916*
<i>Deduct</i> the respited duties paid by the East-India Company	401,118
Excess beyond the future amount of window duties	56,101
	£. 12,042,697
Further produce of the window duty, imposed by 24 G. III.	253,534
Further produce of the duty on two wheel and four wheel carriages	107,186
To complete the former duty on male servants	42,444
Further produce of horse, waggon, and cart duties	73,610
Further produce of taxes imposed in 1784	22,000
Further produce of taxes imposed in 1785, including the improvement of the medicine duty	242,000
Paid at the Excise and Alienation Office, in part of Civil Lift	14,000
Produce of the land and malt	2,600,000
	£. 15,973,471

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and charge of the public debts	9,275,769
Exchequer Bills	258,000
Civil List	900,000
Charges on aggregate fund	61,600
Navy	1,800,000
Army	1,600,000
Ordnance	348,000
Militia	91,000
Miscellaneous services	74,274
Appropriated duties	66,538
	£. 14,478,181
Annual Surplus	919,290

It appears by the Appendix to this valuable Report, that a part of the annual produce of the public revenue is not applicable to the payment of any part of the interest of the national debt, or of the general services of the country. The articles and sums which compose this part are as follow :

Duty on cotton wool	£. 1000
— canvas and lawns	9847
— coinage on wines	6117
Stamp duty on parchment, per Hanaper-office	3698
Four and a half per cent.	19,149
Sixpence per pound on pensions	45,800
First-fruits of clergy	5640
Tenths of clergy	9883
Stamps for Judges' salaries	11,000
Duty on gum senega	238
Cambrics and sugars (1766)	1349
Apples imported	565
Sugars (1764)	2770
Melasses (1766)	1259
Verdigrease	2025
Licences for selling lottery tickets	1000
Rent of Savoy land	1
	£. 121,595

The Report concludes with the following observations.

“ There are charges on the Post-office and other offices of the revenue, arising from different grants and Acts of Parliament, by which certain annuities are made payable thereon; but, as these are issued at the different offices of collection previous to the payment of the Exchequer, your Committee have not brought them to account under the head of public expenditure.

“ The only article to which your Committee think it necessary, separately, to call the attention of the House, is that of the relief of the American sufferers; but it is not for the Committee to determine what sum Parliament may think proper to allot for this purpose, either as temporary relief, or when the investigation of the several claims shall have been completed.

“ From what has been stated, the House will observe that no accurate estimate can

* This sum is made from the following receipts :

From the Customs,	4,586,463	From Stamps,	1,162,695
— Excise,	5,392,642	— Incidents,	2,358,145

be formed of the total sums which may arise beyond the average amount of the expences before stated, and which may therefore require a separate provision. But upon the whole, your Committee conceive that the means of defraying the expences (exclusive of the average income above stated) may be expected to be sufficient for the purpose.

“ In the first place, your Committee have taken no credit in the foregoing statements for the profits which may annually be expected from lotteries, whenever Parliament shall think proper to avail itself of that mode of raising money. — The profits on the lottery of last year were nearly 140,000l.

“ A further sum may also be expected to arise for some years to come, under the head of army savings.

“ A balance is also due from the East-India Company, for the subsistence of troops in India, and on account of victualling of the navy, pursuant to the 21st of his present Majesty, c. 65. The propriety of applying to the public purposes a portion of the unclaimed dividends of the funds (consistently with the strictest regard to the security of the creditors of the nation), and the means of rendering the Crown lands more beneficial than at present, are also objects which seem to fall under this consideration.

“ But independent of the articles which have here been stated, your Committee trust that they shall not be thought to exceed the limits of the duty prescribed to them by the House, in observing, that the present subsisting taxes, if the due collection thereof could be secured by measures adequate to the purpose, would probably afford an ample provision for any deficiencies which may at any time be found, either in these resources, or in the particulars which compose the general income of the public; and would insure a permanent annual surplus, applicable to the reduction of the national debt, in such a manner as the wisdom of Parliament shall direct.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the House to an object of considerable magnitude in point of national honour and humanity, in consequence of which he did not in the least doubt but what he was about to offer would meet with the immediate and unanimous concurrence of the House. The crew of the Bourbon Dutch East-Indiaman, lately driven by stress of weather into the port of Dartmouth, had contracted a violent fever, inasmuch that three or four of the hands, by the last accounts, had fallen a victim to it; and many more seemed likely to increase the number, if something was not presently done to give relief; and as the sickness was every day gaining ground, it was the opinion of the medical gentlemen who had visited the vessel, that the first step towards an extirpation of the disease, would be to get the

hands ashore; which was so violently opposed by the surrounding inhabitants, that nothing less than an absolute act of that House could enforce it, as the Privy Council did not find it within the limits of their power, a petition for that purpose having been laid before them; on which account he would therefore move, that under the 22d of Geo. II. an hasty bill on the spur of the occasion might be passed, to enable certain persons therein named, to select a spot at a proper distance from the inhabitants, on which tents, or temporary sheds, might be erected, in the shortest time possible, for the reception of the sick, which he trusted would give immediate relief, as the physicians had given it as their unanimous opinion, that the disease was not of so contagious a nature as to be attended with any bad consequence to the inhabitants of this kingdom, whose health he wished to preserve at the peril of his own: in consequence of which the bill was read, unanimously committed, and ordered to be engrossed in the space of half an hour. It was afterwards passed, and ordered to the Lords.

MARCH 22.

The House went into a Committee on Mr. Dundas's bill for explaining and amending Mr. Pitt's India bill.

Mr. Rous was proceeding to read the preamble of the bill, and to move that it should be deferred till the claims were first considered, when

Mr. Francis declared his objections were not so much to the particular clauses, though several of them met with his extreme dislike, but to the whole of the bill, as being totally inefficient and inadequate to the removal of those absurdities which it meant to remedy. In the first place, the clause which empowered the Company's European servants indiscriminately to become Members of the Council in India, was in precise contradiction to an order of the Court of Directors, by which it was ordered, that no persons who had served in India should, after a limited period, though during that time in the service of the Company, be allowed to return to India in any capacity whatsoever. — The clause also which provided, that in the case of any vacancy in the Council, it should be filled, not by the senior person in the Company's service, but by a person chosen by the Governor-General, not only threw into his hands a power as dangerous as unlimited, but tended to create the strongest disorder in the rank and situation of the servants of the Company.

He did not think that the man who was accused, and in his opinion with justice, of the most flagrant abuse of the powers with which he had been entrusted, should have been questioned on the latitude of those which were to be given to his successor. There remained the opinion of Lord Macartney,

cartney, which he supposed that Ministers had before this obtained. If they had, he was certain that they would communicate it; it would certainly have great weight with the House.

The question was about to be put, when Mr. Burke rose and said, if it is, as it seems to be, the policy of the day to part as soon as possible with our possessions in India, in God's name let it be done;—but let us consult on the manner in which this separation is to be effected—let us not insult the feelings of the unfortunate—let us not burlesque the proceedings of all civilized government—let us not add to our former neglects the sneer of inhumanity, by telling our miserable fellow-subjects in India, that in the happy effects of arbitrary power they shall find a cure for all their sorrows.

After a long conversation on the clause which excludes the Commander in Chief from a seat at the Council Board, unless called thereto by special appointment,

Mr. Sloper moved as an amendment, that Gen. Sloper, the present Commander in Chief, should not be included in the operation of this clause.

On a division the numbers appeared, for the amendment 65—against it 151—majority 86. The clause was then received.

By this decision the salary of Gen. Sloper will be reduced from 16,000*l.* a-year to 6000*l.* his pay as Commander in Chief, the other 10,000*l.* being the salary he enjoys as a Member of the Council.

A motion was then made to leave out the Governor-General's oath, on which a division took place, when the numbers were, ayes 36—noes 125—majority 89.

The report was then made.

MARCH 23.

The House did not assemble to-day, as it was tacitly understood, when the House broke up at two o'clock this morning, to be adjourned till to-morrow.

MARCH 24.

Resolved, In a Committee of Supply, That 192,792*l.* 1*5s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for 1786.

That 173,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, on account of the reduced officers of land forces and marines for 1786.

That 638,662*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying extra expences of land forces and other services, incurred from the 25th of December 1785, not provided for by Parliament.

That 52,502*l.* 1*7s.* 2*d.* be granted upon account of commissioned officers of his Majesty's British and American forces for 1786.

That 3535*l.* be granted upon account of several officers, late in the service of the States-General, for the year 1786.

That 333*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of allowance to

the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of Horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of Horse-Guards for 1786.

Report was made from the Committee, on the Bristol undue election, in favour of Mr. Cruger.

Major Scott moved, that the opinions and resolutions of the Court of Directors, relative to the payment of five lacks of rupees to Cheyt Syng, for services during the war, be laid before the House.

Mr. Francis thought the papers, if produced, would found a charge against the Court of Directors. In this event he would very willingly join with the honourable Member in assisting him in substantiating, as he had some time ago criminated them openly.

None of the Members on the Treasury Bench discovering any inclination to pay any regard to the motion,

Mr. Sheridan could not help reprobating the partiality of Administration, who seemed willing to contest the production of every paper intended for proving Mr. Hastings's guilt; but allowed all documents of his innocence to be laid on the table, without any obstruction on their part.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that he himself had acted with the utmost impartiality in the whole course of affairs respecting Mr. Hastings, and had not, nor would not, oppose the production of any papers, which, consistently with a regard for the interests of the public, might safely be exposed to view.

Major Scott made several other motions for papers, all of which received the concurrence of the House.

Previous to the Speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. Sheridan rose, and submitted to the House, whether it will be proper to give their consent to the India bill, against a particular clause of which every one knew that petitions would be presented in a few days. He therefore moved, that an instruction be given to the Committee to divide this bill into two bills.

Mr. Dundas did not rise to oppose the motion; but to assure the honourable Gentleman, and others who had heard and listened to reports about Lord Cornwallis, and the terms which had been granted him, that he had never asked any terms, and that he had consented to go out in no view of aggrandisement.

The motion was then put and agreed to; after which the House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, when the remaining clauses were read, the blanks filled up, and the House resumed. A debate then arose concerning the propriety of receiving the report on the same night.

The Opposition were for postponing it till

Monday; and Lord North argued, that the delay of four and twenty hours was a matter of very little difference.

Mr. Pitt was of a contrary opinion, and passed many severe observations on his Lordship's administration; hoping he would recollect, that in his *vigorous* and *successful* government, he had *never*, on any urgent occasion, asserted, that the delay of twenty-four hours was a matter of indifference.

After a few other remarks a division ensued, when the numbers were, Ayes 89, Noes 24. The report was then received in the usual form, after which the House adjourned.

MARCH 27.

Mr. Jenkinson, after making a few remarks on the bill which he had last year introduced for regulating the Newfoundland fisheries, recalled the attention of the House to the subject. Having received two readings last Session of Parliament, it had been delayed merely from an idea of its great importance, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of fully deciding on its merits during the recess. He expatiated on the Newfoundland fisheries, as an object of national utility. They not only served as a source of wealth, but as an excellent nursery for our seamen. The bill to which he now alluded was fraught with many salutary regulations, which, he imagined, it would at present be unnecessary to explain minutely; he would, therefore, content himself with mentioning its principal features. The first of these was, to preclude those concerned in the fisheries from becoming stationary residents in the island; because, should an extensive colonization take place, it would deprive the nation of those advantages derived from a circuitous navigation. In the year 1706, that acute politician, Sir Josiah Child, predicted the consequence of a colonization being permitted to the Newfoundland fishermen. Experience had confirmed the hypothesis, for the Newfoundland fisheries, according to the advancement of colonization, had gradually decreased in utility to this country. In order to obviate this circumstance, he intended to insert a clause in this bill, to enjoin, that a part at least of the seamen's wages should be paid in this kingdom. In another clause of the bill, he would enforce the limitation of a year for the tenure of those temporary buildings, which were found expedient for the curing of fish, and for the residence of those employed in the business. The second part of the bill affected the regulation of particular bounties, which our neighbours imitated from objects of policy. The French had, for a series of years, granted to their fishermen a bounty of five livres per quintal, and had also laid a prohibitory duty of ten livres per quintal on all fish imported in any other than French bottoms. With regard to this particular step,

it was intended to follow them, but with this necessary economical precaution, that the expenditure should not amount to more than 7000l. per annum. He afterwards concluded with moving, that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up certain resolutions, to be laid before the House, previous to the introduction of the bill.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Major Scott rose and moved for several papers in addition to those already in the possession of the House. They were all ordered.

The order of the day was then read for the third reading of Mr. Dundas's bill for regulating the jurisdiction of India; on which

Mr. Dempster moved a clause, as a rider, for limiting the extraordinary powers conferred by the bill on the Governor-General, and on the present Governors of Madras and Bombay; and also for limiting the duration of the act for five years.

Mr. Dundas opposed it.

The House then divided, and the numbers were,

Ayes	—	37
Noes	—	108

Sir James Erskine proposed several clauses. A short conversation took place between Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, and the Attorney General, when the clauses were rejected without any division. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The order of the day was then gone into for the second reading of the Stourbridge canal bill.

Mr. Minchin made some observations upon the impropriety of the intended canal; that there were parties said to have consented to carry it into execution, who, on the contrary, were now petitioners against it. That it was given out, that a meeting of the county would be assembled to take the sense of the landed gentlemen, and other persons concerned in that measure; but that no such meeting had taken place. That the scheme would be highly injurious to the neighbourhood through which it was to take its direction, more particularly the proprietors of mills, and be very detrimental to the present Staffordshire canal.—For all these reasons, he moved to postpone the second reading until this day three months.

Lord Westcote assured the House, that the friends of the bill had evidence now ready in waiting to support the utility of the measure, and for that reason he objected to the postponement. The gallery was cleared, and the House was upon the point of dividing, when Mr. Minchin withdrew his motion. Several petitions against the bill were then read, and

Mr. Plomer appeared as Counsel for the petitioners, and

Mr. Rous in favour of the bill.

Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence went very fully to prove the objections stated by Mr. Minchin. At ten o'clock about twenty witnesses remained to be examined. Besides the questions put by the Counsel, several were put by Mr. Vanstittart, Mr. Minchin, Sir Edward Littleton, Capt. Berkeley, Lord Westcote, and several other Members. — The House afterwards adjourned.

MARCH 28.

As the necessary number of members to compose a ballot in order to try the Nairne election did not this day attend, the House adjourned.

MARCH 29.

The House ballotted for a Select Committee, to try the merits of the petition of Mr. Campbell, complaining of an undue election for the shire of Nairne.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a written message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker (the Members sitting uncovered): the purport of it was, that it was with great concern his Majesty informed the House that he had not been able to prevent the expences of the Civil List from exceeding its income; that an arrear had consequently been incurred, for the discharge of which he relied upon the zeal and affections of his faithful Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would lay upon the table to-morrow some papers relative to the arrear alluded to in the King's message; intimating at the same time that he intended to move (on Wednesday next) some propositions relative to that subject.

The House went into a Committee on the report from the Select Committee to which it had been referred to state what surplus might be expected upon the gross produce of the taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then opened his plan for the redemption of the national debt. The limits allotted in our Magazine for parliamentary debates, will not allow us to follow him into a detailed report of a speech that he was two hours and three quarters in delivering. We shall endeavour, however, to state briefly the substance of his plan.

The report as drawn up by the Select Committee, states on one side the produce of the taxes for the present year; and sets against it the expenditure not of the present year, but the probable expenditure of the year 1790; and between these two statements there is a surplus of taxes to the amount of about 900,000*l.* In the navy estimates for this year, and for 1790, there is a difference of 600,000*l.* Mr. Pitt laboured to prove, that though the naval establishment amounts this year to 2,400,000*l.* yet that of 1790 will not exceed 1,800,000*l.* The causes

of the difference, he said, were the extraordinary of the navy, for furnishing ships now building upon contract; and when they are finished, the expence, being temporary, not annual, will not occur another year. The taxes, he said, would also produce much more in future, when evasions would point out new remedies to enforce the payment; and trade, by finding its level during the peace, would be extended, and consequently the receipts of the customs would be increased. New regulations might also be framed to prevent the smuggling of wine, which had increased to so astonishing a degree, that though the consumption of that article had been doubled and trebled of late, yet the duties on the importation of it produced annually, thirty years ago, 200,000*l.* more than they produce now. From these different circumstances he concluded, that the revenue might be so improved, as to keep up, and even increase the surplus of 900,000*l.*

He admitted, that if the public expenditure for and after the year 1790, was to be estimated for the expenditure of the present year, there would not be so great a surplus, as the difference between the two amounted to three millions: but this difference he would provide for, without breaking in upon any part of the actual receipt of the taxes: the means he would have recourse to were these; he would call upon the public accountants, who had been entrusted with money during the war, to pay in their balances; this he expected would produce 1,000,000*l.* in the course of the three years between this and 1790. A lottery, which, like that of the present year, would produce 140,000*l.* per annum, would in four years give 560,000*l.* and the money payable from the non-effective fund of the army would amount to a prodigious sum, as the Committee might well imagine, when he should inform them, that the persons who were employed in passing those accounts had the accounts of one hundred and eighteen regiments of foot to go through; that they had already gone through one regiment only, and by that regiment the sum of 22,000*l.* was due to the Exchequer, and would be paid by the agent. These sums would, as they came in, be applied to public demands, and would answer the difference of three millions that would arise in the course of three years, between the estimates of this year and of 1790, so that the surplus of 900,000*l.* or thereabouts, would remain untouched.

To make this surplus up one million, he would propose three taxes.

An additional penny per gallon on spirits in the wash, which would produce from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* per annum; a regulation of the duty on deals, beams, and battens imported, which he said would produce about

30,000*l.*

30,000. a year; and lastly, he would propose a duty on perfumery, that would bring in 15,000. perhaps 30,000. per annum.

The manner in which he would propose to manage the surplus was this; he would propose to appoint the Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, all for the time being, as Commissioners to manage it: that 250,000. should be issued to them at the beginning of every quarter, beginning on the 5th of July next; that they should divide that sum into as many parts as there are transfer days in a quarter; and that they should lay out the allotted share on each of those days in the purchase of stock: the interests of the debt bought up to be applied in aid of the surplus till there should be a clear revenue to the country of four millions, which would be procured in twenty-eight years; but after that period to sink into the mass of the supply, and be applied in aid and relief of the subject. He just observed, that he would on Wednesday next move, that Parliament would redeem the mortgage of 50,000. of the Civil List, which now amounted to 180,000. that so the Crown might have a full revenue of 900,000. a year. He concluded by moving, that the sum of one million ought to be unalienably appropriated to the redemption of the national debt, and be charged upon the surplus of the taxes.

This motion, after some debate, in which Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Sir Grey Cooper, controverted many of Mr. Pitt's positions, and maintained that many of the grounds on which he built his hopes of a surplus were fallacious, was put and carried without a division; as were the following resolutions respecting the three new taxes.

Resolved, "That all persons dealing in, or vending, perfumery goods, shall be obliged to take out licences charged with a stamp duty of 5s. if they vend in London, Westminster, or Southwark; and if such person shall live in any other part of Great-Britain, the licences to be subject to a stamp duty of 2s. 6d.

"That upon all perfumery goods sold, there shall be paid the following duties: (that is to say) Where the price shall not exceed the sum of 8d. a stamp duty of 1d.
Above 8d. and not exceeding 1s. 1½d.
Above 1s. and not exceeding 1s. 9d. 3d.
Above 1s. 9d. and not exceeding 2s. 6d. 6d.
Above 2s. 6d. and less than 5s. 9d.
Of the value of 5s. and upwards 1s.

Resolved, "That the present rates whereby deals and battens are chargeable, shall cease; and that 5l. shall be the rate whereby the duties shall be computed on 100 deals, and 2l. 2s. 6d. on 100 battens."

Resolved, "That the present duties upon wash used in the distillation of corn spirits,

shall be increased 1d. according to the ratio of the former duties on wash."

MARCH 30.

On the report of the new taxes being read, Mr. Pulteney wished to know if the one million intended to be annually applied toward the reduction of the national debt, should be only applied to the debt at present existing, and not to the discharge of any new loan in future, which, in his opinion, would give strength, security, and spirit, to the old funds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to give his candid opinion on that point, when the subject came to be debated in a Committee; declaring, at the same time, that whatever might fall from any gentleman, on that or any other head, should have its proper weight with him.

Mr. Jolliffe professed himself as warm a friend to the object of the imposts as any gentleman possibly could be, notwithstanding he was sensible, that with economy in the collection they would prove much more productive; yet, on this occasion, he thought they were not the proper objects of taxation. In his opinion, it was the landed interest that should bear the burthen, as the most capable of bearing it, and not stripes of tape, poinatum, and hair powder: this would let the world see, that we were in earnest in the work we had set about; that we neither intended to amuse or deceive; it would gain the confidence of the whole nation, and the surrounding nations, who would be at a loss which to admire most, our honesty or disinterestedness. The language he spoke, he well knew to be unpopular, but it was the language of his heart, which would ever beat high to the cause of his country. Two millions annually, in his opinion, would be much more eligible than one, or three, if possible.

Mr. Dempster was apprehensive that the additional tax on spirits would increase the smuggling of that article; experience, and the highest information, confirmed him in this opinion.—So far was smuggling from being destroyed, that it seemed to gain strength in several parts of the kingdom, particularly the northern; that Government, in this very article, was defrauded of between four and five hundred thousand pounds, which he said he could prove by witnesses at the bar of the House.

Mr. Pulteney said, that this tax would operate in favour of the illicit trader was visible on the face of it; and if it was necessary to take the tax off the tea, in order to destroy smuggling in that line, he did not see, but the same reason would apply in the present case. The morals of the people might be hurt in so doing, but the cause of smuggling much more so, as the spirits come considerably cheaper through that medium.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would

would severally meet the objection of every man in the Committee on each point; he wished to have the first and second readings of the bill on Monday and Thursday next, in order to fix a day for the commitment that each gentleman might be enabled to make up his mind to his own satisfaction, if possible, which was agreed to.

The order of the day was then read, for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marsham for suspending the election franchise of persons concerned in the civil departments of the navy or ordnance.

Mr. Bamber Gascoyne observed, that it went to exclude all those who received salaries in the naval line, so that he did not see who could escape. Having humourously commented on the bill for some time, he concluded with a promise that it should meet his negative.

Mr. Drake, junior, stated his objections to the bill in a speech of some length.

Mr. Marsham rose, and after dwelling for some time on the utility of the bill, declared, he had seen so much benefit arise from that of Mr. Crewe's, that he was urged to extend it to a line that seemed to call as loudly for it—so loudly, indeed, that not one petition appeared against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had voted for Mr. Crewe's bill, on the conviction of its utility in the department to which it was directed; but as this came in on a different principle, he would vote against it.

Mr. Fox believed the principal object of Mr. Crewe's bill, though some considered it only as a collateral one, was, the collection of the revenue; and his Hon. Friend's bill (Mr. Marsham), he believed, would have a good effect in point of work, which should be made the standard of promotion, instead of a vote.—After many observations and pertinent remarks, he declared that he would support the bill in question to the utmost of his power.

Lord Mulgrave insisted that a suffrage, or vote, was never known to be the standard of promotion in the dock-yards; on the contrary, the work was still better done in the King's yards than in the merchants. He likewise contended, that it would tend to send our artizans abroad, with many other points, in answer to Mr. Fox; and as to petitions, said he, I hope they are better employed than to busy their heads with such stuff.

After this the conversation became general; when, after some time spent, the House divided on the bill, and there appeared, for the bill 41—against it 117—majority 76.—Adjourned.

MARCH 31.

Ordered out a new writ for Carlisle, in the room of the Hon. Edward Norton, de-

ceased. For Newtown in Lancashire, in the room of Sir Thomas Davenport, deceased. For Hants, in the room of Henry Seymour Conway, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The order of the day being read for the farther consideration of Mr. Dundas's India judicature bill,

Mr. Dundas rose and observed, that as he had an important clause to expunge, he would now move, that the order should be discharged; and that leave should be given to withdraw the bill which he had proposed. This being consented to, he would next move for leave to introduce a new bill, in order totally to rescind that part which related to the disclosure of fortunes acquired in India. Still, however, he meant, that the same surety should remain for checking speculation and plunder, as that to which Parliament had wisely assented. He was happy to inform the House, that the intelligence recently received from India, rendered it unnecessary to enforce such a measure, as the principal defects which it was meant to rectify had been happily remedied.

Mr. Francis declared his approbation of the alteration, and was glad that the Right Hon. Gentleman had more carefully revised the subject, and corrected what must appear to every man a grievance.

Mr. Dempster was of opinion, that the alteration intended by his Right Hon. friend would serve to ease the minds of many respectable gentlemen who were about to return from India. He then took notice of Mr. Dundas's bill, so far as related to a trial by jury, and thought it exceedingly oppressive. He was well informed, that many of our fellow subjects in that quarter of the world had declared, that they would sooner part with their lives than suffer such an infringement of their liberty.

Mr. Dundas said that his Hon. friend was mistaken. With regard to what had been insinuated by the Hon. Gentleman concerning an insurrection in India, he was not in the least apprehensive of such an event. If it were to happen, the insurgents could not derive any benefit from it, as the natives in India would throw off their yoke, and cut the throats of the Europeans.

The question was then put, when the order was discharged.

Mr. Dundas then gave notice, that he would bring in his new bill on Monday next.

APRIL 3.

Report was made from the Select Committee on the Nairne undue election, in favour of Mr. Brodie, the sitting member.

The order of the day for going into a Committee to take into consideration the papers relative to the administration of Mr. Hastings in India, having been read, the Speaker accordingly

cordingly left the chair, and Mr. Orde took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. Burke immediately moved that Leonard Jaques, Esq; be called to the bar.

This motion produced a debate, that lasted till ten o'clock; but as it turned chiefly upon a point of order with respect to the regularity of the proceedings, we shall just report the substance of the debate, which, from the number of speakers, and the number of times that many of them rose, it would be impossible for us to give at full length. — An objection was started by the Master of the Rolls, and supported by Mr. Nichols, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Jenkinson, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Solicitor General, Mr. Young, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Wilberforce—that the business of the Committee was to receive charges and not to hear evidence; for until the charges were received, it would be impossible for gentlemen to know to what points the witnesses could be examined, and indeed it would not be less so to determine, whether there was really any impeachable matter in the different articles which might be produced as the ground of impeachment of Mr. Hastings; and consequently it would be mispending the time of the Committee to make it sit from day to day to hear evidence before it could be known whether such evidence would in the end be applicable to the object of an impeachment of Mr. Hastings. Besides, it would not be less contrary to the established rule or order of the House than of all courts of justice, that accusation should precede the evidence; for the latter was a relative term, and signified that “which makes evident or plain.” On the other hand, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wyndham, and others, maintained that the Committee, so far from being restrained to the bare receiving of charges, was in fact a Committee of Enquiry; for it appeared from the order of the day, that the Committee was to take into consideration the papers relative to India; and by the same order, witnesses were bound to attend and were attending. It would, therefore, be an extraordinary proceeding, if the chairman was to quit the chair, and report to the House that the Committee, though directed to take papers into consideration, had considered none; though ordered to examine witnesses, had examined none. If the charges ought to have preceded the production of evidence, the gentlemen who advanced such a position ought to have attended to the House sooner, and prevented it by their advice from doing so absurd a thing, as to order the Committee to examine witnesses, and take papers into consideration, before the charges, to which they were to be applied, were produced. But, in fact, when the right honourable Member (Mr. Burke) had mov-

ed for the papers, he had, at the express desire of the House, stated a charge, not *especial* indeed, but a *general* one, as a preamble to each motion, and thus pointed out the particular point to which each paper was applicable.

At last Mr. Burke said he would propose an amendment to his own motion, which would, he hoped, satisfy the gentlemen who opposed his original motion; and that was, that Leonard Jaques, Esq. be called to the bar to be examined relative to letters that passed between him and Nathaniel Middleton and Richard Johnson, Esquires, when the said Leonard Jaques, Esq. was on guard over the grandmother of the Nabob of Oude, an ally of this country. This amendment, however, was not received more favourably than the original motion: The Committee called for the question, and was proceeding to divide upon it; but the opposition having been given up, both the original motion and the amendment were negatived without a division.

Mr. Burke then declared, that, bowing to the authority of the Committee, he would, notwithstanding his own objection to such a proceeding, bring forward his charges, at least such of them as he had prepared. The first of them was then produced, but as it was very long, the Committee seemed to wish that it should be read *short*, as the term is, and merely *pro forma*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked Mr. Burke if he intended to call any witnesses in support of that charge before any more charges were delivered in. That gentleman replied, that it was certainly his wish to substantiate each charge by itself, before he proceeded to another; but as he perceived the wish of the Committee to be that the charges should be all produced and printed before any witnesses were called, he would sacrifice his own judgment to the sense of the Committee. Upon this it was agreed that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of receiving all the charges, and of taking them into consideration at a subsequent period.

The House was resumed, and then adjourned.

APRIL 4.

Mr. Burke, in his place, charged Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, with sundry High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and presented to the House several articles of charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors against the said Warren Hastings, which consist of the following particulars:—

- I. The Transactions of Rohilla;
- II. The Confinement of the Mogul;
- III. The transactions at Benares;
- IV. Ditto, at Oude;
- V. Ditto, at Fauchabad;

- VI. The Transactions at Salone;
 VII. The Establishment of Contractors' Salaries;
 VIII. On the Head of Private Money taken by Warren Hastings, Esq.
 IX. On the Head of Resignation:

The substance of which is as follows:

I. With gross injustice, cruelty, and treachery against the faith of nations, in hiring British soldiers for the purpose of extirpating the innocent and helpless people who inhabited the Rohillas.

II. With using the authority delegated to him through the East-India Company, for treating the King Shaw Allum, Emperor of Indostan, or otherwise the Great Mogul, with the greatest cruelty, in bereaving him of considerable territory, and withholding forcibly that tribute, of 26 lacks of rupees, which the Company engaged to pay as an annual tribute or compensation for their holding in his name the Dewannee of the rich and valuable provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

III. With various instances of extortion, and other deeds of mal-administration against the Rajah of Benares. This article consisted of three different parts, in each of which Mr. Hastings was charged with a series of the most wanton oppressions and cruelties. He gave in papers concerning the rights of the Rajah, his expulsion, and the sundry revolutions which have been effected by the British influence under the controul of the late Governor-General in that Zemindary.

IV. The numerous and insupportable hardships to which the Royal Family of Oude had been reduced, in consequence of their connection with the Supreme Council.

V. With having, by no less than six revolutions, brought the fertile and beautiful provinces of Zurruckabad to a state of the most deplorable ruin.

VI. With impoverishing and depopulating the whole country of Oude, and rendering that country, which was once a garden, an uninhabited desert.

VII. With a wanton, an unjust, and a pernicious exercise of his powers, and the great situation of trust which he occupied in India, in overturning the ancient establishments of the country, and extending an undue influence by conniving at extravagant contracts, and appointing inordinate salaries.

VIII. With receiving money against the orders of the Company, the Act of Parliament, and his own sacred engagements; and applying that money to purposes totally improper and unauthorized.

IX. With having resigned by proxy for the obvious purpose of retaining his situation, and denying the deed in person, in direct opposition to all those powers under which he acted.

These were substantially the several charges

EUROP. MAG.

Mr. Burke produced, and which were ordered to be printed for the perusal of the Members. It was also ordered in consequence of a motion, that these charges should be taken into consideration, by a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Call of the House discharged, and no day appointed.

APRIL 5.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was with great reluctance he rose on this occasion, as it was to propose additional burthens on the public, in consequence of the arrear on the Civil List. He then stated, that since the Act of retrenchment, relative to the expences of his Majesty's Civil List, had passed, it had been found that a considerable arrear had been annually incurred. Of the 900,000l. which had been granted to his Majesty, 50,000l. had been mortgaged for the payment of Exchequer bills. The present real debt of the Civil List he stated at 30,000l. which he proposed to pay off. It was also his intention to move for 180,000l. more for the payment of the remaining Exchequer bills, which were chargeable on the Civil List, in order that his Majesty might have the annual sum of 900,000l. clear of all deductions whatever. He concluded with moving, that the sum of 30,000l. be granted to his Majesty for the payment of the arrears of the Civil List to the 6th of Jan. 1786.

Mr. Stanhope said, he was sorry to observe that the expence of the Civil List was so great as to incur an arrear, and he was afraid that as the disbursements of it were so numerous, it was not likely to be much diminished.

Mr. Drake professed the greatest loyalty and attachment to his Sovereign, but could not avoid taking notice of a striking absurdity which appeared in the accounts on the table, in which were stated 1000l. salary to the Master of the Hawks, and but 15l. to the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. Pitt owned, that the contrast, considering the importance of the two offices, was at first appearance ridiculous. But when the bill of retrenchment was brought in, and it was proposed to abolish the place of Master of the Hawks, it was found to be a patent place granted by Charles the Second, and hereditary in the family of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Mr. Powis said, that it was not his intention to give any opposition to the motion, but as a guardian of the public purse, he wished to know whether the establishment of the Civil List was so regulated as to provide against a lavish expenditure of the public money, and the extravagant and unnecessary appointment of Ambassadors?

O O

Also,

Also, whether the Rt. Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge himself to the House, that the sum now to be granted would prevent any future applications of a similar nature?

Mr. Pitt said, that with respect to the Hon. Gentleman's first question, in which he presumed he alluded to the appointment of the Earl of Chesterfield to Madrid, and that of a Member of this House (Mr. Eden) to Paris, it had been thought expedient for reasons of state to appoint an Ambassador to the Court of Madrid; but as soon as it was known that there was no intention of a similar appointment on the part of the Court of Spain, he was immediately recalled. With regard to the proposed negotiation at Paris, as it required a more minute acquaintance with commercial affairs than could generally be acquired by those who from their pursuits and rank in life were usually chosen for Ambassadors, it had been deemed necessary to make a separate appointment on that account; and he was persuaded the House would agree with him in thinking, that a better choice could not have been made than the Hon. Gentleman who had been chosen to that important office. As to pledging himself that no similar demands would be made on the score of the Civil List, it was impossible for him to say more, than that it was his opinion that the expences of the Civil List *might* and *ought* to be confined to the sum of 900,000l. annually.

Mr. Sheridan made a few observations on the extravagant appointments of the Ambassadors alluded to, from which he contended the arrear had arisen. In the course of his speech he took notice of the provision for the Prince of Wales, which he thought was by much too small for the necessary expences of his establishment, and he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would bring forward a motion to that purpose in the course of this session.

Mr. Pitt said, it would be presumption in him to bring forward any motion for the increase of the Prince of Wales's establishment, in any other manner than by a message from his Majesty.

* Particulars of SUPPLY, and of WAYS and MEANS, upon which Mr. PITT founded his Calculations, that the sum of 750,000l. might be applied to the Reduction of our Debt by Christmas, leaving a net Surplus over and above the stipulated Annual Surplus, of some Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The House had voted for seamen	935,000
Ordinary of Navy	1,645,000
Extraordinary	800,000
	<hr/>
Army, Plantations, Extraordinaries, &c.	3,381,000
Ordnance	1,966,261
	<hr/>
Civil List, &c. making the sum voted	8,956,261
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
Sum not yet voted	810,824
	<hr/>

£. 12,267,085

After which the motions were severally put, and carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

APRIL 6.

In a Committee on the several Acts of Parliament relative to annuities, came to the following resolutions, viz.

1st. "That all and every the duties, taxes, and impositions, granted by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and appropriated to the payment of any public annuities for lives or years, which duties are to cease and determine at the expiration of the term of the said annuities, be further continued and made perpetual."

2d. "That from and after the expiration of the said term, for which any public annuities for lives or years are now payable by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, the annual sums appropriated to the payment of such annuities shall be respectively vested in Commissioners to be by them applied towards the reduction of the national debt."

On a second reading of the arrears of the Civil List, for the purpose of granting his Majesty the sums of 180,000l. and 30,000l. additional,

Mr. Martin, in a short discourse, pointed out the necessity of economy in the expenditure of the Civil List, which, in his opinion, was encreasing beyond the ability of the people.

Mr. Drake, jun. went over the same ground.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that a plan of the civil establishment, specifying, in separate classes, the various departments, payments, &c. in conformity to the Act passed on this head, in the 21st of his present Majesty, be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Jolliffe, after a few remarks, moved that the civil establishment for the two last years be made out with all possible correctness and dispatch.

MR. PITT'S FINANCE BILL*.

On the Speaker putting the question, that the Bill be now read a second time,

Mr. Hufley said, that by comparing the expenditure of the revenue in the years 1784 and 1785, contained in the report of the Committee, he was persuaded there could be no surplus. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, had satisfied him by engaging that the surplus should be made good without any new burthens; but there were some things that made him doubt this; and particularly, he said, that some of the objects mentioned by the Committee, as being provision for this, were very improper. He must take notice of that which they mentioned, of applying the unclaimed dividends for that purpose. The public certainly had not a right to these; there could be no doubt of there being owners to these dividends, and they ought to be enquired after, before their property was appropriated to any particular purpose. If a sum, he said, of 3,500,000. is to be provided for, let it fairly and openly be provided for. The Sinking Fund is of so much importance, that nothing ought to be left doubtful about its certainty. Let it be met then with spirit, and let means be found to answer this sum. According to the opinion of a celebrated author, he said, who had been quoted some time ago (Mr. Necker) the great advantage that was possessed by this nation above the French, was the publicity of our measures, that every thing was known, and the foundation on which it stood clearly seen. If then it was wise and prudent to set aside a million annually, let whatever was an incumbrance be provided for openly, and not left doubtful. On the whole, he said, that he agreed to the principle, but he thought the public would not find the advantages they expected from it.

Sir Grey Cooper went on the same ground. He approved of the principle, but thought the Minister was premature, and that his calculations were not well founded; and that there was not any foundation for believing that this new Sinking Fund would be lasting or effectual.

Mr. Grenville said, that he was satisfied that it was impossible any thing could be entirely free from error; but that he was persuaded, that as far as a matter of that kind could be ascertained, he thought there was every prospect of its being well established, and on a permanent foundation.

Mr. Steele supported Mr. Grenville, and shewed that the additions in part of the revenue were considerable, particularly with regard to tea.

Mr. Fox observed, that he was not going to urge any thing against the second reading of the Bill; on the contrary, he was a friend to its principle, and he wished it might pass this year. But he thought he ought not to suffer it to go through a second reading, without making some remarks upon it. In the first place, he did not believe that there really was an efficient surplus of one million that could be applied this year to the redemption of the National Debt; and his reason for thinking so was, that the probability of the future existence of such a surplus, was founded on a comparison of the produce of the taxes this year, with the probable expenditure, not of this year, but of the year 1790. And if the comparison was to be between the revenue and expenditure of the present year, not only there would not be a surplus of a million, but in fact there would not be any surplus at all. However,

Brought forward £. 12,267,085

If to this be added the Exchequer Bills, which the Civil List was pledged to pay, but which he should propose that Parliament should take on itself, amounting to

210,000

The total of the Supplies would be £. 12,477,085

The WAYS and MEANS, on the other Hand, were as follow:

Land and Malt	2,750,000
Exchequer Bills	5,500,000
Surplus of Sinking Fund in hand	882,000
Estimated produce for 1786	3,444,000
Arrears of respited Duty from the East-India Company—Life Annuities, &c.	1,086,480

£. 13,362,480

From which deduct the Supplies as above

12,477,086

And there remains a Surplus £. 885,394

From which deduct the three quarterly payments, beginning on 5th July, of 250,000. per quarter, for the reduction of our debts, amounting to

750,000

And there would still be left a net surplus of 135,394

But if, as the Committee stated, the revenue should rise according to the latest experience, there would still be a further difference in our favour of

313,699

Making in this case a clear excess accruing at Christmas next (above the regular surplus) of

£. 449,093

he still wished that the Bill should pass; and so great a friend was he to the idea of redeeming the National Debt, and consequently of creating a Sinking Fund, that he thought Parliament ought to set about it this year; and if the surplus, should there be any, was ever so small, he was of opinion that the plan of redemption ought to go on. But he would not rest satisfied with appropriating merely whatever surplus might accrue; he would provide a million fund to carry into effect the provisions of the Bill. But these provisions did not all meet his approbation; especially that by which the fund was to be made unalienable in time of war. This was calling upon posterity to do, what posterity would perhaps find it improper to do, to keep one million locked up, when the necessities of the State might be so urgent as to call for an immediate supply.

Mr. Dempster wished the scheme proposed might be rendered effectual; but he thought there was great risk by its being, on particular emergencies, rendered alienable, and that the very circumstance of projecting it at a period when such revolutions had taken place relative to the objects of the Sinking Fund, argued nothing favourable to its permanent existence.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

It was then moved, that the Bill be committed on Monday, which was also agreed to.

APRIL 7.

The Speaker informed the House he was indisposed, and little able at that moment to discharge the duties of his office.— Upon this an adjournment was proposed, and instantly took place.

APRIL 10.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the augmentation of the salaries of the Scotch Judges, the Marquis of Graham in the chair,

Mr. Dundas rose and observed, that he was fully persuaded the proposition which he now meant to submit to the House, would meet with little or no opposition from any quarter. It was relative to an augmentation of the salaries of the Judges in the several Courts of Scotland. It would be obvious to every gentleman conversant in the business, that the persons alluded to deserved an augmentation to their salaries. He expatiated on the various salaries which had hitherto been allowed the Judges, stating the nature of the original provisions, and forming a comparison between their situation and that of those in England. The first augmentation which took place in favour of the English Judges was by a stamp duty; the second augmentation was paid out of a duty of 6d. per pound on pensions. By an act of the tenth of Queen Anne, the salaries of the Scotch Judges had been fixed at the different

sums now allotted; but as it was absolutely necessary to grant an augmentation, he would, with permission of the Committee, move the following resolution: That a stamp duty of 6d. per sheet be laid on parchment and paper used in the law proceedings in any cause in Scotland above 12l. sterling. He was of opinion this would fully answer the purpose of augmentation. If, however, there should happen to be a deficiency, Parliament must be applied to for an additional duty; and if there should be a surplus, the money would be appropriated to the public service. The motion was agreed to.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland adverted to his proposition of last year, and observed, that as there was no idea of diminishing the number of Scotch Judges, but to grant them additional salaries by another mode, he hoped it would meet with the approbation of every one. The present salaries of the Scotch Judges, after paying the poundage, &c. were found very inadequate to support their rank in society, the sum total of each being only about 641l. per annum. He apprehended that what was called the flock of the Court, ought to be paid into the Exchequer. By the proposition which he had now the honour of submitting to the House, he proposed that the salaries of the ordinary Judges of the Court of Session should be augmented to 1000l. per annum, and the chief Judges in proportion. The Judges salaries in the other Courts, such as the Exchequer, Admiralty, and Commissary, should likewise receive an augmentation. He enlarged considerably on the subject, but as his lordship speaks in a very low tone, it was impossible to collect the other particulars. He then moved,

That the sum of 2000l. each be granted to the Chief Baron, and to the President of the Court of Session. And

That the sum of 600l. be granted to the Lord Justice Clerk, and 300l. to each of the Lords of Justiciary, in addition to their present salaries.

He afterwards moved a similar augmentation to the other Judges or Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by which he proposed that their salaries should be increased to the sum of 1000l. per annum.

The Lord Advocate then moved, that the sum of 400l. per annum be granted to the Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and that the sum of 120l. per annum be granted to the Judges of the Commissary Court, in addition to their present salaries. These motions were agreed to.

APRIL 11.

Mr. Sheridan having understood that Mr. Pitt intended to defer the farther consideration of the unalienable million, he would also defer a motion he wished to have agitated previous to the opening of the Budget.

Mr. Pitt assured him that had been opened a fortnight.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the claims of the American Loyalists, allowed and to be allowed, be laid before the House. Agreed.

Mr. Jenkinson moved for leave to bring in a bill for confining the freightage of Great-Britain to British-built ships navigated by British seamen, which was agreed to.

The Militia bill, with the intended clauses, was ordered to be printed, upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, who in the conversation on this subject mentioned that the Militia would not be called out this year.

The Turbot fishery bill was postponed for three months.

APRIL 12.

Mr. Burke presented seven more articles of impeachment against Governor Hallings, which were ordered to be printed, and to be considered with the former.

Mr. Pitt adverted to the circumstance of smuggling wines. The fact he stated was, that though it was generally allowed that more wine was drunk at the present period than some years ago, yet the average on the importation of that article was from 7 to 8000 tons less than 60 years preceding the present time. The cause of this strange occurrence he attributed either to the increase of smuggling, or to the manufacture of a species of liquor which was sold under the denomination of foreign wines. In either view the evil called for the application of a remedy. He therefore gave notice, that, on a subsequent day, he would make a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose, the object of which would be to put the management of the duty on wines under the management of the Board of Excise.

Lord Surrey asked the Minister, whether he intended to bring forward any propositions this year relative to a Reform in the Representation? and, on the latter's answering that he did not, the Noble Earl gave notice, that on the 1st of May he would make a motion on that subject.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Whale Fishery,

Mr. Jenkinson entered at some length into an history of this subject, and, from the evidence which had been collected by the Committee of Council, as well as the documents on the table, he stated the rise and progress, and the various fluctuations of this species of trade, and endeavoured to shew that it had flourished more or less under different periods, and that this circumstance was not so much owing to the influence of bounties, as to other causes. His great view in making these observations was to shew, that there was no necessity for continuing so large a bounty as 40s. per ton, as the trade was a rising and flourishing one; and also to introduce some sort of regulation, by means of which our ships in this trade might be chiefly manned by British sailors. He therefore moved, That a bounty of 30s. per ton be given to all ships in the Whale Fishery. The other regulation, which was that of mariners

engaged in this trade three-fourths of them should be British, he said, he would include under the general plan, and not move for it separately.

Mr. Dempster opposed the scheme. The Whale Fishery, he said, required every encouragement, and he would pledge himself to prove so at the bar of the House, and moved, That the business should be postponed till this day six months, or that *voce* evidence should be heard at the bar.

Mr. Jenkinson's motion was also opposed by Mr. Hufley, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Thornton, Mr. B. Watson, Mr. B. Gafcoyne, Lord Surrey, and Mr. Hammet, who all spoke for continuing the bounty of 40s. per ton.

Lord Mulgrave and Mr. Pitt spoke in favour of Mr. Jenkinson's motion. The former considered the subject in two points of view, as connected with trade, and secondly, as connected with the Navy. With regard to the first of them, so far as the bounty tended to promote our advantage at home, by furnishing us with oil, whalebone, and other necessary articles, so far it ought to be encouraged, and so far it was advantageous. In the view of exporting those commodities, the case was different, for it only enabled our merchants to supply themselves; and in this view was a loss rather than a profit to the country. As to connexion of the fishery with the navy, he could only consider it as but a nursery for seamen. Those employed in the trade, after a few trips, soon found it more advantageous to go on board merchant ships; and with regard to them, it could only be said, that they were better seamen than if they had not been employed in the whale fishery. Taking the matter, therefore, in those points of view, he saw no necessity for continuing the high bounty of 40s.

The Committee then divided on Mr. Dempster's motion,

Noes 41—Ayes 15—Majority 26.

It having been thus negatived, Mr. Jenkinson's passed without a division, and the House having been resumed, adjourned immediately.

APRIL 13.

Mr. Jenkinson, after the report was brought up from the Committee of the whole House on the Trade and Navigation of this Country, moved, That the same be received; which being agreed to, he said, in order to give the public sufficient time to digest the subject, he wished to have the Bill printed, and to be distributed through the country, in order that any suggestions the mercantile part of the community had to offer, might be received? for these reasons he moved, That the second reading of the Bill might be appointed for Tuesday se'night, the first day after the recess, which was agreed to.

The Speaker put the question of adjournment till Tuesday the 25th, which was also agreed to.

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION of an ITALIAN SON-
NET upon an ENGLISH WATCH.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

OH skill'd to measure day and night!
Small elegant machine;
On which to pore with fix'd delight,
Britannia's Sons are seen:
Time, fell destroyer, holds his place
Triumphant o'er thy wheels,
And on the fair enamel'd face
Imprints each hour he steals.
While one by one the minutes fly,
Touch'd by thy magic hand,
Each still reproaching, with a sigh,
Dull Duty's ling'ring band;
Wouldst thou from thy prolific breast
One hour to me resign,
Willing to Fate I'd yield the rest,
That hour of bliss be mine!

A R I E T T A.

SPESSO amor sotto la forma
D'amistà ride e s'asconde,
Poi si mesce e si confonde
Col dispetto e col rancor;
In pietade si trasforma,
Par trastullo e par diletto,
Ma nel suo diverso aspetto
Sempre egli è lo stesso amor.

Imitated by Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

WHEN lurking Love in ambush lies
Under Friendship's fair disguise;
When he wears an angry mien,
Imitating spite or spleen;
When like sorrow he seduces,
When like pleasure he amuses,
Still, howe'er the parts are cast,
'Tis but lurking Love at last.

ODE on the SIROC*.

By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

IN Britain's Isle thick fogs arise,
With dark'ning wings, that veil the skies,
And blunt the solar ray;
But there fair Freedom's hallow'd shrine,
There arts, and arms, and commerce shine,
And shed their brighter day.
For diff'rent charms by poets taught,
Italia's boasted clime I fought,
And trod her flow'ry plain;
The rose-lip'd Health I hop'd to find,
Thy chearing sky, thy balmy wind!
But now that hope is vain.
What horrid force usurps the air,
And, leagu'd with anguish and despair,
Impels the sultry gales?
With nerves relax'd, and languid eye,
I see the shrinking Pleasures fly,
The fierce SIROC prevails!

* The SIROC is a South-east Wind, the same as the Latin *Syrus*, which is much dreaded by the Italians, on account of its oppressive heat, and the extraordinary melancholy it occasions.

AUTHOR.

Mr. Brydone, in his Travels, says, "The most disagreeable part of the Neapolitan climate is the SIROC, or South-east Wind, which is very common at this season of the year: it is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much stronger degree than the worst of our rainy Novembers. It has now blown for these seven days without intermission, and has indeed blown away all our gaiety and spirits; and if it continues much longer, I do not know what may be the consequence. It gives a degree of lassitude both to the body and mind, that renders them absolutely incapable of performing their usual functions. It is not very surprising that it should produce these effects on a phlegmatic English constitution; but we have just now an instance that all the mercury of France must sink under the load of this horrid leaden atmosphere. A smart Parisian Marquis came here about ten days ago: he was so full of animal spirits, that the people thought him mad: he never remained a moment in the same place; but, at their grave conversations, he used to skip about from room to room with such amazing elasticity, that the Italians swore he had got springs in his shoes. I met him this morning walking with the step of a philosopher, a smelling-bottle in his hand, and all his vivacity extinguished. I asked what was the matter. "Ah! mon ami (said he), je m'ennui a la mort; moi qui n'ai jamais scu l'ennui. Mais cet execrable vent m'accable; et deux jours de plus, et je me pend."

"The natives themselves do not suffer less than strangers; and all nature seems to languish during this abominable wind. A Neapolitan lover avoids his mistress with the utmost care in the time of the SIROC; and the indolence it inspires is almost sufficient to extinguish every passion. All works of genius are laid aside during its continuance; and when any thing very flat or insipid is produced, the strongest phrase of disapprobation they can bestow is, "Era scritto in tempo del Sirocco;" that it was writ in the time of the SIROC."

Far off the sprightly Muse retires,
 Desponding damps have quench'd her fires,
 And all her joys depart;
 See in their stead terrific spleen
 Presents a wild disorder'd scene,
 And shakes th' ideal dart!

Sad images of lost delight,
 No more fair Nature's charms invite,
 In sighs the zephyrs moan;
 Mute are the songsters of the grove,
 Disconsolate the heifers rove,
 The waters seem to groan.

E'en Love deserts the drooping plain,
 Close to his fair the pow'rless swain
 Stands with averted gaze;
 Nor courts the listless nymph his arms,
 Nor shews with artful lure her charms
 The ling'ring flame to raise.

Dire fevers rage—the parched throat
 And alter'd pulse their sway denote,
 The soul's oppress'd with gloom;
 And mid such woes, with tempting mien,
 Pale Suicide, by Fancy seen,
 Points to a friendly tomb!

Does he, whom Heaven's avenging ire
 Condemn'd to dwell 'mid penal fire,
 Here take his destin'd way;
 And send his noxious burning breath,
 Loaded with fell disease and death,
 To blast a scene so gay!

'Tis said, on some benighted shore,
 Him, as a god, weak men adore,
 Not led by Love but Fear;
 Ne'er yet so dread a cause was known,
 To bow before his awful throne,
 His influence felt so near.

But to a higher Pow'r we bend,
 Father of all! thy lightnings send,
 His pois'nous breath dispell;
 Appal'd the trembling Fiend shall fly,
 Mindful when from th' ethereal sky
 Hurl'd by their bolt he fell!

VERSES to Mrs. PIOZZI,

Placed under a Print of Dr. Johnson in her
 Dining-Room at Florence.

By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

FROM earth retir'd, and all its empty cares,
 In brighter scenes my raptur'd spirit
 shares

The rich rewards that here attend the blest,
 Their holy transports, and their faintest rest.
 For this, so long, in yon dim spot confin'd,
 I gave the noblest efforts of my mind;
 Religion's, Truth's, and Virtue's, cause sus-
 tain'd;

(For ne'er may page licentious vice pro-
 phan'd)

And in these blest abodes my thoughts em-
 brace

With fond affection still, the human race;
 Still in my breast its wonted ardors glow,
 And many a wish I frame for those below:
 But chief for thee, fair friendship's sacred
 flame,

Unquench'd by death, for ever burns the
 fame.

While to the British Muses lost so long,
 Far off you listen to Italian song,
 Drooping their absent patroness they mourn,
 And fear suggests you never will return;
 But not, I trust, with such supreme delight
 You hear some hero, panting for the fight,
 Thrill out his noble rage and fierce disdain
 In the soft quavers of an eunuch's strain;
 For, each just claim allow'd to nice Virtue,
 Yet still methinks some small regrets are
 due

To martyr'd sense, 'mid crouds exulting
 round,

In solemn pomp, a sacrifice to sound!
 Nor can the manners, falsely call'd refin'd,
 Obtain the sanction of your chaster mind:
 A British female nurs'd in Virtue's lore,
 And early taught her maxims to adore,
 Beholds with horror Hymen's sacred rite
 By interest form'd, and broke by gallantry!
 If then a once lov'd friend may dare advise,
 Short be thy stay beneath these southern skies,
 Lo Britain courts thee!—In thy native isle
 The Virtues flourish, and the Graces smile,
 If scenes theatric can thy mind engage,
 There Shakspeare's mighty spirit fills the
 stage;

A Siddons there the captive bosom thrills,
 And melts to pity, or with horror chills:
 Or there, if social pleasures more invite,
 Free converse offers unrestrain'd delight;
 Unknown each tyrant prejudice that binds,
 In other countries, subjugated minds,
 The spirit wide diffus'd of equal laws
 Exalts the humble and the haughty awes;
 Thro' every rank the lib'ral flame is spread,
 And conscious Independence lifts the head;
 While honour'd Merit sees her crouded court,
 Of commoners and lords the mix'd resort.
 Yet, ere you from Italian plains depart,
 Go view the monuments of antient art;
 Whate'er adorns fam'd Arno's flowery side,
 Or Tybur's waves reflect with classic pride,
 And all you see, to judge what's good or fair,
 With the pure models in your breast com-
 pare.

Nor let th' alluring joys of taste refin'd
 That task e'er banish from thy steadfast mind,
 That mournful task I once bequeath'd to thee,
 Which now th' impatient world expects to
 see;

With open zeal the generous care avow,
 Once my kind friend, be my historian now.

If aught can add to the seraphic bliss,
When worth in that world meets reward in
this ;

'Tis to behold fair Friendship's self bestow
The precious meed of sacred fame below ;
The center when her faithful hand supplies,
It wafts more grateful incense to the skies !
JOHNSON.

H Y M N to D E A T H.

By — M E R R Y, Esq.

Translated from the *Hymne à la Mort* of
Mons. Marmontel, in *Les Incas*.

“ Homme destiné au travail, à la peine, &
“ à la douleur, console-toi, car tu es mortel.”

O Man ! by fate condemn'd to know
Sad toil, and bitter want and woe,
Console thyself that thou shalt die :
The morning wakes thee but to grieve,
Thy listless limbs recline at eve,
Fatigued with life's oppressive round ;
Console thyself, for Death is nigh,
And sweet repose is in his bosom found.

Observe upon the tumbling surge
Yon little bark the tempests urge ;
At length attains the peaceful bay,
Secure from winds and stormy tides,
Safe in the tranquil port it rides.
Where rocks arise, where whirlwinds rave,
Life is, alas ! that troubled sea,
The harbour where they ne'er approach—the
grave.

Behold the mother's anxious love
Requires her little child to prove,
Left to himself, his idle power ;
With step unsure, and vain alarms,
Feeble he runs with outstretch'd arms,
Leaps on her neck with panting breath,
And feels his weakness now no more ;
That infant's Man, the tender parent Death.

He that could first creation give,
Sends forth a breath, and, lo ! we live ;
When he recalls that breath, we die :
What wonder if 'tis swiftly past
Within our breast, like yonder blast
That shakes the foliage of the grove ;
Wonders the quiv'ring foliage, why
It cannot fix the wind that loves to rove.

Hast thou not often found to go
Time lingering on, and much too slow ?
Because 'tis Time that brings us Death.
Death is the goal where Nature tends,
Of life impatient where she ends.
Why wishes man to-morrow come ?
It is because to-day we breathe,
And that to-morrow brings us to the tomb.

And age, that cruelly destroys
Each social bliss the soul enjoys,
Weakness, and pain, and error too,
Sweet sleep that charms our woes to peace
(Forgotten with ourselves they cease)
Ennuï, to which this life's a slave,
All, all, combining, seem to woo,
Habituate, and lead us to the grave.

And who would bear perpetual spleen
Less dreadful had the exit been ?
'Tis nature bids the fear arise,
That we may not too quickly leave
This scene, where all are doom'd to grieve ;
On utmost life's dread bound'ry shows
An awful gulph to mortal eyes,
Left by desertion we should fly our woes.

E L E G Y

On the long Winter which began October
1784, and ended in March 1785.

I.

S TERN king of storms, in snowy vest ar-
ray'd,
Thick on whose beard chill icicles depend,
Winter, why fly'st thou not these plains dis-
may'd ?
Why dost thou with thy empire to extend ?

II.

No gentler signs the future spring declare,
The generative breeze and pregnant show'r :
The snowy fragments that invest the air,
Stay nature's progress and proclaim thy
pow'r.

III.

The frozen lambkins now their gambols cease,
Round their young charge th' affrighted
mothers move :
They pant for some retreat of warmth and
peace,
To rear the produce of Autumnal love.

IV.

Its frost-distended limbs the ewe perceives,
In vain a mother's care the beast applies ;
Her tender offspring's slow decay she grieves,
While starch'd and stiff'ning in the breeze
it dies.

V.

The leafless grove uncheer'd, and still remains,
No sounds its inharmonious tracts invade ;
Save when the gunner from the distant plains
Brings death and terror to the woodland
glade.

VI.

Affrighted see its feather'd tenants fly,
With feeble efforts, see their wings expand ;
On one side Death his leaden dart doth ply,
Here angry Famine rears his iron hand.

VII.

VII.

By both assail'd, the beauteous victims fall
On the bleach'd meadow, or the marshy
bourn;
In vain their love-divided mates shall call,
And, robb'd of half its beauty, spring shall
mourn.

VIII.

Robin alone the sacred songster dares
To scrape the harvest from the rustic floor;
The wheaten morsel in his bill he bears,
Courts the low shed, and gambols at the
door.

IX.

Nor birds and beasts alone thy influence
prove,
Then oft are taught thy vary'd ills to bear;
Benumb'd across the wintry waste they rove,
Chill'd by the keenness of the northern air.

X.

Relent, stern tyrant; to our wishes bend;
Thy iron reign, thy bitter season's past;
Those genial hours and milder prospects send,
At length abate thy desolating blast.

XI.

Enough the earth hath groan'd beneath thy
fway;
Obscur'd by snow the mountain tops are
seen;
The wither'd herbage pines in brown ar-
ray,
Owns thy stern pow'r, and mourns its
ravish'd green.

XII.

Begone, imperious Winter! Hie thee hence
To barren hills, uncultivated vales;
Let Spring return to gratify the sense,
And heal thy ravages with ambient gales:

XIII.

Come, then, and bless these plains, thou
season mild,
Nor fail to bring thy wonted sweets along;
Th' expanding leaf, the hawthorn blooming
wild,

The cooling zephyr, and the linnet's song;

XIV.

The op'ning sweets of every vernal flow'r,
The purple hyacinth, and violet blue;
The mild nutrition of thy balmy show'r,
Succeeded by the rainbow's glorious hue.

XV.

Let golden suns illumine the teeming earth,
With animation bless the scatter'd seed;
Call torpid nature to immediate birth,
From hoary Winter's stronger influence
freed.

XVI.

As blossoms open to the vernal day,
And flow'rs their vary'd shapes and hues
assume;
Which, as they spread beneath the solar ray,
Dispense th' extended tribute of perfume;
EUROP. MAG.

XVII.

Mortals expand: their spirits and their sense
With renovatèd warmth dilate and glow;
Alike is seen thy potent influence
On the vast tract of worldly things below.

XVIII.

To me alike do wintry storms appear,
The summer's solstice and the vernal gale,
If fair Cleora shall disdain to hear
Her Charles's lessons, and her Charles's
tale.

XIX.

When angry passions her resentment move,
Winter, I own thy heart-benumbing
pow'r:
Her tear of pity and her smile of love
Are Summer's heat and Spring's irriguous
show'r.

G. Malvern, Worcester-shire,
1785.

C. A.

The GHOST of EDWIN,

A S O N G.

I.

PALE gleam'd the moon on Severn's wave,
When Laura from the cottage stray'd
To the streams that murmuring lave
The daily-pied en-mell'd meal.
Her hopes on absent Edwin rest,
On Edwin to the Indies gone;
When thus a sigh her fears express'd,
"O! when shall wedlock make us one?"

II.

Thus had she pass'd each twilight pale,
By Luna's slow declining ray,
Whilst at her side the Nightingale
Ventèd her plaints on ev'ry spray:
Still Laura, hapless, friendless fair,
Made to the stars her fruitless moan;
And this her note of wild despair,
"O! when shall wedlock make us one?"

III.

At last the Ghost of Edwin came,
Pale as the snow on Winter's cheek,
"Ah me! (he cries) how much to blame
"Was I for Fortune's smiles to seek!
"Now me a watery grave contains,
"Floating around the Torrid Zone:
"Live thou, whilst still thy love complains,
"Oh! when shall death behold us one?"

IV.

As when the dew doth eve bespeak,
Or April show'rs the vernal year;
So down fair Laura's pallid cheek
Stream'd in anguish many a tear.
To grasp his much-lov'd form she strove;
She found it not, and gave a groan;
Then dy'd amidst the leafy grove;
So Death hath made these Lovers one.

Great Malvern, Worcester-
shire, Jan. 1786.

C. A.

V E R S E S

Written at Southampton, April 12.

BEST was that age, when, free from
madd'ning strife,

The peaceful shepherd told his plaintive
tale;

And free from all those cares that harras
life,

Found real bliss sequester'd in the vale.

Content alone with ardour he pursu'd;

He trac'd her footsteps in the shady grove;

His fleecy wealth around he joyous view'd,

And sung in artless strains the force of
Love!

No proud aspiring thoughts perplext his breast,

Or search of fordid gain his peace destroy'd;

Blithe was each day—and when he sunk to
rest,

Sweet were the slumbers which he then
enjoy'd.

To polish life, fair Science rear'd her head,

And num'rous Arts appear'd to deck the
land;

Truths moral and divine their influence shed,

And Social Virtues clos'd the shining band.

O had mankind, with noblest views elate,

Improv'd the blessings bounteous Heaven
gave;

Then had they not suppos'd a partial fate,

Or strunk with horror from the gloomy
grave.

Founded in rapine pow'ful empires rose,

And wild Ambition rul'd the human mind;

Fell Discord pour'd around her baleful woes,

And Friends were faithless!—Lovers were
unkind!

The scepter'd tyrant, swell'd with hopes of
fame!

Exulting thunders from the gorgeous car;

Dooms realms to slaughter for a pompous
name,

And proudly glories in the guilt of war.

By stern Oppression struck, the helpless poor

From much-lov'd cottages and hamlets fly;

Depriv'd of all, they Heav'n for aid implore!

Neglected droop—and unlamented die!

Religion, sent by Heav'n to heal each grief,

To point the road where human evils
cease;

Give rankling Misery a sure relief,

And soothe the warring passions into peace;

By bigot zeal and superstition fir'd,

With horrid fury scatters death around;

And dooms that wretch most pious, most in-
spir'd,

Who strikes with ruthless hand the dir-
ful wound!

Sea-girt Britannia!—Mistress of the Isles!

Where Faith and Liberty united reign;

Around whose fertile shores glad Nature
smiles,

And Ceres crowns with gifts the indus-
trious swain;

Thy gen'rous daring Sons have nobly toil'd

To guard thy cliffs from arbitrary sway;

In well-fought fields the baffled tyrant soil'd,

Where glorious Freedom led the arduous
way!

Now through the land Dissention stalks consist,

With foul Distrust and Hatred in her
train;

The dire infection runs from breast to breast,

And Statesmen plan—and Patriots plead
in vain.

All-gracious Heav'n! avert th' impending
storm,

Bid every jealous jarring Faction cease;

Let sweet Content resume her lovely form,

And o'er the realm diffuse perpetual peace.

And when again our colours are unfurl'd,

May Britons nobly join one common cause:

With rapid conquests strike the wond'ring
world,

In firm support of Liberty and Laws!

W. E.

E L E G Y.

WRAPT in the clay-cold arms of Death,
Maria pale and silent lies;

Her beauteous form devoid of breath,

Th' untainted spirit ling'ring flies

To scenes above, where Virtue reigns,

Where restless cares no more annoy,

But Heav'n's seraphic choir proclaims,

In sweet-tun'd notes, celestial joy.

The death-denouncing toll I hear!

Again it strikes!—again affails!

Pierces again my list'ning ear,

Light-wafted by the murm'ring gales.

Relentless Death! can nought assuage!

No pow'r oppose thy fix'd career!

No arm impervious quell thy rage!

No fortress shield th' unhappy Fair!

Ah, no! 'tis folly to resist;

For safety, too, 'tis vain to fly;

Th' unerring dart has never mis'd

To draw from all th' expiring sigh.

Hast thou not seen the blushing flower

Array'd in roseat colours gay,

When tempests fraught with mischief lower,

Pale-withering, pine and fade away?

Thus did Maria spread her charms, [blest'd

Thus bloom with bright'ning prospect

Thus too Despair's sad storm alarms,

And thus—e'en thus she sunk to rest!

But

But thou, Eugenio! cruel man!
 Inconstant as the wav'ring wind!
 Such goodness how couldst thou trepan!
 How break that heart so partial, kind!
 Didst thou not plight thy eager hand?
 Didst thou not vow eternal love?
 How couldst thou then disgraceful brand?
 Or how those strong-knit ties remove?
 Abandon'd wretch! possess'd of all
 Her warm affections could bestow,
 Basely you triumph'd in the fall
 That laid conceding Virtue low!
 No more shall beat that tender heart,
 To thine so constant, kind and true;
 No more that bosom loath to part,
 Shall anxious-throbbing heave Adieu!

For ever fled!—for ever gone!
 My fruitless sighs she cannot hear;
 Else would she calm my ceasing moan,
 Else would she dry the trickling tear.
 I grieve—but ah! I grieve in vain,
 In Death's cold ear my woes I tell;
 Since then nor prayers nor tears retain,
 Thou dear departed shade—farewell!
 AUBINUS.

S T A N Z A S

Addressed to Mrs. BARBAULD.

IN dalliance soft, in Fancy's regions gay,
 Let sinful Bards consume their rose-wing'd
 hours;
 And forms ideal woove in Thespian bow'rs,
 Their fight too weak for Truth's unclouded
 ray.
 Be thine the joy to sweep the flaming lyre,
 Thy taste sublime by reason more refin'd,
 When thy chaste bosom feels the hallow'd
 fire,
 Or pierce the vast profundity of mind.
 And then, if Fancy can existence lend,
 Or language in a glowing image end,
 Oh! snatch the pow'r which souls divine
 await,
 'Who when they scorn to picture, can create;'
 And still, whilst quick alternate raptures flow,
 Anticipate with such—a heav'n below.

HORATIO.

ON HENDERSON'S GENIUS.

FROM HENDERSON the human heart
 Could every passion learn:
 Great Shakspeare, Garrick, hum'rous Swift!
 And sentimental Sterne!
 Gray's Inn. A. W.

ON JOHNSON.

WHAT Bard can after Johnson shine?
 Who shall in judgment sit?
Author of every thing divine,
 And Arbitrer of Wit!
 Gray's Inn, A. W.

A T R I B U T E

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM WOOLLETT.

ENGRAV'D by Genius on the human heart,
 WOOLLET, thy works shall stand with-
 out a stain:
 And tho' the great original is gone,
 The first impression ever shall remain.
 Gray's Inn. A. W.

On Miss ——'s CAT.

ANACREONTIC.

WHAT wild schemes your breasts perplex,
 Tender, fair, fantastic sex!
 Giddy still your passions move,
 Restless still your fancies rove,
 Still prepost'rously ye love:
 Cold, when courted; sure to burn
 Fiercest where there's least return;
 Slow to ease a lover's care,
 Senseless toys your hearts ensnare:
 Dwell such whims in breasts so fair?
 Can your fluttering hearts, ye belles,
 Flutter thus for bagatelles?
 Thoughtless what her lovers feel,
 Delia's flame is dear Quadrille:
 'Midst her Strephon's sleepless hours,
 'Delia doats on matadores.
 Whilst knight-errant in romance
 Bustles, stares, fights, disenchants,
 Cloe sympathising pants;
 Giants gates when thund'ring at,
 Cloe's heart goes pit-a-pat,
 For the *fancy'd* hero sighs,
 Whilst the *real* lover dies.
 Pug with mimic arts endears;
 Daphne charms with souching ears;
 Whilst the poor enamour'd beau
 Feels, ah what a world of woe!
 Mira, in her choice more wife,
 Pish! at dogs and monkeys cries;
 Beaux and mats alike disdains,
 Pufs her only fav'rite reigns:
 Solemn, soft, harmonious pur;
 Shining, spotted, downy fur;
 Nimble, wanton, harmless play—
 Eyes that shed a sparkling ray,
 Kindling midnight into day;
 Num'rous charms at once conspiring,
 Mira's heart to transport firing:
 Conscious of their happy fate,
 Pufs's eyes their specks dilate,
 Mira's brighter eyes collecting,
 Mira's brighter eyes reflecting,
 Happy! could the rural squire
 Half that warmth of love inspire:
 Wondrous happy, Pufs, were-he,
 Cou'd he parr and please like thee!

Whilst each caterwauling note
 Swells with warbling screams her throat,
 (Notes outrivalling Corelli,
 Screams outcreaming Farinelli)
 Soft sensation waits the sound,
 Thrilling rapture spreads around.
 Happy Puffs, indulg'd to sip
 Balmy sweets from Mira's lip ;
 On her lap indulg'd to sit,
 From her hand indulg'd to eat ;
 Tea to drink from Mira's dish,
 Cream'd and sugar'd to thy wish !
 Thou alone hast pow'r to charm,
 Pow'r her frozen breast to warm.
 Powder'd smarts, a num'rous train,
 Ogle, cringe, and sigh in vain, }
 One indulgent smile to gain : }
 Spite of ogles, cringes, sighs,
 Who admires, admiring dies.
 Feebly, ah ! thou scrawl'st, my pen !
 Puffs, thou hast a scribbler slain ;
 Envy damps the Muse's flight :
 Nonfense, Mira, Puffs, good-night.

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of
 LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

The inclosed copy of *Verfes* were composed by the late Mr. Lack-lustre, of Pennsylvania, who, as the last testimony of an affection and friendship which was soon, alas ! too soon to expire, put into my hands a large collection of manuscripts on various subjects, and from which the one now sent was selected. The age, stature, complexion, or manners of my author are at present of no importance ; but perhaps the time may come when those minutia shall as *deservedly* engage the attention of the public as the *authenticity* of Rowley's *Poems* ; and the oaken box which contains them, be as much valued as a *relick* of *Shakspeare's*.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
 FERDINANDO FALKLAND.

The CONGRESSIAD ; or, A POEM on
 NOTHING.

BOOK THE FIRST.

THE science of *Nothing* even dunces have
 taught,
 Without spanking a pupil, or spending a
 thought ;
 Yet *Nothing's* a science, without meaning a
 joke,
 Which those most excel in who do *Nothing*
 of note :
 A subject, indeed, as old as the Sun,
 For ere weaving the world nothing was spun.

Proud Nature produced her merely to shew
 (For *Nothing's* too barren for *Nothing* to
 grow)

How *Nothing* might puzzle poor mortals
 below :

Yet *Nothing's* as new as when it was made,
 And *Nothing* will last when all things shall
 fade.

O had Fingal but lent me his elegant verse,
 How the merits of *Nothing* should echo in
 Erse :

A theme the most noble, capacious and
 grand,

For *Nothing* is bounded by sea or by land :
 So potent withal, ah ! who shall *Nothing*
 withstand.

Oft Wisdom herself by *Nothing's* confounded,
 Whilst Folly escapes with *Nothing* astounded ;
 Then at *Nothing* the laughs with wonderful
 glee,

As those who observe her may frequently see.

In ages far back, before Philomel sung,
 Or the Kings of the earth their reign had
 begun,

When *Nothing* was old, and *Nothing* was
 young ;

And Nature was busy in gathering loam,
 Or crystalline matter for making the moon,
 Lest night should prevail and *Nothing* be
 shewn

* * * * *
 * * * * *

O ! fortunate son of a fortunate Sire,
 Whom all people praise when they *Nothing*
 admire,

Thy adventures I sing—yet *Nothing* exhaust,
 For *Nothing* in love ever was crost :
 And *Nothing's* so poor it has *Nothing* to spend,
 Yet the riches of *Nothing* never can end :

How Fancy delighted of *Nothing* does
 dream,

How children affrighted at *Nothing* oft
 scream ;

Such the wonders of *Nothing*, O wonderful
 theme !

How *Nothing* escap'd sage Moses's pen,
 Is a subject I've thought of agen and agen ;
 For no record appears, as I've understood,
 How with *Nothing* it far'd in the general
 flood :

But certain it is, she got into the ark
 Under cover of night, or the cloak of her
 spark ;

For certain it is, had *Nothing* been there,
 We may safely infer *she'd* not have been
 here.

How *Nothing* subsisted and scuffled along,
 Thro' the perilous days of pious King Cong,
 Amid the ruin and rapine and uproar of war,
 When *Nothing* escap'd that was goodly or
 fair,

And

And *Worth-Notings* rose—or *Notings* much worse,
 Who pray'd for the Nation, whilst picking its purse.
 How *Nothing's* supported the wise has perplex'd,
 When novices know 'tis for *Nothing* we're tax'd :
 Even Newton or Milton, or Bacon or Boyle,
 Who in Learning's bright region broke up the soil,
 And whilst here on earth were exploring of Heaven,
 —A solution of *Nothing* for nat'ral have given.
 Now aid me, ye Nine, with all your sublime ;
 And let *Nothingness* shine in the sonorous rhyme,
 Whilst a *Nothing* I sing—ne'er sung of before,
 The birth of the Congress—that *Nothing* of yore :
 For *Nothing* till now, on approach of the day,
 Hastily shrunk to *Nothing* away :
 The times then are alter'd, all must agree,
 Since *Nothing's* more common than *Nothing* to see
 With pockets well fill'd imperch'd on a }
 post ;
 But of *Notings* like these we have *Nothing* }
 to boast,
 Tho' if occasion requir'd I could count up }
 a host,

Who with shining taught skins strut it along,
 As if the empire indeed did to *Nothing* belong.

From the Banks of Ohio to the tomb of King
Tammany *,

Or the foot of the Alps to the fall of Nish-
ammany †,

So solemn a *Nothing* ever arose,
 With so famish'd a phiz or so florid a nose,

Since the Birth of the Congress, that *Nothing*
of yore,

Whose skeleton wanders on Hudson's bold
 shore :

That *Nothing* of *Notings*, that shadow of
 shades,

Whose riches were rags, and whose *trumps*
 are all *spades* ;

Once the props of the nation and pillars of
 State,

Now sucking its paws or scratching its
 pate.

But of *Nothing* enough—If *Nothing* suffices,
 We shall all have enough of Congress devi-
 ces :

Yet note, Mr. Printer, the pillars I meant,
 Were *cater-pillars* in troth,—or I certainly
 dreamt.

The HERMIT of ILUTHURIA.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 25.

MRS. Siddons performed Elwina in Miss
 More's Tragedy of Percy. Considering
 how few plays there are calculated to
 shew the talents of this great actress, the
 managers cannot be blamed for reviving a
 performance where there is one good scene.
 Percy comes within this description, and
 Mrs. Siddons in the representation was no
 way inferior to herself.

27th. *She Would and She Would not* was
 revived at Drury Lane, and a more excellent
 representation, taking it all together, is hardly
 to be pointed out on the English stage. Al-
 most all the parts were well filled. Mrs.
 Jordan was particularly excellent in Hippo-
 lita, and Mr. King, Mr. Parsons, and Miss
 Pope little, if at all, inferior in Trappanti,
 Don Manuel, and Rosara.

April 1st. *April Fool, or the Follies of a
 Night*, a new farce by Mr. Mac Nally, was
 performed for the first time at Covent Gar-

den for Mrs. Bannister's benefit. This piece
 has no claim to the merit of originality.
 The story on which it is founded was produ-
 ced on the English stage in the year 1608 by
 Thomas Middleton, in a play called *A Mad
 World, my Masters*. It was borrowed by
 Charles Johnson in the year 1714 in *The
 Country Lass, or the Custom of the Manor* ; and
 in the subsequent year 1715 by Christopher
 Bullock, who made it into a farce called *The
 Slip*, for the then rival theatre Lincoln's-Inn-
 Fields. In 1778 Dr. Kenrick again produ-
 ced it with success at Covent Garden, under
 the title of *The Spendthrift, or A Christmas
 Gambol* ! The present attempt to give this
 fable a stage existence is not inferior to the
 last, but it does not promise to be in any great
 degree successful. Before the performance
 Mr. Edwin spoke a Prologue in the charac-
 ter of a ha-kney Poet, which concluded
 with the following song.

* Tammany, an Indian Chief whose exploits are annually celebrated on the first of May
 by the festive sons of America.

† The Indian name of a stream of water about seventeen miles distant from the city of
 Philadelphia.

AN author I am, a true son of Apollo,
My merit is high tho' my pocket is low,
Such potions of Helicon's waters I swallow,
A dropsy will soon be my portion I trow.

With a rhyme,
Chime,
Satiric,
Lyric,
Epic,
Ditty, pastoral——
And a scribble,
Quibble,
Panegyric,

I write faster all,
Than the Pierian stream can flow.
Who wants an Epigram, Epithalamium,
Acrostic, Elegy, or Rebus,
Prologue,
Epilogue,
Verses on a lap-dog?—
For all such wares,
Up four pair of stairs,
Repair to the son of Phœbus.

II.

In Grub-street I live, on a floor next the
heavens,
My station is high, tho' my pocket is
low,
What tho' my affairs are at sixes and sevens,
Why many a Poet's before me was fo;
With a rhyme,
Chime, &c. &c.

We shall insert the following songs, by Mrs.
Bannister, as specimens of the Poetry.

DELUSIVE hope, heart soothing dream,
Descend on Fancy's airy beam,
And ope thy vistas to my mind;
That joy beneath thy magic smiles,
May banish pain with artful wiles,
And fair ideas pleasing rise.

Seducing Love, whose subtle skill,
Whose melting pleasure's painful thrill
Can sooth or charm, or mad the mind;
With pity smile upon thy slave;
Thy vot'ry's heart from torture save:
Oh tyrant deity, be kind!

SONG, sung by Mrs. Bannister.

FAREWELL the fields of Avon's vale,
My infant years where fancy led,
And sooth'd me with the whisp'ring gale,
Her wild woods waving round my head,
While the blithe blackbird told his tale.
Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

"The primrose on the valley's side,
"The green thyme on the mountain's
head,
"The wanton lily, daisy pied,
"The wilding's blossom blushing red,

"No longer I their sweets inhale.
"Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

How oft' within yon vacant shade
Has evening closed my careless eye,
How oft along those banks I've stray'd,
And watch'd the wave that wander'd by;
Full long their loss I shall bewail—
Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

Yet still within yon vacant grove,
To mark the close of parting day,
Along yon flow'ry bank to rove,
And catch the wave that winds away;
Fair fancy sure shall never fail,
Tho' far from these and Avon's vale.

6th. *The Merchant of Venice* was revived at Drury lane, for the benefit of Mr. Kemble. Mrs. Siddons performed Portia in a manner to confute every idea of her inability to excel in comedy. From the specimen afforded us this night, we do not scruple to say that she wants only to be seen in this line of her profession, to obtain equal applause with her tragick representations. Mr. King's Shylock, if compared with the admirable performances of Mr. Macklin, or the late Mr. Henderfon, was despicable in the extreme. Nothing but the all-grasping spirit of a manager, desirous, like Bottom, of performing every character, could tempt so valuable an actor to desert his own walk, where he is entitled to every degree of applause, and risk a reputation earned by a long and close attention to the business of his profession. Mr. Parsons, in Launcelot, gave the reins to noise and buffoonery.

8th. *The Foundling* was revived at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The part of Faddle was admirably represented by him. Young Belmont by Mr. Holman, and Fidelia by Miss Brunton, were both deficient. In comedy they each want the natural freedom and ease of expression which ought always to be found in representing the characters of gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. Warren had more claims to approbation in *Rosetta*.

18th. *The Plain Dealer* was revived at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Edwin. Manly by Mr. Wroughton, Jerry Blackacre by Mr. Edwin, and the Widow by Mrs. Webb, were represented in a manner to deserve great applause.

19th. *The Mourning Bride* was performed at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The part of Ofmyn by him, was calculated to retrieve some part of the reputation which he hazards by attempting comedy. Miss Brunton, in *Zara*, was spirited, and Mrs. Warren in *Almeria* shewed herself fully equal to the character.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for APRIL 1786.
No. XXVI.

THE Ministerial Budget came out too late in the last month for us to animadvert upon it, being at press at the time. The same Budget was accompanied with a reference to a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, concerning the national revenue and expenditure, which we confess ourselves at a loss to understand! It is very well if statesmen themselves, their co-adjutors and advocates, understand what they speak and write so much about. It is not our business to write a volume about it as large as the Report itself; but we think there are some gross errors in it, which, upon demand, we could point out, on condition of our remonstrances being attended to.— There are some inconsistencies and contradictions apparent upon the very face of the Report, which Ministers would do well to endeavour to find out, but which they never can do, while they take more pains to shut other people's eyes than to open their own to see things as they really are, not as fond imagination and court-intrigue paints them. The pension-list indeed constitutes a most curious article, worthy of the attention of every man and woman in the nation, who pays taxes and duties to support an army of drones, placemen, and pensioners, like a swarm of locusts devouring the whole substance of the land!—It is high time the pension-list was called over, and scrutinized into with the most rigid impartiality, in order to cut off all the superfluous unmerited pensions and sinecures, and turn them into a fund for diminishing the national debt. As to paying it off wholly, we let that stand over to a period undefined and unknown.

This we take upon us to say, that Ministers and others may amuse themselves as much as they please with building castles in the air; but if ever any tolerable progress is made in that great work, the paying the national debt, the foundation of the work must be laid in frugality, and retrenching sumptuous and unnecessary expences, wages, salaries, and perquisites. Without this all other efforts will prove vain and ineffectual: and if ever a true patriot comes into power, and continues a sincere patriot-statesman, this and no other will be his plan of national redemption.

The Minister's proposed mode of paying, or extinguishing, the national debt, is not a little curious!—To appoint a commission, consisting of himself and several other illustrious personages, to commence superintendants of all the bulls and bears in the Alley, to regulate all the movements of the whole body

of stockholders, stock-jobbers, and dabblers in the funds, in England and elsewhere.— However the Minister himself may be in love with his own scheme, we apprehend some of his intended colleagues will not much thank him for the job.

The Budget above mentioned announced three species of taxation, by way of addition to existing surplusses to make up an annual million, as a fund for discharging the debt; viz. a tax on perfumery, a duty on deals and battens on importation, and on spirits in the wash. The first of these goes down very quietly, for we have heard no murmuring against it. The second has been complained of very loudly, and, if carried into execution, is likely to be attended with very serious consequences, both internally among ourselves, and externally from foreign potentates, whose subjects may be affected thereby. From one or both of these causes, the tax has met with a stop in its progress thro' the House: the least we can say of it is, that it was a very impolitic and improper measure, in the present juncture of affairs between us and Russia and France. The third article is somewhat paradoxical in the Minister; to improve the revenue by encreasing the duty on spirits, while he lowers the duty on some other things for the same purpose of raising a revenue. This we leave him to account for; it is not our business.

After long debates and altercations, harangues and declamations, the House of Commons has at last reduced the accuser of the East-India Governor to method, and limited him within the bounds usually prescribed on such occasions; and just while we are writing the business is assuming some regular form of process, that must bring the matter to issue by and by; in the event whereof somebody must lose honour or reputation, either the accuser or accused! Let who will be the winner or the loser, may strict impartial justice take place between man and man, and between them and the people.

The proposed amendment of the East-India Regulation Act has undergone a very extraordinary operation, that is, of being cut in halves, the one of which has already passed: how they will join the original Act and the two amendments together we leave time to discover; but we dare venture to say, that all the three together will want amendment in the course of two or three years more. How the new-appointed Governor likes to go out with half his lesson, or rule of future conduct, we know not. Although he goes out all perfection in the eyes of Ministry,

he

he may chance to come home in a very different predicament; either thro' the changes of men that may be in administration, or the change of opinion, sentiment, and feelings of the same men, if continued in power. How different is their treatment of Gentlemen when their backs are turned, from that they afford them when present, or upon their outset to a government! What has happened to some before, may happen to others hereafter.

Some part of the Budget, after lying dormant for some time, was brought forward by Ministry again under two titles, arrears of Civil List thirty thousand pounds, and a mortgage of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds in form of Exchequer bills, together two hundred and ten thousand pounds; the discharge whereof is eagerly pressed by ministerial men, while the Patriots are as clamorous and pressing for an annual augmentation of another Royal provision, professedly from a greater and more urgent necessity than the former. Which of these claims will preponderate we know not; but should be happy to see Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money; then we should entertain some faint hopes of paying or considerably diminishing the national debt: till then, let us hear no more boasts on that subject.

Our Minister seems to be too polite a Gentleman to dispute with our phlegmatic neighbours the Dutch such a trifling affair as the home-fishery of turbot, cod, &c. We think, however, some good reason ought to be given to the public for taking up that business in such a warm and vigorous manner as we have lately seen it; and a still stronger reason ought to be adduced for dropping it so abruptly, and leaving that lucrative branch entirely in the hands of the Dutch, no longer our friends and allies, but those of the French nation, our constant rivals and hereditary enemies.

We are not without our fears that the whole fishery will be soon ceded to the savage plundering people, after throwing away some millions of public money in bounties to set on foot, encourage, and rear, that branch of fishery to its present adult state. It is too benefited to do it all at once, as that would alarm the nation to a pitch; but one step leads gradually on to another, until the subject becomes a matter unworthy of notice, and so dies a seemingly natural death.

If we are not mistaken, some strokes are aiming at our Newfoundland fishery, heretofore universally considered as one of our grand sources of wealth and naval strength. We are the more confirmed in this suspicion by the representations of the gentlemen concerned in that fishery living in the Western parts of the Channel, respecting the injuries

they are like to sustain from some new proposed regulations in Newfoundland. — Indeed on our first looking over the late Articles of Peace, we thought we discovered a latent design of, or tacit consent to, our giving up that fishery to the French and Americans between them. Whether there was or was not a secret article tantamount thereto, a little time will probably discover, to which the above mentioned regulations are not a little conducive. It is no wonder therefore the parties concerned take the alarm.

Our East-India Directors, and their new masters the Commissioners of Control, having agreed to send out one Governor-General invested with extraordinary dispositive powers, to superintend all our possessions in the East; our Ministers have followed the example, by sending out one Universal Governor over all our remaining dominions on the western continent of America, at the expence of three other Governors, removed from their respective departments, to make room for this Bashaw of three tails, to extend his influence wheresoever the British sceptre sways in North America. — How the people of the other provinces will relish their receiving the law from the centre of a province more than half popish, we cannot at present decypher, therefore must leave time to determine; but we have heard it whispered that if the Quebec Act had never passed, the Americans would never have revolted from this country. — *Verbum sat sapientibus.*

The continent of Europe is at present in a kind of unknown state. — Holland confused and disturbed — Germany divided and distrustful one part of the other; the Imperial Party against the Prussian party. If this latter party should lose its head by death or total and irrecoverable imbecility, greater commotions still might be expected to arise among them — France intriguing with them all, practising chiefly upon Russia, to draw her into the schemes of French policy, in opposition to Great Britain, at the same time has the effrontery to carry on a pretended friendly commercial treaty with the English Cabinet, which she is endeavouring to subvert at every other court in Europe. It is much to be feared, that our Cabinet is unequal to the task of coping with the French court, led on by the artful, designing, and sophistical veteran the Count de Vergennes.

Among all the powers of Europe, and those verging on it, the Grand Turk's case seems the most lamentable and pitiable. We have not forgot our engagement of pointing out the radical defects of the French court's present plan of forming alliances; but our own internal politics take up too much of our attention to admit of our going at all into that subject at present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hague, March 17.

ON Wednesday last the States assembled, and immediately adjourned the meeting till the following day, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of impressing the minds of the people with an idea of the majesty of their sovereign assembly: In consequence, the garrison was ordered to range themselves, being clothed in the best uniforms, before the door of the hall of the States. This being done, the President ordered the Stadtholderian gate* to be opened, and a piquet of grenadiers immediately advanced to execute that command. On this occasion between three and four thousand people were assembled, appearing to be strongly disposed to tumultuous behaviour, but they were deterred from proceeding to acts of violence by the firm behaviour of the troops, who had their bayonets fixed. The door remained open during the sitting of the Senate, and the meeting was dissolved without any tumult. But the same good order was not maintained this day; the corps of Burghers, raised to support the cause of the Prince, had secretly contrived to oppose the fatal door being opened, and particularly to prevent any of the members passing by that avenue. When the assembly was preparing to adjourn, and when M. de Gyzelaar, the Pensionary* of Dordrecht, was proceeding in his coach towards the gate, two desperate persons, supported by fifteen or sixteen adherents, interrupted him, discharging against him the most opprobrious execrations. A dreadful massacre was expected to be the consequence; but the troops

performed their duty without proceeding to extremities, and a company of cavalry rushed upon the fanatics, sword in hand, and secured one of them, but the other escaped; the rest of the Orange party then dispersed. The miserable victim to his enthusiasm for the Stadtholderian gate was conducted to prison, and it is expected will be hanged on Monday. M. de Gyzelaar passed in his coach through the gate, and may boast of having first made free that famous passage. The prisoner is a master peruke-maker.

Hague, March 25. The peruke-maker, who distinguished himself by his insatuated conduct in the late tumult, and who was apprehended, was condemned to suffer on a scaffold. His execution was fixed for this day. His wife, accompanied by six children, kneeled down to several of the Magistrates, and in the name, and for the sake, of those helpless innocents, begged mercy for her husband: this had the desired effect, every one promising to use his endeavour to obtain a pardon. This morning the whole garrison was under arms, and marched towards the place where the scaffold was erected. An immense crowd of people assembled at the place of execution; the criminal at length made his appearance; at the foot of the scaffold he was stopped, and sentence of death read to him, which was accompanied by a pardon: this circumstance occasioned tears of joy among the surrounding multitudes. He is, however, to be imprisoned for life.

I R E L A N D.

LETTERS from Castlebar give the following particulars of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed. A difference had for a considerable time subsisted between G. R. Fitzgerald, and Patrick Randal Macdonald, Esqrs. An advertisement appeared lately, relative to the latter gentleman being shot at by a party of assassins; for the discovery of which Mr. Macdonald and numerous gentlemen of Castlebar offered a considerable reward. Since that circumstance, Mr. Macdonald kept much on his guard, and last Monday evening went for greater security to the house of a Mr. Martin, in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, in company with a Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Hipson. He and

his two attending friends had been at Mr. Martin's but a few minutes, when the house was surrounded by a party of armed men, who instantly broke in, bound Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Gallagher, and Mr. Hipson, and immediately carried them off to the house at Rockfield. After a short stay here, during which they were treated with the utmost degree of insult, scoff and reviling, an armed party led out the unfortunate Gentlemen into the park. In a few seconds a platoon was fired, and laid one of the devoted victims dead on the spot. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Gallagher were ordered to go on about 50 yards further, when a second platoon was fired. Mr. Macdonald instantly fell dead,

* The Stadtholder passes through a grand gateway in his approach to the Senate House, which his carriage alone was allowed to enter. Till the present time, this gate has been kept shut, except to admit the Stadtholder.

† An officer of the first dignity, by whom the chief business of the State is conducted.

upwards of fifty flugs passing into his body. Mr. Gallagher received also several flugs, and was brought back in a very wounded state to Fitzgerald's house. They had returned here but a few minutes, when the house was surrounded by the army from Castlebar, many of the Volunteers, Gentlemen, and immense crowds of people. They speedily got into the house, delivered Mr. Gallagher in a critical moment, seized several of the murderers, and after a very strict and long search found Fitzgerald locked up in a large chest, and hid under two blankets. He and several of his people were immediately conducted to Castlebar, and safely lodged in the gaol.

The same night the gaol door was opened by six gentlemen, who knocked down Mr. Clark, the sub-sheriff, the gaoler, and one of the centinels; they fired five shots at Mr. F. one of which took place in his thigh, and he received several wounds of small-swords, one of which broke in his right arm; they then took a brass candlestick, and battered his head in a shocking manner, leaving him for dead. Mr. F. however, recovered, and has sworn positively against Dr. M. Messrs. H. and G. There are about 26 of F's men in gaol, among whom are the principal murderers, two of whom have turned King's evidence.—The inquest have brought in their verdict Wilful Murder against F. and party.

By accounts from the province of Connaught, a Mr. O'Connor, who is said to be descended from the race of ancient Irish kings, has assumed the rights of royalty, and musters a very powerful force both of horse and foot. He has taken possession of estates to the amount of many thousands of pounds, but without the least injury or violence. He turns the tenants out, and takes possession in

due form; then admits them again to hold their lands as under him. It is said, the old Crown was in the possession of the family until very lately, that the above gentleman's father sold it, being hard run for cash.

To this account we shall add, from the debates in the Irish Parliament—"Mr. Ogle. "I am now to ask the Hon. Gentleman who speaks of trifling breaches of the peace, Did he never hear of Mr. O'Connor? They say, indeed, he is a madman; but, if a madman, there is a good deal of method in his madness.

"Mr. R. Dillon is perfectly acquainted with the particulars—O'Connor has for many months had several hundred men under arms, to maintain his claim. In December he gave notice to a herd [a keeper of cattle], that if by the 1st of January a certain sum of money was not paid him, the cattle found on his premises should be driven where they should be no more heard of. In the course of the last week in January he assembled 1000 men under arms, and planted a piece of cannon on an eminence, in order to notify to his party the approach of an enemy. A track of bog surrounds the land in question; so that, on the shortest notice, he can retire to the mountains, where it is dangerous for the civil power to follow him."

A letter from Mountmellick mentions, that the unhappy cause of quarrel between Counsellor P——r, who was killed there on Saturday last, in a duel with Ensign B——n, was a dispute about the pronounciation of a Greek word. After some sarcastic observations on each other, they agreed to retire to a room, and decide the difference with pistols across a table. They were suffered to do so, and Mr. P. received a ball under the left breast, and died in a few seconds.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MARCH 28.

IN the House of Commons in Ireland, on Tuesday last, a message was brought from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, summoning the House to attend his Grace in the House of Lords; which message being complied with, the Speaker addressed his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in the following speech:

"May it please your Grace,

"The expenses of this kingdom had for a series of years, as well in time of peace as war, constantly exceeded its revenue, and debt increased on debt.

"Where such a system is suffered to prevail, manufactures must at length give way, trade will decline, and agriculture cease to produce wealth or plenty; the Commons therefore, in the last Session, wisely

determined to put a stop to so ruinous a system, and with a spirited attention to the true interest of their country, and the honourable support of his Majesty's government, they voted new taxes to increase the revenue of the year, in the sum of 140,000l.

"The effort was great, and the event has proved its wisdom. No farther addition is now wanting; no loan or act of credit is necessary; a situation unknown to this kingdom for many sessions past, and marking with peculiar force the happy æra of your Grace's administration.

"Animated by this success, and determined to persevere in the principle of preventing the accumulation of debt, his Majesty's faithful Commons have in this session continued the same taxes, and granted all the

the supplies that were desired to the full amount of every estimated expence; nor have they omitted at the same time to provide for the speedy reduction of the national debt by a considerable sinking fund, and to continue to the agriculture, the fisheries, and the rising manufactures of the kingdom, the bounties necessary for their support.

“Great as these taxes are, they are liberally and cheerfully given, in the most firm and full confidence that from your Grace’s experience, wisdom, and affection for this kingdom, they will be found effectually to answer the end proposed, of supplying the whole of the public expence, and preventing any further accumulation of debt.”

The Royal Assent being given to the several bills which were ready, and the House returned, a vote of thanks to the Speaker, for his excellent speech, was unanimously agreed to.

APRIL 1. At the final close of the poll for the borough of Lancaster, yesterday, the numbers were—For Sir George Warren, 1166; for Mr. Lowther, 1140: Majority for Sir George, 29.—A scrutiny being demanded by Mr. Lowther, the returning officers having heard the arguments of all the Counsel on both sides, and having advised with their Counsel, were unanimously of opinion, that a scrutiny was unnecessary and inexpedient, and therefore refused to grant the same; and Sir George Warren was declared duly elected.

4. Came on the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, when Geo. Peters, Esq. was chosen Governor, and Edward Darell, Esq. Deputy Governor.

And on Wednesday came on the election of twenty-four Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Sam. Beachcroft, Esq.	Daniel Giles, Esq.
Daniel Booth, Esq.	John Harrison, Esq.
Tho. Boddington, Esq.	T. Scott Jackson, Esq.
Roger Boehm, Esq.	Richard Neave, Esq.
Sam. Bosanquet, Esq.	Edward Payne, Esq.
Lyde Brown, Esq.	Christ. Pullen, Esq.
Richard Clay, Esq.	Thomas Raikes, Esq.
William Cooke, Esq.	Godf. Thornton, Esq.
Bicknell Coney, Esq.	Sam. Thornton, Esq.
Thomas Dea, Esq.	Mark Weyland, Esq.
William Ewer, Esq.	Benj. Winthrop, Esq.
Peter Gaussen, Esq.	J. Whitmore, jun. Esq.

A few days since the Albion Mill, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge, began working. This mill, the largest in the world, has been erected by the proprietors for supplying this great metropolis with flour, and of course reducing the price of bread. The machinery is worked by the operation of steam.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth, in Norfolk, April 3.

“Yesterday se’night a most extraordinary circumstance occurred here. A coun-

tryman wanting to cross the river, casually got into a boat, with an intent to convey himself over; but not knowing how to manage the boat, he drove to sea, and actually arrived at Calais on the Tuesday following, from which place an account was received last Saturday of his being safe and well.

“The following remarkable circumstance happened at Desning Lodge, near Gazeley, in this county. Mrs. Bridgeman, wife of Mr. Bridgeman, farmer, resident at the above place, having for a considerable time been strongly prepossessed by dreams, that a person was buried in their wash-house, determined to examine the place; and about a fortnight since employed some people for that purpose, who, after digging a considerable time, found a hair trunk, or portmanteau, in which were contained the bones of a grown person, and a child of about ten weeks old, supposed to have been buried twelve or fifteen years, and from the singularity of their being deposited in a box, there is great reason to apprehend that they are the remains of persons who were murdered.”

5. A letter from Philadelphia says, “Those who went formerly by the denomination of Members of the Church of England in this part of the world, can now be no longer distinguished by that name, having framed a new religious system to themselves, under the title of the *Episcopal Church*. An assembly of the Clergy of this infant church has been held in this city, in which Mr. Wharton, late Chaplain to the Catholics of Worcester, presided, for the purpose of reforming the Church of England. They lopped off nineteen of the Thirty-nine Articles, blotted the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds from the Liturgy, and expunged the article “He descended into Hell,” from that of the Apostles.”

12. The following malefactors were brought out of Newgate, and executed facing the debtors door, viz. Thomas Tatum and Samuel Francis, for breaking open the house of John White, in Holywell-street, St. Clements, and stealing a quantity of silks, value 200l. and upwards. William Houghton and Thomas Horton, for breaking open the house of Mary Humphreys, in Bainbridge-street, and stealing divers goods. Cornelius Croome, for breaking into the house of Elizabeth Bell, in High-street, St. Giles’s, and stealing a quantity of lead, the property of Joseph Kirkman. John Howes, for breaking open the house of Richard Hucknell, and stealing four or five shillings in money. Thomas Burdett, for breaking open the house of John Chancellor, at Holywell-Mount, and stealing a quantity of watches, a 10l. Bank Note, &c. George Lyons and Thomas Hopkins, for breaking open the house of T. Bower, in Cable-street, White-chapel, and stealing a pocket-book, contain-

ing a 10l. Bank Note, a Bill of Exchange, &c. And John Kitfall, for robbing James Gray, near the Spaniard's, at Highgate, of a gold watch. They all behaved in a manner that became persons in their unhappy situation. One dying a Roman Catholic, was executed with his back towards the rest of his fellow-sufferers.

13. The following most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed on Tyler's Green, near Godstone, in Surrey:—A villain, a pauper belonging to the latter place, having conceived some dislike to Mr. Burt, an apothecary there, meditated his death, which he effected by attacking him suddenly, first knocking him down, and then chopping him about the head, face, and other parts, with a hand-bill, which he had concealed for that purpose. The horrid perpetrator was immediately pursued and taken. When in custody, he appeared totally unmindful of the consequences, and seemed to express great satisfaction that he had so amply gratified his diabolical revenge. Mr. Burt, who was a man of unexceptionable character, has left behind him six children, with a widow pregnant of the seventh. Soon after the murder, one of the deceased's gloves was found on the road, with his thumb in it. One of his hands was also nearly chopped off, and his skull broken in a shocking manner.

It appears that the above villain is between 50 and 60 years of age, and that under pretence of being maimed and decrepid, he had for a long time received pay from the parish; but having been represented by Mr. Burt as a proper object to work for his livelihood, and his pay being stopped, he vowed vengeance against Mr. Burt, and also against the overseers. Mr. Burt's little boy was with his father when he was murdered; was seized with terror, shrieked and ran away; his cry, however, raised an alarm, which produced the villain's capture.

16. John Ancell, a poor labourer at Sacket's-hill in Thanet, Kent, was found in a field adjoining to Drapers, near Margate, with his skull fractured in a shocking manner, and many parts of his body terribly bruised. The following are the particulars of this horrid affair. The deceased went from Margate on Saturday evening about eleven o'clock, when he parted with an acquaintance near the church-yard, to go home to Sacket's-hill, and he was then much in liquor. Soon afterwards Charles Twyman, of Bromstone, near St. Peter's, was seen to go the same road on horse-back, with a boy who lived with him behind him; a suspicion therefore fell on the said Charles Twyman, which was strongly confirmed by its being known that there had been a dispute between him and the deceased some time since, and that Twyman had threatened to be revenged on the deceased. The boy who rode behind

Twyman was examined on Sunday afternoon, but for a long time denied any knowledge of the murder, and though only twelve years of age, kept to one account so artfully that it was with the greatest difficulty he was made to confess the truth; at last he owned that C. Twyman did kill Ancell, and gave this relation:—"Charles Twyman was on horse-back, and overtook the deceased about eleven on Saturday night a short distance from Margate church-yard, on the road to Drapers; that he first attempted to take a bag from Ancell, and told him that he was an excise-officer, but Ancell, knowing Twyman, called him by his name, and refused to give up his property; on this a scuffle ensued, and Twyman knocked Ancell down by a blow on the head with a stout club stick. Ancell recovering a little, got as far as Drapers, near half a mile from the place he was first struck; but Twyman then came up with Ancell again, and knocked him down a second time. After this, the poor wretch got on his knees and begged for mercy. Twyman dismounted, shook hands, and promised he would not strike him any more, but almost at the same instant the blood-thirsty villain gave the unhappy man several violent blows on his head, which fractured his skull, then made him (the boy) strike the deceased several times, while he was bleeding on the ground, and afterwards Twyman walked his horse two or three times over the body." Thus finished the bloody scene.

It is much to be lamented that this cruel murderer is not yet taken, but strict search is making after him, and every step pursued to hinder his getting away by water; being well known in the Isle of Thanet and on the sea-coast, it is thought he cannot long escape the punishment due to his crime. The deceased has left a wife and eight children, and the murderer has left a wife and five children. Monday afternoon the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Wilful Murder against the said Charles Twyman.

19. Came on the election of Six Directors of the East-India Company, in the room of the six who went out by rotation, when on casting up the ballot, about ten o'clock, the number were as follow:

Mr. Sparks	—	755
Hall	—	754
Bensley	—	746
Hunter	—	648
Smith	—	647
Travers	—	628
Tatem	—	444
Lewis	—	417

On which the first six were declared duly elected. The first five, and Mr. Tatem, were in the House list. Mr. Travers was in the Proprietors list.

Same day the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted an annuity of

1500l. per ann. to Lord Macartney, as a consideration for the unexampled integrity and ability displayed by that Nobleman during his administration at Fort St. George.

Same day the Court of Directors of the India Company made the following arrangement of their servants at Bengal and Madras, in consequence of the new India Bill having received the Royal Assent, viz. Earl Cornwallis is appointed Governor-General and Commander in Chief. — General Sloper recalled, and to receive an annuity of 1500l. for life. — The Bengal Council to consist of Earl Cornwallis, Messrs. Macpherson, Stables, and Stuart; — and Mr. John Shore to succeed to the first vacancy in the Supreme Council. — The system of union, the chief, civil, and military authority to take place at each Presidency; of course, Governor Sir Archibald Campbell is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Madras. — General Dalting also recalled with an annuity of one thousand pounds a year for life. — The Madras Council to consist of Sir Archibald Campbell, Messrs. Daniel, Davidson, and Caffamajor.

Same morning was executed before the debtors door, at Newgate, Henry Thomp-

son, for robbing Mrs. Chapman, of Union-court, Holborn, of a quantity of pewter to the value of five pounds and upwards. He behaved with that decency which became his untimely end.

20. Jonathan Michie, and John Motteaux, Esqrs. were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

A list of the capital convicts at the different towns for the Lent circuits only, 1786.

York and city	15	Maidstone	24
Lancaster	10	East-Grisstead	9
Aylesbury	5	Kingston	15
Bedford	1	Ely	2
Huntingdon	0	Winchester	8
Cambridge	0	Sarum	8
Thetford	10	Dorchester	3
Bury St. Edmund	9	Exon and city	14
Northampton	3	Launceston	8
Oakham	0	Taunton	19
Lincoln and county	8	Abingdon	7
Nottingham & town	5	Oxford	3
Derby	3	Worcester and city	13
Leicester & borough	6	Stafford	16
Coventry	2	Shrewsbury	3
Warwick	10	Hereford	9
Hertford	7	Monmouth	1
Chelmsford	11	Gloucester and city	16

In all 288

PREFERMENTS, APRIL 1786.

WILLIAM Lord Craven to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berks.

Sir Guy Carleton, to be Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, in America, vice Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

Sir Guy Carleton to be Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, including the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, in America, vice John Parr, Esq. and of the Province of New Brunswick, in America, vice Thomas Carleton, Esq.

Sir Guy Carleton to be General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the above-mentioned Provinces and Islands, and within the Island of Newfoundland,

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Horsfall to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 58th Regiment of Foot, vice Gavin Cochran; and Brevet Major Browne to be Major, vice C. Horsfall.

The Rev. William Collier, B. D. Hebrew Professor in Cambridge University, elected into a Senior Fellowship of Trinity College; in the Room of Dr. Bentley, dec.

Henry Crofdale, Esq. to be Lieutenant of his Majesty's Yeomen Guards, vice Nathaniel Garrick, Esq. resigned.

Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. to be Receiver-general of the Customs, vice William Mellish, Esq. resigned.

Lieutenant General Thomas Hall to be Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot, vice William Style.

Major General Sir George Osborn, of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the 71st Regiment of Foot, late the 2d battalion of the 42d.

Thomas Irving, Esq. to be Inspector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain, vice John Pelham, Esq. dec.

The Honourable Lieutenant-general Sir William Howe to be Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Light Dragoons, vice Sir John Burgoyne.

Major-General Richard Grenville, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Foot.

Gen. M'Arthur to be Governor of the Bahama Islands, vice Colonel Maxwell, resigned.

MARRIAGES, APRIL 1786.

SEPTIMUS Hodson, M. B. of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Affleck, da. of the Rev. Mr. Affleck, of Stamford.

George Buffard Greaves, Esq. merchant of Sheffield, to Miss Clay, daughter of Joseph Clay, Esq. of Bridgehouse.

The Rev. John Camplin, jun. M. A. Minor Canon of Bristol cathedral, to Miss Williams of Bristol.

At Brinkworth in Wilts, Mr. Potter, aged 21, to Mrs. Wiltshire, aged 86; the amiable bride was with difficulty conducted to the altar between the bridegroom's two sisters.

The Hon. Lady Horatia Waldegrave, second daughter of the Dukes of Gloucester, to Captain Conway, 2d son of Lord Hertford.

At Madras, John Chamier, Esq. Military Secretary to the Presidency of Madras, to Miss Grace-Georgiana Burnaby, sister of Sir William Burnaby, Bart.

Richard Long, Esq. jun. eldest son of Richard Long, of Rood-Ashton in Wilts, Esq. to Miss Florentina Wrey, sister to Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.

At Brussels, the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, only brother to the Duke of Bedford, to the Honourable Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at that court.

The Rev. Christopher Taylor, of Blaxford, Hants, to Miss Lisle, of Moyles Court.

George Powell, Esq. of Belton in Rutlandshire, to Miss Hartop, daughter of the late Edward-William Hartop, Esq. of Little-Dalby in Leicestershire.

Thomas Smith Barwell, Esq. of Clarges-street, to Miss Unwin, of Wootton-Park, Staffordshire.

Somerlet Davies, Esq. of Wigmore-stre, to Miss Hammond, of Bloomsbury-square.

The Rev. William Stratford, of Corpus Christi College, to Miss Bridgeman of Illip, Oxon.

The Rev. William Haggitt, rector of Armthorpe in Yorkshire, and Bromley in Kent, to Miss Chambers, of Paddington.

The Rev. John Symonds, of Bere-court, to Miss Jane May, of Pangbourn, Berks.

James Slantey, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to Miss Cornwall, daughter of John Cornwall, Esq. of Portland-place.

William Mills, Esq. of South-Audley-street, to Miss E. Digby, daughter of the late Hon. Wriottesly Digby.

At Calcutta, Capt. William Kirkpatrick, Secretary to Gen. Sloper, to Miss Maria Seton Pawson, daughter of the late George Pawson, Esq. wine-merchant, of London.

The Rev. Mr. Luxmore, Rector of Queens-square Chapel, to Miss Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Barnard, Fellow of Eton College.

Isaac Lloyd, Esq. of Great Marlow, Bucks, to Miss Maria Johnstone.

John Bacon Foster, Esq. of Northumberland, to Miss Sarah Beaver, daughter of the late Peter Beaver, Esq. of Farnham.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Witchingham in Norfolk, to Miss Springer, of Lyndhurst.

William Boscawen, Esq. second son of the late Gen. George Boscawen, to Miss Charlotte Ibbetson, daughter of the late Dr. Ibbetson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

Richard Remington, Esq. of the 26th regiment of Foot, to Miss Blonel, daughter of the late Plaxton Blonel, Esq. of Dufield, Derbyshire.

John Barritt, confectioner at Lincoln, to Mrs. Barlow, whose ages together make 134 years. This is the fourth time this couple have attended the altar of Hymen. Mrs. Barlow's last husband was buried on the same day as Mr. Barritt's last wife, about two months since.

Mr. John Ayton, of Albion-place, to Miss Eliza Esdaile, daughter of J. Esdaile, Esq. of Beccles, Suffolk.

Thomas Wildman, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Harding, of King's-road, Bedford-row.

The Rev. Mr. Fielding, of Stratford-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Rymer, of Cotham-Stubb, Durham.

Richard Hunt Muckelfield, Esq. of Tilbury-hall, Essex, to Miss Calvert, daughter of the late Peter Calvert, Esq. of Hadham, Herts.

At Chelsea, James Hayward Poole, Esq. to Miss Lucy Anne Coulthurst.

— Jones, Esq. to Miss Stead, of Milman-street, Bedford-square.

Rev. Mr. Chaunter to Lady Harington.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, APRIL 1786.

MARCH 14.

RICHARD WARING, at Colnbrook, Bucks, aged 84, one of the partners in the sail cloth manufactory at Newbury, Berks.

16. At Lisbon, Edward Mayne, Esq.

22. John Grayhurst, Esq. near Monmouth.

Marmaduke Browning, Esq. aged 93. He had been in the army upwards of 50 years, and served under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden.

23. At Edinburgh, Col. Gavan Cochran, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th regiment now in the Castle there.

24. Mrs. Reymer, widow of the late Mr. Reymer, late an eminent druggist, of Nottingham. This woman, whose maiden name was Miss Ash, of Lincolnshire, had a fortune of 1000*l*. She has had four husbands, viz. Mr. Levers, grazier; Mr. Willington, druggist; Mr. Footit, druggist; and Mr. Reymer, druggist, a German. In 1780 the last husband left Nottingham suddenly; in a month

month after the wife followed him, with all the cash she could raise; nothing was heard of her for four years, when she was brought by a pafs, in the moft abject condition, from Bristol. She has fince been taken care of by her younger fon by the firft husband, and died of grief in the 63d year of her age.

Lately, at High Worfal, Yorkshire, Mr. Marmaduke Angel, aged 101.

25. The Rev. John St. John, Rector of Farley and Hartley, in Hampshire.

Lately, in France, Captain Rumbold, of the guards.

26. Mrs. Mac Nally, wife of Leonard Mac Nally, Esq.

At Lancafter, Edward Norton, Esq. Member for Carlisle, third fon of Lord Grantley.

At Bath, Dr. Pollard.

Lately, at Bromley, in Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Philippa Maria Stubbs.

Lately, in the East-Indies, Thomas Shadwell, Esq. formerly Secretary to Lord Grant- ham at the Court of Spain, and fon of the late Richard Shadwell, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office,

27. At Nice, the Right Hon. ——— Sackville, Earl of Thanet, Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland. His Lordship married Mary, the only daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister of the present Duke of Dorset.

28. Mr. Gabriel Gouldney, of Clifton, near Bristol, a Quaker, in the 81st year of his age.

At Jamaica, Rear-Admiral Innis, Com- mander in Chief of his Majesty's ships upon that station, in the 85th year of his age.

29. At Hampstead, Charles Grove, Esq. formerly a tea-broker in the Poultry.

In Charles-street, Westminster, the Rev. Mr. Shield.

At Doncafter, Bryan Cooke, Esq.

At Fingal, in Yorkshire, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Nelson, Rector of that parish upwards of 50 years.

In New Inn, John Chalmers, Esq. formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

The Rev. John Markham, Rector of Backwall, Somerset.

30. At Rugby, in Warwickshire, Mr. Peter Clare, of Chancery-lane, surgeon. He was author of "An Essay on the Cure of Abscesses by Caustic, and on the Treatment of Wounds and Ulcers, with Observations on some Improvements in Surgery," 8vo. 1779.

31. In the Fleet Prison, Martin Williams, Esq.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Josiah Lucas, Esq. of St. Alban's-street, Pall-Mall.

Lady Hanham, of Dean's-Court, Dorset.

The Rev. Joseph Payne, of Buckland, brother to the Countess Dowager of Northampton and Lady Frances Seymour.

APRIL 1. In Argyll-street, William Campbell, Esq. formerly Captain of a Com- pany in the 3d regiment of guards.

2. The Rev. Mr. Burrell, sen. Rector and Patron of Letheringsett, in Norfolk.

3. In Ireland, the Rev. Walter Shirley, brother to the Earl of Ferrers.

4. Miss Louisa Burgoyne, daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, Bart.

At Stoken Church, in Oxfordshire, Mrs. Mason, relict of John Mason, Esq. in the 100th year of her age.

At Clare, in Ireland, Jonathan Beresford, Esq. aged upwards of 107 years. He was an Officer in the rebel army in 1715, and after the defeat he escaped to France, where he continued till the first year of the reign of George II. when his friends obtained his pardon, and he afterwards lived retired.

5. Mrs. Kipling, widow of Henry Kipling, Esq. deceased.

At Leicester, Mr. Waters, of London. He had been the Northern circuit, and the day before married, at Burton upon Trent, Miss Holland, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Holland, of that place. The same morning the new-married couple set out for town, intending to sleep at Leicester; but the sudden hand of death came upon the bridegroom, and before the next morning he left a *widowed bride*, and was himself no more. [We cannot upon this melancholy occasion but point out to our readers a beautiful passage from Hervey. —

"What a memorable proof is here of man's frailty in his best estate! Look! Oh! look on this event, ye gay and careless! The nuptial joys were all he thought on, and such the breathings of his enamoured soul! Yet a little while and I shall enjoy the utmost of my wishes; I shall call my charmer mine; and have in her whatever my heart can crave.—In the midst of these enchanting views had some faithful friend reminded him of an opening grave, and the end of all things, how unseasonable would he have reckoned the admonition!—Yet though all warm with life, and rich in visionary bliss, he was then tottering upon the brink of both. Dreadful vicissitude! to have the *bridal festivity* turned into *funeral solemnity!* to be shipwrecked in the very haven, and to perish in the sight of "happinesses."]

Lately, on Hampstead Heath, Hugh Anderson, Esq.

6. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Prince Peter Gagarin, a Russian nobleman.

John Parsons, Esq. Mayor of Leicester, aged 59.

7. George Ross, Esq. of Cromarty, Member for Kirkwall.

The Rev. Richard Green, Vicar of Radcliffe, Buckinghamshire.

Miss Barham, youngest daughter of Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. of Bedfordshire.

At Worcester, Nathaniel Jefferies, Esq. formerly goldsmith to her Majesty.

8. John Pelham, Esq. of Crowhurst, in Suffex. At

At Lynn, Scarlet Brown, Esq. formerly an eminent solicitor and town-clerk of that place.

At East-Sheen, Zachary Taylor, Esq.

At Bath, Hamilton Gorges, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland.

9. Mr. Wright, banker, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Gibbons, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Gibbons.

Lately, on New Forest, Hampshire, Charles Studwick, Esq. in the 102d year of his age; he acquired a considerable fortune in being agent for prisoners in the reigns of Queen Ann, George I. and II.

Lately, at Middle, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Rector of Moreton Corbet, in Shropshire.

Lately, at Horwich, near Bolton, Rich. Pilkington, Esq. aged 92.

12. Lady Henrietta Vernon, relict of Henry Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, and one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Princess Amelia.

Lately, Dr. Bolton Simpson, Vicar of Milford, near Lymington, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

13. John Marlden, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Josiah Martin, Esq. late Governor of North-Carolina.

Samuel Ireland, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts. At Brecon, in the 84th year of her age, Miss Joan Gwynne, a maiden lady.

Lately, at Paddington, Benj. Haliburton, Esq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

15. Mrs. Hartley, wife of Winchcomb Henry Hartley, Esq.

16. At Ham Common, Charles Foster Holte, Esq.

At Clay-hill, Epfom, Edw. Knipe, Esq.

17. Mrs. Ellen Short, of the Tower, aged 90.

18. Mrs. Athawes, wife of Mr. Edward Athawes, of Cordwainers Hall.

Mr. Wilcox, bookseller, near the end of Charterhouse-lane, St. John's-street, who four months since came into possession of 7000l. bequeathed to him by his godfather.

Mr. John Saunders, farmer and grazier, of Mackworth, near Derby, aged 100. He was able to go about the farm and do business until within a few days past, when he was seized with an ague, which carried him off.

Mrs. Bland, wife of Mr. Bland, Sword-cuttler to the King.

21. In Budge-row, Mr. William Greenwood, merchant.

Lately, at his house in Bolton-row, of a disorder in his liver, the Hon. John Byron, Vice-Admiral of the White. He was born Nov. 8, 1723, and was cast away in the Wager man of war, one of Lord Anson's squadron, and after suffering most extreme hardships (of which he published a narrative) for almost five years, he returned to England, and on Dec. 30, 1746, was appointed Captain of the Syren. In 1776 he became Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in 1778 Vice-Admiral of the White. In August 1748 he was married to Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion, of Carhays, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he has left several children.

BANKRUPTS, APRIL 1786.

HENRY Page, of Great Queen-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, saddlers ironmonger. John Marshall, Gerrard-street, Soho, money- scrivener. John Williams, Swansea, shopkeeper. Stephen Beck, Wapping, brazier. Richard Nicoll, Ware, Hertfordshire, malt-factor. Thomas Taylor, Lapworth, Warwickshire, dealer. John Wilcock, Brindle, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. James King and Joseph King, Newcastle upon Tyne, potters. Robert Martland, Wapping-wall, grocer and tobaccoist. Robert Jones, Little Minories, merchant. Francis Barraciough, Old Malton, Yorkshire, miller. John Masman and Wm. Burne, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit-merchants. Thomas Bland, Cornhill, hatter. Alexander Gordon, Wootton-Basset, Wilts, tallow-chandler. John Cooper, Lambeth, dealer. Thomas Buckney, Earl-street, Blackfriars, timber-merchant. Thomas Jones, Battle and Hurt Green, Suffex, dealer. Joseph Bentley, High Holborn, dealer. John Whitehead, Bradford-Street, Bordesley in Aston, in Birmingham, dealer. William

Bennett, Hindon, Wilts, mercer. James Ewing, Bath, brewer. John Thacker, Wisbech St. Peter's, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, merchant. Thomas Newman, Little Brickhill, Bucks, lace-dealer. Justina Sherwin, Louth, Lincolnshire, milliner. William Tobias Greaves, Bristol, haberdasher. Henry Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed, paper-manufacturer. Samuel Gilderdale, Thorne, York, factor. Joseph Mackrell, Rye, Suffex, apothecary. David Bowen, Lyffendy, Carmarthen, dealer. John Arnold, Princes-street, Lothbury, merchant. Ebenezer Geary the younger, Basinghall-street, merchant. George White the younger, of Nottingham, linen-draper. Richard Taylor, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Richard Collins, Whapload, Lincolnshire, grocer. Isaac Moor and Thomas Moor, Tilbury, Effex, dealers. Francis Hathway and John Preston, Carey-lane, hosiers. James King, Newcastle-upon Tyne, glais-manufacturer. Richard Mapp, Droitwich, Worcestershire, merchant.

