

T H E
European Magazine,
 A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

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

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

For J U N E, 1786.

[Embellished with, 1. A Striking Likeness of WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq. engraved by HOLLOWAY. And 2. A VIEW of HOLME, in HEREFORDSHIRE, the Seat of the Rt. Hon. the EARL of SURREY.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS,

P. Quarre's Paper was sent as he directed, on his first requisition:

The political Paper recommended by Sommers is inadmissible.

We are obliged to G. H. for his offer.

Many Letters are received and are under consideration, but we must defer our particular Answers to them to a future Time.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 12, to June 17, 1786.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, June 5, to June 10, 1786.

North Wales	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	9
South Wales	5	7	4	1	3	7	1	11	4	9

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y,

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—30 — 32	67	W.
29—30 — 40	65	W.
30—30 — 30	70	W.
31—30 — 18	66	N. E.

J U N E,

1—30 — 30	58	E.
3—30 — 35	58	N.
4—30 — 18	69	E.
5—30 — 29	72	N.
6—30 — 31	67	N.
7—30 — 28	60	N.
8—30 — 08	56	N. N. E.
9—29 — 79	56	E. N. E.
10—29 — 71	53	E. N. E.
11—29 — 80	57	N. N. E.
12—29 — 85	68	E.
13—29 — 84	65	E.
14—29 — 74	65	E.
15—29 — 81	67	E. N. E.
16—29 — 75	66	N.
17—29 — 74	60	E.
18—29 — 88	67	N.

19—29 — 73	60	E.
20—29 — 88	65	N.
21—29 — 88	70	N.
22—29 — 80	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S. W.
23—29 — 81	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
24—29 — 78	70	W.
25—29 — 80	70	N.
26—30 — 02	71	S. S. W.
27—29 — 82	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.

PRICE of STOCKS,

June 28, 1786.

Bank Stock, —	New S. S. Ann. —
New 4 per Cent.	India Stock, —
1777, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-8ths	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	India Bonds, 70s.
shut	prem.
3 per Cent. Bank red.	New Navy and Vict.
72 7-8ths a 73	Bills —
3 per Ct. Conf. shut	Long Ann. shut
74 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ for open	10 years Short Ann.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	1777, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	30 years Ann. 1778,
South Sea Stock, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Old S. S. An. —	Lot. Tick. 14l. 11s 6d.

T H E
 EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 A N D
 L O N D O N R E V I E W ;
 For J U N E, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of him.]

THIS gentleman has afforded so much entertainment to the public, and his works have been so universally read and applauded, that we feel some satisfaction in being able to gratify the wishes of his numerous admirers, who have, by various applications, solicited us to present them with a portrait of him.

The life of a recluse author seldom affords incident, and that of Mr. Hayley, perhaps, less than most other writers. We shall therefore, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to his works, from which we profess to draw the only circumstances relating to him, which are either important, or which we can communicate with any degree of confidence.

Suffex has the honour of ranking Mr. Hayley among its worthies, and Eaton of having given him the rudiments of his education. His infancy was marked with misery, and but for the attention of an affectionate mother, he had probably gone to the grave unknown. To this excellent parent he has addressed the following invocation, which we are happy to select, as well as an evidence of an extraordinary fact, as a proof of filial piety and gratitude:

O THOU fond Spirit, who with pride hast
 smil'd,
 And frown'd with fear on thy poetic child,
 Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyish time
 He sigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in
 rhyme;
 While thy kind cautions warn'd him to be-
 ware
 Of penury, the Bard's perpetual snare;
 Marking the early temper of his soul,
 Careless of wealth, nor fit for base controul:

Thou tender Saint, to whom he owes much
 more

Than ever child to parent ow'd before!
 In life's first season, when the fever's flame
 Shrank to deformity his shrivell'd frame,
 And turn'd each fairer image in his brain
 To blank confusion and her crazy train,
 'Twas thine, with constant love, thro'

ling'ring years,
 To bathe thy idiot orphan in thy tears;
 Day after day, and night succeeding night,
 To turn incessant to the hideous sight,
 And frequent watch, if haply at thy view
 Departed reason might not dawn anew.

Tho' medicinal art with pitying care
 Could lend no aid to save thee from despair,
 Thy fond maternal heart adher'd to hope
 and prayer:

Nor pray'd in vain; thy child from pow'r's
 above

Receiv'd the sense to feel and bless thy love.
 O might he thence receive the happy skill,
 And force proportion'd to his ardent will,
 With Truth's unfading radiance to emblaze
 Thy virtues, worthy of immortal praise!

Nature, who deck'd thy form with Beauty's
 flowers,

Exhausted on thy soul her finer powers;
 Taught it with all her energy to feel
 Love's melting softness, friendship's fervid zeal,
 The generous purpose, and the active thought,
 With charity's diffusive spirit fraught,
 There all the best of mental gifts the plac'd,
 Vigour of judgment, purity of taste,
 Superior parts without their spleenful leaven,
 Kindness to earth, and confidence in Heaven.

While my fond thoughts o'er all thy merits
 roll,

Thy praise thus gushes from my filial soul;

D d d

Nor

Nor will the public with harsh rigour blame
This my just homage to thy honour'd name;
To please that public, if to please be mine,
Thy virtues train'd me—let the praise be
thine.

Since thou hast reach'd that world where
love alone,

Where love parental can exceed thy own;
If in celestial realms the blest may know
And aid the objects of their care below,
While in this sublunary scene of strife
Thy son possesses frail and feverish life,
If Heaven allot him many an added hour,
Gild it with virtuous thought and mental
power,
Power to exalt, with every aim refin'd,
The loveliest of the arts that blest man-
kind.

From Eaton Mr. Hayley went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and while there, printed the first poem known to be written by him. This was on the royal marriage in 1761, and appeared in the collection of verses published by the University on that occasion. From that time to the year 1778, he lived out of the observation of the world. Delicate or inconstant health, or the love of literary retirement, prevented him from serving the community in scenes of active life; he therefore devoted himself to pursuits more pleasing, though less profitable.

Thou first and fairest of the social arts!
Sovereign of liberal souls and feeling hearts,
If, in devotion to thy heavenly charms,
I clasp'd thy altar with my infant arms,
For thee neglected the wide field of wealth,
The toils of interest and the sports of health,
Enchanting poesy! that zeal repay
With powers to sing thy universal sway!
To trace thy progress from thy distant birth,
Heaven's pure descendant! dear delight of
earth!

Charm of all regions! to no age confin'd!
Thou prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind!

ESSAY ON EPIC POETRY.

After a recess of many years from public observation, he in 1778 produced, without his name, *A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter*, 4to. a work which both merited and obtained so much applause, as probably encouraged him to avow himself the author, by putting his name to a second edition of it. In 1779, he joined the political clamour of the day, and published *An Epistle to Admiral Keppel*, 4to. congratulating that gentleman on his honourable acquittal; and in the same year attacked the Bishop of London for a desertion of his political principles in *An Elegy on the ancient Greek Model*, 4to. Neither of these pieces, though

known to be written by him, form any part of the collection of his works lately published. In the next year, he gave the public *An Epistle to a Friend on the Death of John Thornton, Esq.* 4to. With this gentleman he appears to have lived on terms of intimacy, at Cambridge, and the praise he bestows on him reflects the highest honour on both the deceased and the surviving friend. In 1780, he published *An Essay on History, in three Epistles to Edward Gibbon, Esq.* 4to. and in 1781, *An Ode inscribed to John Howard, Esq. F. R. S. author of the State of English and Foreign Prisons*, 4to. In the same year also, *The Triumphs of Temper*, 4to. a poem, in six cantos, appeared; and in 1782, *An Essay on Epic Poetry, in five Epistles to the Rev. Mr. Mason*, 4to. To shew himself master of every species of poetry, he in 1780, published *Plays of three Acts written for a private Theatre*, 4to. Of these, *The Two Connoisseurs* and *Lord Ruffel* have been brought on the stage at the Hay-market, and acted with great success.

Since this publication, a very amusing work, intitled, "*An Essay on Old Maids*," has been ascribed to Mr. Hayley, and we believe with truth, though it has not been owned by him. In the course of the last year, he collected such of his works as he had published with his name into six volumes, 8vo.

Mr. Hayley is married, and his lady seems to possess some portion of his taste and genius. She has published a translation of Madame de Lambert's *Essays on Friendship and Old Age*, which is executed with great spirit and fidelity.

The works of Mr. Hayley are calculated to impress the most favourable opinion of him as a man; and if we are not misinformed, his manners (which is not always the case with men of genius) are perfectly in union with the sentiments occasionally exhibited in his works. He has observed, that it was a kind of duty incumbent on those who devote themselves to poetry, to raise, if possible, the dignity of a declining art, by making it as beneficial to life and manners, as the limits of composition and the character of modern times will allow. This rule seems to have been strictly adhered to by him. The subjects of his several performances are all important, and handled in such a manner, as to convey both entertainment and instruction, to mend the heart, refine the taste, and render mankind better, and, by consequence, more happy.

There are many pleasing traits of character scattered through Mr. Hayley's works. One of them we shall select to close this imperfect account,

For me, who feel when'er I touch the lyre,
My talents sink below my proud desire;
Who often doubt, and sometimes credit give,
When friends assure me that my verse will
live;

Whom health too tender for the bustling
throng,

Led into pensive shade and soothing song;

Whatever fortune my unpolish'd rhymes

May meet, in present or in future times,

Let the blest art my grateful thought employ,

Which soothes my sorrow and augments my
joy;

Whence lonely peace and social pleasure
springs,

And friendship dearer than the smile of kings!

While keener poets, querulously proud,

Lament the ills of poetry aloud,

And magnify, with irritation's zeal,

Those common evils we too strongly feel,

The envious slander, and the subtle style

Of specious slander, stabbing with a smile;

Frankly I wish to make her blessings known,

And think those blessings for her ills atone;

Nor wou'd my honest pride that praise forego,
Which makes malignity yet more my foe.

ESSAY ON EPIC POETRY.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD was the eldest son of ——— Fitzgerald, Esq. of Rockfield, a place about two miles distant from the town of Castlebar.

His mother was Lady Mary Hervey, sister to the late and present Earls of Bristol. He received, it is said, his education at Eton, where he acquired a very competent share of literature, at least sufficient to preserve him from the contempt of the learned*. At an early age he married Miss Conolly, sister to the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, Member of Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and cousin-german to his Grace the Duke of Leinster. With this lady Mr. Fitzgerald received a fortune of ten thousand pounds, and at the same time his father executed a deed of settlement, by which he engaged to allow him a yearly income of one thousand pounds; but as this was either irregularly or not at all paid, it became one of the sources of the contention between father and son, which terminated in the end fatal to both.

Soon after the celebration of Mr. Fitzgerald's marriage with Miss Conolly, the young couple went abroad, and after an absence of ten years, during which time Mrs. Fitzgerald died, leaving him one daughter only, who is still living, he returned to Ireland in the year 1775.

During his residence in England, he lived a life of boundless dissipation; and being possessed of personal courage, he was frequently involved in quarrels, which usually ended with reputation to his valour, though to his disgrace as a member of society. One of the first occasions of his becoming an object of public notice, was in the year 1773, when being at Vauxhall, in company with a Captain Croft and some other persons, he

wantonly interfered in a quarrel begun by his companion with the Rev. Mr. Bate on account of some misbehaviour to Mrs. Hartley, the actress. In the course of this business Mr. Fitzgerald introduced his footman to Mr. Bate under the character of a gentleman, and imposed upon him in such a manner that he was induced to box with his antagonist. This trick being soon afterwards discovered, Mr. Bate exposed Mr. Fitzgerald's behaviour in the public papers, in which he held him up to ridicule with great success for several weeks. The contest engaged much the attention of the town, and in the conclusion of it, public opinion decided in favour of Mr. Bate's conduct, and universally condemned that of his several opponents.

Amongst those who censured Mr. Fitzgerald's behaviour on this occasion, was a gentleman of the name of Scawen, who gave his opinion with great freedom in his presence. This occasioned high words, and even a blow, which compelled Mr. Fitzgerald to call Mr. Scawen to account. A duel was the consequence, of which the following relation was given by Capt. Nicholas Nugent, Mr. Scawen's second.

"On Wednesday Sept. 1st, Mr. Scawen and Mr. Fitzgerald, with their seconds and surgeons, met at Lisse, according to the appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald. All matters relating to the duel being adjusted, they arrived at their ground, in the Austrian dominions, between Lisse and Tournay, about a quarter before seven in the evening. The seconds having measured the distance, which, by mutual agreement, was ten paces, each gentleman took his post. Mr. Scawen, in going to his ground, asked Mr. Fitzgerald if he chose to fire first? who replied, it was a matter of indifference to him; but altering

* There is a poem by him, printed at Dublin, entitled *The Riddle*, and inscribed to John Scott, Esq. now Lord Earlsfort, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

his opinion, said he would take the first shot; to which Mr. Scawen readily assented. Mr. Fitzgerald then presented his pistol and fired; the shot seemed to pass very near Mr. Scawen. After Mr. Fitzgerald had fired his first pistol, he took hold of the other, and stood with it in the attitude of presenting, to receive Mr. Scawen's fire. Mr. Scawen then presented his pistol, but before he could pull the trigger, was surprized at the report of Mr. Fitzgerald's second pistol. On this Mr. Scawen immediately recovered his, telling Mr. Fitzgerald at the same time, that as both his pistols were discharged, he could not think of firing at him, and instantly discharged his in the air. Mr. Fitzgerald replied, I assure you I did not mean it—my pistol went off by accident; but I'll load again. The seconds and surgeons here interposed, in order to accommodate the affair; and Mr. Scawen coming up, addressed himself to Mr. Fitzgerald, and said, he hoped his behaviour had now sufficiently convinced him that he was not deficient in point of courage; and as a further reparation for the blow he had given, he was not ashamed to present him with a cane (which at that instant he took from the French surgeon) desiring him to use it as he thought proper. Mr. Fitzgerald, after raising the cane (which did not appear to me to have touched Mr. Scawen) politely returned it, saying, "I retract all the aspersions I ever cast upon your honour, am now convinced you never deserved them, and wish there may be no retrospect of past transactions." A reconciliation being thus happily effected, the parties returned on their way to Lisle, where Mr. Fitzgerald likewise made a handsome apology for having fired his second pistol, declaring it was accidental. The whole company afterwards passed the evening together, and separated the next morning perfectly satisfied."

At this period Mr. Fitzgerald's finances were in a state of fluctuation, as the chance of the dye, or his own skill in gaming, gave a turn to his affairs. In 1775, we find him again presenting himself to public notice in his character of gambler and duellist; and, as usual, with some diminution of the small remains of character which adhered to him. At this time he published a pamphlet, intitled, "An Appeal to the Jockey Club; or a true Narrative of the late Affair between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Walker," 8vo. This was followed by an "Answer to Mr. Fitzgerald's Appeal; by Thomas Walker, Esq;" 8vo. and that by the "Reply to Thomas Walker, Esq. ci-devant Cornet of Burgoyne's Light Dragoons; by George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq." 8vo. It was well observed in one of the literary journals of the times, that the quarrels of gamblers no way con-

cerned the public; and that the sooner they cut one another's throats, the better it would be for society. In this last pamphlet Mr. Fitzgerald boasts of his dexterity in the art of duelling. "I know, says he, from trials successively repeated twenty times one after another, I can at that distance (i. e. six paces) hit any part of the human body, to a line which possibly (addressing his antagonist) you may know is only the twelfth part of an inch." In another part he says, "As to good qualities, some I have, perhaps, though few in number. This, however, I can say for myself, no man can impeach my courage in the field, my honour on the turf, or my credit on the Royal Exchange. If it appears singular that I have not plunged into the galantries of the present times, let it be remembered on the other hand, that I am a married man, and that I prefer the domestic happiness of the amiable partner of my life, and our little offspring, to all the mummery and perfidy of private fashionable intrigues."

Soon after this transaction, Mr. Fitzgerald went to Ireland, and began to practise those extravagancies, which, being successful for some time, led him to commit the fact which brought him to his end. His father and brother had long been objects of his hatred; and having claims upon the former for some arrears, he had recourse to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and obtained an order in 1780, to take possession of the whole estate of his father, in order to satisfy the demand.

In executing this order great irregularities were committed, and several severe conflicts ensued, which compelled his father, in his turn, to claim the protection of the law. Mr. Fitzgerald was indicted for a riot, and being found guilty, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

To obtain his lost liberty, Mr. Fitzgerald ventured on a bold and hazardous enterprise—an escape from his prison; which he effected in spite of every impediment.

This being achieved, he erected a very formidable battery on his demesne, consisting of several pieces of iron ordnance. The battery was constructed on an artificial mount, on which was planted a grove of trees, situated about one hundred yards from the high road, and the same distance from the gate of the avenue which leads to the mansion-house, and half an English mile from the house itself. It was furnished and provided so completely for defence, that it soon gave an alarm to Government, which occasioned a train of artillery being sent, with a regiment of horse, to dislodge the offenders.

On the approach of this force Mr. Fitzgerald and his partizans all fled, and the troops returned to their old quarters. He

however,

however, continued concealed in the country for some time, and it was in this period that his house at Rockfield was set on fire. At length, finding it impossible to be much longer concealed, he, with an armed party, (at the time he was himself an out-law) went to Turlough, and took his father prisoner.

Having placed him in a post-chaise, and a strong guard on the outside, he led him, as if in triumph, through the country, and at last brought him to Dublin, where he soon afterwards died, and Mr. Fitzgerald himself was taken by a Captain Hall, who for this service received the reward of 300*l.* offered by the Government for apprehending him. He continued a considerable time in the new prison at Dublin; but, during the administration of Lord Temple, he had address enough to obtain his pardon.

The many narrow escapes which he had experienced, had not lessened, but, on the contrary, increased his confidence. Mr. McDonnell, an attorney and magistrate in his neighbourhood, having interested himself in some family-concerns against him, he devoted him as a victim to his vengeance. Accordingly, passing by Mr. Fitzgerald's house, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, he was fired upon, and wounded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and five or six other persons; for which Mr. Fitzgerald took his trial, and was acquitted. Still, however, determined to wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate man, he got him into his possession by means of a law process, and dispatched him on the 21st of February, 1786. (See p. 298.)

Immediately on his being secured in gaol, at Castle-bar, the resentment of the people rose to a pitch of madness against the culprits; and several persons, armed, broke into the prison, and endeavoured to take the execution of the law into their own hands: they rushed in, and fired upon Mr. Fitzgerald, and wounded him, but were obliged to quit their prey without finishing their bloody purpose. (See p. 298.)

A special commission being issued for the trial of these offenders, it was opened on Thursday morning the 8th inst. when the Court-house was unusually crowded, and many people were disappointed, as the Court-house was quite full at a very early hour.

It was thought necessary by the Attorney-General to proceed on the trial of the persons who had forced open the gaol of Castlebar, and violently assaulted Mr. Fitzgerald, while under the protection of the laws. The court agreed to the propriety of Mr. Attorney's request, and accordingly the following persons, viz. James Martin, Esq. Mr. Andrew Gallagher,

Mr. James Gallagher, Charles Higgins, Luke Higgins, and Daniel Clarke, were immediately arraigned, for having broke open the gaol of Castle-bar, and assaulting George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. a prisoner in the said gaol, and in the custody of the gaoler.

The Attorney-General opened the business. He painted with much warmth the extent of the offence for which the prisoners were arraigned—he inveighed against that turbulent spirit which had too long disgraced many parts of the country, and hoped that the Court would that day be enabled to furnish such an example, as would deter such daring violators of the laws in future from acts of outrage. He then went into an examination of his evidence, to establish the commission of the fact by the parties above named, —but the evidence adduced was insufficient to come to any thing near conviction. It appeared that the gaol had been forcibly entered in the evening; that the men who entered were armed with swords and pistols. The sentinel who had been on duty at the gaol was examined, but declared that as the transaction took place in the dusk of the evening, he could not positively swear to the person of any one named in the indictment—of course his evidence was of no avail. Even Mr. Fitzgerald himself could not take upon him to swear to their identity; besides, the parties were ready to prove an *alibi*; but for that it seems there was no necessity, as the evidence adduced could not at all affect them. The jury without withdrawing from the box returned a verdict—NOT GUILTY.

The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock on Friday Morning, when

George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. was brought to the bar. He was arraigned, and his indictment read to him. The indictment set forth, that he (Fitzgerald) had procured Timothy Brecknock, Andrew Craig, alias Scots Andrew, James Foy, William Fulton, John Fulton, John Chapman, Wallis Kelly, John Cox, James Masterfon, David Saltry, Philip Cox, Archibald Newing, John Berney, Henry George, Michael Brown, John Rehany, and William Robinson, and that he had incited, stirred up, and provoked the said persons to murder Patrick Randall McDonnell, Esq. and Mr. Charles Hyppson, which murder the said persons perpetrated on the 21st of February last.

To this indictment Mr. Fitzgerald pleaded *not guilty*.—The Attorney-General then proceeded in an examination of the witnesses on the part of the Crown. The principal evidence was Andrew Craig, or as he is called Scots Andrew, and the charge was fully substantiated. It appeared that Mr. McDonnell was murdered on the bridge of Kilmearn—

Circum-

Circumstances of peculiar barbarity attended the bloody deed. Mr. McDonnell's two arms were broken at the time; he saw the blunderbuss from which he received his death presented at him—he implor'd the murderer several times to spare his life, but in vain! he then held down his head, and the flugs entering through his hat lodged in his body.

As soon as the evidence on both sides was closed, Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the Court, praying, as it was a case which affected his life, that he might be indulged to speak for himself; which being immediately granted him, he made a most able defence, and spoke for three hours, with a strength of imagination, and a degree of composure, astonishing, when it is considered what the human mind must feel at so awful a crisis.

The Chief Baron then gave a charge to the Jury, who withdrew for 7 minutes, and returned a verdict—GUILTY.

Mr. Fitzgerald was then ordered into the custody of the Sheriff, but sentence was not pronounced on him. When the Foreman of the Jury pronounced the word guilty, a sudden gloom overspread Mr. Fitzgerald's countenance, which seemed unaffected before.

June 10. John Fulton, William Fulton, Archibald Newing, or Ewing, John Reheny, or Renchy, and David Simpson, were also found guilty upon two indictments, for the murder of Patrick Randall McDonnell and Charles Hyppon:

And same day James Foy, John Cox, James Masterfon, David Saltry, otherwise Simpson, Philip Cox, John Berney, Humphry George, Michael Brown, William Robinson, and Wallis Kelly, were severally acquitted of said murder.

After which the Attorney-General informed the Court, that he was given to understand a motion was intended to be made in arrest of judgment. He desired that Mr. Fitzgerald might be brought up, and the motion gone into. Mr. Fitzgerald's leading Counsel said, they saw no defect in the indictment; but Mr. Stanley declared that he had warm hopes he could shew a ground to arrest such judgment, if he were allowed time to consider the subject till Monday. The Attorney-General called upon him to state his objections, which he, Mr. Stanley, declined.

The Attorney-General informed Mr. Stanley, that it would probably assist him in his motion to arrest the judgment, if he was informed what the indictment was, as he had never hitherto called to have it read, but had relied on the short abstract of it in the Crown book: accordingly, at the desire of the Attorney-General, the indictment was read to him, and the Court, with remarkable hu-

manity, allowed Mr. Stanley till Monday to consider his motion.

12. Timothy Brecknock was called upon his trial, and given in charge to the Jury upon two indictments, for conspiring and procuring the death of Patrick Randall McDonnell, and Charles Hyppon. The evidence having fully established the charges in the indictments, the Jury found him *Guilty*.

After Brecknock's conviction, the Chief Baron ordered the Clerk of the Crown to call up for sentence those persons who had been convicted of actually perpetrating the murder, which he then passed upon John Fulton and his other associates, in the most eloquent and affecting manner.

The Chief Baron then desired to know of Mr. Stanley, whether he meant to make his promised motion in arrest of judgment? but at the same time warmly recommended to him, unless there was a solid ground of objection to the indictment, not to make his motion, as it must necessarily be made in Mr. Fitzgerald's presence, and might possibly derange his feelings, which, he said, he was happy to hear were calm and composed. Mr. Stanley, on consideration, declined to make any motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Fitzgerald was then brought to the bar of the Court, and the Chief Baron, after a preface which drew tears from almost all who heard him, on the enormity of the crime, passed sentence of death upon George Robert Fitzgerald and Timothy Brecknock, with orders for their execution on that day. On being brought into Court the former spoke as follows:

"My Lords,

"I humbly hope for the humane indulgence of this Court to my present most unhappy situation. I do not mean, my Lords, to take up your time—but I trust that what I shall say will be attended with effect. The very short period of time that has elapsed since my conviction, has been taken up in adjusting my temporal affairs; and in truth, my Lords, even these are not perfectly settled: but I now wish to make some preparation, some settlement of peace with Heaven, before I pass into the presence of an all-seeing and justly offended God, which I am about to do.

"My Lords, you may be led to imagine that I plead for this indulgence of time in hopeful expectation of obtaining his Majesty's pardon; but, my Lords, I do most solemnly declare it is no such inducement; for, if his Majesty were to offer me his pardon, nay his crown along with it, I would not accept of either the one or the other. Under the weight of such a verdict against me, it is impossible I could ever look one of the community in the

the countenance, or again hold up my head in society. Let it not be understood, my Lords, that by this declaration I insinuate or infer the smallest degree of censure on the verdict of the jury. No, my Lords, I know them all to be gentlemen of the most fair and irreproachable characters; men not to be biased, and who could not avoid bringing me in guilty if I were their brother, from the body of evidence that has appeared against me—which if I was before acquainted with, I should have endeavoured to have had witnesses to repel that body; but that, my Lords, is not now a matter for consideration—the only thing I plead for is time.

“It is also said, my Lords, that I want that time to commit an act of suicide; but I have too many offences on my back, and dreadful crimes to account for, to desire such a miserable passport into eternity.”

Here he ended his speech, and the Chief Baron, with tears in his eyes, recapitulated the rigour of the law, and his duty as a Judge, observing, that the unfortunate Mr. McDonnell had been sent into eternity without a moment's warning; that after sentence of death had been passed, and the order for execution, it was not in the power of the Court to interfere, and his request must rest with the humanity of the Sheriff.

In some time after the Court had adjourned, Brecknock and Fulton were put into a kind of cart, drawn by one horse, and carried pinioned to the place of execution, on the hill of Castle-bar, where the new gaol is building, and where part of the scaffolding was appropriated to the purpose of a gallows. In some time after Mr. Fitzgerald came out of the gaol, but had not changed his dress; and having previously beseeched the Sheriff not to permit him to be pinioned or tied with cords, he walked, without any kind of manacle, to the place of execution, surrounded by strong detachments of both horse and foot. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Henry, and, at the gallows, by three other Clergymen: while there, he read Dr. Dodd's Thoughts in Prison, as also his Last Prayer; and when the executioner was about to launch him into eternity, he requested of the Sheriff to give him five minutes longer time, and then pulled the cap over his face. Upon being told that the time was elapsing fast, Mr. Fitzgerald replied, “Sure it is not so long! I have just collected myself; pray let me die in peace!”

By the mismanagement of the executioner, the rope by which Mr. Fitzgerald was suspended, instantly broke, on the sudden jerk of

his swinging off the ladder. This accident was principally occasioned by the rope being tied round a flat board, a part of the scaffolding of the New Gaol, with which, as we have already mentioned, this temporary gallows was constructed. Mr. Fitzgerald then fell on his shoulder, but immediately recovered himself and stood on his legs, and called out to the Sheriff, saying—“Mr. Sheriff, it is impossible but that you should know such a rope could not hang any man—pray get a better!” The clergymen immediately surrounded him, when a new rope was obtained and replaced about his neck: he was then requested to go higher upon the ladder, which he refused to do. The ladder was drawn away, and the rope being again twisted round the flat board, it let him down so far that his feet for some time actually touched the ground, till the hangman, with much difficulty, drew him up, but in such a manner, that he still remained suspended within eighteen inches of the ground, where he hung a considerable time, and, on being cut down, the Sheriff, according to Mr. Fitzgerald's death-warrant, and as the form of the law requires, had his body cut, or scarred.

Brecknock at first refused to join in any prayer with the four clergymen attending, he having before repeated the Lord's prayer in Greek, and said “he would use no other—he had no occasion, as he had not committed any actual sin for nine years past; at that time he had driven the devil from every pore of his body; and he knew he should live a thousand years with Christ.” This it seems is according to the old heretical tenets of the Millenarians, of which sect Brecknock professed himself to be a member. He was pressed by the clergymen to join in repeating Dr. Dodd's last prayer, and was at length asked, if he had any objection to it? His answer was “No—he had read it, and saw no harm in it; so they might read it for him.”

John Fulton, who was the son of a Bailiff belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald, behaved at the place of execution with great decency and becoming spirit.

The body of George Robert Fitzgerald was immediately after the execution carried to the ruins of Turlough house, and was waked in a stable adjoining, with a few candles placed about it; on the next day it was carried to the church-yard at Turlough, where he was buried on what is generally termed the wrong side of the church, in his clothes, without a coffin.

ANECDOTES of the late TIMOTHY BRECKNOCK.

TIMOTHY, or, as he sometimes wrote himself, TIMOLEON BRECKNOCK, was the son of a grazier in Northamptonshire, and received his education at Westminster. A little before he left Westminster, he exhibited a trait of his future character, by forging a draught of his father's on his agent in town for a considerable sum of money, with which he made off, and continued abroad several years.

On his return, he commenced the fine gentleman and gambler, and figured away at Bath for some time; but his vanity prompting him to give a public breakfast for which he had no money to pay, he was obliged to decamp, and a subscription was raised among the company for the discharge of the breakfast, which amounted to 701.

He next turned his thoughts to the law, and connected himself with an attorney, where he would have made no inconsiderable progress in the knowledge of the ancient common law, but that his tendencies to quibble and fraud prevailed in every inquiry. On some occasion, whether for debt or a fraud, he again left the kingdom, and was absent several years.

He soon addicted himself to polite letters, and by degrees withdrew himself from the practice of his profession, and commenced author. The first piece we can discover by him, was a poem called, *Prejudice detected*, an *Ethic Epistle*, 4to. 1752, which was followed by others, among which the following may be mentioned. 2. An Ode on his most sacred Majesty's Return, fol. 1752. 3. An Ode to the Right Hon. Sir Crisp Gascoigne, Protector of the Innocent, and late Lord Mayor of the City of London, fol. 1754. 4. An Ode on his Majesty's Return, fol. 1755. 5. An Epithalamium on the Nuptials of Lord Warkworth and Lady Susan Stuart, fol. 1764. He was also the author of a Plan for establishing the general Peace of Europe upon honourable Terms to Great Britain, 8vo. 1759; and a Treatise upon perennial Ways and Means, with other political Tracts, 4to. 1762, besides many other anonymous performances. He for many years wrote in

a daily paper, under the name of the *Attorney-General to the Gazetteer*, and in 1764 re-published *Droit le Roi; or, A Digest of the Rights and Privileges of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain*, 8vo. which, being complained of in the House of Lords as favouring arbitrary principles, was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. He also rendered himself remarkable by laying an information, about 1762, against the Judges for wearing cambrick. He either wrote, or assisted Mr. Fitzgerald in the writing his pamphlets and letters in the public papers, and from thence it is supposed the connection between them originated. He was a Member of Lincoln's-inn.

He had a boldness and decision in his manner, joined to some knowledge and fluency, by which he duped many people, and gained some degree of credit with his clients. Being concerned for the Portuguese *Charge des Affaires* about twenty years ago in some transaction with the Secretary of State, and not being able to effect his purpose, he very gravely leaned on his hand, and looking the Secretary (Lord Shelburne) full in the face, told him, "he would never leave him till he brought his head to the block." For this his client thought him a bold man, and perhaps paid him for it as such; but his menace only ended in being turned out of the office as a lunatic.

His last apparition in London was about four years ago, when he seemed to be run out of coat, character, and constitution, and in this situation was picked up by Fitzgerald, no doubt as a cunning man in the law, to defend him in his depredations on society. But justice, sooner or later, generally overtakes the most cunning and guarded impostors. In committing himself to Fitzgerald he was no longer master of his own line, and hence was lured into a deed, which, had he been left to himself, in all probability he would not have been fool enough to commit.

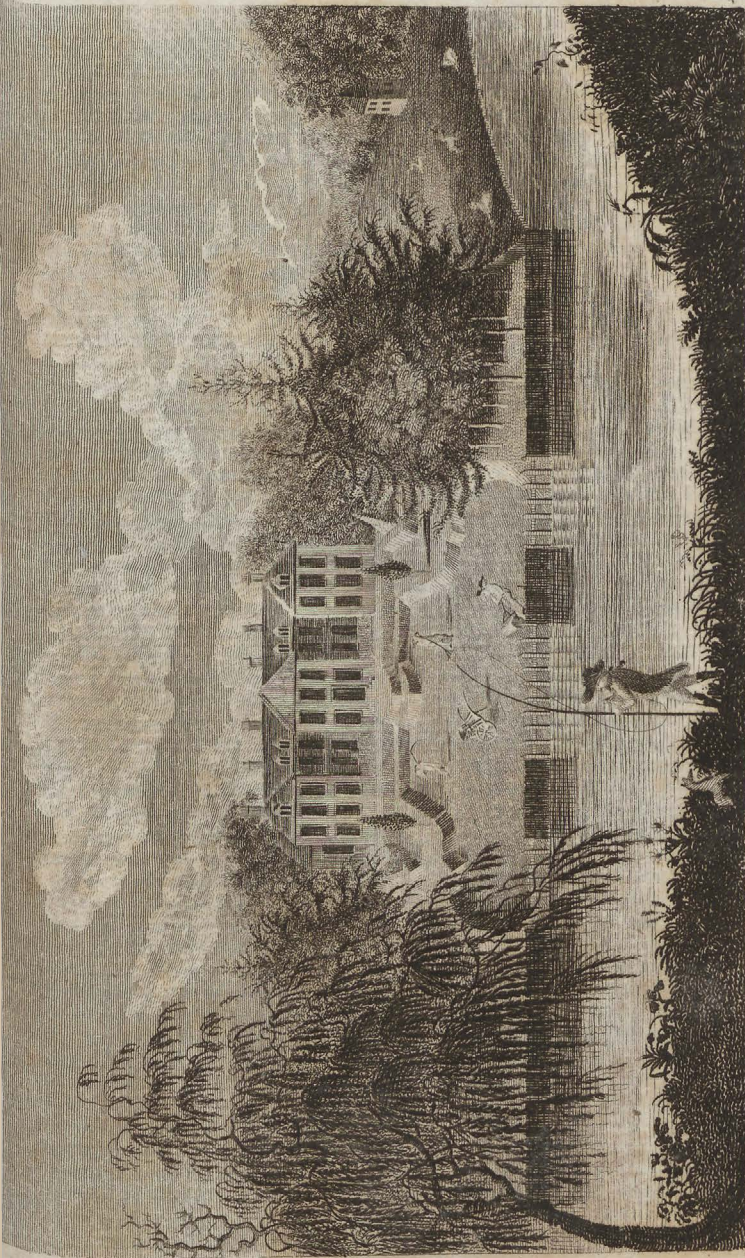
At the time of his death, he could not be less than between 60 and 70 years of age, was quite gray, and much debilitated.

HOLME, in HEREFORDSHIRE, the Seat of the Right Honourable the EARL of SURREY.

[Illustrated with an ELEGANT ENGRAVING]

THE Manor and Lordship of Holme, a seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Surrey, (and which came into his Lordship's possession by his marriage with the daughter of the late Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq. a descendant of John Scudamore, Esq. created a Baronet and Viscount by King Charles I.) is situated

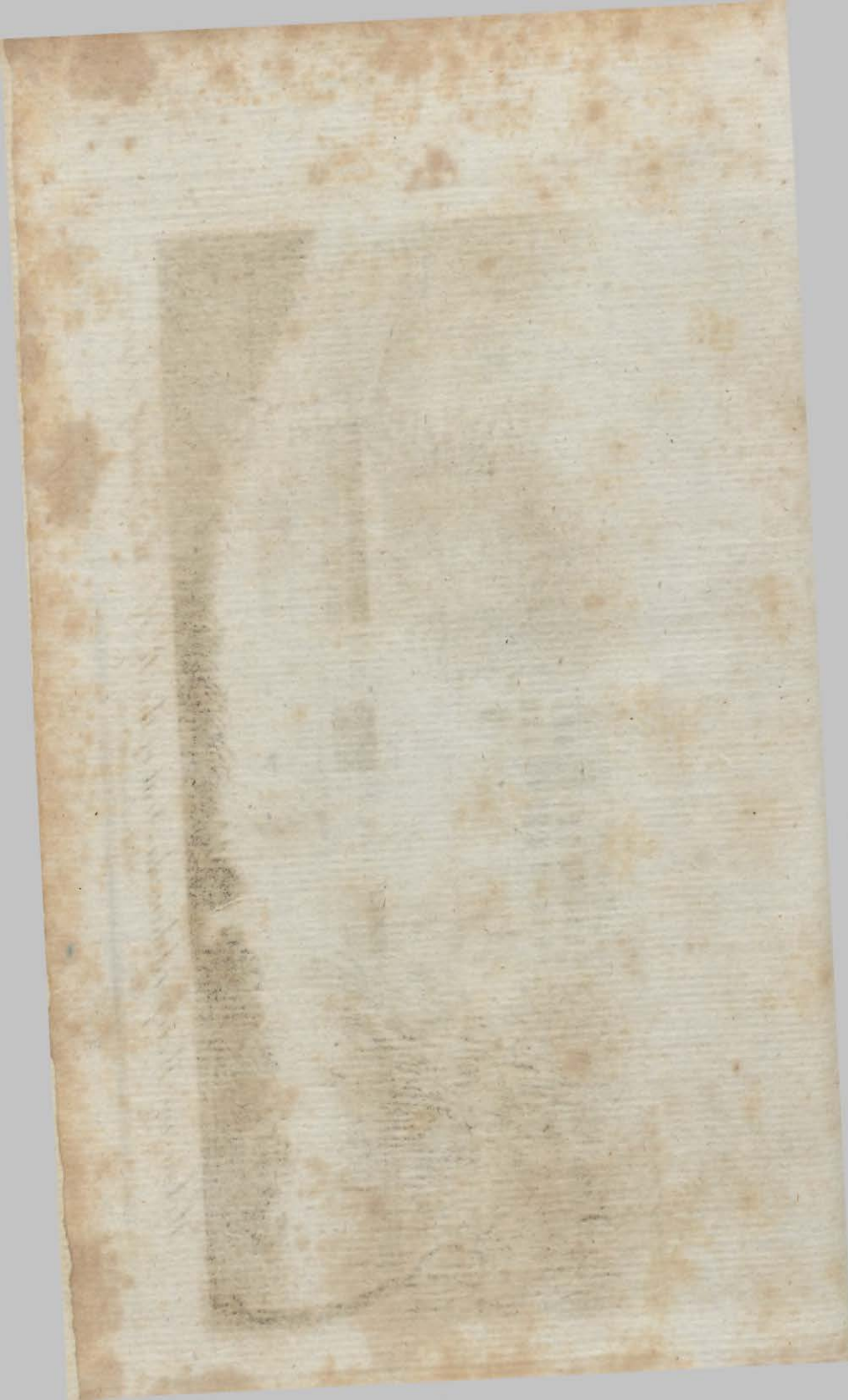
three miles South-East from Hereford, upon the confluence of the rivers Wye and Lugg, and was the seat of that ancient and noble family for more than three hundred years, to whom it descended as heirs of the ancient and honourable family of Tregos.



Holme, in Herefordshire the Seat of the R^t Hon. the Earl of Surrey.

Published by T. Goull, Cornhill 1766.

Reverend Mr. Goull



THE CHARACTER OF EUDOXUS.

BY DR. COLIGNON.

HIS window salutes the East. The valleys must be gilded by the morning rays, by the time I get to *Eudoxus*, for already have they made the uplands smile, and the face of nature cheerful. With this soliloquy in his mouth, *Philemon* sprang from bed, and, hurrying on a dress calculated for convenience rather than show, sallied out to call on his friend *Eudoxus*.

The freshness of the air, the verdure of every field and tree, the enamel of the meadows, the music of the birds, that with melodious and cheerful voices welcomed so fair a morning, the curious orient streaks with which the rising sun embellished the eastern part of Heaven, and, above all, that source of light, who, though he shews us all that we see of glorious and fair, shews us nothing so glorious and fair as himself, quite charmed and transported *Philemon*. He was roused from his extacy by a female songstress, whose voice, though not governed by skill, did, by its native sweetness, so repair the want of it, that art was absent without being missed.

Curiosity prompted him to see who was the possessor of so much power to please, whom he soon discovered in the habit of a milk-maid. The fair creature had the blushes of the morning in her cheeks, the splendour of the sun in her eyes, the freshness of the fields in her looks, the whiteness of the milk she was expressing in her skin, the melody of the lark in her voice. Her cloaths were almost as coarse as cleanly, and though they suited her condition, were very ill matched with her beauty.

Having listened a while attentively to this artless siren, he pursued his way, when, in a narrow path, his eyes were saluted by a far different object; an epitome of human stature, a superannuated figure of mortality, whose shrivelled meagre face, hollow eye, and tattered squalid rags, recalled to his imagination the customary ingredients necessary to make a witch, when superstition, mistake and malice are disposed for such a work.

This miserable object was crawling to her wretched home, under a burthen too much for her strength to bear, though consisting but of the refuse of boughs which the wind of the preceding night had snapped from the lofty trees of a neighbouring avenue. A few answers satisfied *Philemon* of the reality of her sufferings; and, influenced by the tenderest and most powerful instinct of nature, compassion, he hastened to relieve her distress, and to gratify himself in the exquisite rap-

tures that flow from compassion and benevolence.

He soon arrived at the habitation of *Eudoxus*, who had, in the course of two months, buried an affectionate wife, and a promising amiable son. He found the worthy Divine (for such he was) with a book before him, in which he seemed to read attentively. At the sight of *Philemon* he sprang forward, and, embracing him, placed him on a seat beside him; when, wiping away a tear that would force itself into his eye, he thanked him for his friendly visit. *Philemon* saw with pleasure the Christian deportment of this holy mourner. No falling into loud complaints; no wringing of the hands, or beating of the breast, or wishing himself unborn, which are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speaks not so much the greatness of the misery, as the littleness of the mind.

To whom *Philemon*.—I thought it my duty to come, seeing we are not born for ourselves only, but by the very condition of our nature are obliged to consecrate our lives to the service of others: It is a reciprocal debt, from which no mortal is free. I rejoice to find you so composed, after so severe a visitation, and could almost wish to ask on what considerations that comfort is founded, that so much exceeds the expectations even of your friends.

I am sorry, replied *Eudoxus*, if any reasons are thought necessary for my present composure; but I will faithfully give them all. And I will begin by confessing, that I did, at first, sincerely wish to follow, where all I held dear, was gone before. For who can either marvel at, or blame, the desire of advantage? Can any thing be more natural than that the weary traveller should long for rest, the prisoner for liberty, and the banished for home? But I recollected what I had so often myself preached to others, that, in general, we should only hope in this world for content; that if we aim at any thing higher, we shall chiefly meet with grief and disappointment; that our endeavours, as rational beings, should be principally directed at making ourselves easy now, and happy hereafter; as misery and affliction are not less natural in this world, than sorrow, hail, storm, and tempest; and it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble. Life, however sweet it seems, is a draught mingled with bitter ingredients. Some drink deeper than others, before they come at them; but, if they do not swim at

the top for youth to taste them, it is ten to one but old age will find them thicker at the bottom; and it is the employment of faith and patience, and the work of wisdom and virtue, to teach us to drink the sweet part with thankfulness and pleasure, and to swallow the bitter without reluctance and repining. Nay, I have told my flock, that we stand indebted to Divine Providence for our physic, as well as our food; that the contempt they experience from men, is a wholesome purge for pride, their poverty a cure for luxury and wanton desires, and that sickness makes us duly grateful for health.

I next reflected that my visitations were not like those of Job, sudden, and treading on the heels of each other, but were gradual and foreseen; and so much as an evil touches on the means, so much help it yields towards patience. Every degree of sorrow is a preparation for the next; but when we pass to extremes without the means, we want the benefit of recollection, and must trust entirely to our own strength. To come from all things to nothing, is not a descent, but a downfall, where it is a rare case not to be maimed at last.

I next considered the force of example—how great is the sacred office I bear; which puts it in my power, not only to excuse, but almost to canonize the worst actions; which ought, therefore, to make me remarkably strict and wary in all my behaviour: since many of my passions, thinking it, perhaps, impossible to fail, in imitating me, my faults may contract a deeper guilt, by being precedents, than by being sins.

Lastly and principally, my friend, I support myself in knowing, that through the merits of my Redeemer, the day will shortly come, that will cast no clouds upon my mind, nor stir the least breath of inordinate passion in my soul; when I shall be always serene, have the happiness to live in a constant tranquility and unruffled repose, without pain, sickness, or infirmity, in the presence of the Divine Majesty and the blessed Jesus; in the society of glorious Angels, and good men made perfect; to partake of a felicity great as God's goodness could design, his wisdom contrive, or his power effect, for my entertainment.

Such a noble instance of pious resignation, such a specimen of rational comfort, kept, for a while, even *Philemon* silent; which *Eudoxus* interpreting as a mark of his not being sufficiently convinced by what he had yet said, he added:—Some pious men, *Philemon*, have gone much farther than this, and have asserted, that to be corrected by such a father as God, and with so much love, doth put us rather into a need of humility for

moderating that joy, which we shall be apt to conceive from his charity towards us, than of the virtue of patience, whereby to endure the punishment that he lays upon us; for though he sometimes gives a pardon without correction, yet never correction without an intent to pardon. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Eudoxus was now so composed, that he pressed his friend to stay and breakfast with him, and while it was preparing, proposed walking with him a little into the fields, during which he expressed such satisfaction at every thing about him, as convinced *Philemon* his mind was entirely at peace. A very short walk brought them in sight of a handsome house, which the good Divine pointed to with a sigh. Being asked the reason, he replied, There lives *Varanes*, a youth whose faults are more the effect of a remiss education and the contagion of loose company, than the product of a bad heart. As soon as I am able, my first visit must be there. The indecency and intemperance of his conduct demands my friendly interposition. He has but lately taken that house, and, this circumstance excepted, I have no reason to complain of my situation. I have rather reason to think myself happy. *Zachary* and *Elizabeth*, we read, had good neighbours, who did not envy their happiness, but rejoiced with them when they rejoiced, and, doubtless, would have wept with them, had they wept. A preacher that liveth among such, hath obtained a fair benefice, and may well acknowledge with *David*, "that the lot is fallen unto him in a fair ground, and that he hath a goodly heritage." But woe to that *Zachary*, as an old writer emphatically says, who is brother to dragons, and a companion unto ostriches; constrained to dwell with *Meghecks*, and to have his habitation among the tents of *Kedar*.

I have sometimes thought, said *Philemon*, this is one of the principal hardships of your function. Your preferment may be advantageous, and the situation healthy and delightful, while the persons with whom you must associate, may chance to be perfectly disagreeable; or, which is much worse, and yet very frequent, disposed to quarrel upon every occasion, if not with you, at least with one another.

Of all that is commanded us, said *Eudoxus*, there is nothing more contrary to our wicked nature, than to love our neighbours as ourselves. We can with ease envy him if he be rich, or scorn him if he be poor—but, to love him—the Devil hath more craft than so. It were hard for him to prevail over so many, if men should once begin to love one another.

But we must take our lot as we find it, and endeavour to mend as many as we can, and to bear patiently with those we cannot reform.

As they walked gently towards home, *Philemon* could not but often stop to view the agreeable prospects the country afforded; where the verdure of the trees, mixed with the brightness of the ripening corn, the party-coloured meadows and the lowing herd, tempted his eye into a controversy of pleasure, neither knowing well how to take it off, or where to fix it amidst so beautiful a variety, and so much orderly confusion.

Yes, my *Philemon*—for *Eudoxus* read his thoughts—the Supreme Disposer of events has commanded delight and profit to walk hand-in-hand through his ample creation, making all things so perfectly pleasing, as if beauty was their only end; yet all things so eminently serviceable, as if usefulness had been their sole design. And, therefore, never do I walk abroad, but my heart expands with gratitude, and I consider myself

put into this temple of God, this lower world, as the priest of nature, to offer up the incense of thanks and praise, not only for myself, but for the mute and insensible part of the creation. O! how amiable is gratitude! I have always looked upon it as the most exalted principle that can actuate the heart of man. Repentance indicates our nature fallen; and prayer turns chiefly upon a regard to ourselves; while the exercise of gratitude subsisted in paradise, where there was no fault to deplore, and will be perpetuated in Heaven, when God shall be all in all. Nay, some have gone so far as to say, that were there no positive command that enjoined it, nor any recompence laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it, for the natural gratification that accompanies it.

Here a footman appearing to acquaint *Eudoxus* that breakfast was ready, the conversation was put an end to for the present.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

A collection of old books falling into my hands lately, as executor of a gentlewoman deceased, more remarkable for her piety than her taste, I was induced to look at a few of them before they were condemned to destruction. In turning over one which has for its title, *Mount Tabor; or, Private Exercises of a Penitent Sinner. Serving for a daily Practice of the Life of Faith, reduced to Speciall Heads, comprehending the chief Comforts and Refreshings of true Christians: Also Certain Occasional Observations and Meditations; profitably applied. Written in the time of a voluntary Retreat from secular affairs. By R. W. Esquire. Published in the Yeare of his Age 75, Anno Dom. 1639. 12mo.* I found the following narratives; one of which is calculated to throw light on the early period of the History of the English Stage; and both of them on the manners and customs of the times. You will probably have no objection to afford them a place in the European Magazine.

UPON A STAGE PLAY, which I saw when I was a CHILD.

IN the City of Gloucester the manner is (as I think it is in other like corporations), that when Players of Enterludes come to towne, they first attend the Mayor to enforce him what noble mans servants they are, and so to get licence for their publike playing; and if the Mayor like the actors, or would shew respect to their Lord and Master, he appoints them to play their first play before himselfe, and the Aldermen and Common-counsell of the City, and that is called the Mayors play, where every one that will comes in without money, the Mayor giving the players a reward as hee thinks fit, to shew respect unto them. At such a play my father tooke me with him, and made mee stand betweene his legs, as he sat upon one of the benches, where wee saw and heard very well. The Play was called *The Cradle*

of Security, wherein was personated a King, or some great Prince, with his Courtiers of severall kinds: amongst which three ladies were in speciall grace with him, and they keeping him in delights and pleasures, drew him from his graver counsellors, hearing of Sermons, listning to good counsell and admonitions, that in the end they got him to lye downe in a cradle upon the stage, where these three ladies joyning in a sweet song, rocked him asleepe, that he snorted againe; and in the meane time closely conveyed under the cloaths, wherewithall he was covered, a vizard, like a swines snout, upon his face, with three wire chains-fastened thereunto, the other end whereof being holden severally by those three ladies, who fall to singing againe, and then discovered his face, that the spectators might see how they had transformed him, going on with their singing. Whilst all this was acting, there came forth of another

ther doore, at the farthest end of the stage, two old men, the one in blew, with a ferjeant at armes, his mace on his shoulder; the other in red, with a drawn sword in his hand, and leaning with the other hand upon the others shoulder, and so they two went along in a soft pace, round about by the skirts of the stage, till at last they came to the Cradle, when all the Court was in the greatest jollity, and then the foremost old man with his mace stroke a fearful blow upon the Cradle; whereat all the Courtiers, with the three ladies and the vizard, all vanished; and the desolate Prince starting up bare-faced, and finding himselfe thus sent for to judgement, made a lamentable complaint of his miserable case, and so was carried away by wicked spirits. This Prince did personate in the morall the wicked of the world; the three ladies, Pride, Covetousnesse, and Luxury; the two old men, the end of the world, and the last judgement. This sight tooke such impression in me, that when I came towards man's estate, it was as fresh in my memory as if I had seen it newly acted. From whence I observe, out of mine owne experience, what great care should bee had in the education of children, to keepe them from seeing of spectacles of ill examples, and hearing of lascivious or scurrilous words; for that their young memories are like faire writing tables, where in if the faire sentences or lessons of grace bee written, they may (by God's blessing) keepe them from many vicious blots of life, wherewithall they may otherwise be tainted; especially considering the general corruption of our nature, whose very memories are apter to receive evil than good, and that the well seasoning of the new caske at the first keeps it the better and sweeter ever after; and withall we may observe how farre unlike the plaies and harmlesse morals of former times are to those which have succeeded, many of which (by report of others) may be termed schoolmasters of vice, and provocations to corruptions, which our depraved nature is too prone unto, nature and grace being contraries.

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MEDITATION XII. Upon a Pedigree seene  
in a Nobleman's House.

Lumley Castle, in the countie palatine of Duresme, was built by that noble and worthy lord John lord Lumley, after the manner of some castles hee had observed in his travailes beyond the seas; with two faire passages into it, up two paire of staires, large but short, both standing, the one over against the other, at the lower end of the hall; the most eminent roome whereof, at the upper end of the hall (being the great chamber) was adorned with the pictures of all the barons of that family in their robes, at

full length, beginning with the first, who was set forth kneeling before king Richard the Second, and receiving his writ or patent of creation at his hands; and so from one to another to that nobleman himselfe that built the house; with the picture also of his lordship's sonne and heire apparent, then a young man, with a hawk on his fist. In that faire chamber, at the upper end of it, in a bay window, I observed a long table hanging, fitting the one end of the window, containing a faire written or printed pedigree, setting out not onely how the barons of that house succeeded one another, but also how the first baron was lineally descended from Adam himselfe. But he that lived to build the house, and to adorne it with such monuments of noble ancestors from so high a descent as the very creation of the world, and having a sonne then likely to have succeeded him in the baronie, died himselfe childless in Queen Elizabeth's time, and so the barony dyed with him, and there was no lord Lumley to entertaine king James there, at his first coming into England, upon her Majestie's decesse; and so that pedigree which (I know not by what heraldry) brought that worthy nobleman, by many generations of kings and queens and other famous ancestors, by a lineall descent from Adam himselfe, could not deduce it one descent further, but it ends in him for whole honour itselfe was devised. And that noble lord, when he was at the highest of the pedigree, what could he finde there of nobility by it, when the meanest scullion of his kitchen, and the poorest cripple at his gates, were thereby made their lord's kinsmen, being all Adam's children as well as himselfe! And what pitch of honour had he gotten from that common ancestor of all mankind, but (what we all, his posterity, by wofull experience, finde to be truth indeed) the guilt and infection of sin, and the fruits of it, death? objects proper for shame, sorrow, and humiliation, no way for honour or vain glory, Adam himselfe being made but of red earth, and he and his posterity to returne to earth againe.

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I shall only add, that the author of these Meditations appears to have been born at Gloucester, in 1564; educated at the free grammar-school, called Christ's, in that city, under Master Gregory Dowahale of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, who afterwards became secretary to lord chancellor Ellesmere; as our author did, first, to lord Brook, chancellor of the exchequer; then to the earl of Middlesex, lord high treasurer; and, lastly, to lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal. Having passed the great climacterical year, he thought it high time to retire from worldly employments; and on Nov. 30, 1631, being suddenly

denly taken with a vertigo, which he doubted might turn to an apoplexy, he retired in June to Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, where he probably died. His book has only the initials of his name, R. W. If any of your correspondents can inform me of any further

particulars concerning him, I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed for my trouble in transcribing the above.

RICHARD WATKINSON.

Cobbeher, June 16, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

It being the duty, as we conceive, of Literary Journalists to preserve such pieces relative to any work of importance as appear with marks of authority, we here insert the two following Letters.

IT having been asserted in a late scurrilous publication, that some passages relative to a noble Lord, which appeared in the first edition of my *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*, were omitted in the second edition of that work, in consequence of a letter from his Lordship, I think myself called upon to declare that that assertion is false.

In a note, p. 527, of my second edition, I mentioned, that "having found, on a revision of this work, that, notwithstanding my best care, a few observations had escaped me, which arose from the instant impression, the publication of which might perhaps be considered as passing the bounds of a strict decorum, I immediately ordered that they should be omitted in the present edition."

I did not then think it necessary to be more explicit. But as I now find that I have been misunderstood by some, and grossly misrepresented by others, I think it proper to add, that soon after the publication of the first edition of my work, from the motive above-mentioned alone, without any application from any person whatever, I ordered twenty-six lines relative to the noble Lord to be omitted in the second edition (for the loss of which, I trust, twenty-two additional pages are a sufficient compensation); and this was the sole alteration that was made in my book relative to that nobleman; nor was any application made to me by the Nobleman alluded to, at any time whatsoever, to make any alteration in my Journal.

To any serious criticism, or ludicrous banter, to which my Journal may be liable, I shall never object; but receive both the one and the other with perfect good-humour; but I cannot suffer a malignant and injurious falsehood to pass uncontradicted.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

March 9, 1786.

JAMES BOSWELL.

NO man has less inclination to controversy than I have, particularly with a lady. But as in my *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* I have

claimed, and am conscious of being entitled to, credit for the strictest fidelity, my respect for the public obliges me to take notice of an insinuation which tends to impeach it.

Mrs. Piozzi (late Mrs. Thrale) to her *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson* has added the following postscript:

Naples, Feb. 10, 1786.

"Since the foregoing went to the press, having seen a passage from Mr. Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*, in which it is said that *I could not get through Mrs. Montagu's Essay on Shakspeare*, I do not delay a moment to declare, that, on the contrary, I have always commended it myself, and heard it commended by every one else; and few things would give me more concern than to be thought incapable of tasting, or unwilling to testify my opinion of its excellence."

I might, perhaps with propriety, have waited till I should have an opportunity of answering this postscript in a future publication; but, being sensible that impressions once made are not easily effaced, I think it better thus early to ascertain a fact which seems to be denied.

The fact reported in my Journal, to which Mrs. Piozzi alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299: "I spoke of Mrs. Montagu's very high praises of Mr. Garrick. *Johnson*. Sir, it is fit she should say so much, and I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond of her book, and I wonder at it; for neither I, nor Beauclerk, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through it."

It is remarkable that this postscript is so expressed, as not to point out the person who said that Mrs. Thrale could not get through Mrs. Montagu's book; and therefore I think it necessary to remind Mrs. Piozzi, that the assertion concerning her was Dr. Johnson's, and not mine. The second observation that I shall make on this postscript is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, though I must acknowledge, from the phrase it bestows on Mrs. Montagu's book, it may have been designed to convey that meaning.

What

What Mrs. Thrale's opinion is or was, or what she may or may not have said to Dr. Johnson concerning Mrs. Montagu's book, is not necessary for me to enquire. It is only incumbent on me to ascertain what Dr. Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine myself to a very short state of the fact.

The unfavourable opinion of Mrs. Montagu's book, which Dr. Johnson is here reported to have given, is known to have been that which he uniformly expressed, as many of his friends well remember. So much for the authenticity of the paragraph, as far as it relates to his own sentiments. The words containing the assertion to which Mrs. Piozzi objects, are printed from my manuscript Journal, and were taken down at the time. The Journal was read by Dr. Johnson, who pointed out some inaccuracies, which I corrected, but did not mention any inaccuracy in the paragraph in question; and what is still more material, and very flattering to me, a considerable part of my Journal, containing this paragraph, *was read several years ago, by Mrs. Thrale herself*, who had it for some time in her possession, and returned it to me, without intimating that Dr. Johnson had mistaken her sentiments.

When my Journal was passing through the press, it occurred to me, that a peculiar delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one literary lady concerning the performance of another; and I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs. Thrale from the paragraph in question, and two or three hundred copies of my book were actually printed and published without it; of these Sir Joshua Reynolds's copy happened to be one. But while the sheet was working off, a friend, for whose opinion I have great respect, suggested that I had no right to deprive Mrs. Thrale of the high honour which Dr. Johnson had done her, by stating her opinion along with that of Mr. Beauclerk, as coinciding with, and, as it were, sanctioning his own. The observation appeared to me so weighty and conclusive, that I hastened to the printing-house, and, as a piece of justice, restored Mrs. Thrale to that place from which a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her.

On this simple state of facts I shall make no observation whatever.

JAMES BOSWELL,

London, April 17, 1786.

PARTICULARS relative to the NATURE and CUSTOMS of the INDIANS of NORTH-AMERICA. By Mr. RICHARD M'CAUSLAND, Surgeon to the King's or Eighth Regiment of Foot.

[From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LXXVI. Part I. just published.]

IT has been advanced by several travellers and historians, that the Indians of America differed from other males of the human species in the want of one very characteristic mark of the sex, to wit, a beard. From this general observation the Esquimaux have been excepted; and hence it has been supposed, that they had an origin different from that of the other natives of America. Inferences have also been drawn, not only with respect to the origin, but even relative to the conformation of Indians, as if this was in its nature more imperfect than that of the rest of mankind.

It appears somewhat singular that authors, in deducing the origin both of the Esquimaux and of the other Indians of America from the old world, should never have explained to us how the former came to retain their beards, and the latter to lay them aside. To ascertain the authenticity of this point may perhaps prove of little real utility to mankind; but the singularity of the fact certainly claims the attention of the curious: and as it is impossible to fix any limits to the inferences which may at one time or another be drawn from alledged facts, it must always be of consequence to enquire

into the authenticity of those facts, how little interesting they may at present appear.

I will not at present take upon me to say that there are not nations in America destitute of beards; but ten years residence at Niagara, in the midst of the Six-Nations (with frequent opportunities of seeing other nations of Indians) has convinced me, that they do not differ from the rest of men, in this particular, more than one European differs from another: and as this imperfection has been attributed to the Indians of North-America, equally with those of the rest of the Continent, I am much inclined to think, that this assertion is as void of foundation in one region as it is in the other.

All the Indians of North-America (except a very small number, who, from living among white people, have adopted their customs) pluck out the hairs of the beard; and as they begin this from its first appearance, it must naturally be supposed, that to a superficial observer their faces will seem smooth and beardless. As further proof that they have beards, we may observe, first, that they all have an instrument for the purpose of plucking them out. Secondly,

condly, that when they neglect this for any time, several hairs sprout up, and are seen upon the chin and face. Thirdly, that many Indians allow tufts of hair to grow upon their chins or upper lips, resembling those we see in different nations of the old world. Fourthly, that several of the Mohocks, Delawares, and others, who live amongst white people, sometimes shave with razors, and sometimes pluck their beards out. These are facts which are notorious amongst the Army, Indian-traders, &c. and which are never doubted in that part of the world by any person in the least conversant with Indians; but as it is difficult to transport a matter of belief from one country to another distant one, and as the authors who have maintained the contrary opinion are too respectable to be doubted upon light grounds, I by no means intend to rest the proofs upon what has been said, or upon my single assertion.

I have provided myself with two authorities, which I apprehend may in this case be decisive. One is Colonel BUTLER, Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, well known in the late American war, whose great and extensive influence amongst the Six-Nations could not have been acquired by any thing less than his long and intimate knowledge of them and their language. The other authority is that of THAYENDANEGA, commonly known by the name of Captain JOSEPH BRANT, a Mohock Indian of great influence, and much spoken of in the late war. He was in England in 1775, and writes and speaks the English language with tolerable accuracy. I shall therefore only subjoin their opinions upon this matter, the originals of which I have under their own signatures.

Colonel BUTLER'S.

The men of the Six-Nation Indians have all beards naturally, as have all the other nations of North-America which I have had an opportunity of seeing. Several of the Mohocks shave with razors, as do likewise many of the Panees who are kept as slaves by the Europeans. But in general the Indians pluck out the beard by the roots from its earliest appearance; and as their faces are therefore smooth, it has been supposed that they were destitute of beards. I am even of opinion, that if the Indians were to practise shaving from their youth, many of them would have as strong beards as Europeans.

(Signed)

JOHN BUTLER,
Agent of Indian Affairs.

Niagara, Apr. 12, 1784.

Captain BRANT'S.

The men of the Six-Nations have all beards by nature; as have likewise all other Indian nations of North America which I have seen. Some Indians allow a part of the beard upon the chin and upper lip to grow, and a few of the Mohocks shave with razors in the same manner as Europeans; but the generality pluck out the hairs of the beard by the roots as soon as they begin to appear; and as they continue this practice all their lives, they appear to have no beard, or at most only a few straggling hairs which they have neglected to pluck out. I am however of opinion, that if the Indians were to shave, they would never have beards altogether so thick as the Europeans; and there are some to be met with who have actually very little beard.

(Signed)

JOS. BRANT THAYENDANEGA.
Niagara, Apr. 19, 1783.

Upon this subject I shall only further observe, that it has been supposed by some, that this appearance of beard on Indians arises only from a mixture of European blood; and that an Indian of pure race is intirely destitute of it. But the nations amongst whom this circumstance can have any influence, bear so small a proportion to the multitude who are unaffected by it, that it cannot by any means be considered as the cause; nor is it looked upon as such either by captain Brant or colonel Butler.

I shall here subjoin a few particulars relative to the Indians of the Six-Nations, which, as they seem not to be well understood even in America, are probably still less known in Europe. My authorities upon this subject, as well as upon the former, are the Indian captain Brant and colonel Butler.

Each nation is divided into three or more tribes; the principal of which are called the Turtle-tribe, the Wolf-tribe, and the Bear-tribe.

Each tribe has two, three, or more chiefs, called Sachems; and this distinction is always hereditary in the family, but descends along the female line: for instance, if a chief dies, one of his sister's sons, or one of his own brothers, will be appointed to succeed him. Among these no preference is given to proximity or primogeniture; but the Sachem, during his life time, pitches upon one whom he supposes to have more abilities than the rest; and in this choice he frequently, though not always, consults the principal men of the tribe. If the successor

happens

happens to be a child, the offices of the po are performed by some of his friends until he is of sufficient age to act himself.

Each of these posts of Sachem has a name peculiar to it, and which never changes, as it is always adopted by the successors; nor does the order of precedence of each of these names or titles ever vary. Nevertheless, any Sachem, by abilities and activity, may acquire greater power and influence in the nation than those who rank before him in point of precedence; but this is merely temporary, and dies with him.

Each tribe has one or two chief warriors, whose dignity is also hereditary, and has a peculiar name attached to it.

These are the only titles of distinction which are fixed and permanent in the nation; for although any Indian may by superior talents, either as counsellor or as a warrior, acquire influence in the nation, yet it is not in his power to transmit this to his family.

The Indians have also their *Great Women* as well as their *Great Men*, to whose opinions they pay great deference; and this distinction is also hereditary in families. They do not sit in council with the Sachems, but have separate ones of their own.

When war is declared, the Sachems and great Women generally give up the management of public affairs into the hands of the warriors. It may however so happen, that a Sachem may at the same time be also a chief warrior.

Friendships seem to have been instituted with a view towards strengthening the union

between the several nations of the confederacy; and hence *friends* are called the *fi-news* of the Six-Nations. An Indian has therefore generally one or more *friends* in each nation. Besides the attachment which subsists during the life-time of the two friends, whenever one of them happens to be killed, it is incumbent on the survivor to *replace* him, by presenting to his family either a scalp, a prisoner, or a belt consisting of some thousands of wampum; and this ceremony is performed by every *friend* of the deceased.

The purpose and foundation of war parties therefore is, in general, to procure a prisoner or scalp to replace the friend or relation of the Indian who is the head of the party. An Indian who wishes to replace a friend or relation presents a belt to his acquaintance, and as many as chuse to follow him accept this belt, and become his party. After this, it is of no consequence whether he goes on the expedition or remains at home (as it often happens that he is a child), he is still considered as the head of the party. The belt he presented to his party is returned fixed to the scalp or prisoner, and passes along with them to the friends of the person he replaces. Hence it happens, that a war party, returning with more scalps or prisoners than the original intention of the party required, will often give one of the supernumerary scalps or prisoners to another war party whom they meet going out; upon which this party, having fulfilled the purpose of their expedition, will sometimes return without going to war.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A MOTHER and NO MOTHER; or, The LITIGATED CHILD.

AN ANECDOTE.

NO circumstance, or even chain of circumstances, can happen so singular, but that a similar may, one time or other, occur again; and as the facts which gave rise to the following little Anecdote, have already served to perplex the most eminent lawyers of France; it would certainly afford a satisfaction to know, with some kind of probability, how, according to the laws of England, such a *complicated* case could with propriety be determined.

Complicated as the affair is in itself, the facts are few, and in sum and substance as follow:

A midwife, some time ago, was summoned to attend with all possible expedition on a gentlewoman in the province of Normandy, who had unexpectedly been seized with the pains of labour. Hardly had the good woman arrived to discharge the duties of her office, when she was herself violently at-

tacked with the like pains, and the consequence was, that presently both the midwife and her patient were delivered together.

Not a human being was then in the neighbourhood, nor even in the house, but an old woman, who had acted in the double capacity of midwife and nurse, and who, unfortunately, in her hurry, confusion and distress, was so inadvertent as to place the two infants upon one and the same pillow, without distinguishing which of them it was that belonged to her mistress.

They were both males, and one of them lived but a few minutes—Now the grand circumstance which perplexes the case, and gives it an air of ridicule, is this, that each mother claims the surviving child as her's, nor will abide by any decision to the contrary, short of a judicial one; and steps for that purpose have accordingly been taken.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE ROYAL INTERVIEW: A SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF BENEVOLENCE.

INCLEMENT as the winter of 1786 was, the winter of 1785 will long be recorded in the annals of meteorological observation, as having been a season of the most intense and continued severity ever known in England: long will it also be recorded as the season which, of all others in the memory of man, afforded to the sons and daughters of opulence the most frequent opportunities of revelling in the luxury inseparable from an exercise of the god-like virtues of humanity and benevolence.

One day, during this gloomy period, as his Majesty, regardless of the *weather*, and never more happy than when in *action*,—it may be added, too, never more delighted than when *doing good*,—was taking a solitary excursion on foot, and unbending his mind from the cares of government, he met two pretty little boys (the eldest seemingly not more than eight years of age), who, though ignorant it was the KING they had the honour to address, fell upon their knees before him, deep as the snow lay, and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief—the “*smallest relief*,” they cried, for they were “*hungry, very hungry, and had nothing to eat*.”

More would they have said, but for a torrent of tears, which gushing down their innocent cheeks, actually choked their utterance.

His Majesty, perfectly confounded with horror at the sight, tenderly desired the weeping suppliants to rise; and having at length, with that amiable affability which so peculiarly distinguishes the character of our sovereign, encouraged them to proceed with their story, they added, that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father himself, whom they also were afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and helpless condition; and, in fine, that they had neither *money, nor food, nor firing*, at home.

In this brief detail of woe, ingenuously as it had been given, there was a somewhat more than sufficient to excite pity in the

Royal bosom; and the question with his Majesty now was, whether, *simply* as the tale had been told, there could possibly be any truth in it?

He accordingly ordered the two boys to proceed homeward, and, following them till they reached a wretched hovel, he there found the mother, as mentioned, *dead—dead, too*, apparently, from a total want of *common necessaries*,—with the father, literally as described, ready to perish also, but still encircling with his enfeebled arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to remain behind her.

The King now felt a tear start from his own eye, nor did he think his dignity degraded by giving a loose to his sensibility on the occasion; and accordingly leaving behind him what *cash* he had about him (which rarely, however, amounts to *much*) he hastened back to Windsor; related to the Queen what he had *seen*, but declared himself totally incapable of expressing what he *felt*; and instantly dispatched a messenger with a supply of provisions, cloathing, coals, and every other accommodation which might afford immediate sustenance and comfort to a helpless family, groaning, he declared, under afflictions more piercing by far than he could have supposed to exist in any part of his dominions, or even conceived to be *possible*, had he not himself *witnessed* them.

Revived by the bounty of his sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King (anxious to give *happiness* to the children as well as *health* to the father) finished the good work he had so meritoriously begun, by giving orders that till the years of maturity they should be clothed, educated, and supported at his expence, with the hope of having such preferences bestowed upon them afterwards as their conduct might justify.

On other occasions, his Majesty may have acted more like a KING; but upon no occasion, perhaps, did he act more like a MAN.—Such, however, is the opinion of

PHILALETHES.

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

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

[Concluded from Page 316.]

THE religion throughout Japan is heathenish, but there are many different sects, which all however live in the greatest unanimity and concord, without disputes or

quarrels. The spiritual emperor, Dairi, is, like the Pope, head of the church, and has the appointment of the chief priests. Every sect has separate churches and separate idols,

* From the ENGLISH REVIEW for May, 1786.

which are represented under some determinate, and that often a monstrous shape. They commonly invent a great number of idols, one for almost every trade, like the old Romans; and consequently they have inferior and superior gods. One eternal and almighty God, superior to all the rest, is not indeed unknown to the Japanese, but the knowledge of him is enveloped in much darkness. I have not however seen among any heathens such a large and majestic idol of this god, as in two Japanese temples. In the one there is an image of gilt wood, of such an enormous size that six men may sit, according to the Japanese fashion, in the palm of his hand, and the breadth between the shoulders is five fathoms. In the other, his infinite power is represented by smaller gods, which stand around him on all sides, to the number of 33,333. They have many temples, which are built for the most part without the cities on some eminence, and in the finest situations. There are a number of priests in every temple, although they have but little to do, their business being to keep the temple clean, to light the candles, &c. and offer flowers consecrated to the idol, and such as they believe to be most acceptable to it. There is no preaching or singing in the temples, but they always stand open for those who may come to pray, or make some offering. Strangers are never excluded from the temples, even the Dutch are allowed to visit them; and when the inns are taken up, they are lodged in them, as actually happened once during my journey to court.

The arms of the Japanese consist of a bow and arrow, sabre, halbert, and musket. The bows are very large, and the arrows long, as in China. When the bows are to be bent and discharged, the troop always rest on one knee, which hinders them making a speedy discharge. In the spring, the troops assemble to practise shooting at a mark. Muskets are not general; I only saw them in the hands of persons of distinction, in a separate and elevated part of the audience-room. The barrel is of the common length, but the stock is very short, and as well as I could observe at a distance, there was a match in the lock. I never saw a gun fired, though I have often heard the report from the Dutch factory. The interpreters informed me, that the stock, which, on account of its shortness, cannot be placed against the shoulder, is set against the cheek, an account that is not altogether credible. Cannons are not used in this country, but in Nagasaki, at the imperial guard, there are several, formerly taken from the Portuguese, though ships are not saluted, and indeed scarce any use at all is made of them. The Japanese have very little skill in mana-

ging them, and when they fire them, which is commonly done once in seven years, in order to clean and prove them, the artillery man provides himself with a long pole having a match at the end, which he applies with averted eyes. The sabre is therefore their principal and best weapon, which is universally worn, except by the peasants. They are commonly a yard long, a little crooked and thick in the back. The blades are of an incomparable goodness, and the old ones are in very high esteem. They are far superior to the Spanish blades, so celebrated in Europe. A tolerably thick nail is easily cut in two, without any damage to the edge; and a man, according to the account of the Japanese, may be cleft in two. No blade is sold under six kobangs, but the sabres often cost 50, 60, nay, above 100 rix-dollars; they constitute the dearest and most beloved property of the Japanese. The hilt is furnished with a round and firm plate, has no bow, and is sometimes six inches in length. The hilt is flat, with obtuse edges; it is cut off transversely at the end, and covered with the skin of the shark, which is uneven on its surface; it is imported by the Dutch, and sold very dear; sometimes at 50 or 60 kobangs, each kobang at six rix-dollars. Besides, silk cord is wrapped round in such a manner that the shagreen may be seen through it; the plates are thicker than a rix-dollar; they either are adorned with figures in high relief, or pierced artificially with a number of holes. The sheath is thick and somewhat flat; it is truncated at the end; it is sometimes covered with the finest shagreen, which is varnished; it is sometimes of wood, and painted with a black varnish, or variegated with black and white; one sometimes observes a silver ring or two on the sheath. On one of the sides there is a small elevation, perforated with a hole, through which a silk string passes, and serves to fasten the sabre occasionally. Within the hilt there is also a cavity for receiving a knife of three inches length. A separate scabbard is never used, but the sword is stuck in the belt, on the left side, with the edge upwards, which to an European appears ridiculous. All persons in office wear two such sabres, one of their own, and the other the *sword of office*, as it is called; the latter is always the longer. Both are worn in the belt on the same side, and so disposed as to cross each other. When they are sitting, they have their sword of office laid on one side or before them.

The Dutch and Chinese are the only nations allowed to traffic in Japan. The Dutch at present send but two ships annually, which are fitted out at Batavia, and sail in June, and return at the end of the year. The chief merchandise is Japanese copper, and raw
cam-

camphor. Varnished wood, porcelain, silk, rice, sack, and soia, constitute but an inconsiderable part, and these articles are in the hands of private persons. The copper, which is finer, and contains more gold than any other, is cast in pieces of the length of six inches and a finger's thickness. It is put on board in parcels of 120 pounds, 12 ounces to the pound; and every ship's lading consists of six or seven thousand such parcels. The wares which the Dutch companies import, are coarse sugar, ivory, a great quantity of tin and lead, a little cast iron, various kinds of fine chintzes, Dutch cloth, of different colours and fineness, serge, wood for dyeing, tortoise-shell, and *costus Arabicus*. The little merchandise brought by the officers on their own account, consists of saffron, theriaca, sealing-wax, glass beads, watches, &c. &c. About the time when the Dutch ships are expected, several outposts are stationed on the highest hills by the government; they are provided with telescopes, and long before their arrival give the governor of Nagasaki notice. As soon as they anchor in the harbour, the upper and under officers of the Japanese immediately betake themselves on board, together with interpreters, to whom is delivered a chest, in which all the sailors' books, the muster-roll of the whole crew, six small barrels of powder, six barrels of balls, six muskets, six bayonets, six pistols, and six swords are deposited; this is supposed to be the whole remaining ammunition, after the imperial garrison has been saluted. These things are conveyed on shore, and preserved in a separate warehouse, nor are they returned before the day the ship quits the harbour.

Duties are quite unknown as well in the inland parts as on the coast, nor are there any customs required, either for exported or imported goods; an advantage enjoyed by few nations. But, to prevent the importation of any forbidden wares, the utmost vigilance is observed; then the men and things are examined with the eyes of Argus. When any European goes on shore, he is examined before he leaves the ship, and afterwards on his landing. This double search is exceedingly strict; so that not only the pockets and clothes are stroked with the hands, but the pudenda of the meaner sort are pressed, and the hair of the slaves. All the Japanese, who come on board, are searched in like manner, except only their superior officers; so also are the wares either exported or imported, first on board, and then at the factory, except the great chests, which are opened at the factory, and so carefully examined that they strike the very sides lest they should be hollow. The bed-clothes are often opened,

and the feathers examined: rods of iron are run into the pots of butter and confections: a square hole is made in the cheese, and a long-pointed iron is thrust into it in all directions. Their suspicion is carried so far, that they take out and break one or two of the eggs brought from Batavia. The same strictness is observed when any one goes from the factory on ship-board, into the factory, or out of it, from Nagasaki to the factory on the isle of Dezima. The watch must be inspected and marked at going and returning. The hat is sometimes examined. No private person may introduce money; it is generally taken into custody till the time of departure. Sealed letters are not allowed to be sent from or to the ships, but they are opened, and required sometimes to be read by the interpreters, as are other manuscripts. All religious books, in particular such as contain plates, are very dangerous to import.

Latin, German, French, and Swedish books pass more easily, since the interpreters do not understand them. Arms may not be imported, but it was permitted to us to carry our swords to the factory. The Dutch have themselves occasioned this strict search, which has gradually increased on several occasions to its present severity. The wide coats and breeches of the captains, and an hundred other means, have been tried to smuggle goods to the factory; and the interpreters, who formerly were not searched, carried contraband wares to the city, where they sold them for ready money. Much cunning has sometimes been used to effect this. A few years ago, a parrot was found concealed in the breeches of one of the lower officers, in consequence of its beginning to prate during the examination. In 1775, several six-dollars and ducats were detected in the drawers of an assistant. These circumstances have led the Japanese, year after year, to limit the privileges of the Dutch traders more and more, and to search more strictly, so that all their cunning scarce enables them to deceive this vigilant people. This scrutiny prevents only smuggling, and not private trade. Every one is at liberty to import whatever he can sell or is in request, even such things as are permitted to be sold, only it must not be done privately. The reason why private persons are so desirous of smuggling such wares as are not forbidden, is, because, when goods are sold by auction, they do not receive money, but other goods in return. These goods, which are either porcelain or japanned goods, are so cheap at Batavia, in consequence of the annual traffic, that they are sometimes sold under prime cost. Hence, for goods privately sold they get ready money, and often double the price. The company's goods

are not examined on ship-board, but are carried straight to the warehouse, where they are sealed by the Japanese.

The interpreters are all natives; they speak Dutch in different degrees of purity. The government permits no foreigner to learn their language, lest they should by means of this acquire the knowledge of the manufactures of the country; but 40 or 50 interpreters are provided to serve the Dutch in their trade, or on any other occasion. These interpreters are divided into three classes. The eldest, who speak best, are called upper-interpreters, the second under, and the third pupils. Formerly the Dutch taught the Japanese Dutch; it was in particular the doctor's business; but they now learn of the other interpreters. Some of the senior interpreters speak Dutch pretty intelligibly; but as their language in phrases and construction differs so widely from the European, one has often occasion to hear strange expressions.

Many never learn to speak properly at all. In writing Dutch, they use instead of a pen their common pencil, and their own paper, but they write from left to right, generally in very beautiful Italian letters.

The interpreters are very inquisitive after European books, and generally provide themselves with some from the Dutch merchants. They peruse them with care, and remember what they learn. They besides endeavour to get instruction from the Europeans; for which purpose they ask numberless questions, particularly respecting medicine, physics, and natural history. Most of them apply to medicine, and are the only physicians of their nation who practise in the European manner, and with European medicines, which they procure from the Dutch physicians. Hence they are able to acquire money, and to make themselves respected. They sometimes take pupils.

ESSAY on the RISE and PROGRESS of CHEMISTRY.

[From Dr. WATSON'S "CHEMICAL ESSAYS."]

[Concluded from Page 326.]

THE beginning of the sixteenth century was remarkable for a great revolution produced in the European practice of physic, by means of chemistry. Then it was that Paracelsus, following the steps of Basile Valentine, and growing famous for curing the venereal disease, the leprosy, and other virulent disorders, principally by the means of mercurial and antimonial preparations, wholly rejected the Galenical pharmacy, and substituted in its stead the chemical. He had a professor's chair given him by the magistracy of Basil, was the first who read public lectures in medicine and chemistry, and subjected animal and vegetable, as well as mineral, substances to an examination by fire.

It seldom happens that a man of but common abilities, and in the most retired scenes of life, observes such a strict uniformity of conduct, as not to afford prejudice and partiality sufficient materials for drawing his character in different colours; but such a great and irregular genius as Paracelsus, could not fail of becoming alike the subject of the extremes of panegyric and satire. He has accordingly been esteemed by some, a second Esculapius; others have thought that he was possessed of more impudence than merit, and that his reputation was more owing to the brutal singularity of his conduct, than to the cures he performed. He treated the physicians of his time with the most foolish vanity and illiberal intolerance; telling them, that the very down of his bald

pate had more knowledge than all their writers, the buckles of his shoes more learning than Galen or Avicenna, and his beard more experience than all their Universities. He revived the extravagant doctrine of Raymond Lully, concerning an universal medicine, and untimely sunk into his grave at the age of forty-seven, whilst he boasted himself to be in possession of secrets able to prolong the present period of human life to that of the Antediluvians.

But in whatever estimation the merit of Paracelsus as a chemist may be held, certain it is, that his fame excited the envy of some, the emulation of others, and the industry of all. Those who attacked, and those who defended his principles, equally promoted the knowledge of chemistry; which from his time, by attracting the notice of physicians, began every where to be systematically treated, and more generally understood.

Soon after the death of Paracelsus, which happened in the year 1541, the arts of mining and fluxing metals, which had been practised in most countries from the earliest times, but had never been explained by any writers in a scientific manner, received great illustration from the works of Georgius Agricola, a German physician. The Greeks and Romans had left no treatises worth mentioning upon the subject; and though a book or two had appeared in the German language, and one in the Italian, relative to metallurgy, before Agricola published his

twelve books *De Re Metallica*, yet he is justly esteemed the first author of reputation in that branch of chemistry.

Lazarus Erckern (assay-master general of the empire of Germany) followed Agricola in the same pursuit. His works were first published at Prague in 1574, and an English translation of them by Sir John Pettus came out at London in 1683. The works of Agricola and Erckern are still highly esteemed, though several others have been published, chiefly in Germany, upon the same subject since their time. Amongst these we may reckon Shindler's *Art of Assaying Ores and Metals*; the works of Henckell, of Slutter, of Cramer, of Lehman, and of Gellert. Germany, indeed, has for a long time been the great school of metallurgy for the rest of Europe; and we, in this country, owe the present flourishing condition of our mines, especially of our copper mines, as well as of our brass manufactory, to the wise policy of Queen Elizabeth, in granting great privileges to Daniel Houghester, Christopher Schutz, and other Germans whom she had invited into England, in order to instruct her subjects in the art of metallurgy.

It was not, however, till towards the middle of the last century, that general chemistry began to be cultivated in a liberal and philosophical manner. So early as the year 1645, several ingenious persons in London, in order to divert their thoughts from the horrors of the civil war which had then broken out, had formed themselves into a society, and held weekly meetings, in which they treated of, what was then called, the new or experimental philosophy. These meetings were continued in London till the establishment of the Royal Society in 1662; and before that time, by the removal of some of the original members to Oxford, similar meetings were held there, and those studies brought into repute in that University. Mr. Boyle, who had entered upon his chemical studies about the year 1647, was a principal person in the Oxford meetings. He published at that place his *Sceptical Chemist* in 1661, and by his various writings and experiments greatly contributed to the introducing into England, a taste for rational chemistry.

Next to Boyle, or perhaps before him as a chemist, stands his cotemporary the unfortunate Beecher, whose *Physica Subterranea*, justly intitled *opus sine pari*, was first published in 1669. After having suffered various persecutions in Germany, he came over into England, and died at London in 1682, at the age of 57. He resided some time before his death in Cornwall, which he calls the mineral school, owning that from a teacher, he was there become a learner. He

was the author of many improvements in the manner of working mines, and of fluxing metals; in particular he first introduced into Cornwall the method of fluxing tin by means of the flame of pit-coal, instead of wood or charcoal.

Lemery's very accurate course of practical chemistry appeared in 1675. Glauber's works had been published at different times, from 1651 to 1661, when his tract, intitled *Philosophical Furnaces*, came out at Amsterdam. Kunckel died in Sweden in 1702; he had practised chemistry for above fifty years, under the auspices of the Elector of Saxony, and of Charles XI. of Sweden. He wrote his chemical observations in the German language, but had them translated into Latin in the year 1677; the translation is dedicated by its author to our Royal Society. They were afterwards translated into English in 1704. Having had the superintendency of several glass-houses, he had a fine opportunity of making a great variety of experiments in that way: and I have been informed by our enamellers, and makers of artificial gems, that they can depend more upon the processes and observations of Kunckel, than of any other author upon the same subject. The chemical labours of these and many other eminent men, too numerous to mention, were greatly forwarded by the establishment of several societies, for the encouragement of natural philosophy, which took place in various parts of Europe about that period.

The *Philosophical Transactions* at London, the *Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences* at Paris, the *Saggi d'Esperienze di Acad. del Cimento* at Florence, the *Journal des Scavans* in Holland, the *Ephemerides Academicæ Naturæ Curiosorum*, in Germany, the *Acts of the Academy of Copenhagen*, and the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leypsic; all these works began to be published within the space of twenty years from 1665, when our Royal Society first set the example, by publishing the *Philosophical Transactions*. To these may be added, the works of the Academies of Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Upsal, Bononia, Bourdeaux, Montpellier, Göttingen, and of several others which have been established within the course of the present century. Near a thousand volumes have been published by these learned societies within less than 120 years. The number of facts which are therein related respecting chemistry, and every other branch of natural philosophy, is exceedingly great; but the subject is still greater, and must forever mock the efforts of the human race to exhaust it. Well did Lord Bacon compare natural philosophy to a pyramid! Its basis is indeed

indeed the history of nature, of which we know a little, and conjecture much; but its top is, without doubt, hid high among the clouds; it is "*the work which God worketh from the beginning to the end,*" infinite and inscrutable.

By the light which has been incidentally thrown upon various parts of chemistry from those vast undertakings of public societies, as well as from the more express labours of Stahl, Neumann, Hoffman, Juncker, Geoffry, Boerhaave, and many others equally worthy of commendation; by the theoretic conclusions and systematic divisions which have been introduced into it; from the didactic manner in which the students of this art have been instructed in every medical school; chemistry has quite changed its appearance. It is no longer considered merely in a medical view, nor restricted to some fruitless efforts upon metals; it no longer attempts to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant, nor affects to astonish the simplicity of the vulgar by its wonders, but is content with explaining them upon the principles of sound philosophy. It has shaken off the opprobrium which had been thrown upon it, from the unintelligible jargon of the alchemists, by revealing all its secrets in a language as clear and as common as the nature of its subject and operations will admit.

Considered as a branch of physics, chemistry is but yet in its infancy: however, the mutual emulation and unwearied endeavours of so many eminent men as are in every part of Europe engaged in its cultivation, will in a little time render it equal to any part of natural philosophy, in the clearness and solidity of its principles. In the utility resulting to the public from its conclusions, with respect to the practice of medicine, of agriculture, arts and manufactures of every kind, it is, even in its present state, inferior to none.

The uses of chemistry, not only in the medical, but in every economical art, are too extensive to be enumerated, and too notorious to want illustration; it may just be observed, that a variety of manufactures, by a proper application of chemical principles, might, probably, be wrought at a less expence, and executed in a better manner than they are at present. But to this improvement there are impediments on every hand, which cannot easily be overcome. Those who by their situations in life are removed from any design or desire of augmenting their fortunes by making discoveries in the chemical arts, will hardly be induced to diminish them by engaging in expensive experimental inquiries,

which not only require an uninterrupted attention of mind, but are attended with the wearisomeness of bodily labour. It is not enough to employ operators in this business; a man must blacken his own hands with charcoal, he must sweat over the furnace, and inhale many a noxious vapour, before he can become a chemist. On the other hand, the artists themselves are generally illiterate, timid, and bigotted to particular modes of carrying on their respective operations. Being unacquainted with the learned, or modern, languages, they seldom know any thing of the new discoveries, or of the methods of working practised in other countries. Deterred by the too frequent, but much to be lamented examples of those who, in benefiting the public by projects and experiments, have ruined themselves, they are unwilling to incur the least expence in making trials, which are uncertain with respect to profit. From this apprehension, as well as from the mysterious manner in which most arts, before the invention of printing, and many still continue to be taught, they acquire a certain *opiniâtreté*, which effectually hinders them from making improvements, by departing from the ancient traditionary precepts of their art. It cannot be questioned, that the arts of dyeing, painting, brewing, distilling, tanning, or making glass, enamels, porcelain, artificial stone, common salt, sal ammoniac, salt-petre, potash, sugar, and a great variety of others, have received much improvement from chemical inquiry, and are capable of receiving much more.

Metallurgy in particular, though one of the most ancient branches of chemistry, affords matter enough for new discoveries. There are a great many combinations of metals which have never been made; many of which, however, might be made, and in such a variety of proportions, as, very probably, would furnish us with metallic mixtures more serviceable than any in use. The method of extracting the greatest possible quantity of metal from a given quantity of the same kind of ore, has, perhaps, in no one instance been ascertained with sufficient precision. There are many sorts of iron and copper ores which cannot be converted into malleable metals without much labour, and a great expence of fuel; it is very probable, that by a well-conducted series of experiments, more compendious ways of working these minerals might be found out. In our own times, three new metallic substances have been discovered*, and their properties abundantly ascertained by experiment; and it may reasonably be

* Platina, Regulus of Cobalt, Nickel.

conjectured, that future experience will yet augment their number. Till Marggraaf shewed the manner of doing it, no metallic substance could be extracted from calamine, and all Europe was supplied with zinc * either from India or from Germany. A manufactory of this metallic substance has not many years ago been established in our own country, and the copper works near Bristol have supplied Birmingham with zinc extracted from calamine. *Black-jack* was not long since employed in Wales for mending the roads; its value is not yet generally known in Derbyshire; but it is now well understood by some individuals to answer the purpose of calamine for the making of brass. † Monf. Von Swab in 1738 was, I believe, the first person who distilled zinc from *black-jack*; and a work which he erected, probably gave the hint to the establishers of our English manufactory: indeed, I have been well informed, that they purchased the secret from him when he was in England. The various kinds of black-lead, from which neither tin nor iron can at present be procured to advantage; the mundicks, some cobalt ores, cawk, kebble, and other mineral substances, which are now thought to be useless, may some time or other, perhaps, be applied to good purpose. Cawk and kebble, which are found in great quantities in mining countries, especially in Derbyshire, and

which are universally thrown away, may, perhaps, be nothing but different kinds of spar, and destitute of all metallic matter ‡: Yet it may not be improper to remark, that the external appearance of the yellowish cawk is wholly similar to that of calcined *black-jack*. That it is much of the same weight as *black-jack*, may appear from the annexed table:

Weight of a cubic foot of		
White cawk	4047	} avoirdup. oz.
Yellow cawk	4112	
Kebble	4319	
Black-jack	4093	
Water	1000	

In a word, the improvement of metallurgy, and the other mechanic arts dependent on chemistry, might best be made by the public establishment of an Academy, the labours of which should be destined to that particular purpose. The utility of such establishments has been experienced in Saxony and other places; and as mines and manufactures are to the full as important to us, as to any other European state, one may hope, that the constituting a *Chemical Academy* may, in times of peace and tranquility, become an object not unworthy the attention of the King or the Legislature of the British nation.

ELOGY ON THE COUNTRY LIFE.

By M. MERCIER.

IT is only the powerful and secret charm of the country, which has a constant and universal influence over the heart of man: the increase of luxury vainly attempts to usurp this power; toilsome preparatives, brilliant, yet dull, imperfect in their consequences, they leave a void behind them, a something to be wished for, after the combined endeavours of artists. The country, plain, but magnificent, has more inexhaustible attractions; its smiling features are reproduced as we view them; its advantages multiplying according to the knowledge we acquire of them; and the mind, whose expectations were not satisfied with the pomp of courts, the bustle of entertainments and artificial decorations, deliciously reposes in the beautiful and solitary retreats of nature.

It is there man can silently contemplate

on himself, enjoy himself, set a true value on his time and existence, fill up days that would be spent elsewhere with foolish prodigality. Disburdened of the troublesome weight of business, removed from the constraint and solicitude of societies, he is no longer troubled with the inward disquietude which preys on ambition, pursuing that phantom fortune in the putrid air of cities; he experiences the serenity, the tranquil, solid repose, the offspring of free nature. It is by this he finds affluence in ease, wisdom in moderation, the blessings of time in his occupation, and, in a word, enjoyment without subsequent repentance.

Unhappy is the man who, corrupted by the hurry of cities, thinks the country dull and silent! Certainly the seeds of good are smothered in his breast. The country speaks

* Zinc is a metallic substance, of the colour of lead; when united with copper, it constitutes brass, pinchbeck, and other metallic mixtures resembling gold.

† The cobalt ores in Hesse, which at present produce a net profit of about 14000l. a-year, were formerly used for the same purpose as black-jack was lately in Wales—Baron's Travels by Raspe, Pre. xxvi.

‡ See Mr. Woulfe's ingenious Experiments in Philos. Transf. 1779, p. 15.

eloquently to the sound mind ; it appears animated to the feeling heart ; it preserves peace of mind, and even restores it when disturbed ; it dissipates mean and haughty passions, the torments of men in the bustle of life, and calms the violent convulsions concupiscence inspires. The country is the parent of virtuous sentiments ; and independent of the natural advantages it procures, such as wholesome food, tranquillity, pure air, which restore or improve health, it has many remarkable moral advantages ; the more shameful vices avoid of themselves that asylum where the woods, the grassy verdure, the fields, the blooming hedges, seem formed for simple taste and peaceful virtue.

The country ! the poets have sung it, the painters have transmitted it on canvas, philosophers have extolled it ! More happy the man who, enamoured with its attractions, contemplates it, knows how to enjoy its various treasures, and preserve his morals pure, respiring the balsamic fragrant air, and every morning treading the odoriferous plants.

Who has not felt the necessity of visiting the country, at least on the return of fine weather, when the tender green turf, the early melody of birds, the active rays of the sun hasten vegetation, and call upon the most indifferent being to admire the hidden hand that spreads the tufted grass, unfolds the shoots, furnishes the trees with buds impatient to be opened, and which will soon adorn the leaves with fruit and flowers ?

Enchanting picture ! O spectacle, more interesting than all which art can offer ! How pleasing it is to gather the first bouquet of violets by the side of a serpentine rivulet, gently watering the mossy ground ; and to have the foot moistened with the fresh and sparkling dew at the dawn of a fine day in spring, and the series of fine days that are to come to perpetuate the innocent pleasures of man !

It is in the country that writers acquire more elevated and sublime ideas, become more energetic and moving ; it is there that generous works are composed, that is to say, those relative to the plan of public happiness. In the country our thoughts are necessarily led to the largest portion of the human race ; they are visible, they are present before our eyes, bending under the yoke, and labouring at the first works of necessity, those primitive works, which ever awaken and recal simple ideas, productive of great ones ; whilst in cities the arts, perhaps too refined in our time, pursue the niceties of form, to attract and please, for a moment, the sorrowful eye of the wealthy.

In populous cities they write voluptuous romances, light elegant verses, and comedies in an affected style ; but the *Natural History*,

the History of the Commerce of both the Indies, and all those grand compositions which do honour to the present age, seem to be produced under the happy influence of hamlets, and the waving shade of forests.

Could cities furnish, in their narrow bounds, those ravishing scenes which are so bountiful to the poet's pen, and more so to philosopher's meditations, when the ruddy clouds melt and embrace the lofty circular heads of the tallest trees ; when the sparkling rays display, by their prodigious refrangibility, all the dazzling pomp of the sun ; when the light, increasing its ardent fire, swiftly transforms one landscape into another, by the ardent vigour of its tints ; when meadows, in those rapid moments, are metamorphosed even to the proprietor's eye, who stands astonished, and scarcely recognises the place the soft mild ray of dawn enlightened ; so forcibly is the magic of those striking lively colours, such a magnificent and no less admirable diversity does it imprint on the same objects !

And at night, when the tranquil lake reflects the silver face of the moon and brilliant stars ; when the light clouds that surround it pass like moving images, on the clear surface of the waters beneath the contemplator's feet ; when he hears the lengthened cry of the night bird ;—when he sees the smooth but trembling lake reproduce the fresh landscape around him ; where could he meet such complete repose, such soft tranquillity ? where can he so well feel the voluptuous sentiment of an indefinite reverie ?

In the morning, when the atmosphere is clear, when the silver clouds are scattered over the horizon, like woolly fleeces, he sees the labourer already in the field pressing the plough share, breaking the clod, and marking out the deep and straight furrow from whence the golden harvest is to rise ; he smiles with joy at the seeds of fertility consigned to the maternal bosom of the earth.

Tell the blind insensate, that this husbandman, by daily renewing his labour, gains the noblest conquests over nature, and contributes more than any other to the splendour, prosperity, vigour, and life of the state, by producing the principal objects of necessity ! and yet he is depressed by idle and insolent arrogance ; his laborious hands, that steer the plough and wield the nourishing spade, are debased and banished to the very lowest class of society. Were it not for those callous hands, dearth, poverty, famine, and sorrow, would devour the great in their sumptuous palaces. But such is the incredible injustice, such the absurdity of man, that to be useful to him is to be unworthy in his sight.

Manual labour, the first exercise of man, the sacred employment of the ancient patri-
archs,

ordained by the Almighty himself; labour, the only power on earth that can vivify and put idle matter in motion, is looked upon as a disgraceful employment in our degenerate days; while the unjust financier, the cruel foldier, the indolent citizen, dares to take precedence over the man who, by giving the first motion to the sap, has more just observations in his head, and more hospitable virtues in his heart, than those who view him with disdain; a disdain which can only here be repaid with contempt; for that kind of disdain ought to be considered with the greatest justice, as the last stage of human frenzy. The husbandman, who affects only an equality, does not go to the door of a courtier to beg an employment, nor expose himself to the insulting ridicule of a clerk in office, the insidious dispenser of favours he has purchased by the meanest acts; he knows the earth will supply his wants, and he is attached to her all-nourishing bosom.—Alas! what will the vain and haughty beings, who, decorated with the livery of luxury, and are its perpetual slaves, set up in opposition! Do they dare think themselves superior to him? What, alas! will they set up? Too well we learn from experience, idleness, vice, and crimes.

Philosophical writers have never been gail-

ty of arrogant disdain, the crime of opulence; they have all unanimously exclaimed, *Immortal honour to sacred agriculture!* They have always revered it in their writings; the plough has been a hallowed object with them.—They have celebrated princes that handled it with pomp and solemnity on certain annual festivals. Virgil, even in the court of Augustus, has described the harrow, the mattock, the spade, the rake, the plough which lays the earth equally on both sides; and all the writers whom I stile *munificent*, have preferred the implements of rustic simplicity to all the ornaments of luxury and favour, that the corruption of morals and the arts could offer.

Those judicious interpreters of the public voice will be held in greater esteem as the world becomes more enlightened; they had the courage to celebrate, with all their powers, the labours of agriculture; they have restored dignity to the grey-headed man, who during sixty years procured raiment and subsistence to his equals, and, as an additional benefit, has given his country his own children for hardy and tractable foldiers—Must not this countryman appear to be, in the view of a philosopher, after so many sacrifices, labours and fatigues, the real Atlas, supporting the whole weight of the globe on his truly laborious shoulders?

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

Sermons preached before the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, by the late William Stafford Done, D. D. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Bedford. Published by the Rev. R. Shepherd, B. D. F. R. S. Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo. 6s. Flexney. 1786.

THE Rev. Editor, after paying a compliment to the taste of the age, which, he says, readily listens to lessons of virtue and instruction; and bestowing that tribute of praise which they so eminently deserve on the Sermons published by Dr. Blair, Mr. White, and the Bishop of Chester, “which through the understanding make their way to the heart, the road that discourses from the pulpit should take;” gives the following character of the present work:

“The nature of the discourses now offered to the public, is happily adapted to the audi-

ence before whom they were preached; men of learning, who are in the constant habit of pursuing arguments, of detecting falsehood, and investigating truth. They are chiefly argumentative; and if the arguments sometimes appear too abstracted, even when most abstruse they discover in the author a full possession of his subject. They are always ingenious; and, if not always new, his method of producing them makes them peculiarly his own.” To this opinion we heartily subscribe, and sincerely recommend them to all who are capable of following the author

through a series of reasoning that does equal honour to his head and heart. To such as delight in the flowery, declamatory compositions which are too much the fashion of the day, and which tend more to display the oratorical powers of the preacher, than to edify or improve the hearer, these discourses will not in all probability prove acceptable; but to the man of sense who has judgment sufficient to prefer the substance to a shadow, sound reasoning to empty verbosity, the perusal of this volume will afford not only entertainment but instruction.

It contains eighteen Sermons on various subjects. In the first of these, the author considers the attributes of righteousness and holiness. "The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works." Mankind, he observes, may be sensible of the moral obligations of justice, yet not always perceive the reasons on which they hinge; or, perceiving them, be unwilling to be determined by them. Human justice is liable to much obstruction from want of evidence, the obscurity of facts, the dubiousness of circumstances, and inconsistency of testimony; or, where evidence is complete, the intricacy of a case, the specious appearance of probability on each side, may render its merits impervious. Even where matters are clearest, worldly considerations too often pervert the judgment, prejudices of hatred or favour, friendship or relation, partiality to some interest or valued purpose, the solicitations of superiors or the fascination of bribery, may blind the eyes of men of understanding, and make them accepters of persons in their judicial administrations. But the all-wise, the independent, the Almighty One must be inaccessible to such sinister influences. Perfectly knowing the rule of equity, and necessarily judging of things as they really are; able to execute what is right and fit according to that knowledge, without any possible temptation to deviate from it; incapable of being misled, moved by any bias, or awed by any power; such a Being must evidently always act without iniquity, without partiality, without prejudice, without respect of persons, consequently "righteously in all his ways."

The Doctor's arguments to prove that "the Lord must be *holy* in all his works" are equally clear, close, and conclusive.

"He who has will with reason must be a moral agent: he who has reason in the highest and most perfect degree must be in the highest and most perfect degree a moral agent: he who is above every temptation to be bad, must be uniformly good: in other words, he who hath an infinite understanding with an unbiassed will, must always perceive the best motives, and act conformably; that is, must be "holy in all his works."

He next considers the objection urged against the divine justice, for permitting the prosperity of the wicked; and that against God's holiness, from sin not being prevented, but admitted in the world. In answer to the former, he proves an unequal distribution of what we call prosperity, to be necessary in a state of trial like to the present world; and that if every thing were adjusted and apportioned *here* with visible exactness and instant effect, there would be no occasion for a future judgment. In reply to the latter, he observes, "if God must not allow, as objects present themselves, a bad choice, (and sin is nothing else) he must not allow *any* choice; he must suspend the usual powers of acting, which would be a perpetual violation of the order of Nature. If he must incline to good, and good only, he must chain up the will and over-rule the mind; which may be government, but not moral government, as it destroys the very capacity of virtue and vice." Having established these attributes, he draws the following conclusion.

"If then God be holy, if God be just, whatever is, whatever adverse event occurs, must be (in some view of it) right, must have in nature adequate and fit causes. The reasons of Providence in these allotments may be latent, may be intricate; but can never be inequitable, never inexpedient: he who is impartial cannot be cruel; he who is rectitude itself, cannot act injuriously."

In the second discourse, the preacher takes occasion to enquire into the common exception expressed by infidelity or discontent, against that soothing and interesting article of religious faith, the superintendance of Providence; and shews, that they are suppositions without truth, or inferences without reason. In the third he pursues the subject, and enquires from what reasonings on the nature of God and ourselves it is satisfactorily deducible that "the Lord is our keeper." These arguments are founded on the attributes of God, a spiritual sovereign, wise, powerful, and good. Without design or direction, what is wisdom? Locked up from exertion, if every thing be done without interference, what is power? Without a distribution of rewards and punishments, what is justice? These attributes have a reference, therefore, to objects; their essence consists in action, their perfection in exercise. To suppose the contrary would be to reduce the Creator below his creatures to a mere pageant. This reasoning is strongly corroborated by the evidence arising from the situation of man. Born in a state of debility and helplessness, what would become of him, were it not for the yearnings of parental instinct, which cannot be accounted for without the guidance of a contriving and observing Providence? The same

same protection, (however invifible the workings of it) is extended in his nonage, and is equally neceffary in his adult ftate.

“Man,” fays our author, “is, from various caufes, fufceptible, in various degrees, of pleafure and pain: can it be fupposed that there is no provifion, no regimen, for the adjustment of thefe? By the incitements of the one, he performs many a neceffary function, and engages in many an important purfuit; by the impreffions of the other he prefages and evades many a calamity. Can it be fupposed that all this is exclusive of regulation?”

In addition to the arguments advanced to obviate the pretences urged againft the doctrine of a fuperintending Providence, and to eftablifh the truth of it, the Doctor has in the fourth Sermon examined the complaint, that “this is an evil among all things that are done under the fun, that there is *one event unto all*,” from which inferences have been drawn in difparagement of this important tenet.

After obferving that there may be a refemblance of circumftances without a coincidence of confequences; that what is vifible of conditions or incidents is but a precarious index of pleafure and pain; and that pleafure or pain are ftill more indeterminate of benefit or difadvantage; he afks, Is it not then falfe-ly or very queftionably fuggelted againft Providence as an evil, or indeed as a fact, except in a very lax fenfe, “that there is one event unto all?” But that he may not be thought, by thus arguing, to evade rather than encounter the difficulty, he enters into a more direct difcuffion of it; which we fhall lay before our readers in his own words, to enable them to form their own opinion of the author’s ftyle and mode of reafoning.

“Permit me to fuppose (no unreafonable poftulate) that humanity is a fystem, for fome wife reafon, of fupreme defign, and neceffary in the conftitution of Nature. What does the objection demand? An abolition of general laws in this fystem; for there muft be in general laws promifcuous events. But from the propofed innovation, what mifchiefs would follow? In the firft place, the deftruction of order, with which vanifhes at once every idea of economy and beauty in creation; its parts no longer fimple and congruous; its movements no longer regular; its beings no longer determinate in agency, or fpecific in character. In the next place, an utter exclusion of certainty, with which vanifh all the acquifitions of fcience, all the principles of art, all the comforts of life. Of caufes and effects we know little, except their connexion; and while this connexion continues ftable, whilft objects exhibit in general, with obfervable conftancy on fimilar trials, fimilar appearances, the mariner purfues his courfe,

the husbandman commits his grain to the ground, the phyfician prefcribes his drug, or the artift conftitutes his machine, anticipating refpectively, with happy confidence, the accomplifhment of his purpofe from the fame revolutions of the heavenly bodies, the fame viciffitudes of feafons, the fame action of mechanical and phyfical powers. But take away from the objects of the univerfe this unity of character; let them appear or act with fickle or lawlefs mutability; agriculture, medicine, pilotry, mechanism, all calculation, the whole procefs of induction, the whole force of analogy, the whole directory of experience, is precluded and cancelled: the purfuit of knowledge becomes vain toil, the application of it deperate diffidence; obfervation is without ufe, reflection without decision, provifion for felf-prefervation without fecurity, and folicitude without end or remedy.

“If fuch be the conceivable confequences of the projected alteration in the natural world, its inconveniences would not be lefs in the moral. Substitute in the regimen of the moral world particular laws for general, that is, fuccefs and difappointment, recompence and punifhment, adjusted to actions and agents, with accurate and immediate difcriminations, what would obvioufly refult? In the firft period of life, before the formation of moral character, under the common lot of original equality, either an utter fufpention of every influencing principle, or diftinctions without diverfity, preferences without recommendations, and fufferings without demerit: in fubfequent periods, a bar to the formation of moral character, that would operate univerfally. For under the dominion of Juftice fo awfully prefent, with arm perceivably extended for inflant retribution, who would dare to reject her allurements, or brave her infliction? Would not the confequence be one determined courfe of conduct? Would not duty be fo irrefiftibly connected with gain, as to leave no room for the indulgence of inclination, the growth of defert, and the difplay of difpofition; for the proof of fincerity by refolution, of benevolence by difintereftednefs, of faith by contentment; in fhort, for many exercifes of virtue particularly exalting and perfefting man, particularly venerating and pleafing God?

“It is now perhaps perceived, that general laws, from which arife indifcriminate events, in the adminiftration of the world, carry with them a large and fatisfactory confideration of benefit; and that therefore the objection which demands the reverfal of them, demands an impropriety. Let us next fee (ftill retaining the fupposition, for the truth of which we have the pledge of Infinite

Wisdom, that there ought to be in the plan of nature such a being as man) whether it does not demand likewise an impossibility.

“ 1. Man may be viewed individually or aggregately. As an individual, he may be considered as a creature; consequently subject to the government of his Creator, consequently accountable; endowed with powers and desires which imply a destination for futurity, consequently a probationer for the allotments of it. In this light then, without an occasional separation, in his preparatory state, between virtue and happiness, vice and misery, how is he to be disciplined and tried? Without imperfection, without difficulties to combat, crosses to bear, and temptations to resist, how are his capacities to be opened, his principles explored, his exertions and improvements ascertained?

“ Individually likewise, on trial for a future destination, he is and must be a free agent; required to act with rectitude and with reason, directed by rules, and solicited by motives, but unconstrained in his choice, and unobstructed in his endeavours. Under this dispensation of moral freedom, it is not possible to conceive but that there must be irregular and traversing efforts, mixt means of pursuit, and mixt results of attainment, with every consequence of every passion or appetite excessively or misappliedly indulged; that licentiousness will sometimes rival innocence, dissimulation supplant merit, and fraud circumvent honesty, in the acquisition of pleasure, honour, or profit; in other words, that the bad will be found intermingled and interfering with the good, in the events of worldly gratification.

“ But the survey of man merely as an individual, is curtailed, is unnatural. Let us rather consider him in his social capacity; and the impossibility that his fate should be otherwise than indiscriminate, will more evidently appear.

“ Here he first offers as a member of a family, in a connexion of descent which fashions and fixes, independent of personal character, his constitution, estimation, and fortune. His parents are healthy or distempered, virtuous or dissolute, provident or negligent, affluent or necessitous. Is it possible, without a constant and universal prodigy of confusion, to stop the course of these influences? to prevent innocence from suffering, by the comprehension of an unfortunate relation, transferred malady or inconvenience, the affliction or humiliation of penury, the resumption of unjustly acquired property, the taint of luxury, the act of indiscretion, the languor of infirmity, or the blot of infamy?

“ The transmissible casualties of domestic

connexion operate with farther extension in equalizing events. In the combination of a family the heart is variously touched, and powerfully moved by attachments. It shoots out, if I may so speak, numerous filaments, which fasten with growing force from familiarity to surrounding objects, and whatever affects these, communicates immediately with sensible vibration to the center. In other words, a great portion of human pleasures or pains is derivative, and acts by participation. What then would be the case, were respective differences and judicial distinctions to mark events? The wicked could not conceivably be blended with the good in intimate union, without deriving from their prosperity some joy, some service, or some relief; the good could not, if possessing affection or compassion, be perpetual witnesses to the visitations and exemplary chastisements of sinners, under their own roof, or in their own lineage, without grief, perhaps without injury too, by the loss of their utility. It would be impossible, in short, to punish all the wicked, with absolute harmlessness to all the good; or to reward all the good without communicating, in some degree, to some of the wicked a share of their felicity: but if so, the scheme of completely separating lots, without a complete separation of persons, defeats itself; and it remains to infer, that from the influence both of propagation in descent, and of conjunction by kindred, one event unto all is often inevitable.

“ The social sphere of man next widens from the circumference of a family to that of a neighbourhood. Here he is linked and leagued in several dependencies of situation, employment, and interest. He breathes a common air with his associates, he eats of similar food, he pursues joint objects with them in callings, travels, enterprizes: shall, then, that which is noxious to some, prove at the same time salutary to others? Shall winds be at once favourable and adverse to the same voyagers? Shall famine and plenty, defeat and conquest, danger and safety, be found attendants on the same parties at the same instant?—Absurd!—Without an incessant accumulation of interfering miracles; without a perpetual and inconceivable inversion of natural causes and effects—Impossible!—It follows, therefore, that in the occurrences of our present relative and complex state, we cannot be divided and sorted by any precise canon of worth, but must partake a general fate of advantage or detriment, enjoyment or distress.

“ But let us turn to the last, the highest view of man in his civil capacity, as connected with government. Here, again, discrimination still becomes impossible. For he is, in the
first

first place, subject to the common fate of society, must encounter its dangers, and share its calamities; and in the next place, subject to its laws. These, however administered, intentionally place him on a ground of equality; liable to the same contingencies of treatment with his fellow-citizens: their office, as their use, is to direct universally, to redress impartially, and punish irrespectively. A grand object of their operation is property; of which they fix the title, and controul, as well as guard, the devolution; inducing in each concern an important effect for present consideration. The title of property does not, cannot reside, under the adjustment of human laws, in virtue or merit; but in inheritance, gift, purchase, or other honest mode of acquiring it: hence a plain consequence; that the indigent and the profligate may obtain, without exception, that affluence which they squander or misemploy; that the alienation of it may, at the same time, intercept from the innocent many enjoyments which they lose with regret; and oppress them with many conflicts which they do not deserve to suffer.

“Another similar consequence sometimes occurs from legal restraint on the devolution of property; by which a young expectant is suddenly, perhaps, in his advances to dignity and fortune, which he has birth to claim, and accomplishments to illustrate, stopped, and depressed to beggary; not for his own crime, but for that of his parent: a proceeding which compassion condemns as vindictive severity, but which political prudence defends, as expedient for terror, for effectual punishment, and for general safety. Whether expedient, however, or not, it hath in-

disputably a considerable influence (an influence without the dissolution of civil society unavoidable), in determining promiscuously “one event unto all.”

Having thus amply examined the assimilation of mankind in the mingled disposal of present events, which had furnished the sceptic with a seemingly plausible objection, the author thinks himself warrantable in concluding, that the supposed ill effects of it are exaggerated, and that any alteration on every idea of man, whether separate or collective, is neither feasible nor expedient.

He hence takes occasion to recommend not only strict circumspection in our own conduct, but a tender reserve in judging of others, not making either example our rule of action, or good or bad fortune our test of character.

After so copious an extract, our limits will not permit us to analyse the remaining discourses; we can only in general observe, that they are written in the same nervous and forcible style; the principles on which the several arguments hinge are clearly laid down, and the inferences from them drawn in a concise and masterly manner. Truth, like beauty, needs not the ornaments of dress to set it off. The author, convinced of this, has not decorated his subject with the flowers of oratory, but trusted to its intrinsic worth for its success. Should the fastidious critic object that these Discourses contain little novelty, let him remember, that on subjects which have been so often, so fully, and so ably handled, little more remains to be done, than to place old thoughts in a new and striking point of view; and as far as so doing is intitled to praise, our author's claim is indisputable.

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

(Concluded from Page 344).

WE closed our last with hinting at the unamiable light in which Mr. Boswell has placed Dr. Johnson's behaviour to a learned and venerable clergyman of seventy-seven. “It was curious, says Mr. B. to see him and Dr. Johnson together.—Neither of them heard very distinctly; so each of them talked in his own way, and at the same time.” After giving some instances of the Doctor's waspish contradiction, such as the Doctor would have resented in any other man; for, strange to tell, the good Doctor's *penchant* to contradict, even led him to nibble with *orthodoxy* itself;—Mr. Boswell (and he certainly was merry when he wrote it) gives the following ludicrous picture of the disputants: “During the time that Dr. Johnson was thus going on, the old Minister was standing with

his back to the fire, cresting up erect, pulling down the front of his perriwig, (which Mr. B. had before taken care, *suo more*, to inform us was black) and talking what a great man Leibnitz was. To give an idea of the scene would require a page with two columns, but it ought rather to be represented by two good players.”—Surely, Mr. Boswell, your *glee* has overrun your piety! What, a dispute on Dr. Clarke's leaning to the Arian system, and flouting one's eyes against the scriptures, to be represented by two good players! Do be consistent, Mr. Boswell; this may do very well in your convivial hours, with your *classical companion*, (as you call him) *Jack Wilkes*; but it seems rather inconsistent with your kneeling with Dr. Johnson at your bedside, at your evening prayers.—“Here again, continues

continues Mr. B. there was a double talking, each continuing to maintain his own argument, without hearing exactly what the other said." Mr. B. thus concludes the account of Mr. M'Lean, the venerable clergyman in the *black wig*, above-mentioned: "He (i. e. Dr. J.) told me afterwards, he liked firmness in an old man, and was pleased to see Mr. M'Lean so orthodox; at his age it is too late (the Doctor's remark) for a man to be asking himself questions as to his belief."—*Too late!* We do not somehow like this expression; but justice to Dr. Johnson calls us to a view of his own account, in his own *Tour*, of this visit. The Doctor there does himself great credit by the warm and friendly manner in which he mentions Mr. M'Lean; he calls him one of the finest and most venerable old men he had ever seen, is highly pleased with his learning and orthodoxy, and in place of Mr. B's *too late* says, "at seventy-seven it is high time to be serious;" concluding with this characteristic sentence, which from the Doctor conveys the highest panegyric: "When I came away, I was sorry he was a Presbyterian."—Thus the Doctor, when he speaks for himself.

We have already expressed our indignation at the Doctor's miserable and contracted ideas of trade and the merchant, and cannot forbear to give the following extract, as it so fully confirms our former censure. "At breakfast I asked," says Mr. Boswell, "what is the reason that we are angry at a trader's having opulence?"—*Johnson*. "Why, Sir, the reason is, (though I don't undertake to prove that there is a reason) we see no qualities in trade that should entitle a man to superiority. We are not angry at a soldier's getting riches, because we see that he possesses qualities which we have not. If a man returns from a battle, having lost one hand, and with the other full of gold, we feel that he deserves the gold: we cannot think that a fellow, by sitting all day at a desk, is entitled to get above us."—*Boswell*. "But, Sir, may we not suppose a merchant to be a man of an enlarged mind, such as Addison in the *Spectator* describes Sir Andrew Freeport to have been?"—*Johnson*. "Why, Sir, we may suppose any fictitious character. We may suppose a philosophical day-labourer, who is happy in reflecting that, by his labour, he contributes to the fertility of the earth, and the support of his fellow creatures, but we find no such philosophical day-labourer. A merchant may, perhaps, be a man of an enlarged mind; but there is nothing in trade connected with an enlarged mind."

In a commercial nation like ours, erroneous and injurious ideas of trade ought carefully to be refuted. Let the Spaniard despise

trade, and remain in poverty and insignificance; but let the Englishman reap well-earned wealth and independence from the beneficial and honourable pursuits of it. In our Review of this work for March last, page 171, we gave our idea of the character, enlarged mind, and important pursuits of the great merchant; and shall here add, that the Doctor and his friend seem to have formed their ideas of such character on no better models than that of *Scotch Peddlers* and English *Hucksters*.—We find no such philosophical day-labourer, says the Doctor, "who is happy in reflecting that, by his labour, he contributes to the fertility of the earth, and to the support of his fellow creatures." We know not what to make of such *oraculous responses*, they are so egregiously wrong. We every where meet with the day-labourer who is happy in cultivating his master's farm or his own garden; or, in a word, in any labour; for, though he knows not the term, he has, in the strongest manner, the *philosophical* thought, that he is labouring for the support of his family and himself.—"There is nothing in trade connected with an enlarged mind." Good Heaven! had the Doctor never heard that Colonization in its embryo formation, in its infancy, growth and maturity, is principally the work of the merchant; a work which requires both zeal and wisdom, and every talent of an enlarged mind; a work in which the merchant is the most proper and best counsellor of Kings; and which verifies the expression of the Hebrew Prophet, when speaking of Tyre, "Her merchants are the Princes of the earth."

We have already observed, that Mr. Boswell and the Doctor, particularly the former, had great veneration for the feudal system. Let the following serve as a comment on that *admired* mode of government.

"I procured a horse," says Mr. B. "from one M'Ginnis, who ran along as my guide. The M'Ginnises are said to be a branch of the clan of M'Lean. Sir Allan had been told that this man had refused to send him some rum, at which the Knight was in great indignation. "You rascal! (said he) don't you know that I can hang you, if I please?"—Not adverting to the Chieftain's power over his clan, I imagined that Sir Allan had known of some capital crime that the fellow had committed, which he could discover, and so get him condemned; and said, "How so?"—"Why, (said Sir Allan) are they not all my people?"—Sensible of my inadvertency, and most willing to contribute what I could towards the continuation of feudal authority, "Very true," said I.—Sir Allan went on: "Refuse to send rum to me, you rascal! Don't you know that, if I order you to

to go and cut a man's throat, you are to do it?"—"Yes, an't please your honour! and my own too, and hang myself too."—The poor fellow denied that he had refused to send the rum. His making these professions was not merely a pretence in presence of his Chief; for after he and I were out of Sir Allan's hearing, he told me, "Had he sent his dog for the rum, I would have given it; I would cut my bones for him."—It was very remarkable to find such an attachment to a Chief, though he had then no connection with the island, and had not been there for fourteen years.—Sir Allan, by way of upbraiding the fellow, said, "I believe you are a Campbell."

It is hard to determine, whether the low brutal tyranny of the Knight's disposition, or the base abject soul of the wretch McGinnis, are most contemptible, and most unmanly. What an odious picture of the feudal times does the above exhibit!!! Yet Mr. Boswell, in the midst of this shameful tale, calls his surprize at it "inadvertency," and says he was "most willing to contribute what he could towards the continuation of feudal authority."

The following passage is highly worthy of remark, as it throws light both on the Doctor's temper and taste.

"As we sat over our tea, Mr. Home's Tragedy of *Douglas* was mentioned. I put Dr. Johnson in mind, that once, in a coffee-house at Oxford, he called to old Mr. Sheridan, "How came you, Sir, to give Home a gold medal for writing that foolish play?" and desired Mr. Sheridan to shew ten good lines in it. He did not insist they should be together; but that there were not ten good lines in the whole play. He now persisted in this. I endeavoured to defend that pathetic and beautiful tragedy, and repeated the following passage:

"Sincerity,
"Thou first of virtues! let no mortal
leave
"Thy onward path, although the earth
should gape,
"And from the gulph of hell destruction
cry,
"To take dissimulation's winding way."

Johnson. "That will not do, Sir. Nothing is good but what is consistent with truth or probability, which this is not. Juvenal, indeed, gives us a noble picture of inflexible virtue:

"*Esse bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem*
"*Integer: ambiguae si quando citabere testis,*
"*Incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis*
"*Falsus, et admoto dicet perjuriam tauro,*

"*Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori,*
"*Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas."*

"He repeated the lines with great force and dignity; then added, "And after this comes Johnny Home, with his *earth gaping*, and his *destruction crying*:—Pooh!"

But neither Mr. Boswell's injudicious selection of a turgid rant, nor the Doctor's ready contrast of a much superior passage from Juvenal, afford proof that the Douglas is "a foolish play." The Spanish proverb says, he that has glass windows of his own, should take care how he throws stones. Dr. Johnson has written a Tragedy named *Irene*. The Douglas has its faults. The part of Lord Randolph is poor enough, and Glenalvon is a gross and clumsy villain, destitute of the fine natural touches which characterize an Iago and a Zanga. Glenalvon's *real love* too, is preposterous; for if the mother of a youth of eighteen might be supposed an object of love, her unamiable melancholy, thus upbraided by her husband,

—————These black weeds
Express the wonted colour of thy mind,
For ever dark and dismal. Seven long
years
Are past, since we were join'd by sacred
ties:
Clouds all the while have hung upon thy
brow,
Nor broke, nor parted by one gleam of
joy—

is certainly enough to cure, and not calculated to kindle an amorous flame. Yet, with all these blemishes, the characters of the mother and son, and even that of Norval, the old shepherd, have such exquisite strokes, and the two former such tender interest, and such sublime simplicity of pure nature, that the blemishes are not perceived; and the Douglas will be a favourite play, while the truth of nature is relished on the English stage. But Irene, all on stilts, is the very reverse of the natural simplicity and interesting tenderness of the Douglas. Dr. Johnson's *forte* was studied declamation; Mr. Home's, in the Douglas, (though sparing enough of it in his other works) is the pure voice of feeling nature, and unaffected poetry.

We now come to mention what, in our opinion, is the best and most delicately written part of all Mr. Boswell's book; we mean the interviews between his father, a venerable Scottish Judge, and Dr. Johnson. He tells us his father was as sanguine a Whig and Presbyterian as the Doctor was a Tory and Church of England man (*High Church*, Mr. B. should have said): That he was afraid some rude contest might arise from such different principles.

"I was very anxious," says he, "that all should be well; and begged of my friend to avoid three topics, as to which they differed very widely: Whiggism, Presbyterianism, and—Sir John Pringle. He said courteously, "I shall certainly not talk on subjects which I am told are disagreeable to a gentleman under whose roof I am; especially, I shall not do so to your father."

Yet, notwithstanding this fair promise of good manners, we soon find that Dr. Johnson was still Dr. Johnson. The venerable Judge and the reverend Doctor came to a collision, as Mr. Boswell calls it. "If I recollect right," says he, "the contest began while my father was shewing him his collection of medals; and Oliver Cromwell's coin unfortunately introduced Charles the First, and Toryism. They became exceedingly warm, and violent, and I was very much distressed by being present at such an altercation between two men, both of whom I revered; yet I durst not interfere. It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public; and therefore I suppress what would, I dare say, make an interesting scene in this dramatic sketch."

Here, within a few pages of its conclusion, we shall *finish* our *tour* through Mr. Boswell's entertaining and truly *curious* book. As we observed in our first remarks upon it,* it certainly abounds with many most original strokes of the *outré*, and with others of a more reprehensible nature. We are pleased with the delicacy with which he suppresses the detail of the quarrel between his father and the Doctor, which, from the hints he gives, seems to have been rude and outrageous enough. Mr. Boswell says well, when he thus expresses himself: "It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public." But, was his father the only person on earth that common decency, in reporting conversation, was due to? To the Doctor himself, at other times to many others, he seems to have thought that nothing was due. Indeed, he has one method to blunt the edge of complaint, for he has taken the same freedoms with himself. But still that is no true apology; for if a man is willing to publish his own absurdities, that is no reason why he should lay before the public what may give uneasiness, and, perhaps, be even injurious to others. Besides, it is a fact well known, that there is a vast difference between a thing said in company, where the

tout ensemble of manner and occasion, and even the humour the company were in, are entirely lost when reported to another company even the next day. And after all, the second-hand reporter only gives it through the medium of his own conceptions: and hence it frequently happens, nay, can hardly miss happening, that the same conversation reported by different people, has a very different appearance. This observation is strongly verified on the very subject before us. Mrs. Piozzi and Mr. Boswell have little tales of the Doctor in common; but though they mostly tend to confirm each other in the substance, the features and the impression made by them are different. Duelling, it is said, preserves good manners among the great; but were Boswell's and Piozzi's method of laying every thing they hear before the world adopted, we cannot think it would tend to the freedom, the gaiety, the pleasure of conversation, the very spirit of which consists in the idea that you are only speaking to the present circle, and not before the awful tribunal of the public. But if the practice of Mr. Boswell be thus unfriendly to conversation, a higher charge, we deem, yet remains against it; that of raking up all the weaknesses of a great character, and spreading them before the public, particularly if that character was the celebrated champion of christianity and morality. Whatever Mr. Boswell may think, he has lessened his friend in the eyes of the public, and the disciples of infidelity and Hume are highly delighted at the weak superstitions and terrors, or rather horrors of death, that possessed the great mind of Dr. Johnson. What service would that man do the world, who raked up all the human frailties that have adhered to the most exalted characters, either for science, wisdom or virtue? No work could be more agreeable and *comfortable* to the profligate and the worthless. Such anecdotes, it is well known, are consolation to the depraved and abandoned; and surely

—————if departed ghosts

Are e'er permitted to review this world—

that the Doctor, whatever it thought in its embodied state, will owe little thanks for many parts of his memorialist's work. We now conclude with recommending to Mr. Boswell, to avoid the evil tendencies we have been careful in pointing out; and, at the same time, to preserve the vivacity and pleasantness of narrative which we admire in the work before us, in his promised life of Dr. Johnson, which, we hear, is in forwardness *for the press*.

* See Vol. VIII. p. 448.

A Short Address to the Public, on the Pay of the British Army, by an Officer. 8vo. 1s. Stoc kdale. 1786.

THIS pamphlet forcibly and feelingly pleads the cause of both officers and soldiers, particularly those who continue in the kingdom, and are of course deprived of the advantages enjoyed by garrisons abroad, the king's provision.

The pay of the army, our author remarks, is exactly the same it was at the Revolution, at which period it probably might be sufficient at least to procure the immediate necessaries of life, but for which purpose at present, from the influx of wealth, and the consequent diminution of the value of money, it is by no means adequate. A proportional rise in the price of their commodities, their manufactures, and their wages, has compensated to the husbandman, the weaver, and the shopkeeper, for the increase of the value of the necessaries of life, while the poor soldier, and indeed he might have added the *poor curate* are left in *statu quo*.

The subaltern officer is in a worse predi-

cament than the private soldier; his pay being equally inadequate to his subsistence, with the accumulated expence arising from the necessity of preserving appearances.

The rank of lieutenant-colonel, our author observes, is seldom attained under 30 years service, and then produces only 311l. 2s. Is there, continues he, any other trade or profession in which a man can have employed 30 years to so little advantage?—We are sorry again to refer him to the church, in which many a deserving man has lingered out twice 30 years as a subaltern, without ever obtaining more than the *tithe* of 300l. per annum, though equally obliged to preserve appearances.

To alleviate the distresses of the private men, our Author proposes allowing each man 1½ lb. of bread daily, which he calculates might be done for about 45,000l. a year; and farther adds, he has a plan to augment the pay of the officers, which would not exceed 60,000l. per annum.

Impress of Seamen. Considerations on its Legality, Policy, and Operation; applicable to the Motion intended to be made in the House of Commons on Friday the 12th of May, 1786, by William Pulteney, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

THE love of Liberty is universally implanted in the mind of Man; it is therefore surprising, that in this kingdom, where it is supposed to have taken deeper root than elsewhere, a practice so utterly repugnant to its very principles, a practice which the most urgent situation of affairs can barely justify, should, notwithstanding the many proposals offered to the legislature to remedy so glaring an evil, be still suffered to exist. The Author, strongly impressed with this idea, strenuously recommends with the most liberal spirit the abolition of a custom replete with oppression, and disgraceful to the feelings of humanity. After painting in the liveliest colours the innumerable hardships it is productive of, and shewing that, independent of these, the great expence attending it infinitely outweighs its supposed utility, when compared with the other plans suggested to supersede a mode of raising men so repugnant to every idea of freedom, he proceeds to point out the following particular inconveniences to which this practice may hereafter be exposed.

“Circumstances,” he observes, “have arisen since the late war, which place the impress in a new point of view, and which require a very mature consideration. —These are the alterations in the political situation of the kingdom with respect to

Ireland and America; from both of which we derived a very considerable part of our naval strength. With respect to the former, this change of political circumstances must affect the impress, both in its principle and operation. The latter may in some degree, as far as example can induce, make against the principle; for surely in America an impress can never be supposed to take place; but be that as it may, it will certainly prove a material obstacle in its operations. The recognition of America as a separate state, totally independent of this kingdom, places the natives of that country in the same situation with those of any other foreign state; for thousands of seamen may, by intercourse between America and Great Britain, be at different times in the latter during a future war. If any impress takes place, how are the Americans to be distinguished by officers upon that service? or rather, how are they to disprove the assertion of any man they are attempting to impress, who declares himself to be an American; the similarity being so great in their figure, complexion, language, manners, and habits, as to render it impossible to distinguish the one from the other? —Is it because he cannot produce a register of his baptism, that you can pronounce him an Englishman? or can any one for want of that, or other sufficient evidence,

compel him to serve; or pass any law which shall place him under the necessity of producing it, any more than you would a native of France, Spain, or Holland? Does not this circumstance present the certainty of a constant scene of confusion, an opening left for every British seaman who is not absolutely known, or by some peculiarity evidently distinguished, to take advantage of, and thereby

avoid the service?" These, added to many other arguments which might be brought to prove the illegality of impressing men, which militates against every principle of the constitution, will, we hope, induce those in power to do away a custom which has not even the villainous plea of necessity for its defence.

Inferior Politics, with an Appendix, containing a Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt. By Hewling Luson, of the Navy-Office. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Bladon.

IN this tract, which is by no means deficient of merit, though written in too declamatory a style, the Author exhibits the causes of that wretchedness and profligacy which exist among the poor in London and its vicinity; the defects in the present system both of parochial and penal laws, from which the increase of robbery and other crimes result; and points out the means of redressing these public grievances.

In his opinion, the obliging every parish to maintain the poor residing in it at the time they become chargeable, would be attended with many advantages: it would not only be a means of saving the poor wretches themselves the numberless inconveniencies attending removals to distant places of abode, but would likewise prevent much litigation about disputable settlements, introduce a spirit of parochial œconomy, and relieve the public from that swarm of beggars that now infest the streets, under the pretence of not being able to apply to the parish where they are for relief. He would have the money collected for the maintenance of the poor, amounting to the amazing sum of near three millions, lodged in the hands of Government, or in proper persons appointed by it, for the purpose of taking care of the poor, and preventing its being embezzled or misapplied. The necessity of some steps being taken, will appear from the following melancholy truths:

"On a moderate calculation," says our author, "it may be computed, that, at least, one-eighth part of the immense sum annually levied on the inhabitants of London and its environs for the maintenance of the poor, is expended in feasting the collectors and their adherents, and other misapplications and impositions to which the public is liable; for heavy and arbitrary fines are levied on those, who, disdaining to abet a species of robbery they are unable to prevent, refuse to serve with such unworthy colleagues. Parish-offices are usually performed by a junto of mercenary tradesmen and mechanics, who, not content with expending the money with

which they are entrusted in their luxurious and extravagant entertainments, make it the principal business of those meetings to contrive unnecessary plans of parochial expence, of which themselves are to be the projectors, the comptrollers, the operators, and the pay-masters."

To those who think this estimate of parochial gluttony and impositions too high, the following fact, which, the author says, can be established by incontestible evidence, is submitted:

"In a parish not many miles from London, the inhabitants paid, in the year 1783, as a composition for repairing the highways, upwards of 120l. of which sum 75l. were proved to have been spent in different entertainments, at the same time that some of the roads in that parish were not only impassable, but a nuisance to the inhabitants who had houses contiguous to them, and who paid their part of the composition. But then the reader is requested to remember, that these were not *high-ways*, but *by-ways*; and therefore it could not be supposed the surveyors would make a *misapplication* of the public money, by laying out any part of it in mending them."

Mr. Luson next proceeds to consider our penal laws, which he wishes to have revised and amended, as in their present state they are in many instances, he thinks, not only inconvenient but absurd.

Capital punishments he is desirous of confining to murder, burglary, forgery, robberies attended with wanton cruelty, and unnatural crimes. Instead of transporting those convicted of lesser offences, he would have them confined for a time, proportioned to their crimes, in penitentiary houses, erected for that purpose, and made to work; the surplus of the produce of their labour, after defraying the expences of their own maintenance, to go towards supporting their families; and, if not sufficient for the purpose, the deficiency to be provided by the state, in order to prevent such families from being further corrupted. The author has added

many observations equally judicious, and proposed many alterations meriting attention.—*Sic sic omnia*—it would have been well—but

his plan for reducing the national debt is an additional proof that *non omnia passim* omnes.

An Enquiry into the Influence which Enclosures have had upon the Population of England. By the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. 8vo. rs. Richardson.

THE Reverend Enquirer strenuously combats the opinion of Dr. Price, who persists in maintaining that inclosures are inimical to population, notwithstanding the respectable testimonies that have been repeatedly given on the other side of the question. In farther confirmation of these testimonies, and to bring the matter to a clear issue, Mr. Howlett procured a list of the Enclosure Bills from the Journals of the House of Commons, by which he found, to his great surprize, that between the years 1750 and 1781 they amounted to near a thousand. He then wrote to the Clergy of the enclosed parishes, but did not receive answers from above ninety. From these, however, he has formed a table, and compared these parishes with others not recently enclosed.

In this calculation he has not, for self-evident reasons, included the large manufacturing towns. From this table, which includes two classes of parishes, 89 that have been lately enclosed, and 490 not lately enclosed, it appears that the recently enclosed parishes have vastly the advantage of the others.

“The baptisms,” says our author, “in the 89 parishes of the former description, during the five years beginning with the year 1760, to the baptisms during the five years beginning with 1775 or 1776, are nearly as 100 to 121; whereas in the 490 of the latter, for the same periods respectively, the advance is only as 100 to 109; that is, the enclosures are increased more than one-sixth, the non-inclosures scarcely one-tenth. This is surely little less than absolute demonstration of the point in question—the influence of enclosures upon the population of the kingdom, and that so far from having diminished, they have increased it. It is also to be observed, that the increase from hence arising, is certainly greater than here appears; because those enclosures which converted arable to pasture, must have lessened the employment of the inhabitants, and, of course, their number, in the several parishes in which they respectively took place, and proportionably augmented and employed those in parishes where enclosures had not taken place.”

The Anticipation of the Review of the Horse-Guards, &c. By Timothy Twaddle, Esq. Poet-Laureat to the Troops. 4to. rs. Stockdale, 1786.

THIS Laureat, whose poetical claims to that dignity are not remarkably well founded, possesses, however, a tolerable share of humour, which he exercises pretty freely at the expence of his patrons, the officers of the horse-guards. The following extract from the dedication may serve as a specimen.

“To the Officers of the Horse-Guards, &c.

“My worthy patrons,

“I have often perplexed myself in endeavouring to trace out the origin of an appellation so frequently applied to your corps, I mean *that of unfortunate gentlemen*. I never have been happy enough to meet with a single satisfactory answer to the numberless enquiries I have made on the subject; and probably might have remained eternally in the dark, but for one of those lucky incidents that throw a sudden light upon a question, which perhaps has been the object of an endless and fruitless investigation. Casting my eye by

chance on a passage in an old author, I saw the mystery instantly cleared up. As it is in a language which it would be shamefully pedantic for you to understand, I submit the following literal translation to your perusal.

“Long * before Agamemnon † command-
ed at Troy,

While Nestor was yet but a snivelling boy,
There were many Horse-guards-men who
liv'd and who dy'd,

But of whom we know little or nothing be-
side;

They were all as brave fellows, I'll venture
to say,

As e'er you should see in a fair summer's day;
Tho' this we must guess, for we never
could know it,

Because they ne'er thought of employing a
Poet.”

“These gentlemen were, as you see, at
that day, in the same predicament as you

* *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona, &c.*

† A Colonel of the Horse-Guards.

have found yourselves at *this*. The relieving you from this *unfortunate* situation is the object of the following essay."

Mr. Twaddle accordingly proceeds to anticipate the important day,

The Soldiers and Sailors Friend; an Appeal to the People of Great-Britain. By Thomas Martyn. 8vo. 1s. Debrett. 1786.

EVERY plan that tends to relieve the distresses of the unfortunate, from whatever cause they arise, merits the attention of the humane; but when those distresses originate, if we may be permitted the expression, in the service of our country, as is the case of the unhappy maimed soldiers and seamen, the objects of our benevolent author's pamphlet, their claim to assistance and relief is doubly cogent. To accomplish so laudable a purpose, Mr. Martyn proposes levying a tax on the inhabitants of all houses of above the rent of 4l. per annum; the lowest class to pay two shillings, the highest eight shillings a-year. From this tax none are to be exempted but minors, apprentices, and servants. Lodgers in houses paying more than 30l. a-year rent, to pay four shillings; the payments to be made quarterly, and every principal of a family giving in a fraudulent ac-

"When the squadrons, impatient of longer delay,

"The call to Blackheath, and to glory, obey."

count of the numbers of which their family consists, to forfeit twenty pounds.

The produce of this tax our author estimates at 200,000l. in England, and 20,000l. in Ireland; a fund sufficient to allow eleven thousand men, in addition to those already provided for by Government, an annuity from 10l. to 20l. each. Such a provision, in their old age, for those who had spent the vigour of their youth in the service of the public, would, he thinks, be a means of greatly facilitating the raising recruits in time of war, and tend to render the odious custom of impressing men unnecessary. He likewise wishes this provision might be made to extend to sailors in the Merchants service.— We heartily approve of this humane and laudable scheme; but, over-burthened as we are already, we see but little prospect of its being adopted.

A genuine Narrative of Facts which led to the Murder of Patrick Randall M'Donnel, Esq. near Castlebar, in the Kingdom of Ireland; for which George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. now stands indicted. Containing the principal Incidents of Mr. Fitzgerald's Life, so far as relates to his Original Dispute with the deceased, &c. By an Impartial Hand. 2vo. 1s. Debrett.

THIS pamphlet is evidently written in defence of Mr. Fitzgerald. The unfortunate predicament in which he now stands, is here attributed to the disputes which had long subsisted between him and his late father, in consequence of the latter's flagrant partiality to his younger son Charles. The deceased, M'Donnel, appears to have rendered himself extremely obnoxious to Mr. F——, by officiously interfering in these family-quarrels, and taking a decided part against him. "He acted," we are told, "as an incendiary at the head of the tenantry, to keep the lawful claimant out of his right, and the heir from the possession of his undisputed fortune; augmenting his distresses, and those of his virtuous mother, at least as far as his

advice and active influence could extend." These provocations, though great, cannot, however, justify Mr. F——'s behaviour. The unnatural conduct of the parent may intitle the son to our pity, but it can say nothing in defence of his violence. The following account of that part of Ireland where this bloody business was transacted, is very alarming. "There is not," says the writer, "any such thing as either law or police. The whole province of Connaught, the county of Sligo excepted, is in as wretched a state of barbarism and bigotry as it was two centuries ago; nor can any man of property live any longer in peace there, than whilst he has a faction or the military to support him in his legal possessions."

Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; from the French of Mr. Le Grand. 2 vols. 6s. Egerton. 1786.

MR. Le Grand's motive for collecting and translating the Tales contained in these volumes, appears to have been a desire to investigate truth, and an ardent zeal for the reputation of his country. Actuated by

this principle, he has been indefatigable in removing the rubbish of seven centuries, to discover the boundaries of literary property, and to detect the encroachments of other nations, particularly of the Italians, on his own;

own; and has wrested the stolen trophies from the brows of their fabulists, and replaced them on the heads of his own countrymen.

“These Tales,” says the Translator, “present an interesting picture of the manners and customs of the earlier ages, and are calculated to describe the ordinary transactions of private life. The opinions, prejudices, superstitions, customs, turn of conversation, mode of courtship, all are to be found in them, and in them alone.”

The manners which they exhibit, he acknowledges, are not always so chaste and decent as might be wished; and the expressions are frequently of the most disgusting coarseness. This he attributes to the simplicity of the times, the spirit of libertinism not having then invented those ingenious circumlocutions, which, by half concealing it, renders the sin more seducing. He, however, thinks he should be no less culpable as a translator in altering them, than as an author in conceiving them. But he promises the respect due to the reader shall not be forgotten, nor any improper or indecent expression admitted. He has, accordingly, entirely suppressed some tales, and expunged the licentious passages from others; yet, after all, many of them are still sufficiently loose. We have selected the following as a specimen:

THE NORMAN BACHELOR.

ON the year that *Acre* * was taken, a pleasant adventure happened in Normandy. A bachelor † of that province had one morning nothing for his dinner ‡ but a halfpenny loaf. To make his scanty meal the more palatable, he went into a tavern and called for a pennyworth of wine. The master of the house, who was a man of rough and boorish manners, came and presented to the gentleman, with great rudeness, the liquor in a cup; and in handing it to him, spilt near half of it on the floor. To complete his insolence, he observed to him, “you are going to be a rich man, Mr. Bachelor; for liquor spilt is a sign of good luck.”

To break out into a rage against so contemptible a brute, would have been beneath a gentleman: the Norman took his measures with better management, and more address. He had still a half-penny remaining in his

purse; he gave it to the tavern-keeper, and desired to have a piece of cheese to eat with his bread. The vintner takes it with a sneering air, and goes to the cellar to bring what was required. The bachelor, during the absence of the vintner, goes to the wine cask, turns the cock, and lets the wine run out upon the floor. The other, on his return, finding his wine running out and overflowing the room, quickly makes up to the barrel, and having stopped the cock, rushes upon the Norman, and seizes him by the collar, vowing vengeance for the loss of his wine. The Norman, however, being the stronger, raises the other by the middle, and throws him among the bottles, a great number of which are broken, and proceeds to inflict the merited chastisement, till he is interrupted by the entry of some neighbours.

The affair was notwithstanding carried before the sovereign, Count Henry. The vintner spoke first, and demanded reparation of his damage. The prince, before he condemned the knight, asked him what he had to urge in his defence. The latter then related the affair exactly as it had fallen out, and concluded with saying: “Sire, this man assured me, that wine spilt portended good fortune, and that, having wasted half my measure, he had put me into a fair way to become a rich man. Gratitude demanded a return on my part, and as I did not chuse to be out done in generosity, I spilt him half a tun.”

All the courtiers applauded the conduct and the declaration of the bachelor. The Count himself laughed heartily, and dismissed both parties, saying that what was spilt could not be gathered up again.

THE TWO TRADESMEN AND THE CLOWN.

TWO traders were proceeding on a pilgrimage. A country-man, who was prosecuting the same journey, having joined them on the road, they agreed to travel together, and to make a joint stock of their provisions. But when arrived within a day's journey of the holy place, it was almost wholly expended, so that they had nothing left but a little flour barely sufficient to make a small cake. The perfidious traders entered into a plot together to cheat their companion of his share, and, from his stupid air, imagined they could

* This town was taken by Philip Augustus, and Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1191.

† A bachelor meant, in the days of Chivalry, a probationary knight, or one between that degree and an esquire. It was also used to signify a poor gentleman, and in that sense it is here to be taken.

‡ It was the custom then to dine at ten o'clock in the morning, and to sup at five in the afternoon. Thus in the story of *Lanval*, we hear of a company going out *after supper* and walking *till night*.

dupe him without difficulty. "We must come to some agreement," said one of the citizens. "What will not assuage the hunger of three, may satisfy a single person, and I vote that it be allotted to one of us only. But that each may have a fair chance, I propose that we all three lie down and fall asleep, and that the bread may be the lot of him, who, on awaking, shall have had the most curious dream.

The other citizen, as we may readily suppose, approved vastly this suggestion. The countryman also signified his approbation, and pretended to give completely into the snare. They then made the bread, put it on the fire to bake, and lay down. But our tradesmen were so much fatigued with their journey, that without intending it, they fell soon into a profound slumber. The clown, more cunning, waited only this opportunity; got up without noise, went and ate the bread, and then composed himself to rest.

Soon after one of the citizens awaked, and calling to his companions; "Friends," said he, "listen to my dream. I thought myself transported by two angels into Hell. For a long time they kept me suspended over the

abyss of everlasting fire. There, I was a witness to the torments of the damned."—"And I," said the other, "dreamed that the gates of Heaven were opened to me. The arch-angels Michael and Gabriel, after raising me up into the sky, carried me before the throne of God. There was I a spectator of his glory."—And then the dreamer began to recount the wonders of Paradise, as the other had of the infernal abodes.

The countryman, mean while, though he heard perfectly well what they said, pretended to be still asleep. They went to rouse him from his slumber; when he, affecting the surprize of a man suddenly disturbed from rest, cried out, "What is the matter?" "Why it is only your fellow-travellers. What! do you not recollect us? Come, arise, and inform us of your dream." "My dream? Oh! I have had a very droll one, and one that I am sure will afford you some diversion. When I saw you both carried away, the one to Heaven, the other to Hell, I thought that I had lost you for ever. I then got up, and as I expected never to see you more, I went and demolished the loaf."

Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both to Youth and Old Age, from the early Death of the Righteous; in two Discourses. By Samuel Cooper, D. D. Minister of Great Yarmouth. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Robinson and Becket.

FROM the multifarious productions contained in this volume, it appears that the Doctor was not satisfied with informing the world of his daughter's perfections; it was likewise necessary to be told, that the Doctor, who had published several tracts, is one of "the best and most revered of men;" that his wife "is the most angelic of women," (now the daughter is dead) and has written a novel; and that his son is "equal to his sister in excellence," and has composed an elegy; so that there never was before such a divine and learned family. But the Editor is not so totally absorbed in their praises, as to forget expatiating upon the merit of his own compositions; for he kindly tells us, not only what he has, but what he intends publishing; and, according to his account, never author was so successful! He has "overturned from the foundation the visionary edifice" erected by Bishop Warburton, in his *Divine Legation*; but notwithstanding the fabric is *entirely destroyed*, he still intends, whenever a new edition of that work is printed, that his work shall attend it.

The Doctor is shocked at the numberless errors he has discovered in the famous Locke; but as he only mentions "one of the slightest," we may suppose the others will be animad-

verted upon in some future production. Many people will think that these learned men might have been treated with less arrogance and contempt; but to "hint a fault and hesitate dislike," would betray a poorness of spirit which this literary *Bobadil* has no idea of. Yet, from his preface, we rather suspect that his former works have not escaped censure, and that he has been condemned for that "bigotry in learning," "inanity of sentiment," and "puerility of declamation," which he now imputes to others. Nor does he seem to treat his flock, at Yarmouth, with greater decorum; for, forgetting the politeness with which St. Paul addresses his heathen audience when he appeared before *Agrippa*, he tells his congregation, (though the Worshipful Corporation was present) that they had never reflected upon "what they must do to be saved." Perhaps they believe in works of *supererogation*, and rely upon the *superabundant* merits of their *pious pastor* and his family to supply their deficiency in religious attainments.

But to return to the *avowed* subject of the work. The Doctor says, his daughter "was so perfect, that no trials were necessary to prepare her for Heaven."—A bold assertion!—"She was adorned with every moral

moral virtue, every Christian grace, and altogether refined from every the least alloy of any earthly foible or human frailty!" Surely he here deals not a little in the hyperbole!—There never was but *one* person upon earth that deserved such encomiums.

In those pages where the Doctor defines the difference between *appetite* and *passions*,

Transactions in India, containing a History of the British Interests in Indostan, during a Period of near Thirty Years; distinguished by two Wars with France, several Revolutions and Treaties of Alliance, the Acquisition of an extensive Territory, and the Administration of Governor Hastings. 8vo. 6s. J. Debrett. 1786.

THIS *Historian* is evidently no friend of Mr. Hastings: if that Gentleman, however, has no more formidable adversaries to encounter, he has not much to fear. The author has proved beyond contradiction the truth of the observation, "that paper, pens, and ink, with the manual capacity of using them, are sufficient to write a book."—Should any reader doubt the truth of this assertion, the following specimen may convince him.

"Emulation is one of the most forcible and *operative* principles in states and individuals. Man in his *social* and *solitary* capacity is the *artificer* of man. But it is still one of the most important desiderata in *morals* or

Two Letters, addressed to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, for obtaining an equal System of Taxation, and for reducing the National Debt. By P. Barfoot, Esq. 8vo. 1s. Debrett, 1786.

IN these Letters, Mr. Barfoot, by comparing the proportion of taxes paid by tradesmen and farmers, shews that the latter bear a much greater share of the burthen than the former. In order to relieve them, he recommends a variety of substitutes for some of the present taxes which bear hard upon them, and wishes to transfer the load to the backs of those who are well able to bear it—the pluralists and dignitaries of the church.—These, he thinks, "might with pleasure

A Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook; to which are added some Particulars concerning his Life and Character, and Observations respecting the Introduction of the Venereal Disease into the Sandwich Islands. By David Samuel, Surgeon of the Discovery. 4to. 2s. 6d. Robinsons. 1786.

THE Author of this Narrative is of opinion that the event of Captain Cook's death has not been so explicitly related as the importance of it required. The public opinion having attributed that unfortunate affair in some measure to *rashness* or over-confidence in the Captain, Mr. Samuel thinks it a duty the friends of the deceased owe to his character, to relate the whole affair candidly and fully, in order to remove such a

we could think of nothing but Uncle Toby's *smoke-jack*.

This miscellaneous volume is dedicated, *without permission*, to the Bishop of Norwich. The Doctor feared his *humility*, we think the prelate's *good sense*, would have prevented fullsome an address being made public.

politics, whether this master-spring in his nature be ultimately beneficial to the species; or whether, on the whole, *its best* are not greatly overbalanced by its *worst* consequences.

"The history of *the* two rival nations, which eminently exemplifies, at the same time that it approaches nearest to a decision of this point, is *that* of France and England.

"This ancient and prevailing characteristic in the genius of each, has *oftener than once* portended the destruction of both."

Need we *oftener than once* repeat, that such a writer, instead of commencing historian, is hardly fit—"to chronicle small-beer."

give back one tenth of their tythe;" and to make it quite palatable to them, he wishes, instead of calling it a tax, to have it termed a *free gift*. His second letter contains a plan for paying off the National Debt, somewhat similar to that proposed by Lord Newhaven, by abolishing all the present taxes, and substituting an impost which will produce considerably more, but by being more equally divided be less oppressive to individuals.

supposition, injurious to Captain Cook's memory, who was no less distinguished for his caution and prudence than for his eminent abilities and undaunted resolution. This account seems to transfer the blame on an officer who was present at the fatal catastrophe, which is attributed to a want of timely exertions in those who were in the boats. The Author however with great candour observes, that it is a painful task,

task, "to be obliged to notice circumstances, which seem to reflect upon the character of any man. A strict regard to truth, however, compelled me to the insertion of these facts, which I have offered merely as facts, with-

out presuming to connect with them any comment of my own: esteeming it the part of a faithful historian, "to extenuate nothing, nor set down ought in malice."

An authentic Account of Forgeries and Frauds of various Kinds, committed by that most consummate Adept in Deception Charles Price, otherwise Patch, many Years a Lottery-Office-Keeper in London and Westminster; who, to avoid an ignominious Death, destroyed himself in Tothil-fields Bridewell, on the 24th of January, 1786. 8vo. Kearsley.

THESE extraordinary memoirs strongly evince the truth of the adage, that honesty is the best policy. Had the unfortunate object of them, who certainly possessed extraordinary talents, instead of perverting them to the worst of uses, exercised his abilities in a proper line, he might have lived an ornament to society, entitled to praise not only for his sagacity and prudence, but for a fortitude which might have done honour to a

good cause, but, in the present instance, served only to put a miserable end to a mis-spent life. The style of this pamphlet shews plainly that the author has consulted a lately published *Glossical Dictionary*. If the same statute were in force against disfiguring the King's English, as is against defacing the coin, the editor would stand in need of all Price's disguises to avoid succeeding him in his quondam apartments in Tothil-fields.

An Authentic Narrative of Miss Fanny Davies, the celebrated modern Amazon, who received Sentence of Death at Chelmsford Assizes, for stealing above 1250l. in Money and Notes from Mr. Wrigglesworth. 8vo. Jameson. 1786.

TO this Authentic Narrative, which may serve as an excellent companion for the former article to adorn the libraries of the cu-

rious, we can only apply the countryman's translation of Queen Anne's motto, *semper eadem—worje and worje*.

Elegia scripta in Sepulchreto Rustico, Latine reddita. A. J. Wright. Cui subjiciuntur alia Poemata. Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, translated into Latin. To which other Poems are added. 4to. Lewis. 1786.

THIS translation is equally entitled to praise for its fidelity and elegance. Mr. Wright, in his preface, defends his original from the severe and unjust reflections cast on him by the late Dr. Johnson, and considers the liberties that gentleman has taken with the character of Mr. Gray and others, either from prejudice or pique, as blemishes to his own reputation. The other poems are miscellaneous, and much above mediocrity. His address to the ladies, in defence of those fair-ones who have unhappily deviated from the path of virtue, and fallen victims to artful seduction, is both spirited and pathetic, tho' some of the expressions are rather uncouth.

Ye fair whom kinder fate hath safely led
Thro' slipp'ry youth, through paths with snares
bespread,
Spare, I beseech, the miserable race,
Cease to entail indelible disgrace;
Forbear such *hard-mouth'd* virtue to display,
Nor give to hooting infamy a prey. [stand,
How rare unhurt can bright-ey'd Beauty
Or fair-fac'd Youth take Virtue by the hand?
Passion scarce e'er confirms cold Wisdom's
choice;
And Pleasure seldom echoes Reason's voice.

What tho' your virgin form no stain
disgrac'd;
No random Hercules by stealth embrac'd;
For you a parent's caution mark'd the way,
From her fond bosom never went to stray.
Poor Thais knew no guardian to controul
The madd'ning tumults of her rising soul;
No training hand the tender plant to
rear,
And teach th' unpractis'd Innocent to fear.
Her, ardent youths in amorous swarms ca-
ress'd,
And to compliance long and warmly press'd;
You, unattended, ever pass'd along
Safe and unheeded by the wanton throng.
A beauteous face (too apt to lead astray)
Seduc'd the thoughtless wand'rer from the
way;
Nature on you no fatal charms bestow'd,
No eyes that sparkled, and no cheeks that
glow'd.
In her the tide of passion roll'd too high,
Boil'd in her veins, and floated in her
eye;
Languid in you the genial current ran,
Pale and unripen'd you scarce thought on
Man."—

Farewell Odes for the Year 1786. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. 3s. Kearney.

THIS poetical Drawcanfir is uncommonly severe, in these Odes, on several of the Royal Artists, whom he introduces rejoicing at the thoughts of his resignation. But Mr. West, who seems particularly to be the object of his spleen, he has treated very illiberally. Much as we admire Peter's humour, we can by no means think him justified in thus wantonly exercising it at the expence of a man of merit. It is literally "casting firebrands, arrows, and death, and saying, Am not I in sport?"

After giving this opinion, it cannot be expected we should countenance the deed, by admitting any of the exceptionable passages into the extracts we lay before our readers. They must therefore content themselves with "Peter's sage advice to mercenary artists, and a delectable story of a country-bumpkin and peripatetic razor-seller."

"Forbear, my friends, to sacrifice your fame
To sordid gain, unless that you are starv-
ing;

I own that hunger will indulgence claim
For hard stone heads, and landscape carving,

In order to make haste to fell and eat;
For there is certainly a charm in meat:
And in rebellious tones will stomachs speak,
That have not tasted victuals for a week.

"But yet there are a mercenary crew,
Who value fame no more than an old shoe,
Provided for their daubs they get a sale;
Just like the man—but stay—I'll tell the
tale.

"A fellow in a market town,
Most musical, cried razors up and down,
And offer'd twelve for eighteen pence;
Which certainly seem'd wondrous cheap,
And for the money, quite a heap,
As ev'ry man wou'd buy, with cash and
sense.

"A country bumpkin the great offer
heard:

Poor Hodge, who suffer'd by a broad black
beard,

That seem'd a shoe-brush stuck beneath
his nose,

With cheerfulness the eighteen-pence he
paid,

And proudly to himself, in whispers, said,
"This rascal stole the razors, I suppose."

"No matter if the fellow be a knave,
Provided that the razors shave;

It certainly will be a monstrous prize:

So home the clown with his good fortune
went,

Smiling in heart, and soul content,

And quickly soap'd himself to ears and
eyes.

"Being well lather'd from a dish or tub,
Hodge now began with grinning pain to
grub,

Just like a hedger cutting furze:

'Twas a vile razor!—then the rest he tried—
All were impostors—"Ah," Hodge sigh'd.

"I wish my eighteen pence within my
purse."

"In vain to chace his beard, and bring the
Graces,

He cut, and dug, and wind'd, and stamp'd
and swore;

Brought blood, and danc'd, blasphem'd, and
made wry faces,

And curs'd each razor's body o'er and
o'er.

"His MUZZLE, form'd of *Opposition* stuff,
Firm as a Foxite, would not lose its ruff;

So kept it—laughing at the steel and
fuds.

Hodge in a passion stretch'd his angry jaws,
Vowing the direst vengeance, with clench'd
claws,

On the vile cheat that fold the goods,

Razors! a damn'd confounded dog,
Not fit to scrape a hog!

"Hodge fought the fellow—found him, and
began—

Perhaps, master razor—rogue, to you 'tis
fun,

That people slay themselves out of their
lives:

You rascal!—for an hour have I been grub-
bing,

Giving my scoundrel whiskers here a scrub-
bing,

With razors just like oyster-knives.

Sirrah! I tell you you're a knave,
To cry up razors that can't *shave*.

"Friend, quoth the razor-man, I am no
knave:

As for the razors you have bought,
Upon my soul I never thought

That they would *shave*.

"Not think they'd shave! quoth Hodge,
with wond'ring eyes,

And voice not much unlike an Indian
yell;

What were they made for then, you dog?
he cries.

Made! quoth the fellow with a smile—
To sell."

Juvenile Indiscretions. A Novel. In five volumes. 13s. Lane. 1786.

WE are informed in the preface to this Novel, that it is the production of a lady; but as for this we have only the author's word, we beg leave to doubt it; and we the more readily do so, as it is a work that would not redound much to the credit of any fair lady. "Errors in point of diction and grammatical propriety" are venial tref-

passes, which we readily overlook in compositions of this kind, but we cannot so easily forgive crimes of a deeper die.—Not content with borrowing every *character* throughout the five volumes, this *foi-disant* lady author has miserably disfigured them, to prevent their being recognized by the right owners.

The New Foundling Hospital for Wit: Being a Collection of Fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection. With several Pieces never published before. A new Edition, corrected, and considerably enlarged. In Six Volumes. London, Debrett, 1786.

WE took notice of a former edition of this work, in our Review for August 1784: the present one, the editor says, has been considerably improved and enlarged, many new pieces being added by permission of their respective Authors. The whole has been new arranged; and no pains or expence

spared to render it agreeable and useful. From the nature of so multifarious a compilation, it is impossible that the materials can all be of equal goodness: some tares will unavoidably spring up among the wheat. These volumes, however, "take them for all in all," afford more entertainment than most similar collections.

An Asylum for Fugitive Pieces. Vol. II. Debrett. 1786.

THIS is a kind of Supplement to the preceding Article, and deserving the same character. The following little Pieces will probably not be unacceptable to the Reader.

EPIGRAM,

On a Dutch Vessel refusing to take up a late AERIAL VOYAGER.

"BENEATH the fun nothing, there's nothing that's new!"

Tho' Solomon said it, the maxim's not true.

A Dutchman, for instance, was heretofore known,

On *Lucre* intent, and on *Lucre* alone.

Mynheer is grown honest — retreats from his prey —

Won't pick up e'en *Money*, * tho' dropt in his way."

On a LATE EVENT.

"TO charming *Celia*'s arms I flew,

And there in riot feasted:

No god such transport ever knew,

No mortal ever tasted.

The Affectionate Father; a Sentimental Comedy: together with Essays on various Subjects.

By James Nelson, Author of an Essay on the Government of Children. London. J. Doolley. 1786.

THE pieces contained in this volume were written, we are informed, at various times, as subjects occurred, or as the writer's leisure permitted. Early in life, instead of rushing into the pleasures which youth in general so eagerly covet, the author sought amusement in his closet, and, from habit, acquired a facility of writing, which, though no proof of genius, he says, "sometimes supplies the want of it."—The Affection-

Lost in the sweet tumultuous joy,

And pleas'd beyond expressing —

How can your slave, my fair, said I,

Reward so great a blessing?

The whole creation's wealth survey,

To both the Indies wander;

Ask what brib'd senates give away,

And fighting monarchs squander.

She blushing cry'd — "My life, my dear!

"Since *Celia* is your own,

"Give her — but 'tis too much, I fear,

"Oh! give her HALF-A-CROWN."

EPIGRAM.

"TOM SLEDGE the blacksmith, by his frequent whets,

And spending much, contracted many debts.

In this distress he, like some other fools,

Pull'd down his forge, and sold off all his tools;

Nothing was left that would fetch any price;

But after all was sold, Tom kept his VICE.

ate Father is better calculated for the closet than the stage. The sentiments are just, and the moral good; but the characters want novelty, and the dialogue seldom rises above mediocrity.

In his reflections on men and manners, Mr. Nelson has shewn his philanthropy by pointing out the road to domestic happiness, and by informing the ignorant, or reminding the inattentive in a matter of importance re-

* Major *Money*, who made an excursion from Norfolk.

specting the preservation of their health, in his remarks respecting the use of copper vessels. He has elsewhere indulged a vein of pleasantry without intending or giving offence, and has contributed his endeavours to abolish the disgraceful and destructive, though too prevailing custom of duelling.

“All men,” says our author, as an apology for thus employing himself, “be their professions either sedentary or active, are allowed moments of relaxation. One enjoys

The History of Sandford and Merton; a Work intended for the Use of Children. Vol. II. London. J. Stockdale. 1786.

THE total want of proper books to be put into the hands of children, while they are taught to read, has long been a just subject of complaint. A selection of such stories as might interest young minds, without the risk of corrupting them, could not therefore fail of being acceptable. In such a compilation the chief difficulty consists in avoiding to oppress the tender mind of the child by too great a variety and number of incidents. This difficulty is happily obviated in the present work, the stories being not only adapted to the faculties of children, but connected in a continued narration, so that each appears to rise naturally from the sub-

ject, and by that means makes the impression more durable. This effect is considerably augmented, by two children being introduced as the principal actors in the business, who, by being made to speak and act naturally, render the relation more interesting to those for whom it was immediately intended. As instruction is never so effectually communicated as when it is conveyed in the form of amusement, we sincerely recommend this publication, in which both these objects seem to have been the principal aim of the writer, and whose endeavours have been uncommonly successful.

NARRATIVE of the DEATH of CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

By DAVID SAMWELL, Surgeon of the DISCOVERY.

SOME of the Indians of Owhyhee in the night took away the Discovery's large cutter, which lay swamped at the buoy of one of her anchors: they had carried her off so quietly, that we did not miss her till the morning, Sunday, February 14. Captain Clerke lost no time in waiting upon Captain Cook to acquaint him with the accident: he returned on board, with orders for the launch and small cutter to go, under the command of the second lieutenant, and lie off the east point of the bay, in order to intercept all canoes that might attempt to get out; and, if he found it necessary, to fire upon them. At the same time, the third lieutenant of the Resolution, with the launch and small cutter, was sent on the same service, to the opposite point of the bay; and the master was dispatched in the large cutter, in pursuit of a double canoe, already under sail, making the best of her way out of the harbour. He soon came up with her, and by firing a few muskets drove her on shore, and the Indians left her: this happened to be the canoe of Omea, a man who bore the title of Orono. He was on board himself, and it would have been fortunate, if our people had secured him, for his person was held as sacred as that of the king. During this time, Captain Cook was preparing to go ashore himself at the town of Kavaroah, in order to secure the person of Kariopoo, before he should have time to withdraw himself to another part of the island, out of our reach. This appeared the most effectual step

that could be taken on the present occasion, for the recovery of the boat. It was the measure he had invariably pursued, in similar cases, at other islands in these seas, and it had always been attended with the desired success: in fact, it would be difficult to point out any other mode of proceeding on these emergencies, likely to attain the object in view. We had reason to suppose, that the king and his attendants had fled when the alarm was first given: in that case, it was Captain Cook's intention to secure the large canoes which were hauled up on the beach. He left the ship about seven o'clock, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, corporal, and seven private men: the pinnace's crew were also armed, and under the command of Mr. Roberts. As they rowed towards the shore, Captain Cook ordered the launch to leave her station at the west point of the bay, in order to assist his own boat. This is a circumstance worthy of notice; for it clearly shews, that he was not unapprehensive of meeting with resistance from the natives, or unmindful of the necessary preparation for the safety of himself and his people. I will venture to say, that from the appearance of things just at that time, there was not one, beside himself, who judged that such precaution was absolutely requisite: so little did his conduct on the occasion, bear the marks of rashness, or a precipitate self confidence! He landed, with the marines, at the upper end of the town of Kavaroah: the Indians immediately flocked round, as usual,

and shewed him the customary marks of respect, by prostrating themselves before him. There were no signs of hostilities, or much alarm among them. Captain Cook, however, did not seem willing to trust to appearances; but was particularly attentive to the disposition of the marines, and to have them kept clear of the crowd. He first enquired for the king's sons, two youths who were much attached to him, and generally his companions on board. Messengers being sent for them, they soon came to him, and informing him that their father was asleep, at a house not far from them, he accompanied them thither, and took the marines along with them. As he passed along, the natives every where prostrated themselves before him, and seemed to have lost no part of that respect they had always shewn to his person. He was joined by several chiefs among whom was Kanynah, and his brother Koolowroobah. They kept the crowd in order, according to their usual custom; and being ignorant of his intention in coming on shore, frequently asked him, if he wanted any hogs, or other provisions: he told them, that he did not, and that his business was to see the king. When he arrived at the house, he ordered some of the Indians to go in and inform Kariopoo, that he waited without to speak with him. They came out two or three times, and instead of returning any answer from the king, presented some pieces of red cloth to him, which made Captain Cook suspect that he was not in the house; he therefore desired the lieutenant of marines to go in. The lieutenant found the old man just awaked from sleep, and seemingly alarmed at the message; but he came out without hesitation. Captain Cook took him by the hand, and in a friendly manner asked him to go on board, to which he very readily consented. Thus far matters appeared in a favourable train, and the natives did not seem much alarmed or apprehensive of hostility on our side; at which Captain Cook expressed himself a little surprized, saying, that as the inhabitants of that town appeared innocent of stealing the cutter, he should not molest them, but that he must get the king on board. Kariopoo sat down before his door, and was surrounded by a great crowd: Kanynah and his brother were both very active in keeping order among them. In a little time, however, the Indians were observed arming themselves with long spears, clubs, and daggers, and putting on thick mats, which they use as armour. This hostile appearance increased, and became more alarming, on the arrival of two men in a canoe from the opposite side of the bay, with the news of a chief, called Kareemoo, having been killed by one of the Discovery's boats, in their passage across: they had also delivered

this account to each of the ships. Upon that information, the women, who were sitting upon the beach at their breakfast, and conversing familiarly with our people in the boats, retired, and a confused murmur spread through the crowd. An old priest came to Captain Cook, with a cocoa nut in his hand, which he held out to him as a present, at the same time singing very loud. He was often desired to be silent, but in vain: he continued importunate and troublesome, and there was no such thing as getting rid of him or his noise: it seemed as if he meant to divert their attention from his countrymen, who were growing more tumultuous, and arming themselves in every quarter. Captain Cook being at the same time surrounded by a great crowd, thought his situation rather hazardous: he therefore ordered the lieutenant of marines to march his small party to the water-side, where the boats lay within a few yards of the shore: The Indians readily made a lane for them to pass, and did not offer to interrupt them. The distance they had to go might be fifty or sixty yards; Captain Cook followed, having hold of Kariopoo's hand, who accompanied him very willingly: he was attended by his wife, two sons, and several chiefs. The troublesome old priest followed, making the same savage noise. Keowa, the younger son, went directly into the pinnace, expecting his father to follow; but just as he arrived at the water-side, his wife threw her arms about his neck, and, with the assistance of two chiefs, forced him to sit down by the side of a double canoe. Captain Cook expostulated with them, but to no purpose: they would not suffer the King to proceed, telling him he would be put to death if he went on board the ship Kariopoo, whose conduct seemed entirely resigned to the will of others, hung down his head, and appeared much distressed.

While the king was in this situation, a chief, well known to us, of the name of Coho, was observed near, with an iron dagger, partly concealed under his cloke, seemingly, with an intention of stabbing Captain Cook, or the lieutenant of marines. The latter proposed to fire at him, but Captain Cook would not permit it. Coho closing upon them, obliged the officer to strike him with his piece, which made him retire. Another Indian laid hold of the serjeant's musket, and endeavoured to wrench it from him, but was prevented by the lieutenant's making a blow at him. Captain Cook, seeing the tumult increase, and the Indians growing more daring and resolute, observed, that if he were to take the king off by force, he could not do it without sacrificing the lives of many of his people. He then paused a little, and was on the point of giving his orders to reimbarc,

when

when a man threw a stone at him, which he returned with a discharge of small shot, (with which one barrel of his double piece was loaded). The man, having a thick mat before him, received little or no hurt: he brandished his spear, and threatened to dart it at Captain Cook, who being still unwilling to take away his life, instead of firing with ball, knocked him down with his musket. He expostulated strongly with the most forward of the crowd, upon their turbulent behaviour. He had given up all thoughts of getting the king on board, as it appeared impracticable; and his care was then only to act on the defensive, and to secure a safe embarkation for his small party, which was closely pressed by a body of several thousand people. Keowa, the king's son, who was in the pinnace, being alarmed on hearing the first firing, was, at his own entreaty, put on shore again;—for even at that time Mr. Roberts, who commanded her, did not apprehend that Captain Cook's person was in any danger: otherwise he would have detained the prince, which, no doubt would have been a great check on the Indians. One man was observed, behind a double canoe, in the action of darting his spear at Captain Cook, who was forced to fire at him in his own defence, but happened to kill another close to him, equally forward in the tumult: the serjeant observing that he had missed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire at him, which he did, and killed him. By this time, the impetuosity of the Indians was somewhat repressed; they fell back in a body, and seemed staggered: but being pushed on by those behind, they returned to the charge, and poured a volley of stones among the marines, who, without waiting for orders, returned it with a general discharge of musketry, which was instantly followed by a fire from the boats. At this Captain Cook was heard to express his astonishment: he waved his hand to the boats, called to them to cease firing, and to come nearer in to receive the marines. Mr. Roberts immediately brought the pinnace as close to the shore as he could, without grounding, notwithstanding the showers of stones that fell among the people: but Mr. John Williamson, the lieutenant, who commanded in the launch, instead of pulling in to the assistance of Captain Cook, withdrew his boat further off, at the moment that every thing seems to have depended upon the timely exertions of those in the boats. By his own account, he mistook the signal: but be that as it may, this circumstance appears to me, to have decided the fatal turn of the affair, and to have removed every chance which remained with Captain Cook, of escaping with his life. The business of saving the marines out of the water, in consequence of that, fell altogether upon the pin-

nace; which thereby became so much crowded, that the crew were, in a great measure, prevented from using their fire-arms, or giving what assistance they otherwise might have done, to Captain Cook; so that he seems, at the most critical point of time, to have wanted the assistance of both boats, owing to the removal of the launch. For notwithstanding that they kept up a fire on the crowd from the situation to which they removed in that boat, the fatal confusion which ensued on her being withdrawn, to say the least of it, must have prevented the full effect, that the prompt co operation of the two boats, according to Captain Cook's orders, must have had, towards the preservation of himself and his people. At that time, it was to the boats alone that Captain Cook had to look for his safety; for when the marines had fired, the Indians rushed among them, and forced them into the water, where four of them were killed: their lieutenant was wounded, but fortunately escaped, and was taken up by the pinnace. Captain Cook was then the only one remaining on the rock: he was observed making for the pinnace, holding his left hand against the back of his head, to guard it from the stones, and carrying his musket under the other arm. An Indian was seen following him, but with caution and timidity; for he stopped once or twice, as if undetermined to proceed. At last he advanced upon him unawares, and with a large club, or common stake, gave him a blow on the back of the head, and then precipitately retreated. The stroke seemed to have stunned Captain Cook: he staggered a few paces, then fell on his hand and one knee, and dropped his musket. As he was rising, and before he could recover his feet, another Indian stabbed him in the back of the neck with an iron dagger. He then fell into a bite of water about knee deep, where others crowded upon him, and endeavoured to keep him under; but struggling very strongly with them, he got his head up, and casting his look towards the pinnace, seemed to solicit assistance. Though the boat was not above five or six yards distant from him, yet from the crowded and confused state of the crew, it seems it was not in their power to save him. The Indians got him under again, but in deeper water: he was, however, able to get his head up once more, and being almost spent in the struggle, he naturally turned to the rock, and was endeavouring to support himself by it, when a savage gave him a blow with a club, and he was seen alive no more. They hauled him up lifeless on the rocks, where they seemed to take a savage pleasure in using every barbarity to his dead body, snatching the daggers out of each other's hands, to have the horrid satisfaction of piercing the fallen victim of their barbarous rage.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSIONS of the
SIXTEENTH PARIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 15.

HEARD Counsel further on the Stour-bridge Canal bill.—After the Counsel had withdrawn,

Lord Bathurst wished that the question, whether or not a proprietor of higher grounds had a free and uncontrollable right to divert the course of a rivulet or stream to the detriment of the proprietor of lower grounds, might be referred to the Judges for their opinion.

Lord Loughborough, in a few words, demonstrated that there was no necessity for such reference, as the point had always been considered a decided one, that a proprietor of grounds might do what he pleased with the water which passed through them; but that if he injured the interests of his neighbours by so doing, an action of trespass lay against him.

The House then proceeded to hear Counsel in the cause. Adjourned.

MAY 16.

Lord Dudley addressed their Lordships. He was anxious, in the first instance, to wipe away the imputation which had been thrown upon the bill by its enemies, who had called it a job, his Lordship's job. The fact was so far the contrary, that it was with great difficulty he had been induced to give his assent to the scheme; and it was after very mature deliberation, and a full conviction of its utility, that he had patronized it, after an examination of every part of the plan.—The proprietors of the collieries, in the line through which the canal would pass, to the number of thirty, so far from considering that his Lordship wanted to establish a monopoly for his own coals, were themselves the greatest advocates for the bill. A noble Lord [Lord Foley] who was possessed of very great property in the neighbourhood, was originally against the bill; but after weighing the plan, and considering all its consequences, was become an advocate for it, and had taken an active part in that House in its favour. His Lordship then entered into a very diffuse defence of the bill, and answered every objection that had been raised, and particularly adverted to the articles of coal and lime, which would be distributed through the whole county by means of the canal. He concluded with moving, that the bill might be referred to a Committee, to receive any amendments that might be necessary.

The Bishop of Llandaff considered the bill in a very different point of view. Its public utility was very doubtful; its private inju-

ries were certain. Suppose, said the learned Prelate, that the town of Bromsgrove and its vicinity should be benefited 2000l. per ann. and the private injury was only 500l. per ann. surely that was sufficient ground for objecting to the bill; because parliament would never benefit one class of men to the prejudice of another. His Lordship's speech was delivered in very elegant and logical terms, directed in the most pointed manner against the bill.

The Bishop of Salisbury also spoke with great energy against the bill.

At half after seven o'clock the House divided, when there appeared for committing the bill,

Contents	-	-	19
Non-contents	-	-	42

Consequently the bill was thrown out, and the House immediately adjourned.

MAY 22.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the bill for appointing Commissioners to carry into execution the land tax of 1786—the Scotch Schools bill—the Newfoundland fishery bill—the Margate Play-house bill—the Coventry canal bill—and to thirteen public and eight private bills.

The order of the day being read, that the bill for appropriating one million annually for the extinction of the national debt, be read,

Lord Loughborough hoped that the bill would be printed for the use of their Lordships. Being informed, however, by Lord Bathurst, that it was contrary to the custom of the House to print a bill of that nature, the question on the motion was put, and it was agreed that the bill should be committed on Thursday next.

Earl Stanhope, in consequence of their Lordships summons on the present business, though the future discussion of it was to be postponed to Thursday, could not help stating his objections to the plan; that no measure had been adopted, or was likely to be adopted, in order to secure its permanency, and consequently that effect which it was intended to produce. He reasoned with respect to the perfection of his own system in this point of view, and went into a general detail of it. The plan he had laid down was exempt from those objections which naturally rose from the scheme in agitation, relative to the temptation that ambitious ministers would lie under, of availing themselves of a number of those reliefs, and of various pecuniary resources which would naturally accrue in the course of a few years from its adoption. Every means ought therefore to

be employed to prevent this evil. For this purpose he saw only one mode of security, which was to connect the public creditor with the state, as to render it impracticable. Having made a motion to this effect,

Lord Camelford resisted its being adopted in the present stage of the business, as a resolution of the House.

Lord Sydney expressed many obligations to the noble Earl (Stanhope), but was for moving the previous question on the motion.

Lord Loughborough had not made up his mind sufficiently to the present motion, and hoped the consideration of it might be postponed to some other occasion.

The Duke of Richmond opposed the legislature adopting any permanent system as unconstitutional, and as tending to deprive future legislators of their right.

Lord Stormont was for a subsequent discussion of the resolution.

Earl Stanhope having little hopes of carrying his motion on any subsequent day, said, that he wished it to stand on the Journals of the House. Were the previous question put on it, he should not obtain the object.

The question was then put on the original motion, and it was, without a division, negatived.

The Duke of Richmond moved, that there should be laid before the House, a copy of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which motion was agreed to.

MAY 25.

The answer to their Lordships message to the House of Commons on the Surplus bill, declining the transmission of any grounds of judgment on which they had passed the above bill being read, a short conversation took place, relative to the House resolving itself into a Committee that day for the further consideration of it.

Lord Stormont appealed to their Lordships sentiments of propriety, whether such a measure would be decent, and asked their Lordships, whether they were prepared to go blindfold into a measure, with respect to the grounds of which they had been denied that information which they had reason to expect; and as none of his Majesty's ministers were in the House at that period to answer any questions which might be suggested relative to it, he thought it would be improper to take the business into further consideration.

Lord Sydney coming in soon after, apologized very satisfactorily for his absence, and declared himself ready to give every information in his power on the subject. He explained the nature of the bill, and hoped

that their Lordships would find sufficient reason for adopting it.

Lord Loughborough expressed much surprise at the return to their Lordships' message from the House of Commons. He had considered that message as a ministerial measure. From what had passed on Monday, he had every right to view it in that light; and how that message should have met with such a fate under all its circumstances, he was at a loss to conjecture. He hoped the noble Lord who had spoken last, would have at least the courage to explain it.

Lord Sydney vindicated his conduct, and hoped that when the noble Lord threw any imputation on his courage, he would do it in those places and in that manner in which he could with most propriety resent it.

Lord Loughborough apologized to the noble Lord for what had fallen from him respecting his courage. He had said nothing that could in any respect injure that part of his character, of which he entertained as high an opinion as any man.

Lord Carlisle opposed the going into a Committee without the grounds on which the bill was founded being laid before the House.

The motion being then put, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, it was agreed to without a division.

Lord Stormont then gave his opinion at large on the bill. He next went into a minute discussion of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which he treated in the light of a pamphlet. He recapitulated the various arguments urged in the other House against the statements contained in it, and suggested that the operations of France relative to its fortifications at Cherburgh, and on the continent opposite to us, indicated warlike intentions; and that there was on this account no probability of our peace-establishment being reduced.

Lord Loughborough, in a speech of some length, went into the detail of the bill, and attempted to shew that it was founded in illusive principles.—It was a monument which had been built like a castle in the air, without a foundation. He said it had already given a false rise to the funds, and this rise would of itself defeat the very object of the bill, as the Commissioners entrusted with the management of the surplus must buy at a rate much higher than the real value of the stock, taken in comparison with the proportional value of other articles; for the fact was, that since the scheme respecting the sinking fund had been agitated stock had risen, and he made no doubt would rise far beyond the value of any other article.

The Duke of Richmond attributed this circumstance to the very extraordinary balance

in our favour on the exchange, which had amounted, in a certain period, to no less a sum than ten per cent.

The bill was then read, and passed in the Committee; after which the House was re-famed and adjourned.

MAY 26.

This day his Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers. As soon as the king was seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their attendance. In obedience to the royal mandate, the members of the lower House appeared at the bar, when their Speaker addressed his Majesty as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons have passed a bill, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain sums in Commissioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the National Debt;" by which they have manifested their attention to your Majesty's recommendation, at the opening of this session, for establishing a fixed plan for the reduction of the National Debt.

"By the unanimity which attended the last and most important stage of this Bill, they have given the most decisive proof, that they have but one heart and one voice, in the maintenance of the public credit, and prosperity of their country.

"The public credit of the nation, which is the result of just and honourable dealing, is now guarded by an additional security—and the future prosperity of this country will effectually be provided for, when it is considered, that for the purpose of pleading the cause of the continuance of this measure most powerfully with posterity, your faithful Commons have, to the justice and good policy of it, added the authority of their own example :

Qui facit ille jubet.

"They have not been discouraged by the burthens imposed during the last ten years, from submitting, in the present time, and in the hour of peace, to new, and the possibility of other burthens; their object being to attain a situation for their country, more favourable to her defence and glory in the event of future emergencies.

"A plan so honourable in its principle, and so conducive to the future happiness and safety of the kingdom, must be, in the highest degree, acceptable to the Father of his people.

"Under that confidence, in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain I render the Bill to your Majesty; to which, with all humility, your faithful Commons desire your Majesty's Royal Assent."

His Majesty then gave the royal assent to the following bills: The bill for raising

1,500,000l. by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aid granted in the next sessions of Parliament—The bill for raising 1,000,000l. in the like manner.—The national debt bill.—The Gibraltar head-money bill.—The Blackfriars-bridge bill.—The West-ton inclosure bill.—The Isle of Man sugar bill.—The bill for altering the days of payment of annuities.—The bill for extending the acts relating to courts of conscience; and the bill for regulating manifests.

MAY 30.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Pawnbrokers bill, Counsel were called in, and being heard in support of the Bill, counsel were heard against it. Upon which

Lord Loughborough rose, and, in a speech of great perspicuity, pointed out the impropriety of the act. His Lordship clearly shewed its evident partiality against the inferior order of society, and moved that it might be rejected.

Lord Rawdon apologized for having taken an active part in favour of the bill. He acknowledged that Lord Loughborough's observations were very prevailing; but he wished to go into a Committee on the bill, when all the precautions might be put into effect.

Lord Bathurst left the woolsack, and spoke in very strong terms against the bill.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Hawke spoke in favour of it.

Lord Loughborough replied, and the bill was rejected without a division.

JUNE 2,

Adjourned to Monday the 12th.

JUNE 13.

This day by virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, the Royal assent was given to

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty upon battens and deals imported.

An act for the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland seas and Davis's streights.

An act to continue, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax.

An act for the further relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors, who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath, their estates for their creditors benefit.

An act for paving the footways and passages, and for better cleansing and lighting the town of Cheltenham.

And to 9 other public, and 13 private bills.

P O E T R Y.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 8.

MR. Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee to consider of the most effectual means to prevent the present frauds which exist in the adulteration of wine, which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan desired to know whether there was any account in the House of the number of licences which had been granted to persons selling wine; and on it being hinted that there was not, he moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the number of wine licences granted within these last five years, which was granted. He then wished to be informed whether the bill was meant to be printed; and being answered in the negative, he gave notice that he should, whenever the bill came to be debated, move for it to be printed, and at the same time take the sense of the House on the propriety of printing all tax bills. For his own part he thought that they, of all others, ought to be well understood, and made public before passed.—Mr. Pitt answered, “Very well.”

The report of the Surplus or new Sinking-Fund Bill was brought up and read.—Several gentlemen had motions to make for leave to bring up new clauses to be inserted in the bill; but Mr. Pulteney was the first to propose one: it had for its object to cause the notice of the intention of Parliament to pay off any stock that should be at or above par, to be given as usual by the Speaker, and not by the Commissioners, who, according to the present plan, were to be empowered by occasional Acts of Parliament, to be passed for the purpose, to issue the same. Upon this a conversation took place between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sheridan, and others, in which the only object that all appeared to have in view was, who should most scrupulously guard against any measure that might bear even the semblance of a deviation from the strict letter of the engagements made with the public creditors, under the faith of the nation. Mr. Pitt at last observed, that as the subject was delicate, and all clauses in a bill of so much moment ought to be very maturely considered before they were admitted, it would be better for the House to take time to consider of the business, than to adopt, in a hurry, what might be afterwards found to be injurious to public credit. He moved, therefore, that the debate on the further consideration of the report should be adjourned to Wednesday next.—The motion passed without opposition.

Major Scott made several remarks on the charge delivered by Mr. Burke on Friday last concerning the unfortunate situation of Fizzolah Cawn. He concluded by moving for leave to present a petition from Mr.

Hastings, praying to be heard by himself or Counsel. The motion was agreed to; the petition brought up and read; and after some conversation between Mr. Burke, Major Scott, Mr. Pitt, &c. the motion for hearing Mr. Hastings by himself or Counsel passed unanimously. The House then resolved itself into a Committee, the Hon. Mr. St. John in the chair, for the purpose of examining evidence on the business of Mr. Hastings. Major Marsat was called to the bar and examined; and after the investigation of a variety of other matters, connected with the subject of the impeachment, the House adjourned.

MAY 10.

The order of the day having been read for hearing Mr. Hastings in answer to the last charge against him, presented by Mr. Burke, Mr. Hastings was called in. When he got to the bar, he informed the House, that as soon as ever a copy of the charge was delivered to him, which was only on Monday, he had set about drawing up an answer to it, and in that business he had been employed since, both night and day. He was consequently almost exhausted with the fatigue, which made him apprehend that he should not have strength enough to read the whole of his performance: he therefore requested that the House would indulge him so far as to suffer him to deliver it in writing to the Clerk; adding, that he would receive this indulgence as a very great favour from the House. His request was granted without any opposition. He then put his answer into the hands of the Clerk, and, bowing to the House, retired.

The House went into a Committee to take into consideration the duty on battens and deals.

Mr. Pitt said, that persons concerned in the trade had told him, that it would be more convenient, if an increase of revenue were to be derived from battens and deals, that an addition to the present unequal duty should be made, than that any discrimination of size should be adopted. To their opinion he would give way, though he thought his own a better; and therefore moved that a duty of 5s. per cent. in addition to the present duty, be laid on all battens, &c. imported.

The question was then put and carried without further conversation; and the House being refused, resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, Mr. Powney in the chair, when a very irregular conversation took place. A clause being proposed for empowering ALL Justices of the Peace to act as Deputy Lieutenants for the purposes of the bill, it was opposed, and rejected on a division,

Ayes	—	25
Noes	—	38
	Majority	—13

Mr. Pitt moved another clause, the object of which was to make the service in the militia to be in future for FIVE instead of THREE years; at the expiration of which time all who served for themselves should be intitled to their discharge; but those who acted as substitutes should be compellable in time of war, rebellion, or insurrection, to serve to the end of such war, &c. On this clause the Committee divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	—	63
Noes	—	—	14
		Majority	— 49

A third clause was then moved for compelling officers in the militia to SWEAR to the qualifications they deliver in; but rejected on the principle, that men whom HONOUR would not bind, could not be bound by an oath; and such ought not to be admitted into an honourable service.

An altercation afterwards took place between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan, concerning the mode adopted in the enforcing of the law; when, after proceeding through various other clauses, Mr. Pitt, from a persuasion that the business could not be finally adjusted that evening, moved, that it be postponed till Tuesday next, and that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

MAY 11.

Mr. Jolliffe moved, That a Committee might be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the necessity and expediency of purchasing the house lately belonging to Sir Robert Barker, for the purpose of converting it into offices for the Admiralty.

Lord Surrey seconded the motion.

Lord Newhaven thought the motion was exceedingly necessary. He had examined the ground, and he was assured the whole expence of erecting the intended offices would not amount to more than five thousand pounds. Two thousand pounds, he said, was the purchase of the ground and dwelling, and three thousand pounds would be the whole expence of converting it into the intended offices. He therefore thought it extremely necessary that a Committee should be appointed, in order to enquire into the reason of such an estimate being made as had been laid before the House, viz. 13,000l. for the purpose.

Mr. Brett urged the necessity, from the situation of the now existing offices.

After a further short conversation between Mr. Brett, Lord Newhaven, and Mr. Jolliffe, the question was put, and the House divided. The numbers were,

Against the motion	79
For it	32
Majority	— 47

Captain Macbride then rose to make a motion respecting the Captains of the Navy. He said they were in a situation in which no other public description of men could be

found. He stated a circumstance, that when they were put aside by junior officers being raised above them, they were not admitted to that pay to which their situation justly intitled them. For as such Captains were never known to serve, they should be put upon the superannuated list of Admirals; but instead of this they had only their half-pay. This was ill-treating a description of men that deserved better treatment from their country. And for what? he asked. For fighting our battles, and preserving the existence of the nation. To them they were indebted for the places they (the Members) then possessed. He then read a memorial from a Capt. Brodie, who had been at the taking of several places in the wars before last; had taken himself several vessels, and some of superior force; had lost an arm in the service; and yet he was not thought a proper object to be put on the superannuated list. After reading this memorial, he made two motions to the following purport:

That an humble Address might be presented to his Majesty, praying to admit that such Captains as were then put aside, might be placed on the said list.—The other motion was to raise the half-pay of the other Captains from eight to ten shillings per day.

Captain Luttrell observed there were great objects to be done for the improvement of the navy, which, he said, should be submitted to the consideration of the noble Lord (Lord Howe) who had the controul of this department; and he trusted, from his being himself an officer, and his great abilities and experience in the profession, that he would see great and essential regulations adopted.

Captain Bowyer had no objection against the admitting of so gallant and deserving an officer as Captain Brodie to be put upon the superannuated list; all his objection was, that it might be a precedent for a very impolitic innovation.

Mr. Pitt agreed with what the Right Hon. Gentleman had observed, and upon this principle moved the order of the day.

Sr John Jarvis and Mr. Sheridan spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Pitt replied.

After a further debate between Admiral Hood, Mr. Sheridan, Captain Macbride, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the question was put, and the House divided,

For the motion	—	59
Against it	—	35
	Majority	— 24

The order of the day for the attendance of Mr. Hastings being read, he was called in, and delivered in minutes of his answer to the charge delivered in on Monday last by Mr. Burke.—Minutes read, and ordered to be printed.

Capt. Jacques was then called to the bar and examined. His examination continued until near nine o'clock, in the course of which

which objections and replies were made to almost every question, and the witness was continually obliged to withdraw. The Captain's evidence being closed, Mr. Burke declared he should not trouble the House at present with any further examinations. A considerable time was then employed by Mr. Burke and the clerks at the table in selecting passages from India papers.

After which Major Scott informed the House, that as several witnesses were directed to attend the House, by the desire of Mr. Burke, and that gentleman had not thought proper to call them to the bar, he apprehended any Member might call such witnesses to any point that might appear necessary to satisfy the House as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Burke gave his assent, and Major Balfour was called to the bar.

As this evidence seemed to give rather a new turn to the conduct of Mr. Hastings, we shall, with strict impartiality, give the substance of the leading part of his evidence as follows :

That he had resided in India upwards of 20 years, and was in the country of the Rohillas at the time of the war; that he did not know of any wanton cruelties in the conduct of that war; that when the army first arrived several villages were deserted, and some outrages might have been committed, but that he did not know of any town or village that was destroyed; that at the first alarm the husbandmen and manufacturers flew on all sides from their dwellings, but after the defeat of the Rohillas and the death of their General, the Nabob Vizier issued general orders to protect the natives, and accordingly they returned to their habitations; that by the treaty of peace which followed that war, it was stipulated that the Rohillas should leave the country and cross the Ganges, which was accordingly done by about 40,000 of them, including women and children; that they were not molested in their retreat; and that the country of Rohilkund, when he marched back, was in as good a state of cultivation as when they entered it. These are the striking features of Major Balfour's evidence.

MAY 12.

A motion was made, and the question proposed, that the Seamen's bill be now read a second time. An amendment was proposed to leave out now, and insert this day three months. The question was put, that now stand part of the motion. The House divided, Ayes, 23; Noes, 89. The main question was put, and agreed to.

In a Committee on ways and means, resolved that 1,500,000. be raised by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids in the next session.

That 1,000,000. be raised in the same manner.

In a Committee of Supply, resolved that

25,000l. be granted for carrying on the building at Somerset House.

That 13,000l. be granted for supporting the African settlements.

That 1681l. 18s. 4d. be granted for defraying the extra-expences of prosecuting offenders against the laws relating to coin.

That 14,939l. be granted for defraying the extra-expences of the Mint in 1785.

That 4106l. be granted as a compensation to Joseph Lodin Mavor for his loss by the seizure of his ship in 1776, by Governor Macnamara.

That 127,138l. be granted to his Majesty to make good the deficiency on grants of last year.

The House having proceeded to take into consideration the report on the Sinking Fund bill,

Mr. Pulteney said, he had a clause to propose, which would render it very difficult for future Parliaments to defeat the operation of the bill; for it would make it necessary that they should give those occasional directions to the Commissioners, relative to the redemption of capital stock above par, without which they could not under the laws now in existence redeem any such stock. The clause was, that in case Parliament should neglect for a certain time to give those directions, the Commissioners should be empowered to redeem stock above par, without any directions. As the redemption must take place in such a case, at a great loss to the public, it was reasonable to presume that this clause would compel Ministers to propose, as occasion should require, that the proper directions should from time to time be given to the Commissioners. He then moved for leave to bring up the clause, which was granted; and, after having been twice read, it was admitted into the bill.

Mr. Fox then proposed another clause, which was, that the Commissioners might be permitted to subscribe such money as should be in their hands to any future loan. This he thought would be one way of preventing any future Ministers from diverting the sinking fund in time of war from the purposes for which it was now going to be instituted, as they would have the full benefit of this money in the loan; and the public would be equally benefited, inasmuch as this mode would keep down *pro tanto* the accumulation of the national debt. By borrowing from ourselves we could always borrow on better terms than from others; and we should be able to make a better bargain, inasmuch as the loan would be less by so much, than if the Commissioners were precluded from subscribing. If a *bonus* was given upon a loan, then the public would save as much upon it as would be due on the sum subscribed by the Commissioners. But it was always to be understood, that though the public should be the lender on those occasions,

caſions, a fund ſhould be eſtabliſhed to pay the intereſt of what ſhould be thus advanced.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he felt very great pleaſure in having it in his power to concur with the right honourable Gentleman; it was not often he could enjoy it; but the pleaſure was the greater on that account. The claufe met his entire approbation, and he hoped that the unanimity which animated all parties, however differing on other points, in approving the principle of the bill, would be a kind of pledge, that it would be held as ſacred by poſterity as it was by the preſent generation, when there appeared no other emulation among the moſt diſcordant parties than who ſhould be moſt forward to ſupport the public credit. The claufe was then brought up and agreed to.

Mr. Dempſter moved ſeveral claufes, which were rejected: one of them was for enacting a declaration, that the new Sinking Fund was of right the property of the public creditors, and ought to ſtand pledged as an additional ſecurity to them for the payment of the principal and intereſt on their debt. The object of this claufe was to put it out of the power of future Parliaments to divert this fund from the purpoſe of its eſtabliſhment without a violation of public faith, which would be thus pledged to the creditors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the claufe would amount to moſt to a declaration of the opinion of the preſent Parliament, and could not be binding on its ſucceſſors. The queſtion was then put on the motion for bringing up this claufe, which was negatived by a majority of 104.

Ayes 5 Noes 109.

The Houſe then ordered the bill with its amendments to be engroſſed.

MAY 15.

Several orders of the day were deferred.

The order for a ballot on the Kirkwall Election petition, which ſtood for the 23d inſt. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, diſcharged, and a new order made for a ballot on the ſame petition, on the 25th inſt. The order for the Carlisle ballot was alſo diſcharged, and a new one made for the 23d inſt. on the motion of Lord Surrey.

The order for bringing in the bill in favour of the captors of St. Eufatius, was diſcharged; and another was paſſed in its ſtead, enlarging the grounds on which the bill is to be framed, and taking in the dependencies of St. Eufatius, which were not included in the former order, and to which the framers of the bill could not extend it under the former order.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Sinking Fund bill having been moved,

Sir Grey Cooper ſaid, he wiſhed to take notice of an expreſſion that had fallen from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Grenville), before the Houſe had reſolved itſelf into a Committee on that bill. The Right Hon.

Gentleman had ſaid, that in the laſt year the land and malt taxes had produced 2,850,000l. now he wiſhed to know upon what authority he had made ſuch an aſſertion. It was well known that the aſſeſſment of the land tax amounted to no more, including Scotland, than *two millions thirty-seven thousand pounds*; the ſixpenny duty being deducted out of that ſum, there remained only 1,982,000l. net money paid into the Exchequer; the deficiencies on the malt-tax were proportionably greater; and therefore he was ſurpriſed how the two taxes together could have produced 2,850,000l. If ſo large a ſum was actually paid within the year, he was convinced that part of it muſt have been an arrear of a former year.

Mr. Grenville replied, that when he ſtated that the land and malt taxes had produced 2,850,000l. he did not mean to be underſtood to hold out an opinion, that ſuch would probably be in future the annual produce of the tax on land and malt; on the contrary, the report of the Committee of Accounts, on which the bill was founded, ſtated the average produce of land and malt at 2,600,000l. a year: and his only reaſon for ſaying that theſe two objects had produced in one year 2,850,000l. was, that an honourable Member (Mr. Sheridan) had in a ſpeech on the report of that Committee, aſſerted, that whenever the *actual* produce of one year was unfavourable to the idea of a Sinking Fund, then the Committee took the *average* produce; and that on the other hand, when the *actual* produce was more favourable, then the average produce was overlooked, and the inferences of the Committee were built on the former. In reply to that charge of the Hon. Gentleman, he had taken the liberty to ſtate, that if it had been well founded, the Committee would have taken the land and malt taxes at 2,850,000l. which they had actually produced in one year; but inſtead of that, the Committee taking the average, though unfavourable to the object which the Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſed them to have had in view, eſtimated the annual produce at 2,600,000l. only. The Hon. Baronet, he ſaid, was not wrong in his opinion, that when the receipt amounted to 2,850,000l. there muſt have been paid in ſome arrear of a former year: that certainly was the caſe in laſt year's: at the ſame time he begged it might be underſtood, that this ſum was the groſs produce of the land and malt taxes, and not the net produce over and above all deductions for ſixpenny duties, ſecs. &c.

Sir Grey Cooper obſerved, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the old mode of making up accounts in the Treafury Office.

Mr. Grenville replied, that whether he had adhered to or deviated from the old mode, was not in this caſe of the leaſt conſequence, as it could not alter a matter of *fact*; and he

ſtill

still stated it as a fact, that the gross produce of the Land and Malt taxes had amounted in the last year to 2,850,000l.

Sir James Erskine said he had a clause to add, by way of rider to the bill, to which he presumed there could be no objection. The object of it was to enable the Commissioners to buy up Navy bills or Ordnance debentures. This, he observed, would be a great saving to the publick, and keep up the national credit, by preventing the extraordinary discount on those bills and debentures in time of war.

Sir James was proceeding, when the Speaker interrupted him, to tell him that, in his opinion, the clause was not admissible; for the Commissioners under this bill could not buy up any debt, for which the Sinking Fund was not pledged or mortgaged as an additional security; which was not the case with respect to Navy or Ordnance debts.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the same reason might have been urged with equal propriety against the clause proposed last Friday by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) for empowering the Commissioners to subscribe to future loans, for the re-payment of which the Sinking Fund was not now pledged or mortgaged.

The Speaker replied, that under that clause the Commissioners could not subscribe to any new loan, for the re-payment of which the Sinking Fund should not have been pledged, as one of the previous conditions of the loan.

Sir James Erskine said he would acquiesce in the opinion of the chair, and therefore would not press his clause.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed *nem. con.*

Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee on the County Election bill brought in by Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, for the better regulation of elections of members to serve in Parliament for Counties.

Mr. Grenville opposed it.

A short conversation then took place, in which Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Powys, and several others, bore a part: the question was at length carried by a majority of 76; after which the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolving itself into a Committee, the bill was read, and several amendments made in it. The House then resumed, and afterwards adjourned.

MAY 16.

The bill for repealing several of the restrictive clauses in the Hawkers and Pedlers bill, was, after some debate, on a motion made by Mr. Popham, and seconded by Sir Edward Ashley, rejected, the numbers being against the bill 99, for it 49.

MAY 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not rise with an intention to press on the notice

of the House any plan, the adoption of which he conceived it had already reprobated. With respect to the plan of fortifications, he by no means considered the late division of the House as going the full length of wholly setting aside every scheme of this nature. Gentlemen had entertained a variety of sentiment with respect to the estimates which had been given in, and the fortifications proposed; but all seemed to agree, that the fortification of our Dock-Yards was absolutely necessary. The old works which had been erected for that purpose, were either fallen into disrepair, or, if put on their former footing, were inadequate to the end for which they were intended. It was therefore necessary that they should be put as soon as possible on a respectable footing, and that new works should be immediately erected for the purposes of security. It had been his intention, on a former occasion, to have fortified the Island in such a manner, and on so extensive a scale, that in the event of hostility the nation might have been enabled to have carried on a war with greater freedom, and with more effect than ever it had done. Various schemes of fortification had been proposed for that purpose. But in his general view he had been thwarted. The negative, however, which the House had given to the proposition on that occasion, did not go to the length of rejecting all schemes of fortification whatever. The House had not decided, in every instance, against the demolition of old works or the erection of new ones. In this confidence he should move, "That an estimate of the expence of such parts of the plan of fortifications, which the land officers of the late Board reported to his Majesty would give a reasonable degree of security for the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth, as appear most necessary to be carried into immediate execution, specifying such sums for each work as can be conveniently employed in the year 1786 towards their completion, be referred to a Committee of Supply."

The total for the old works

at Portsmouth were estimated at	—	£.	129,140	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
The total for new at ditto			139,270	13	11
In all	—	£.	268,411	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total for the old works

at Plymouth would amount to	—	£.	8,522	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for new at ditto, at			119,588	5	5
In all	—	£.	128,110	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total therefore for old and

new works would be £. 396,521 15 8
To carry into execution this object, it was proposed that this year the sum for old and new works at Portsmouth of 48,558l. 19s. 2d. should be expended; and that for old and

and

and new works at Plymouth, the sum of 14,773l. 15s. 5½d. should be employed; so that the whole of the annual expenditure of 1786, on the fortifications proposed, exclusive of the purchase of land, amounting to 25,693l. 4s. 1½d. would not exceed 63,332l. 14s. 7½d.—Some parts of the plan contained in the estimate had been formerly proposed as matter of urgency. Other parts had not, and it would remain with the House whether they should be adopted. On the whole, he begged leave to submit the motion he had made to the consideration of the House; which being seconded,

Mr. Baffard contended, that the House ought not to countenance a measure which it had reprobated. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt) had been used with moderation when the question was formerly agitated; but that moderation he had abused. The soldier who had brought the treasure he found to the Roman Emperor, had been desired by him to use it; but the treasure of moderation which the Right Hon. Gentleman had carried to the Master-General of the Ordnance, he had been advised by him to abuse. He considered the motion as a secret attack on the declared sentiments of the House. The pill which had been formerly presented was too hard to be swallowed, and was now pounded, that it might go down with the greater ease. The spirit of the Master-General of the Ordnance had migrated into that House, and could not too soon be expelled from it.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion on the following grounds, viz. that it would lead the Committee into discussions, which, as they related to professional objects, and the defence of the nation, belonged more especially to a secret cabinet; that the present estimate was founded on the DATA of the Board of Officers, which DATA the House had reprobated; and that on this account the revival of a question so grounded, and which had been negatived, was an affront to the House.

He hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would in future pay more respect to the opinion of the House, and not attempt to force an obnoxious measure on the country. He likewise hoped every gentleman would conceive, that the plan was totally reprobated, consequently that it could never again be proposed to Parliament.

Mr. Dundas observed, that the approbation of the Board of Officers was surely no disparagement to the estimate. He would advise the House to think of doing something in the time of peace; for if they were called to fortify in time of war, they would act from panic, and would do things more expensively than in cooler moments.

It was agreed that the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Rolle then moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that his Majesty would be graciously

pleased to order an estimate to be laid before the House of the repairs necessary for the old works at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The motion was agreed to.

MAY 18.

The order of the day was read for going into the consideration of the report of the Committee concerning the alteration of the names of a List of Commissioners for the Land-tax in the Engrossing-Office.

Mr. Mortlock being then called, was asked what he had to say in his own defence. He bowed, but made no reply. He was then desired to withdraw.

A short conversation immediately took place on the form of procedure.

Mr. Dempster, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and others, treated the matter as altogether trivial and unimportant, and that it was an improper use of the time of the House to take any further notice of the matter.

Lord Mulgrave then moved that the matter be recommitted, which occasioned a very long uninteresting discussion of the question, whether the report of the Committee was a sufficient ground on which for the House to proceed.

The question being then put for the recommitment, there appeared

Ayes 79 Noes 81

Mr. Drake, the moment after this division, moved, That the subject should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. This, like the former, produced much conversation. But on the question being put in the words moved by Mr. Drake, there were

Ayes 97 Noes 78

Lord Surrey then rose to make his promised motion for an equal representation of the people. He stated the importance of this great question in a constitutional point of view. It was the only medium through which the people of England had any direct share in the government. He owned bringing on the question was liable to this objection, that the sense of the House had already decided against him. He mentioned several circumstances, however, which in his opinion was a sufficient answer to this objection. He called the attention of the House to several points, which he thought of much consequence on the subject, and moved that a Committee be appointed for inquiring into the present state of the representation of the Commons of Great-Britain.

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Sheridan then said each of them a few words in support of the motion, when the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and the question put. For Lord Surrey's motion,

Ayes 64 Noes 95

In a Committee a conversation took place concerning the further proceeding in the prosecution of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke agreed that the further discussion of the question relative to the manner

in which he was to bring forward his specific charges be postponed to Friday se'n-night.

Major Gilpin was then called to the bar, and went through an examination of considerable length on the subject of the Princesses of Oude.—Adjourned.

MAY 19.

Mr. Dempster moved several resolutions for placing light-houses in certain parts of the coasts in the North Seas, which he stated to be of the utmost importance to the safety of the navigation in many places on the coast of Scotland, where vessels were frequently lost for the want of such lights.—The resolution passed *nem. con.*

The House then went into a further consideration of the whale fishery bill.

Mr. Hussey animadverted at some length on the importance of that fishery, not only as an article of commerce, but as a nursery of seamen for manning our navy, and, as such, deserving every encouragement. He was of opinion, that instead of diminishing the bounty formerly given, it ought to have been increased at any rate; that the sum now proposed of 30s. per ton was by far too small; he would therefore, if the House should be of the same opinion with him, propose a small addition to that bounty.

Mr. Jenkinson objected to any alteration of the bounty in the present stage of the business. It had already passed the Committee, and the report had been received.

Mr. Thornton spoke a few words in favour of an additional bounty.

The bill was then read with amendments, and passed.

The House was next resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Pitt proposed to the Committee, that an additional duty of one penny per pound be imposed on all hair-powder manufactured in Great-Britain.

The resolution passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty. Resolved, That 6,500*l.* be granted to his Majesty for purchasing certain lands in the Island of St. Vincent's—6,356*l.* for completing the purchase of the Bahama Islands—62,059*l.* 5s. to make good the money issued to American sufferers—3,750*l.* 14s. to pay fees on the receipt of 150,000*l.* granted last session for American loyalists—24,261*l.* 9s. for the passage of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pemberton, Commissioners for American Claims, to Nova Scotia—16,067*l.* 16s. 3d. to discharge bills drawn on the Treasury by the Governor of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, &c. and for other purposes—21,561*l.* 5s. 7d. for the expence of maintaining convicts on the River Thames—2000*l.* to replace that sum issued to the Sec-

retary of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Mr. Burke said, that on consideration of what had fallen from the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had adopted the mode recommended by him, and instead of pressing the House to a general vote of impeachment on the whole of the charges against Mr. Hastings, as had formerly been his intention, he should propose a separate question on each several article of charge, and then move for a resolution of impeachment grounded on them all. That he should begin on Tuesday se'n-night with the Rohilla war.

MAY 22.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the bill for transferring certain duties on wines from the Customs to the Excise; which being read a first time, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion for the printing of the bill imposing a tax on perfumery goods. The practice of printing bills was but of late date, not above ten or twelve years. Some persons had pretended to argue against the printing of tax bills on the same principle that had induced the House on all occasions to resist the suffering evidence or counsel to be heard against them—to prevent the House on occasion of every new tax from being embarrassed by the applications of those who, whether the tax was a good or bad one, would be sure, from motives of private interest, to give it every opposition. Was it, said he, less necessary for the House to understand the principles of a tax bill than one of an ordinary nature? Here he argued to the experience of the House—that it had always been remarkable that tax bills of all others required the greatest alterations and amendments in every subsequent session. He drew a humorous title for a bill to remedy the defects of former bills, which he said was often found nearly to copy the words of the school-boy's tale of *This is the house that Jack built*. First came a bill imposing a tax—then came a bill to amend that bill—next a bill to explain the bill that amended the bill—next a bill to remedy the defects of the bill that explained the bill that amended the bill.—and so on, he said, *ad infinitum*. He compared the tax bills to a ship built in the dock, which every voyage discovered a new fault, and was obliged repeatedly to be brought into dock to be repaired—first it was to be caulked, then to be new ribbed, again to be careened, and generally at length to be broke up and rebuilt.

When the laugh occasioned by this statement had subsided, Mr. Sheridan proceeded to point out several absurdities in the tax bills which had been lately passed, and which, he contended, might all have been avoided, if the bills, by being printed, had

been submitted to a full and public discussion. In the horse tax bill, for instance, there was a clause which required a stamp to be placed, not indeed on the animal, but on some part of his accoutrements. This clause, on a little consideration, had been abandoned. There was, however, inserted another so absurd, that it was never carried into execution; he meant the clause by which it was enacted, that the numbers and names of all the horses in each parish should be affixed on the church door! The churchwardens were also required by the same act to return lists of the windows within their districts to the Commissioners of Stamps—for the purpose of detecting those who had not entered their horses. If horses were in the habit of looking out at windows, this might possibly have been a prudent and judicious regulation; but under the present circumstances there was some little occasion for wonder how these ideas came to be associated in the minds of those who framed the bill; unless it was that they wished to sink the business of legislation into contempt, even with those who were appointed to carry the laws into execution.—A happy encouragement to smuggling was given in the act which enjoined the staving of all spirits that should be seized: as consumers must be again supplied, the smugglers were emboldened to proceed in their business, and, he presumed to say, drank in grateful libations the health of the Minister which framed the bill, with *three times three*.

In fact, every bill of the present administration had gone through as many transformations as the insect in its progress to become a butterfly; and every one of them afforded a substantial argument for the necessity of his present motion.

He next condemned the proposed tax on perfumery; and enumerating the articles of lavender, milk of roses, &c. said that the Commissioners in distinguishing the various particulars of taxation, must be gifted by nature with the noses of pointers; and then, alluding to Parliament, quoted the following passage from Pop's Rape of the Lock:

“ Our humble province is to tend the fair,
 “ Not a less pleasing, tho' less glorious care;
 “ To save the powder from too rude a gale,
 “ Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale.”

Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving, “ That the bill relative to a tax on perfumery be printed.”

Mr. Rose said, he had no particular objection to the motion, but thought it was ill-timed, and would be of very little service.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself happy that the days of taxation were nearly at an end, as the revenue of the country was considerably improved. If any good could be derived from the present motion, he would not oppose it; but from a

consciousness of its futility, he was of opinion it was needless to trouble the House with any thing of the kind.

Mr. Beaufoy and some others spoke, after which the House divided,

Ayes 24 Noes 119.

MAY 23.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Carlisle petition.

The House went into a Committee on the Perfumery bill. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Courtenay, Lord Surrey, and Mr. Fox, severally spoke against certain clauses in this bill, which in their opinion were not only absurd, but even oppressive in so high a degree, that prescription could not soften them, or plead in their favour; particularly that provision which invested the Excise with power to enter at pleasure into the House of the subject, and to examine at will such and such places, and to force the purchase of stamps.

Mr. Rose contended, that this clause had for precedent the fourth of George II. On which the House divided, for the clause 45; against it 15; majority 30.

Mr. Sheridan, with others, insisted that the penalty of 100l. in default of selling any article without the stamp was too high, which gave birth to the second division for the 100l. penalty: for it 37; against it 18; majority 21.

Some new clauses were received, and the blanks filled up.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Dundas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Attorney-General, &c. spoke in favour of the original clauses.

MAY 24.

Mr. Rose presented a bill for better securing the duties on starch. As soon as it was read the first time,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that any gentleman who attended the Committee of yesterday, would be convinced of the necessity of printing tax bills; he therefore moved, that the bill for regulating the duty on starch be printed.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion.

The question was then called for, and the gallery cleared; but it was given up without dividing.

The message from the Lords being read, for the production of such papers and documents as they required from the Commons, to consider of the means of the public revenue whereby they are enabled to appropriate one million annually for the reduction of the national debt,

A motion was made, “ that a message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordships that the Commons have taken their Lordships' message of Tuesday, relating to the bill for vesting certain sums in Commissioners towards discharging the national debt, into consideration; but conceive that it has not been the practice of Parliament, for either House to desire of the other the information

on which they have proceeded in passing any bill, except where such information has related to facts stated in such bill as the ground and foundation thereof; and that the Commons think this reason sufficient for not giving, at this time, any further answer to their Lordships' message."

Mr. Fox did not approve of an answer in such general terms; he argued that their Lordships, who were to confirm by their assent the funding bill, should, in order to guide their decisions, be furnished with matter to convince them that the public means were adequate to support this measure; and if they did not see the report of the Committee upon which this matter was grounded, they had no positive proof before them, whether the public were equal, or not, to the proposed measure.

Mr. Grenville made some observations on the mode by which the public would be enabled to support this system in future, and then the motion was assented to by the House.

On the third reading of the bill for repealing certain clauses in the late India bill, and for regulating the judicature of India,

Mr. Fox rose, not he said to oppose the bill in this late stage, but to enter his protest against it. It met with his dissent as establishing a judicature anomalous and unknown to the constitution, and as doing little where much was to be done—as repealing but a small part where nearly the whole was objectionable. On the present occasion he did not rise to argue, but to protest; but he could not but observe, that ministers in removing the clauses which were repealed by the present act, had shewn on what slight grounds they proceeded to the most desperate measures. The compulsion on gentlemen returning from India to make a full disclosure of their effects, if not justified by strong necessity, was a piece of tyranny, for instance, unexampled in the history of legislation. That necessity, it appeared from their present conduct, did not exist; and from that conduct it was plainly to be inferred, that no confidence could be placed in an administration, which from slight causes could proceed to such dangerous innovations.

Mr. Dundas defended his conduct in introducing the present bill. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had himself acknowledged that some change in the former bill was necessary. The alteration was now produced, and before his objections were made, he ought first to have stated why, in the course of two years, he had not introduced something better himself. The repeal of a clause enforcing the disclosure of property was occasioned, he said, not by any conviction of its impropriety, but merely on account of the disgust which it had occasioned in India.

Mr. Fox replied, that it was a strange mode of reasoning to say, that a person who

was not in the habit of bringing bills into that House, should, by omitting to bring in a bill on any subject, be thereby disqualified from stating his objections to what was brought forward.

Mr. Grenville said, it was imagined that the clause respecting the disclosure of property would not have occasioned any discontent, as it afforded gentlemen returning from India an opportunity to exempt themselves from calumny and reproach. He mentioned the conduct of Lord Macartney as a proof of the justice of this observation.

The Speaker put the question, when the bill passed without a division; and Mr. Dundas was ordered to carry it up to the Lords.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, when several amendments were made; after which the House adjourned.

MAY 25.

Mr. Gilbert, in a short speech, stated the immediate necessity, in many points of view, of revising the poor laws, which, he said, should be the subject of another motion, to which the one he was about to make was only preparatory. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of requiring the overseers and churchwardens to make immediate returns in each of their respective parishes of the charitable donations thereto bequeathed, from time to time, within a certain number of years therein named.

Mr. Dempster conceived, that the order of the House was sufficient for this purpose, independent of an act.

The Speaker thought so too.

Mr. Hussey could not assent to the motion, unless he knew the object of it. In his opinion, it fell little short, in every respect, of the bill for the disclosure of private property.

Lord Beauchamp conceived the motion to be a very proper one. In his opinion, it carried the object in the face of it; it was notorious, that public charities were made a job of, inasmuch that they were become in that sense proverbial—He did not doubt but the order of the House was in itself sufficient; but lest it should not prove so, he did not see the harm of passing a bill that might enforce the command of the House in this particular, which in his idea was not unworthy of their attention; as he did not doubt, on examination, things would appear in this line much to their surprize, and far beyond their conception.

Mr. Gilbert said, as to the object of the bill, it was to see how far the persons entrusted with charitable legacies had fulfilled the will of the donor, as many things had come to his knowledge, that urged him to the enquiry in question; but that when the bill should be printed, it would, in his opinion, meet the approbation of every bosom that could sympathize with the distressed, or that wished

to redress the cause of the injured, unable to procure redress in any other mode so speedily, and perhaps, above all, so effectually.

The Master of the Rolls agreed not only in the propriety, but in the humanity of those remarks.—Charitable donations were increased, if his information was right, above two-thirds, within the last thirty years; he therefore wished to give every succour to the bill, which, in his opinion, it was entitled to, in every sense.

On the introduction of the Greenland Fishery bill, a short conversation took place betwixt Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Jenkinson in point of order, which the Speaker decided. After which,

Mr. Hufsey insisted, that this bill gave immediate employment to a multitude of the poor, which ought to be the first object in every well regulated state; he then pointed out the many advantages that would arise from the continuance of the bounty on this fishery, as a nursery, or rather academy for our seamen, whom a noble Lord (Mulgrave) gave the preference to, in point of skill and hardiness. The principal arguments urged on this subject in a former debate, were recapitulated in this.

Mr. Dempster argued very strenuously against the diminution of the bounty, which he represented as trifling, in comparison to the profits that resulted from it. In the account of this trade, the whalebone was left out, he observed, which brought in a very large sum, as he was well informed, by Mr. Fall, of Dunbar. He insisted, that in the course of last year, the quantity of oil or blubber imported, amounted to above 10,000 tons, one half of which came from Greenland; with many other remarks, particularly wishing that witnesses might be heard at the bar of the House on the subject.

Mr. Sheridan spoke to the same purpose.

Mr. Hufsey then moved, that the further consideration of this business be deferred till this day fortnight, on which the House divided, for the motion 36—against it 86.—Majority 50.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition, requesting that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable the East India Company to make use of their credit, &c.

Mr. Fox objected to the manner in which the bill was worded, as the reasons that gave birth to the request, were not set forth therein.

Mr. Dundas then explained the reasons—The Company, in consequence of the commutation act, had been enabled to enlarge their demands beyond their last estimate; with many other reasons which satisfied the House. The request was granted.

Alderman Watson presented a petition from the Wine Trade, requesting to be heard by counsel on the principle of the said bill.

He urged many reasons to shew that the persons interested in this bill were little acquainted with the spirit of it, and that he thought some time ought to be allowed for that purpose.

Mr. Rose declared, that he had done every thing in his power to diffuse the principle of it; in particular, that on Tuesday last Mr. Moody, a respectable wine merchant, had waited on him for that purpose; that he had given him the bill for the direct purpose of submitting it to the meeting at the London Tavern.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Dempster, and Mr. Martin, dwelt on the impropriety of hurrying the bill through the House, which precluded at least the necessary information to those who were mostly interested in it.

The petition was then received, and Counsel ordered to be heard to-morrow on the bill.

Alderman Watson moved, that instead of to-morrow, Tuesday next be inserted. On which the House divided.

For the motion	—	27
Against it	—	77

Majority 50

After which the House proceeded to the remaining clauses of the perfumery bill.

Adjourned.

MAY 26.

As soon as the Speaker had returned back from the House of Lords, to which the Commons had been summoned by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to attend his Majesty,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had just drawn up a motion, which he believed would meet the unanimous concurrence of the House; and therefore he would not urge any argument in support of it; he then moved that the Speaker be requested to order the speech which he had this day made to his Majesty at the bar of the House of Lords, on presenting the new Sinking Fund bill for the Royal Assent to be printed. The motion passed *nem. con.*

Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the Wine bill,

It was urged by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Lord Beauchamp, that the counsel who had been retained by the wine merchants to oppose the principle of the bill, had not received any of their instructions till last night; and that they had declined appearing at the bar so early as this day, for this reason, which they alleged, that it was impossible for them, in so short a space of time, to prepare themselves so, that they should be able to acquit themselves to their own credit, and the advantage of their employers. That the ground on which they meant to oppose the bill was not, that it was oppressive to extend the provisions of the Excise laws; but that such was the nature of the wine trade,

that

that however applicable the Excise laws might be to spirits or other liquors, they were wholly inapplicable to wine: and in order to make out this position, it was necessary that the Counsel should have time to receive ample instructions relative to all the minutæ of that trade, which could not possibly be the case in the interval of a few hours.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Steele, and the Attorney-General, on the other hand, contended, that as notice had been given *before the Easter recess*, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intention to put part of the wine duties under the management of the Board of Excise, the wine-merchants could not be said to be taken by surprize; on the contrary, they had full time to take the principle into consideration; and if they had neglected so to do, it was their own, and not the fault of that House; and the more so, as they had had the bill in their possession for a fortnight. It was also thought necessary that the bill should pass through the Committee before the *Whitsuntide recess*, which it could not do, if the second reading should be postponed to Tuesday. Mr. Fox, still anxious to procure the delay, offered to bind himself not to debate the principle of the bill till after the second reading; Mr. Sheridan made a similar offer; and Mr. Pitt seemed willing to gratify them; but as these two gentlemen could bind themselves only, and not the rest of the House, Mr. Pitt felt himself obliged to urge the second reading this day. The House accordingly divided on the motion for that purpose; which was carried by a majority of seventy-four. Ayes 110—Noes 26.

The bill was accordingly read; and an order was made that it be committed on Tuesday next.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for the second reading of a bill for granting the privileges of British-built ships to two ships belonging to a house in Glasgow, that were built in America since the peace. Mr. Jenkinson opposed the motion, as it might open the door for too many similar applications, and it was lost.

After this, a short conversation between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Francis took place on the mode of producing certain papers with respect to the subject of Mr. Hastings' impeachment; and an order was directed to the East India Directors, to deliver them to the House.

Mr. Burke entertained the House in his reply to the arguments of the Attorney-General, with a story that drew forth a general laugh:—He said the Hon. and learned Gentleman, he believed, possessed two sorts of law wine;—he had *supernaculum* for the other House, whenever he went there; and he had his inferior sort, which he thought would do for such uninformed men as himself. He reminded him, he declared, of that Bishop who

sent to his wine-merchant to order a pipe of indifferent Port, as it was for the use of his *inferior clergy*; whereupon the wine-merchant sent him a pipe adapted to his order, accompanied with a note, declaring, that if the Bishop could find a more indifferent pipe, he would give it his Lordship for nothing.

MAY 31.

Mr. J. C. Jervoise, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the contested election for Carlisle, reported to the House, That the Committee had found John Lowther, Esq; was not duly elected; that J. Christian, Esq; ought to have been elected; and that the said J. Christian is duly elected.

Mr. Gilbert presented his bill for the better regulating of charitable institutions, and obliging those entrusted with the distribution of donations, to be responsible for their conduct in the exercise of the trust reposed in them. The bill was read a first time. When the Speaker was about to read that clause which empowers the Church-wardens and Overseers of every parish to examine all bills, in order to discover whether or not any sum remained to be applied for the purposes of the institution,

The Attorney-General imagined that the power meant to be granted was too extensive, therefore he should oppose it.

Mr. Gilbert declared that there was an absolute necessity for such a clause. Any gentleman who took the trouble to read the bills would, he was convinced, readily concur with him in that opinion. In order, however, to make it more generally understood, he moved that it should be printed. Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved several resolutions. One was relative to the lottery intended for the next year. The tickets are to be sold at 13l. 15s. 6d. The number 50,000, and the sum to be raised, 688,750l.

The Attorney-General referred to the case of Mr. Mortlock, respecting the names of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for Cambridge. The report of the Committee was read, and a motion made for discharging the further consideration of the business. The Attorney-General then moved,

That the alteration, now deemed reprehensible by the House, had been made without the consent or knowledge of Gen. Aedeane.

That any breach of a similar nature should in future be deemed by the House as highly criminal.

That no alteration should take place without the orders or concurrence of Parliament.

That the proper officers should deliver in to the House a correct duplicate of the list, to be regularly filed, and open for the inspection of any member.

These motions were severally put, and agreed to.

JUNE 1.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday, for raising money by a lottery.

The Clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the writ for Carlisle, by inserting the name of John Christian, Esq. and erasing that of John Lowther, Esq.

The Fortification bill ordered for this day, on the motion of Sir George Howard, was deferred to this day se'nnight.

The House seemed urgent that Mr. Burke should immediately enter on the proposed enquiry into the Rohilla war, as the ground of the first charge of Mr. Hastings; on which

Mr. Burke, after waiting till the House filled, about five o'clock rose, and having thanked the assembly (which by this time was very full) for waiting, confessed that he never felt himself in so arduous a situation before, on which account he hoped that gentlemen would so far sympathize in his feelings, as to pardon such unintentional omissions as must necessarily occur in the particulars he had to lay before them.

They were not come this day to decide on the character of an individual; they were come to decide on maxims of state, on a code of laws, that millions unborn should either be governed by or appeal to; that at present attracted the eyes of surrounding nations, and would either prove a blot on the name of an Englishman, indelible thro' time, or raise it, if possible, to a higher degree of national estimation for justice, humanity and public faith, than it has hitherto held in the impartial annals of history—the very idea of which, in the present occasion, should preclude all prejudice or partiality; that every thing should give way to those great objects, that raised Rome to that enviable dignity, that every nation flowed into her, and was proud to own her sway. He did not wish to detain the House in declamation; he only wished to prepare them for a train of facts, that, he trusted, could not be controverted—that even Mr. Hastings had pleaded guilty to—and the only difference was on the principle of them; and since he had mentioned Rome, he would point out how she supported her provinces, as long as a spark of patriotism remained in her bosom. In the first place, she maintained them by a continuity; they were mostly connected by land, or slightly dis severed by sea. In the next place, the Greek was universally spoken throughout them; and of course every man heard the other speak in his own language, like the miraculous gift of the tongues at the feast of Pentecost. And, lastly, he that had either conquered, or was delegated to govern a province, adopted it with a degree of parental affection; he became the father of the people he was sent to preside over; instead of privately joining to exterminate them, he redressed their wrongs, poured oil into their wounds, or gathered them under his wings, even as an hen gathered her chickens. This

was the pride, this was the emulation of every governor; and the censorial accuser was a character of the first dignity, and sought after by men of the first repute (which was not the case in the present affair—India was distant; there is a gulph like that betwixt Dives and Lazarus, betwixt them and us; their language is known to few) who met with every assistance in carrying forward the prosecution;—formality was neither dictated nor decried, nor papers refused; every archive was thrown open, and every record subjected to public inspection; which was not the case in the present affair, as was visible to the world, to the disinterested;—but that, in spite of all, he hoped to come off victorious even in the defeat, as he was well convinced that the matter of charges he had brought were grounded entirely on fact; that time would strengthen instead of diminishing them; and that he should find resources in his own bosom on this consideration, that if he should retire under the stigma of a false accuser, he should have the bulk of mankind on his side; and that it would be a consolation that those who had cleared Mr. Hastings, had condemned him, in open defiance of the strongest facts, and the most respectable evidence in corroboration of those facts. This affair involved in it the honour of the House; they had pledged themselves to bring it forward; let their honour therefore never be tarnished; let that be safe with father Paul, *Esse perpetua*.—Having premised this and much more, he went over the ground of the charges he had already exhibited against Mr. Hastings, strengthening some, explaining others, and collecting the whole, as it were, into one point of view—in one, appealing to the humanity of the House: in another, to the justice; in a third, to the policy of nations at large, which he dwelt on for some time, elucidating by applications from history, ancient and modern, for the purpose of crowning his remarks.

After this he adverted more particularly to the Rohilla war. Having given a geographical account of the situation of those people, he painted the simplicity of their manners, love of agriculture and manufactures, and peaceable disposition.—The whole amounted to above two hundred and forty thousand, and above sixty thousand of those were driven, like a flock of deer, beyond the Ganges, men, women, and children, without any provision, without any just, or even plausible plea for so doing, besides the numbers butchered with such circumstances of cruelty as would harrow up the soul. The Rohillas thus treated, thus butchered, thus exterminated, were the prime nobility of the country, the artizans, the bankers, &c. The wife of one of the first princes amongst them, was dragged through the country with every mark of unmerited indignation and contumely; and for what did Mr. Hastings conspire to lay waste the country of the Rohillas, which

which in his own letter he acknowledged to be the garden of India? Wherever the Roman Eagle flew, liberty and science followed after; every trace of barbarism vanished; the aspiring temple was taught to seek the sky, and the husbandman to tame the stubborn genius of the soil; the reverse presented itself this minute in the Rohilla provinces, and the revenue of that country had consequently fallen one third. Not a complaint had come from those people in thirteen years. — And why so? Because they were stifled. At length their cries had found the way, and he hoped the ear would not be shut against them; they stretched forth their hands, and spoke to us in an unknown tongue, but the voice of distress was known in every tongue; as it exceeded words, it did not require the dress of them; they did not threaten, they only supplicated, and he hoped their supplication would not come in vain. Mr. Hastings had already exercised unbidden authorities; he had removed servants without orders; accepted presents and bribes, which he was strictly forbidden; he had in many cases stretched forth the arm of power unfixed either by authority or justice; he had placed a sword in the hand of a desperado; he had encouraged infidelity, duplicity, rapacity, and every crime that disgraced the name of a man. The House had already condemned his conduct, when they knew less of it than they do at present; he hoped they would therefore act consistently.

Mr. Williamson spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Nicholls against it.

Mr. Powis disliked the manner in which the charges were worded, as he might think Mr. Hastings guilty and impeachable in some of them, though not in others; he would rather recommend a question—Whether on the whole of the charge he was guilty of impeachable matter?

This produced a conversation, in which Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Willberforce, and Mr. Pitt spoke; at length Mr. Powis's amendment was carried, to the purport already described.

Mr. Powis then stated the two circumstances in which he conceived Mr. Hastings guilty of this charge. The first was the suppression of the treaty, and the second the extirpation of the Rohillas, even if he were a party; for that, even in that case, he had no right to do more than enforce the forty lacks of rupees demanded by Sujah Dowlah. He was also against the indemnity, from an opinion that punishment should not be retrospective in its object, but calculated to prevent the future repetition of crimes.

Mr. Ellis spoke against the motion.

Lord North defended his own conduct in re-appointing Mr. Hastings after these crimes were committed, by alledging, that they were not known in Europe at the time. And tho' he disapproved the Rohilla war, yet the ex-

gency of the times rendered it inexpedient for him to take any other measures for the removal of Mr. Hastings, than those which were adopted during his administration.

Mr. Barwell declared, that he had no knowledge of the treaty between Mr. Hastings and Sujah Dowlah for the extirpation of the Rohillas, though he was then in the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Vanfittart, and the Lord Advocate spoke.

Mr. Fox then rose, but hearing round the Committee a general cry of "Adjourn, adjourn;" he said he was the more disposed to comply with the inclination of the Committee, as he was apprehensive of being obliged to trouble them at considerable length. The debate was then adjourned till twelve next day, and the House being resumed, adjourned at past three o'clock in the morning.

JUNE 2.

The order of the day for going into the further enquiry of Mr. Hastings, relative to the Rohilla war, being read,

Mr. Francis got up, and in a speech of some length, summarily recapitulated the heads of the charges, strengthening each, as he went on, either by reference to written papers, or the evidence at the bar, and declaring that declamation, insinuation, &c. should not come forward as operative in his favour. As he stood in the light of an accuser in common with his Honourable Friend (Mr. Burke), which he acknowledged in the face of day, he thought it incumbent on him, in justification of his character, to declare, that personal animosity to Mr. Hastings did not in the least urge the decided part he had taken in the present affair; he went out to India with a spotless character, he returned with one, which was more satisfactory to his own mind, and to his friends, than if he had returned laden with millions. He had early reprobated Mr. Hastings's conduct, contrary to his own interest: but in this he was not singular; General Clavering and Colonel Moulton had done the same; and it was but justice to their memories to declare, that they had done so; their names were irreproachable, and when he thought of their worth, it animated and fired his bosom. These men reprobated the conduct of Mr. Hastings, not through envy, for their minds were superior to it; not through the hopes of aggrandizement, for they already filled exalted stations; and Gen. Clavering was above sixty years of age when he went to India. As for himself, what could he have expected by the removal of Mr. Hastings? Neither to be Commander in Chief nor Governor-General? And what hopes or views had Mr. Burke in this procedure? He had no dispute with Mr. Hastings; no hopes of preferment in his disgrace; he had made himself many

etc.

enemies by the business; he was advancing into years: he could not enlarge his fame in carrying it forward, but he felt for the honour of the House, and the honour of the nation, and he stood up as the defender of the defenceless. Mr. Francis then inveighed bitterly against the manner in which Mr. Hastings had set up the lands of the native proprietors in Bengal to public sale, to the vagabonds of India, the Banyans, &c. and meanest servants, that could lay out a rupee in the purchase of them. To this he added a succinct account of the Rohillas, their origin, turn to agriculture, manufactures, and numbers; he insisted that they could have sent, at the time of their extirpation, above 80,000 fighting men into the field; that they had possessed the country above sixty years; and that but a short time previous thereto they had sent to battle above 40,000, besides 12,000 that were preparing to march after. He then recited the cruelty that attended their extermination, confirming all he had said from the letters of Col. Champion, which he read, to prove that Mr. Hastings was aiding and abetting in his cruelties. He next read Mr. Hastings's letter to Sujah Dowla on the subject, in which he made the extirpation of those harmless people one of the principal stipulations for aiding Sujah Dowla in their destruction, which Mr. Francis drew in very affecting colours, with many other remarks, which he promised to substantiate in letter and spirit; concluding with the assertion, that this cruel and oppressive war could not be carried on without Mr. Hastings, who was the *SINE QUA NON* of it.

Mr. Grenville drew a very nice line of distinction between public and private justice, on which he founded an opinion that the Rohilla war was justifiable on the part of Mr. Hastings; and that the charges of cruelty rested entirely on the testimony of Col. Champion, whose mind might be under a bias, as it was certain that those only were driven beyond the Ganges who had taken up arms against Sujah Dowla, the ally of England. The Rohillas, he observed, were a tribe of not quite sixty years settlement, seated between two contending powers, the Mahrattas and Sujah Dowla; they had but three choices, viz. either to join one side or the other, or stand neuter. In this situation, Sujah Dowla called upon his ally Mr. Hastings, who assisted him, through the justest policy, inasmuch as it placed the balance of power in Mr. Hastings's hands.

Mr. Burton contended for the justice of the Rohilla war, and argued, that as the ally of Sujah Dowla we could not avoid entering into it. He detailed all the circumstances of that war, and concluded with a panegyric on the merits of Mr. Hastings. His abilities, he said, were shining and command-

ing; and he was not more remarkable for genius than humanity: humanity, indeed, was the leading trait in his character; and such was his tenderness of nature, that it approached even to womanish weakness.

Mr. Fox began his speech with vindicating the conduct of his noble Friend (Lord North) in regard to the continuance of Mr. Hastings in his government.

It had been thrown out, he observed, and he thought very improperly, that party spirit had in a great measure dictated the proceedings against Mr. Hastings. The best answer he could give to an assertion so unfounded, was a flat negative. But at any rate he hoped it would not be said that the proceedings of the Secret Committee, on which the principal charges against Mr. Hastings were founded, had been the result of party spirit. The advocates of Mr. Hastings had laid much stress on the meritorious services which he had rendered to his country, and had from thence argued that they were a sufficient atonement for his former errors, if he had committed any. But this was a principle which he for one never could admit.

He remembered, when Lord Clive was brought to the bar of the House, a similar argument was attempted to be set up in his favour. A noble Lord who now filled a splendid situation in another place (the Lord Chancellor) had then a seat in that House—He, with that manliness of character and with that nervous eloquence which peculiarly distinguish him, crushed to atoms that idea which could, against enormous crimes, attempt to institute a *SET-OFF* on account of subsequent services, however meritorious. He was of the same opinion, and in that argument was proud to enlist himself under the banner of the person to whom he alluded. But he would ask, what meritorious services Mr. Hastings had performed to entitle him to such a plea? For his part, he knew of no instance wherein that gentleman had rendered an essential good to his country, except by the Mahratta peace. It was founded on the breach of a solemn treaty, and considering it in that light, it was but a poor subject for triumph. His conduct to Lord Macartney, in disapproving of his treaty with Tippoo Saib, was no great proof of his ardent desire for peace. He adverted to the very great levity and indifference with which some gentlemen affected to treat the subject of extirpation or expulsion of the Rohillas—It was called the removal of an army from a country where they had some property.

To illustrate this argument, he would suppose, for instance, that the French were to invade Ireland, and to insist on all the English who were proprietors of lands there to remove to their own country—to tell them, that they had only to cross the Channel,

nel, where they no doubt would be received and kindly treated; but at any rate they must not on any account remain longer where they were. Would this be considered only in the same light as the removal of an army? But in the case of the Rohillas, Mr. Hastings had not urged even the specious pretence of restoring the country to its ancient masters.

He reprobated in pointed terms that policy which could carry the desolations of war into any country, for no other reason but the acquisition of wealth, and that reason Mr. Hastings does not scruple to avow as the motive of the Rohilla war.

The extent of dominion is not the object that England ought to have in view, or the policy she should adopt. It is the establishment of justice, humanity, moderation, and good faith, that must preserve her empire in the East; and it is by that alone that she can expect to regain her lost credit.

With respect to the cruelties which had been committed in the prosecution of the Rohilla war, it had been urged in extenuation, that no blame ought on that account to be imputed to Mr. Hastings, because they were not perpetrated by his authority, and that he had made an ineffectual application to the Vizier to put a stop to them. But had he no other resource, failing that application? To have prevented the disgrace of the British name, he ought even to have opposed them by force. But he could have done it with a breath—for what was Sujah Dowla without the assistance of the English? A mere name, a cypher. The cruelties of the Rohilla war had never been charged to Mr. Hastings personally. And with respect to them, he might have the gentle nature, the meek inoffensive disposition of a weak and timid woman, as his panegyrist had asserted. But can his conduct to Cheyt Sing be forgotten, or his treatment of the principal inhabitants of Oude be erased from our memory? He was willing to give Mr. Hastings credit for those kind obliging manners, that polite and condescending accommodation to all men, which often passes in the world for humanity, though, in reality, it frequently is a veil for injustice and tyranny. He judged of him not from the partial account of his friends, but from the more unerring opinion of those who had suffered from his despotism. He read his character, not from his companions and partizans, but from his actions, and from the desolations of Indostan. These were striking instances that strongly marked the prominent features of his mind, and were unequivocal proofs of his inordinate ambition, and of his contempt of his superiors.

He arraigned in severe terms the conduct of Mr. Dundas, and called upon the House to consider, that the honour and dignity of Parliament, as well as the justice due to an

injured people, were involved in the event of the vote of that day.

Mr. Burke made a very long and impassioned speech, the chief tendency of which was to charge Mr. Dundas with having betrayed that House into the disgraceful scrape in which it then found itself. The Right Hon. and learned Gentleman had, he said, in the absence of Mr. Hastings, basely libelled and calumniated that gentleman, and when he came to the bar of the House as a culprit, instead of acknowledging the justice of the Resolution of 1782, he had complained of it as a gross and undeserved attack on his character, and demanded reparation for his injured honour. Now that there was an opportunity to do Mr. Hastings full justice, provided he could prove his innocence, the Hon. and learned Gentleman flew off from his charge, and basely abandoned that doctrine which he had publicly avowed in the face of Parliament, and persuaded that House to accept as the doctrine of truth. If the Hon. and learned Gentleman did not move to rescind the Resolutions from the Journals, he was guilty of having equally disgraced that House and Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Wilberforce declared, that he perfectly agreed, that Mr. Hastings's conduct, in a great many instances, had been highly laudable; but, notwithstanding this, his conduct in the Rohilla war was not wiped away; and therefore, although it would give him great pain, yet as an honest man he must vote in favour of the motion.

At last the question being called for, Mr. Martin said, he could not give a silent vote in a case which appeared to him to contain so much criminality, the more of which he heard, the more he was confirmed that Mr. Hastings merited punishment.

At seven in the morning the gallery was cleared, and there appeared,

Ayes for the Charge,	67
Noes,	119

Majority in favour of Mr. Hastings, 52
That his conduct in the Rohilla war is NOT IMPEACHABLE.

Mr. Burke then gave notice, that he would move the same resolution on each of the articles separately, on Monday se'nnight.

After which the House adjourned till

JUNE 7.

The Report of the Committee of Supply, in which 59,000l. had been voted last week for fortifications, was brought up, read, and agreed to.

The order of the day was then read for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the wine bill.

Mr. Alderman Newnham moved that it should be recommitted.

Mr. Rose observed, that as the Hon. Member had not thought proper to assign an

one single reason to prove that the bill ought to be recommitted, he presumed the House would not be disposed to adopt the motion.

Mr. Newnham then read, from a manuscript, some objections that had been put into his hands, to several clauses of the bill. When he concluded, the question was put upon his motion, which was negatived by a majority of 39 :

Ayes, 32 Noes, 61.

The House then went through the various amendments that had been made in the Committee ; after which

Mr. Beaufoy begged leave to propose a new clause, which he thought absolutely necessary, in order that justice might be impartially administered under this bill. The summary proceedings of the Commissioners in levying penalties under the Excise laws were incompatible with the spirit of the constitution, because they superseded the trial by jury, which was the bulwark of the constitution. The summonses issued by the Commissioners on the information of an Excise Officer were returnable in three days ; and as personal service was not necessary, it might happen that the first notice a man should get of an information having been lodged against him, might be by the Sheriff's seizing his goods ; and as the summonses did not state the ground of information, he must necessarily be unprepared for a defence. He would move therefore for leave to bring up a clause that should give the person accused an option to have his cause tried either by the Commissioners or by a jury in the Court of Exchequer ; and he thought this the more reasonable, as the Excise Officers were at present intitled to this option by law. He concluded by moving for leave to bring up the clause.

Mr. Pitt said, he felt uncommon concern, when he conceived it to be his duty to oppose a measure so popular, and so justly popular, as was that of securing to every man his birth-right, the trial by jury. But the same necessity which first introduced Excise laws, had superseded, in some cases, that best of trials, because the collection of the revenue could not have been otherwise secured. The security of the revenue was now the security of public credit, and consequently of the constitution, which could not survive the ruin of the faith, credit, and character of the nation. The putting of the wine duties under the management of the Board of Excise was but an experiment ; and should it be unattended by the summary trial before the Commissioners, it might turn out to be very highly prejudicial, and not at all advantageous to the revenue. To extend the Excise laws at all was to him a painful measure, which nothing could induce him to propose, but a firm conviction that frauds to an enormous degree had been committed upon the Customs in the article of wines, and that the regulations contained in

the bill, together with the summary jurisdiction of the Commissioners, would tend, in a very great measure, to prevent the repetition of them in future. He reminded the House that this summary jurisdiction was not a new thing in this country ; and begged that gentlemen would observe that, if it was to be taken away in this instance as unconstitutional, the constitution could not be secure until every vestige of it was removed from the statute-books ; and consequently to go as far as the honourable Mover wished, and no farther, would be doing the business by halves and ineffectually. He hoped therefore, when he resited so popular a clause as was then a subject of debate, that he should not be thought to be less zealous for the trial by jury than any other man in the House ; but that the House would give him credit that nothing could make him resist the motion, but a strong apprehension that, by agreeing to it, he should stake the credit of the nation, and thereby endanger, if not absolutely ruin the constitution.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Dempster, supported the motion ; and Sir Grey Cooper opposed it, though at the same time he thought the Excise laws inapplicable to the wine trade.

The House then divided on the motion for bringing up the clause, when there appeared for it, 30 ; against it, 95. The clause was consequently lost by a majority of 65.

Several other clauses were received, after which the House adjourned.

JUNE 8.

In a Committee to consider of duties paid on fermented wash on Scotland,

Resolved, 1. " That the several duties now paid upon fermented wash, and also upon low wines and spirits, and also upon licences taken out by distillers or makers of low wines or spirits from corn or malt in Scotland, do cease and be discontinued for a time to be limited.

2. " That a yearly duty of 1l. 10s. sterling be charged upon every gallon, English wine measure, of the cubical content of every still, including the acid which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from corn or malt, which shall be erected within the entered warehouses of any distiller in Scotland.

3. " That a yearly duty of 2l. 10s. sterling be charged upon every gallon, English wine-measure, of the cubical content of such stills which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from melasses or sugar.

4. " That a yearly duty of 3l. sterling be charged for and upon every gallon, English wine-measure, of the cubical content of such stills which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from foreign materials (except melasses and sugar).

5. " That a duty of 2s. per gallon be laid upon all spirits brewed or made from

corn, malt, cyder, or any mixture therewith, or from worts, or wash of British or foreign materials, of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which shall be imported into England from Scotland."

The Earl of Surrey desired to be informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any measure was meant to be taken this session relative to the sale of the Crown Lands. It was a business, his Lordship said, that he wished much to see brought forward, and therefore hoped something was meant to be done to restore the heirs of the Derwentwater estates to their property, the same as had been last year done with other noble families, whose citates had been attainted. He also wished to be informed, whether any thing decisive was to be done this year for settling the claims of the American Loyalists.

Mr. Pitt in answer said, undoubtedly it was his intention to bring forward the business of the Crown Lands as early as possible; but he was fearful nothing more could be done this year than using parliamentary authority for a more actual and accurate survey.—As to the claims of the American Loyalists, every step possible was taken to accomplish the business; but he did not imagine the House would be called on to come to any thing decisive on that head this year.

Mr. Young brought up the Report of the Committee on the militia bill, which was read; but when the Speaker came to the clause which states that only TWO-THIRDS of the militia shall be called out annually, a conversation took place between Mr. Marfham, Mr. Powney, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Pyc, &c. &c. whether it would not be better to call out FIVE-SIXTHS, on which the House divided, for calling out only two-thirds,

Ayes, 49 Noes, 13.

Mr. Rolle proposed a clause, not to suffer any man to become a substitute who had more than one child born in wedlock; which, after a trifling conversation, was withdrawn.

JUNE 9.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to take into consideration the estimate for the new buildings to be erected near the Admiralty Office. It appeared from the estimate, that the sum of 13,000*l.* would be necessary for the erecting those works; and it was moved that 6000*l.* of that sum should be advanced this year towards carrying them on.

After some little conversation and opposition on the part of Mr. Hufsey, the question was put, and on a division was carried by a majority of 27:

Ayes, 63 Noes, 36.

The House was then resumed.

On the third reading of the wine duty bill, some alterations were made, and new EUROPEAN MAG.

clauses added; and a motion having been made, "That this bill do pass,"

Mr. Alderman Newnham opposed it, as impolitic and oppressive. He said he had little hope that his opposition would be of any effect; he rose therefore principally to request the Minister would pledge himself to this, "that if it should be found that this experimental plan did not produce the great increase of revenue that was expected from it, he would suffer the wine trade to return to its old system, by a repeal of the bill next session, should it pass into a law in the present one," which, said he, may the LORDS in their mercy prevent!

Mr. Alderman Hammet joined in this hope; he said it was reported that the Right Hon. Gentleman was an enemy to the trade of the country [This raised a loud laugh on both sides of the House]. He called upon him therefore to prove that the report was ill founded, by declaring, that if the experiment should fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppression.

Mr. Pitt said smilingly, that if he was an enemy to the trade of the country, he had the mortification to find that ever since he had been at the head of the Exchequer, that trade had been improving, and was still likely to grow and improve. He could feel no objection to grant the request of the Hon. Member, taking it on his own terms; and therefore he might safely say, "that if the experiment should fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppression." In answer to the request of the other worthy Magistrate, which was very differently expressed, he would say, that if the success of the experiment should fall short of what he expected from it, he would then endeavour to devise some subsidiary regulations that would render the plan more effectual.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge observed, that this was a poor consolation for the country to be told, that if the present oppression did not raise money enough, the oppression should be made heavier next year. For his part, he detested the principle of the Excise laws, and as he was resolved to oppose every attempt to extend them, so he was determined to take the sense of the House on the passing of the present bill.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan expressed their disapprobation of the resolution the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have taken.

The House then divided on the question for the passing of the bill, which was carried by a majority of 38:

Ayes, 71 Noes, 33.

The bill was accordingly passed, and ordered up to the Lords.

The House then went into a Committee, to take into consideration a petition from the East-India Company, which had been presented

presented a few hours before, praying for leave to borrow two millions sterling.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, as he could not foresee any objection to the prayer of the petition, he would not tire the Committee by urging arguments to enforce it. It was a signal satisfaction to him, he said, that the proposition which he was going to make, would relieve the East-India Company, without laying any burthen on the nation. He was not going to propose that the public should lend the money, but that the Company might be so far released from its legal restraints as to be at liberty to borrow it on its own credit. The sum wanted by the Company was two millions sterling, which he proposed to raise in this way—by the sale of an annuity of 36,000*l.* due to the Company by the public: this, he said, would produce 800,000*l.* and by an enlargement of the Company's trading stock from 3,200,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* the additional 800,000*l.* stock would sell for 1,200,000*l.* which would complete the sum wanted. He then moved,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East-India Company be enabled to raise a sum of money for the purposes mentioned in their petition by the sale of 36,226*l.* 16*s.* being an annuity due from the public in consideration of 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.* part of 4,200,000*l.* advanced by the Company to the public under the authority of several Acts of Parliament.

That the said Company be enabled to raise a further sum by adding 800,000*l.* to their capital stock of 3,200,000*l.* so as to make the whole capital in future 4,000,000*l.* and that such additions be made by opening a subscription to that amount, after the rate of 16*ol.* for every 100*l.*

This brought on a conversation, in which Mr. Sheridan, and other Members, entered largely into the state of the Company's affairs. After a long conversation, the question was put, and the resolution carried without a division; and the House being resumed, adjourned at ten o'clock.

JUNE 12.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that an additional duty of six shillings per barrel be imposed on all sweets made for sale.

The Report of the Committee on the election bill being then brought up, a great many amendments were proposed and adopted, when the House adjourned.

JUNE 13.

Mr. Fox desired the third charge against Mr. Hastings relative to Benares to be read; which being done, he enlarged upon each article of the charge, and commented with much severity on Mr. Hastings's conduct,

observing, in the words of Mr. Dundas, "that Mr. Hastings seldom or ever went a journey in India, but it was marked with the ruin of some prince." The right honourable Member, in a speech of two hours and a half, displayed his usual abilities, and after recapitulating shortly, that Warren Hastings had, in violation of every tie of honour, and in defiance of express agreements entered into, exacted great sums from Cheyt Sing, and wantonly, through a determined enmity to him, endeavoured to find means to drive him from his country, thereby bringing disgrace on Englishmen; he concluded with moving, "That the Committee having heard the charge, and examined evidence thereto, were of opinion that it contained sufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq."

He was seconded by Mr. Francis.

Mr. Nicholls defended Mr. Hastings, and said, if he was guilty, the noble Lord in the blue ribband was guilty in not bringing him to account.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he should take a general view of the question; that he should draw his arguments from the general result as it impartially weighed in his mind, neither leaning towards the prosecution on one hand, or endeavouring to extenuate the supposed criminal on the other. Here the honourable Gentleman took an opportunity to censure the vindictive spirit with which the prosecution had been instituted. The politics of India were involved in obscurity, even upon the very spot; how then was it possible for gentlemen to form a clear and distinct idea upon every transaction which was so diffuse and complicated? He had, with as much attention as he could possibly appropriate from the other concerns of Government, endeavoured to investigate the grounds of the charge now under consideration, and he had made up an opinion upon it which was entirely satisfactory to his conscience. He acknowledged the task was arduous, he would not shrink from it, but boldly avow his opinion, as an honest man, whatever might be the consequence.

After this *exordium*, the honourable Gentleman proceeded to state, that, upon the present enquiry, there arose two questions.

1st. The right which Mr. Hastings possessed of calling on the Rajah for his contribution; and, 2dly, the propriety of making it.

The first head of this question naturally divided itself into three branches:—

1st. The penalty in refusing the stipulated quota;

2dly. The nature of the constitution of the Asiatic governments, by the tenure of which Cheyt Sing held. And,

3dly. The agreement between him and the Company, which had been so warmly insisted

insisted upon by the right honourable Mover of the question.

On the first of these branches it would be preposterous to assert that there could exist a government without a power to command resources in the time of exigency. All governments in the world, whether despotic or limited, must of necessity possess such power. The history of our own country, under the feudal system, was a striking instance of it. Without such a power indeed, no regular government could exist.

As to the second head, the constitution of Asiatic principalities; it appeared to him that the land of the country, by a sort of feudal shackle, was bound to answer every call which the Nabob, Rajah, or Prince (by whatever title he was distinguished) should make upon the owners; nay, it was even a question in India, whether the Zemindar had any natural right to the soil, or whether he and all his under tenants were not considered merely in the light of stewards to the Nabob under whom they held.

He did not mention these circumstances by way of giving the least approbation of them; but he must reason upon the state of India in the situation in which it REALLY WAS, and not what it OUGHT to be. In this view of the constitution, and the tenure on which the Rajah held, it was evident that Mr. Hastings, on behalf of the India Company, might lawfully call upon him for assistance whenever necessity required it. He then adverted to the third head, namely, The agreement between Sujah ul Dowlah and Mr. Hastings, on the one part, and Cheyt Sing on the other.

Here he entered into a variety of forcible and ingenious arguments to shew, that altho' by the agreement in question, a certain annual sum was stipulated, after payment of which the Rajah was not to be called upon; yet this was to be considered as a sort of peace establishment, and by no means precluded Mr. Hastings from calling for auxiliary aid, when the necessity of the empire demanded a general exertion. In order fully to clear up this point, he entered at large into the manner in which the territory of Benares became in the possession of Cheyt Sing, by means of Bulwant Sing, his father.—Here the Hon. Gentleman evinced a thorough and complete knowledge of his subject; and very clearly proved, that the tenure by which he held, was entirely subordinate, and therefore liable to all those restraints incident to such situations in India. As an auxiliary argument to support this opinion, he shewed, that at a period when Warren Hastings had proposed to make the Rajah Dowlah entirely independent, under a consideration that it would strengthen his hands, he was opposed by a majority of the Council, and in particular by Mr. Francis.

Having thus cleared his ground, he next adverted to the several steps that Mr. Hastings

had taken to draw from the Rajah the extra supplies of money and troops; and read extracts from the several minutes of the Council Board at Calcutta, in which the Members had acceded to the demand of the five lacks for three years; and even Mr. Francis himself had gone so far as to give his consent to fine the Rajah in one lack, as a punishment for having neglected to comply with such demand. Nay, further, that Mr. Francis had actually, in the first instance, given his consent to threaten the Rajah with military execution, if he made any further excuse or delay, with this proviso, that "he hoped the threat would be sufficient." This Mr. Pitt urged was fairly recognizing the power, although the blame was now entirely thrown upon Mr. Hastings. Having thus made out the two positions, viz. the right of calling for the aids in question, and the propriety in doing it; he then traced Mr. Hastings step by step, until he arrived at the city of Benares, with the avowed intention of enforcing compliance to his demands.

And here he came to the most painful part of the task imposed upon him by the duty that he owed to the cause of Justice.

Mr. Hastings knew, when he departed from Calcutta, all the circumstances that had attended the Rajah's delay. He therefore left that place with a full determination of insisting upon his demands being complied with, and with NO OTHER INTENTION whatever. Nothing new happened on his passage, except that the Rajah met him, and made the most humble submission—a submission, which, by the way, shewed the inferior condition in which he considered himself. When Mr. Hastings arrived at Benares, without taking any preparatory steps, he determines to fine him 50 lacks, (about half a million) and arrested him in his palace, in order to enforce immediate payment. Here it was, that the transaction affected Mr. Hastings—allowing him every merit in the previous transactions, and exculpating him entirely from any crimes on that score. Yet this was such a breach of faith—such a cruel oppression—such a heavy exaction—and upon the whole, a conduct so cruel, unjust, and oppressive, that it was impossible, he, as a man of honour or honesty, or having any regard to faith and conscience, could any longer resist; and therefore he had fully justified his conscience. That Warren Hastings had been guilty of such enormities and misdemeanors, as constituted a crime sufficient to call upon the justice of the House to impeach him.—A great cry from all parts of the House, hear! hear! hear!—Mr. Pitt then went into several particulars of the subsequent conduct of Mr. Hastings, and exculpated him from any charge.

The above is only a faint idea of the wonderful display of oratory, sound sense and sensibility which Mr. Pitt displayed upon this

interesting occasion; and to which nothing but want of room should prevent us from attempting to do justice.

Mr. Dempster agreed with the last Honourable Speaker in all but his conclusion. He was confident that Mr. Hastings' motives were pure; that we owed the preservation of an empire to his exertions.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Vansittart, Col. Phillips, and Major Scott, supported Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Powys thanked God that the Minister had declared himself in so honourable and manly a manner; but at the same time he saw him stand alone; his friends avowed the arbitrary principle which was so justly and honestly reprobated by the Minister. He then

acceded to Mr. Pitt's opinion, that Mr. Hastings was impeachable for having wantonly and unnecessarily exercised an arbitrary and cruel authority over the Rajah.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt replied to each other, but adduced nothing new; when at Half after Twelve the Gallery was cleared, and the Committee divided,

Ayes for the motion	—	118
Noes	—	79

Majority 39

for IMPEACHING Mr. HASTINGS of being GUILTY of HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS, in his Conduct to the RAJAH of BENARES.

P O E T R Y.

ODE to SLEEP,

Written at Midnight, by WM. PARSONS, Esq.

NOW ebon shades obscure the room,
And no kind rays the scene illumine,
Save through the pane in languid streams
The wan moon sheds her yellow beams,
With chequer'd radiance decks the ground,
And gently gilds the gloom around.
At this lone hour, when midnight reigns
With silence o'er the twilight plains,
While drowsy birds forget to sing,
No echoes in the forest ring;
No zephyr through the valley blows,
But all is hush'd in deep repose;
Shall I alone sad vigils keep,
Why dost thou fly me, gentle sleep?
O'ercome with toil, the cottag'd swain
Is sure thy partial smiles to gain;
On hardy bed outstretch'd he lies,
And ready slumbers close his eyes.
E'en * the poor sea boy on the mast
Thou deign'st to lock in fetters fast,
Tho' round him blows the whistling gale,
And rattling throuds his ears assail.
Nor dost thou to the slave refuse
The balm of thine oblivious dews;
He, yielding to thy welcome sway,
Flies from his tyrant far away,
Escapes the scourge and galling chains,
And temporary freedom gains.
Lo! where with weight of sorrows prest,
Pale Grief reclines and sinks to rest;
E'en pining Care forgets his woes,
And Pain to thee a respite owes.
Love only thou forsak'st, O sleep,
Love only wakes—and wakes to weep!
Once thou wert wont unsought to shed
Thy peaceful poppies on my head;

But since my Stella's angel charms
Have fill'd my soul with soft alarms;
Sadly I waste the night in sighs,
And no kind slumbers close mine eyes.
Oh come! diffuse thine influence bland,
Steal on my sense with downy hand;
And, Morpheus, on thy friendly wing
Some sweetly-foothing vision bring.
I ask not dreams of high renown,
The Poet's wreath, or Monarch's crown,
Or to deform the fancied plain
With clouds of smoke, and hills of slain;
Far, far, such awful forms remove
From him who only thinks of love;
But bear me to some vernal scene,
Empurpled mead, or alley green,
Where o'er fam'd Arno's gentle tide
The dark pines wave their umbrage wide,
And bring my Stella to my mind,
Ah! bring her fair—and bring her kind!

ODE to INDOLENCE.

By ——— MERRY, Esq.

O PEACE to yonder tumult rude,
That bursts upon my solitude;
And mingles with the storm afar,
The frantic ravings of despair;
While thro' the dreary deep of air
Thy fatal voice is heard, O blood-stain'd war!
Yes, now the passions wildly rage,
And sadly gloom the human scene;
Forgotten all the poet's page,
His pensive joy and hour serene.
O hence, ye furious passions, hence!
But welcome to my longing arms,
Array'd in all thy sober charms,
Mild tranquil Indolence!

* Shakespeare's Henry IV.

For much I love to view thy melting eye,
Thy wanton tresses careless fly,
The zoneless breast, the open grace,
The vagrant undetermin'd pace,
The aspect bland, the form benign,
The winning air, and smile divine.

Amid the silent noon of night,
When sailing on in lustre bright
O'er pathless wilds, and mountains drear,
The pale moon throws her silver ray,
Guiding the pilgrim's lonely way
To where the convent's distant spires appear;
O then thou lov'st, at ease reclin'd,
With Contemplation by thy side,
Where gently steals the whispering wind,
And soft the ling'ring waters glide,
To think, alas! how short, how vain,
The rich man's boast, the poor man's woe!
What madness to exult below,
What folly to complain!
See Hope's gay altars by fresh vot'ries dress'd,
The swarm of yesterday at rest!
Those budding flow'rs their seasons gave,
Have prov'd the blossoms of the grave;
And Death alike shall soon efface
The glories of the present race.

O goddess! wave thy lily hand,
That meekly bears the magic wand,
To soothe the mental storm to rest!
And now Life's drops unruffled flow,
Nor burn with rage, nor chill with woe,
But all is sweet and tranquil in the breast:
Nought now the placid soul can move,
Save Pity comes with tearful eye,
Or the fixt gaze of feeling love,
Or gentle Mercy's heart-felt sigh.
Yet these will not disturb thy cell,
For Echo's dirge-like notes, and clear,
Shall oft inform thy list'ning ear;
With these the Virtues dwell.
And see the fleecy clouds transparent fly,
Leaving serene the summer's sky:
And see gray evening's gloom appears,
While Nature melts in dewy tears.
O hither come, and bring with thee
The rural nymph, Simplicity.

Where Arno's waves uncertain flow,
Where rapid rolls the brighter Po,
Oft have I woo'd thee, goddess dear!
To bless with ease my future days,
From censure far, or noisy praise.
O may thy clarion, Fame! sublime to hear,
Be ever to my senses mute:
'Tis true, the thrilling notes are strong,
Yet cannot charm like Pity's lute,
Nor Philomela's plaintive song.
Beneath his courier's boundings fleet,
The laurell'd hero, as he goes,
Tramples unseen full many a rose,
Nor heeds the perfume sweet. [way,
But thou, indulgent power! canst point the
Where all the milder pleasures stray,

The upland lawns, the shadowy vales,
Cool lucid streams and tepid gales,
And where the feather'd choirs around
Wanton amid the wilds of found.

Each haughty tyrant scorns to tread
Thy simple path, with flow'rs bespread.
He, too, whose fordid soul requires
Still to increase his daily heap,
Who leaves th' unfriended race to weep,
Base, wretched victim to his own desires;
Alas! his bosom ne'er shall feel
The bliss thy radiant smiles bestow,
When soft thy 'luring slumbers steal,
And charm away the sense of woe.
But bright Content shall thee be near,
And oft, to catch the breeze, unfold
Her waving locks of downy gold,
And chase the rising tear.
There glowing Genius shall in rapture muse,
And round his holy rays diffuse;
With comprehensive thought shall scan
The windings in the maze of man:
And thus with thee my limbs reclin'd,
Far from the world shall soar my mind.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE 16.

Otium Divos, &c.

By MR. HASTINGS,

On board the Barrington in his Voyage from
Bengal to England in 1785.

Addressed to JOHN SHORE, Esq.

FOR ease the harass'd seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and fees or fears,
Beneath, his wat'ry grave.

For ease the slow *Mabratta* spoils,
And hardier *Sik* erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belye
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perch'd on his couch Distemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd,
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wife, as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labor'd years have won;

Nor pack'd Committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by Fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heav'n's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An early death was Elliott's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone
Record his name, 'midst * Hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wish they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine;
With these, the muse already thine,
Her present bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace and ease.

SONNET, addressed to Miss SEWARD.

WHILST others waste the swiftly-
circling hour
'Mid the loose pleasures of a glittering ring,
Be thine, sweet songstress of the groves, to sing
The chaster transports of the humbler bower.

* Mr. Elliott, (the brother of Sir Gilbert Elliott) died in October 1778, in his way to Nanpore, the capital of Moodjee Boofla's dominions, being deputed on an embassy to that Prince by the Governor General and Council. A monument was erected to his memory on the spot where he was buried; and the Mahrattas have since built a town there, which is called Elliott's Gunge, or Elliott's Town.

Touch'd by thy genial strains, the bosom glows,
Now smiles illumine, now trickling tears distain:
This soothes to rest, that plants the thorny pain!
Here scenes of bliss, there rise unnumber'd
woes!

Fair fav'rite of the Nine! those paths pursue,
Which lead to Virtue's, Learning's bright
abode.

Thy modest merit, unassuming claim,
Not Envy's can'rous tooth shall dare corrode.
Still copy life: So shall the portrait true,
Its skilful artist crown with deathless Fame.
S. A.

SONNET on leaving —

FAREWELL, blest'd feat of all my youth-
ful hours!

No more, alas! I feel that calm delight,
Which erst my willing footsteps did invite
Thy winding streams to trace, and woodland
bow'rs.

For me no more shall joy thy shades illumine,
Peace, cheerful Peace! within thy vales ap-
pear.

For ah! this tortur'd bosom, wrung with care,
Content's smooth image strives in vain t'assume.
Yet tho' far distant from thy rural plains,
Where oft I've mark'd th' approach of pensive
eve,

When thy lov'd haunts fore'er, perhaps, I leave,
Thy haunts endear'd by Philomel's sweet strains;
Still shall remembrance each known path
pursue,

And liveliest Fancy stamp the prospect true.
S. A.

G. W. to Miss A. B. on his leaving ENGLAND.
Comparison — The HEART and BEE-HIVE.

WITHIN the heart are various cells:
Here Love commands, there Friend-
ship dwells.

For ev'ry virtue there's a place,
That dignifies the human race.
Sometimes, indeed, the Vices drive
The envied Virtues from their hive.
The drone Insensibility
Invades the cell of Sympathy;
While the more active waspish train,
Eager to seize the rich domain,
(Should Virtue sleep) with poison'd darts
Envenom all the honey'd parts.—
Specious without, but foul within,
That artful, undermining sin,
Hypocrisy, usurps the cell
Where plain Sincerity should dwell!—

O, ever dearest Maid! beware
 The artful man who speaks you fair!
 'Twas tongue of Guile, and heart of Gall,
 Insur'd the first weak female's fall:—
 That Viper, base Ingratitude,
 Doth oft (alas! too oft) intrude
 Into the Paradise decreed
 For mem'ry of a "Friend in need."
 How happy, lovely Anna, you,
 To whom praise unequal'd is due.
 Your heart, most justly, charming Fair,
 We to the BEE-HIVE may compare,
 Virtue ITS QUEEN, sole empress there! }
 So sweetly have I known it fill'd,
 The honey from the lips distill'd. —
 Of those small cells within the heart,
 Where ev'ry virtue reigns apart,
 It has by all been long confess'd,
Friendship's is larger than the rest;
 Or so expands, that numbers may
 Unenvied hold united sway;
 While in the monarch Cupid's cell
 One favour'd guest alone can dwell.
 Since I, fair Anna, dare not aim
 To kindle in your heart *Love's* flame,
 Haply I may, without offence,
 To *Friendship's* part make some pretence.
 O let me ever then remain
 Where *Friendship* holds her social reign;
 'Till (the long years of absence o'er)
 "Safe anchor'd on my native shore,"
 Your sparkling eye and lips unfold,
 In language to be *felt*, not *told*,
 Nor time nor absence could impair
 The traces of my image there.

En Artois, June 16, 1786.

G. W.

THE chiding Winter now resigns his reign,
 And verdant Spring diffuses joy and
 peace!
 A thousand varied colours deck the plain,
 And nature's bloom bids warring passions
 cease:
 The airy choristers in wanton ringlets move,
 And grove, and mead, resounds with artless
 tales of love!
 In this soft season let me stray,
 Far from the lawless seats of strife,
 Where Peace and Virtue lead the way;
 Where Truth emits her cheering ray,
 And innocence gives joy to life!
 On some enamel'd bank reclin'd,
 Where varied scenes each sense delight,
 Oft let me feast my wand'ring mind,
 And that sweet consolation find,
 Which tells me ALL IS RIGHT.
 But chief with gratitude my soul be fraught,
 To Heaven be ev'ry ardent pray'r address'd,
 To crown with joys, surpassing human
 thought,
 The hand—the kindly hand, which made
 me blest,

That bade each sorrow from my soul remove,
 Banish'd despair, and gave me peace and love.

Let each fond nymph and rustic swain
 Proclaim Amintor's faith and truth;
 Echo, each grove, and verdant plain,
 The praises of the godlike youth!

Amintor, emblem of the *Spring*,
 Diffuses blessings all around;
 No jealous pangs his bosom sting,
 No worthless deeds his conscience
 wound.

Like *Summer's* heat his friendship glows,
 Exempt from ev'ry fordid view;
 By him the wretched find repose,
 And future blissful scenes pursue.

His gen'rous and expanded mind,
 The sweet abode of heart-felt peace,
 Like *Autumn* crowns the lab'ring hind,
 And gives to industry increase.

When stealing *Winter* vents his rage,
 Each earthly prospect to destroy,
 O bless kind Heav'n! Amintor's age
 With gleams of never-fading joy!

T W I L I G H T.

By Miss HELEN WILLIAMS.

MEEK Twilight! soften the declining
 day,
 And bring the hour my pensive spirit loves,
 When o'er the mountain flow descends the
 ray
 That gives to silence the deserted groves.
 Ah, let the happy court the morning still,
 When in her blooming loveliness array'd,
 She bids fresh beauty light the vale or hill,
 And rapture warble in the tuneful shade.
 Sweet is the odour of the morning's flow'r,
 And rich in melody her accents rise;
 But welcome is to me the softer hour
 At which her blossoms close—her musick
 dies.
 For then, while Nature drops her weary
 head,
 She wakes the tear its luxury to shed.

RECEIPT to make a PASTORAL.

By the late Mr. HENDERSON.

TAKE first two handfuls of wild thyme,
 Or any herb that suits your rhyme,
 And shred it finely o'er your plains,
 And shred it finely o'er your plains,
 Fit to receive your rolling swains,
 With crocus, violets, and daisies,
 Be sure to fill the vacant places;
 Then plant your groves and myrtle bowers,
 (Well water'd with celestial showers)

And

And, to avoid the critics quarrel,
 A sprig or two of Virgil's laurel.
 Your ground thus laid, your trees thus plac'd,
 Sweeten'd with flowers to your taste,
 Your shepherd take, and, as is wont,
 Baptize him at the poet's font.
 Adorn him with scrip, crook, and reed,
 And lay him by for farther need.
 Then take a damsel neat and fair,
 And in a fillet bind her hair.
 Give her a flock of tender sheep,
 And keep her by you—She will keep.

E P I G R A M.

By the SAME.

Mr. PINGO, by direction of Mr Garrick, engraved a medal, on one side of which was the Manager's head; on the reverse, three figures, that resembled plague, pestilence, and famine, more than what they were intended to represent, namely, *the three Graces*, with this modest inscription,

“He has united all your powers.”

This being, by a Gentleman to whom Mr. Garrick had presented it, shewn to Mr. Henderson, he repeated the following lines:

THREE squalid hags when Pingo form'd,
 And christen'd them the *Graces*;
 Garrick, with Shakespear's magic warm'd,
 Recogniz'd soon their faces.

He knew them for the sisters weird,
 Whose art bedimm'd the noon-tide hour,
 And from his lips this line was heard,
 “*I have united all your power.*”

So Garrick, critics all agree,
 The Graces help'd thee to no riches,
 And Pingo thus to flatter thee,
 Has made *his Graces* witches.

O D E

For his Majesty's Birth-day, written by Mr. WARTON, and set to music by the late Mr. STANLEY.

I.

WHEN Freedom nurs'd her native fire
 In ancient Greece, and rul'd the lyre;
 Her bards, disdainful, from the tyrant's brow
 The tinsel gifts of flattery tore;
 But paid to guiltless power their willing
 vow:
 And to the throne of virtuous kings,
 Tempering the tone of their vindictive strings,
 From Truth's unprostituted store
 The fragrant wreath of gratulation bore.

II.

'Twas thus Alceus smote the manly chord;
 And Pindar on the Persian lord
 His notes of indignation hurl'd,

And spurn'd the minstrel-slaves of eastern
 sway,
 From trembling Thebes extorting conscious
 flame;
 But o'er the diadem, by freedom's flame
 illum'd, the banner of renown unfurl'd:
 Thus to his Hiero decreed,
 'Mongst the bold chieftains of the Pythian
 game,
 The brightest verdure of Castalia's bay;
 And gave an ampler meed
 Of Pisan palms, than in the field of fame
 Were wont to crown the car's victorious
 speed;
 And hail'd his scepter'd Champion's patriot
 zeal,
 Who mix'd the monarch's with the people's
 weal;
 From civil plans who claim'd applause,
 And train'd obedient realms to Spartan
 laws.

III.

And he, sweet master of the Doric oar,
 Theocritus, forsook awhile
 The graces of his pastoral life;
 The lowing vale, the bleating cote,
 The clusters on the sunny steep,
 And Pan's own umbrage, dark and deep,
 The caverns hung with ivy-twine,
 The cliffs that wav'd with oak and pine,
 And Etna's hoar romantic pile;
 And caught the bold Homeric note,
 In stately sounds exalting high
 The reign of bounteous Ptolemy:
 Like the plenty-teeming tide
 Of his own Nile's redundant flood,
 O'er the cheer'd nations, far and wide,
 Diffusing opulence and public good:
 While, in the rich-warbled lays
 Was blended Berenice's name,
 Pattern fair of female fame;
 Softening with domestic life
 Imperial splendour's dazzling rays,
 The queen, the mother, and the wife!

IV.

To deck with honour due this festal day,
 O, for a strain from these sublimer bards!
 Who free to grant, yet fearless to refuse
 Their awful suffrage, with impartial aim
 Invok'd the jealous panegyric Muse;
 Nor, but to genuine worth's severer claim
 Their proud distinction deign'd to pay,
 Stern arbiters of glory's bright awards!
 For peerless bards like these alone,
 The bards of Greece, might best adorn,
 With seemly song, the Monarch's natal
 morn;
 Who, thron'd in the magnificence of peace,
 Rivals their richest regal theme;
 Who rules a people, like their own,
 In arms, in polish'd arts supreme;
 Who bids his Britain vie with Greece.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

THE following Prologue, mentioned in our Magazine for March last (see p. 207), we could not before obtain a copy of :

P R O L O G U E,

OCCASIONED BY THE

DEATH of Mr. HENDERSON,

Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS, *

At Covent-Garden, Feb. 25, 1786.

Written by ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq.

ERE fiction try this night her magic strain,

And blend mysteriously delight with pain ;
Ere yet the wake her train of hopes and fears
For Jaffier's wrongs and Belvidera's tears,
Will you permit a true, a recent grief

To vent its charge, and seek that sad relief ?

How shall *we* feel the tale of feign'd distress,

While on the heart our own afflictions press ?

When our own friend, when *Henderson* expires,

And from the tomb one parting pang requires !

In yonder Abbey shall he rest his head,
And on this spot no virtuous drop be shed ?

You will indulge our grief :—Those crowded rows

Shew you have hearts that feel domestic woes ;

Hearts that with gen'rous emulation burn,

To raise the widow drooping o'er his urn ;

And to his child, when Reason's op'ning ray

Shall tell her *whom* she lost, this truth convey :

Her father's worth made each good man his friend,

Honour'd thro' life, regretted in his end !

And for his relatives to help his store

An audience gave, when he cou'd give no more.

Him we all mourn : his friends still heave the sigh,

And still the tear stands trembling in the eye.

His was each mild, each amiable art,

The gentlest manners and the feeling heart ;

Fair simple truth ; benevolence ; to all

A gen'rous warmth, that glow'd at Friendship's call ;

A judgment sure, while learning toil'd behind ;

His mirth was wit ; his humour, sense refin'd ;

A soul above all guile, all meaner views ;

The friend of Science ; friend of ev'ry Muse !

Oft have I known him in my vernal year—

This no feign'd grief—no artificial tear !

Oft in this breast he wak'd the Muses' flame,

Fond to advise, and point my way to fame.

Who most shall praise him, all are still at strife :

Expiring virtue leaves a void in life.

A void our scene has felt :—with Shakespeare's page

Who now like him shall animate the Stage ?

Hamlet, Macbeth, and Benedick, and Lear,
Richard, and Wolsey, pleas'd each *learned* ear.

If feigning well be our consummate art,
How great *his* praise, who in Iago's part
Could utter thoughts so foreign to his heart ?

Falstaff, who shook this house with mirthful roar,

Is now no counterfeit :—He'll rise no more !

'Twas Henderson's the drama to pervade,

Each passion touch, and give each nicer shade.

When o'er these boards the Roman Father pass'd—

But I forbear—that effort was his last.

The Muse there saw his zeal, tho' rack'd with pain,

While the slow fever ambush'd in each vein.

She sought the bed, where pale and wan he lay,

And vainly try'd to chase disease away ;

Watch'd ev'ry look, and number'd ev'ry sigh,

And gently, as he liv'd, she saw him die.

Wild with her griefs, she join'd the mournful throng,

With sullen sound as the hearse mov'd along :

Through the dim vaulted aisles she led the way,

And gave to genius past his kindred clay ;

Heard the last requiem o'er his relics cold,

And with her tears bedew'd the hallow'd mould.

In faithful verse, there near the lonely cell,
The fair recording epitaph may tell,That he who now lies mould'ring into dust,
Was good, was upright, generous, and just ;By *talents* form'd to grace the Poet's lays ;By *virtue* form'd to dignify his days.

June 9. The Haymarket Theatre opened with the following

P R O L O G U E,

Written by Mr. COLMAN,

AND

Spoken by Mr. BENSLEY.

LE SAGE, of life and manners no mean teacher,

Draws an Archbishop, once a famous preacher ;

Till apoplex'd at last, his congregation

Smelt apoplexy in each dull oration.

Our Chief, alas, since here we parted last,

Has many a heavy hour of anguish past ;

* Mrs. Siddons, to do honour to the memory of her deceased friend, obtained the consent of the Managers of Drury-Lane, and performed the part of Belvidera ; but that character requiring great exertion, and the Prologue being unusually long, several lines here printed were omitted on the above night.

Meanwhile by Malice it was said and written,
His mind and body both at once were
smitten *;

Yet now return'd in promising condition,
Alive, in very spite of his physician,
Again with rapture hails the generous town,
Sure that misfortune never meets their frown!
Fam'd Pasquin, his applauded predecessor,
'Gainst wit and humour never a transgressor,
Still cheer'd your vacant hour with jest and
whim,
When hapless Chance depriv'd him of a limb;
But you, who long enjoy'd the tree's full
shade,

Cherish'd the pollard, and were well repaid;
Shall then his follower less your favour share,
Or, rais'd by former kindness, now despair?
No! from your smiles deriving all his light,
Those genial beams shall make his flame
more bright.

Warm gratitude for all your kindness past
Shall soothe the Disease, and charm Affliction's
blast.

By Reason's twilight we may go astray,
But honest Nature sheds a purer ray;
While, more by Feeling than cold Cautioned,
The heart corrects the errors of the head.

Cheer'd by these hopes, he banishes all fear,
And trusts, at least, you'll find *no falsity here.*

The Play was *The Maid of the Mill*, in which Mr. Matthews, from Bath, made his first appearance in Giles. He is intended to supply the place of Mr. Bannister, senior; but possesses only in a low degree the talents (small as they were) of his predecessor. His voice is not a bad one; but he exhibits scarce any other requisite for the stage.

20. The play of *Jane Shore* was performed for the purpose of bringing forward a Mr. Horne, in the character of Hastings. This

gentleman made an effort in the histrionic art with the company of gentlemen who exhibited in the play of Dr. Stratford at Drury-Lane, in 1784.

After the play, a new farce, in two acts, called the *Widow's Vow*, was performed for the first time. It is a translation from the French by Mrs. Inchbald, and does credit to her pen. She has sifted down the extravagance of the French intrigue, and has adapted it to the English audience. The story is briefly this:—A young and beautiful widow has forsworn the male sex—a young Marquis, whose sister, the Countess Isabella, lives next door to the widow, having fallen desperately in love with her, his sister contrives to procure his introduction by making the widow believe that it is the Countess herself in disguise. The Marquis is supposed by the whole family to be a woman, and he is treated by the widow with extreme freedom, and by her uncle with such pointed allusions as to incense him, and he is forced to correct his insolence. In his equivocal character, however, the Widow pleads herself to marry him, and the sister arrives critically to explain the supposed metamorphosis.

This farce has considerable humour, and we have seldom seen a trifle more ably executed. Mrs. Wells was admirable in the display of arch simplicity; and Mr. Bannister, jun. gave a very plausible aspect, by the elegance of his dress and easy manners, to the supposed change of sex. Mr. Edwin and Mrs. Bates were also very happy in their performance.

The Prologue was well in the writing; but it was still better in the delivery. It was written by Mr. Holcroft, and excellently spoken by Mr. Bannister.

THE POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for JUNE 1786. No. XXVIII.

THIS month, which may be called the last of the Session, will prove a very expensive month to the nation. The money-votes which pass day by day in clusters would frighten any nation but the English, who seem to be inured to the yoke of taxation, without measure and without end. It is all one to them whether a million be voted, or a single thousand; or whether that vote is passed by forty Members, or four hundred; therefore thin houses in the summer make the Minister's hay-time and harvest.

Among the many *items* of national expenditure, the sum demanded for the American claims is not the least perplexing and mortifying to the true friends of this country! and yet their most sanguine patrons admit that they have *no* claim upon us at all; that is, to

be bestowed on them as a mere benevolence or charitable donation, in consideration of their sufferings on account of Great-Britain. This language might have suited Britain once; but now, encumbered and heavy laden as she is with an enormous and unparalleled debt, under which her sons reel and stagger like drunken men, ready to sink under their insupportable burden, it is wild, romantic, and absurd, to talk of charitable donations to the amount of millions, the number undefined and unknown. America has cost this nation very dear first and last—in peopling it, and promoting its cultivation—in protecting it and fighting for it!—in fighting against it to subdue rebellion, and restore it to its station in the British empire!—in making peace with it, ceding our lands with-

* Alluding to a paragraph in the Public Advertiser of November 4, 1785. This couplet, omitted at the Theatre, is here reinserted, in order to prevent any misapplication of the next line but one.

out any equivalent, and fortifications which we had need of to guard against their future inroads!—and ceding to them lands which were not ours to give, and which they demand of us to put them in possession of!—and after all, we are called to distribute among their inhabitants and citizens as much money as the fee simple of their land is worth for nothing, or worse than nothing, for ill turns or real injuries done us! Thus, in friendship and in enmity, in peace and in war, America is a mill-stone round the necks of Englishmen, which no time nor circumstance can enable them to shake off! To mend the matter, the men whose bounden duty it is to enable us to shake off this intolerable burthen, this mill-stone, are the men who are drawing the end tighter and tighter, and tying it with an indissoluble knot. Thus American madness bids fair to be our ruin first and last.

To make up this charitable donation to our dear American brethren, Englishmen are not to be taxed against their will, but, literally speaking, with their own consent; that is, they are all to be tempted to turn gamblers, and then to be punished for gaming in their own way. In some cases, the end is said to sanctify the means; but in this case the end and the means damn one another.

The Wine Duty bill has been pushed forward thro' a very thin House, and gone into the Upper House, where the Opposition has been but weak in numbers, however strong in argument the few opposing Members may have been. We believe many of the people's representatives will dearly repent their precipitate retreat to their country-seats, while the Minister was forging chains for them in common with their constituents, the weight and inconveniency of which they will soon feel even in their convivial hours.

The Sinking Fund bill met with its difficulties in passing both Houses; and we are well assured, if it had been better understood than it was, it would have met with still more and greater difficulties, in proportion as it had been understood. That must now stand its trial; and let experience decide all differences of opinion upon it.

The Deal and Batten duty bill has passed into a law, very much modified to what the Votes set forth in the outset. Whether this modification or moderation on the Minister's part proceeded from the force of internal representation of parties concerned, or of foreign remonstrances on the part of the Empress of Russia and the other Northern Powers, or from both these causes co-operating, we know not; but report has been circulated that the Czarina has renewed her commercial treaty with us. If the above impost was not known to, and admitted by her at the time of signing, she will probably consider it as an infraction of the treaty.

Although the Minister was twice beat off

from his fortification scheme, he returned to the attack the third time, and succeeded to his wishes for the present year, trusting to his future efforts and manœuvres for the completion of his plan the next and succeeding years. This shews how much he regards the trons of Parliament, or even its open rebukes.

The East-India regulating bill has given the Minister a great deal of trouble in carrying it through; but we believe it will give him most trouble of all in carrying it into execution.

The new East-India Loan bill, too, gives no small trouble in its passage through Parliament. It seems to be a medicine obtruded upon the patient against the grain by a physician in whom the patient has no great faith. Probably the Company would find its way much better in commercial and civil affairs, if Ministers would not meddle at all with them. The Company flourished, prospered, and grew great, respectable at home, and formidable abroad, till the griping, squeezing hand of Ministry was stretched out against them, to share their profits, and annihilate their power of electing Directors out of their own body to manage their own affairs. Every touch of the ministerial hand laid upon them since has proved like a mortal stroke upon their vital part, which all the efforts of the Legislature and of Ministry since have not been able to remedy or do away. The Company never will thrive while the present restraints remain upon them; but will grow worse and worse until they are restored to their former state, or something near it. Subject to a very few restraints, and those respecting their military affairs only.

The Crown lands have been recommended to the consideration of the House at a late season of the year, when every man in it was panting and gasping for a speedy deliverance from the buhnels already crowded and accumulating on their hands! What His Majesty's Ministers mean by giving this advice to their Master we cannot conceive. It soars above our comprehension, as to any good that may or can be derived from it at this juncture.

The profecuted Asiatic Governor has had two votes passed upon him, the one for, the other against him: the first we ascribe to the goodness of his cause, and the perspicuity of his defence; the second we impute to the Minister's flying off in a tangent in the latter part of his speech, thereby drawing off all his followers to vote with himself against the Governor. For what reason the Minister spoke, voted and acted, we are at a loss to comprehend; for we can find nothing like a solid reason in what is handed to us as his speech: the consequence, however, seems to be a stagnation of the business for the present Session, neither party, his friends or his foes, expressing much anxiety to push the matter further till the next Session of Parliament. In the mean time, we may expect warm debates

bates and arguments *pro* and *con* among the commons of Great Britain without doors, about the treatment and fate of this great and wonderful man; as well as great rejoicings among Frenchmen, Peers, and Commons of all ranks and degrees, for the indignities already offered the man whom they have been taught to dread as a Marlborough; while the rest of Europe will gaze at us in silent astonishment!!!

Ireland seems to have launched quite into the pacific ocean of politics! No volunteering, manœuvring, parading, or resolving, among the Irish people! All seems to be calm and quiet as to public affairs.

A nominal King of Portugal dying, makes little or no variation in the political system of Europe, and is hardly worth our mentioning, but out of a respect to crowned heads, and the idea of a change that a second marriage may make among the Catholic Powers, particularly the Members of the Family Compact. The death of a King of Prussia, as now expected, if really happening, would give a much greater shock to the general system of Europe, especially if accompanied with another death in that Royal Family at the same time.

Holland continues to be convulsed from

time to time with internal feuds and commotions; yet the heavy Dutchmen seldom proceed to any dangerous extremes: one or other of the contending parties finds the way to stop in time, and to let time and patience work the cure of all their political disorders.

The King of Sweden has met his Diet with great *éclat* and cordiality. From the tenor of his speech it appears, that the tranquillity of the North is not likely to be disturbed among the Northern Powers themselves, however a storm may break out from another quarter.

If any regard is to be paid to the intelligence conveyed in the foreign prints, matters are growing very serious between the Ottoman Porte and the Empress of all the Russias, consequently the Emperor of Germany, united as the two latter Powers are in alliance, interest, views, and correspondent designs. If a war breaks out between the Turk and the two Imperial Courts, it will be a very perplexing scene for the Cabinet of France, as the Porte will expect and demand of France an explicit categorical declaration what part she will really act in case of a rupture. The French never were put harder to it for a decided part to act, than they will be upon this impending occasion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, May 4.

THE following important historical anecdote is worthy of being made public: It is well known that the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, perished at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained on the 16th of November 1632; but nothing positive was known as to the circumstances of his death. Some pretended that Cardinal Richelieu was the author of it; others, that he was assassinated by Duke Albert of Lauenbourg, one of his Generals, who was himself killed by the Austrians; but a letter has been lately found in the Archives of Sweden, which explains that melancholy event quite in another manner. It is dated January 29, 1725, and addressed by Mr. Andre Goedging, Provost of the Chapter of Wexio, in Sweden, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedson Dahl, Secretary of the Archives of this kingdom, and is as follows, viz. "While I was in Saxony, in 1687, I by happy chance discovered the circumstances of the unfortunate end of the King Gustavus Adolphus. That great Prince went out without any other attendant than a valet, to discover the enemy: a thick fog prevented his perceiving a detachment of Austrian troops, who fired and

wounded him, but did not kill him; the valet, who helped the king to get back to his camp, finished him with a pistol, and took a pair of spectacles, which that Prince always wore, he being very near-sighted: I bought those spectacles of the Dean of Lauebourg. Whilst I was in Saxony the murderer of the King was very old, and drew near his end; remorse for so atrocious an action was a continual torment to him. These circumstances I had from the mouth of the Dean himself, of whom I bought the spectacles, which I have deposited among the Archives of Sweden."

Naples, May 6. By order of the King, a magnificent set of China is fabricating here, intended as a present from his Majesty to the King of Great-Britain, in return for the caronades sent by the King of England last year.

Copenhagen, May 30. The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa Augusta of Denmark with his Highness the Prince of Sleswic-Holstein, was celebrated on Saturday evening last in this capital, in presence of his Danish Majesty, the Prince Royal, the Queen Dowager, &c. &c.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Ipswich, May 27.

A FEW days ago, as the workmen were making a new turnpike road at Benware, in this county, one of them struck his

pick-axe against a stone bottle, which contained about 920 pieces of silver coin, supposed by the date to have been hid there 1000 years.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 22.

ON Saturday last an unfortunate accident happened during the King's hunt, to the Rev. Dr. Young, Fellow of Eton college, and a Prebendary of Worcester. After having rode about two miles, the Doctor's horse fell, and rolling over him, bruised him so terribly, that he did not survive his fall above two hours.—Some gentlemen observed that the horse was out of condition, before the chace begun, and advised the Doctor to decline the sport, but he was too keen to be persuaded.—The Dr. was a bachelor, about 60 years of age.

23. Was sold by Mr. Skinner, the valuable manors of Kinnel and Donnerbenwawr, in Flintshire and Denbighshire, in one lot, for the sum of 47,500*l*.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry accepted of the freedom of Plymouth, which was presented to him at Mr. Winne's, in a very elegant box, by the four senior aldermen and common-councilmen.

His Royal Highness since failed in the *Pegasus* Frigate, and the *Rose*, Capt. Harvey, for Guernsey, and from thence for Halifax and Newfoundland.

24. The bankers waited on Mr. Pitt, and settled the terms of the Lottery for the next year; the profits of which are to be applied to the relief of the American Loyalists.—The Lottery will consist of 50,000 Tickets, 40,000 of which are taken by Messrs. Hancok and other bankers, and 10,000 by the Bank of England, at 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. each Ticket.

25. The election ended at Westminster school. The following gentlemen were elected to the two Universities, viz.

OXFORD.—Messrs. Bingham, the Earl of Elgin's brother, Bruce, Murray, Markham.

CAMBRIDGE.—Messrs. Foster, Clapham, Mills, Chester.

Admitted into the school, in the room of those gone out, Messrs. Wrottesley, Clifton, Wintle, Holme, Taylor, Vincent, Greville, Hutchings.

Lord Cowper took his seat in the House of Peers, after an absence of twenty years. His Lordship was dressed in the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

30. A letter dated Mantua, May 19, says, "On the 12th instant, about five o'clock in the evening, arrived here, from Milan, in perfect health, the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester, with their royal offspring, and a numerous suite. After visiting the public edifices, and every thing worthy their attention in this city, they, to our great concern, left us on the 14th, to continue their way to Venice."

A lady of considerable fortune, lately deceased, by will bequeathed her luxuries to the London Hospital, and they have accordingly been valued, consisting of all the jewels, diamonds, rings, pearls, necklaces, plate 596 oz.

3 dwts. china, a large organ built with cedar, and other instruments of music, a chariot and pair of horses, with one hundred pounds in cash, the whole amounting to 703*l*.

31. By the new regulations in the several officers of the customs, the land-waiters are to have 500*l*. per annum in lieu of their former salary of 80*l*. and the fees of office, which are to be abolished—and they are DISSATISFIED!!!

The lawyers SOLEMN DIRGE was performed at Berlin on the 19th instant, by his Majesty having ABSTRACTED their NUMBER. In 1777, there were 15,229, 5000 of which were ABBREVIATED in that year. In 1785, there were 12,139. at the expiration of which 4266 were *struck off the roll*.—In the present year his Majesty has reduced them to 269 only.

The following is the final decree of the Parliament of Paris on the famous affair of the necklace:—

The Cardinal Prince de Rohan honourably acquitted, and discharged, with an injunction to be more cautious in future.

Mademoiselle d'Oliva acquitted, but banished from court.

Count Cagliostro acquitted and discharged, with a reprimand.

Madame de la Motte to be publicly whipped, burnt on the shoulder, her head to be shaved, and to be imprisoned for life in the Hospital de la Ville (house of correction.)

Sieur Villette, who forged the instrument signed "Marie Antoinette de France," to serve for a slave for life on board the galleys. Sieur d'Etienneville, his accomplice, same punishment.

Sieur de la Motte (by connivance, now in London, and who sold the jewels here) sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

The memorial of the Cardinal Prince de Rohan adjudged true, and worthy of credit.

The memorial of Madame de la Motte to be suppressed, as false, and containing calumnies against the Cardinal and others.

And thus ends an affair which has astonished all Europe, on account of the singularity and ingenuity of the fraud.

JUNE 1. The freedom of the city of Hereford was presented to Mr. Fox (by Mr. Walwyn) in a box made of apple-tree.

The Legislature of the United States of America have empowered Congress to lay an impost of Five per Cent. on all goods imported from any part of the world.

A fortunate discovery was lately made by a poor boy, in a barn at Wardour in Wiltshire. The lad was employed in catching rats, when treading upon a hollow place, he was induced to examine it, and there found a stone trough, containing various gold and silver coins, and a gold ring, intermixed with earth, to the amount of about 100*l*. The

major

major part was of the coinage of Charles II. and consisted of guineas, 110 crown pieces, and other silver money.

A balloon of uncommon size was launched from a piece of ground behind the Lyceum, in the Strand. It is the same balloon, enlarged, with which Mr. Lockwood, Major Money, and another gentleman, went up last summer from Tottenham-Court-Road. With it Capt. Blake and Mr. Redman went, for the purpose of trying experiments.

2. The Directors of the East-India Company have presented to the House of Commons a List of their whole Civil and Military establishments in the East Indies. From the totals of this large account it appears the annual expence of the

Bengal Civil Establishment is, £.	927,945
— Military Establishment is	1,078,510
Madras Civil Establishment —	104,140
— Military —	623,605
Bombay Civil —	45,719
— Military —	226,495
Bencoolen Civil and Military —	25,478

£. 3,031,893

5. This day being observed as the anniversary of the King's Birth-day, [who entered the 49th year of his age] there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there was a ball at Court, and illuminations and other publick demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.

His Majesty's dress was plain brown, agreeable to his accustomed neatness on this occasion.

The Prince of Wales was elegantly habited in a GALA suit of an orange colour, embroidered down the seams with silver. The STAR, of the order of St. George, was composed of brilliants, with exquisite taste.

The Queen was in royal purple, entirely covered with fine Brussels lace. This, perhaps, is the most costly dress her Majesty ever wore on the occasion. It displayed at once a peculiar neatness and elegance, which was exceedingly heightened by the brilliant effect of her jewels. Among other diamonds, her Majesty had a beautiful bouquet of brilliants.

The Princess Royal was in a pea-green and silver lustring, most superbly trimmed. Her Highness's train had a rich border of various colours. The petticoat was covered with an embroidered crape, representing oak branches, and fleurettes of the purest workmanship in silver and foil. The pending acorns had so good an effect, as scarce to be distinguished from nature. An interperision of white ostrich feathers, and beautiful spangled gauze at bottom, served to relieve, and added much to the magnificence and lustre of the whole.

Princess Augusta and Princess Elizabeth were in pink and silver, of the same pattern, and decorated with the same taste and fancy as their royal sister's.

Miss Fitzroy was neatly dressed in white lustring, prettily ornamented with blue and silver ribbon.

Lady Salisbury was in a pale yellow, covered with a crape and silver, and trimmed with PUCK flowers; the body of her Ladyship's dress was also PUCK.

The Lady Spencers, of the Marlborough family, were habited in pale blue, with Vandyke scollops and silver fringe, the petticoats white crape and silver.

There were many suits of tabbinets, plain, corded, and embroidered. The corded had a most beautiful effect, and were highly admired for their brilliancy and rich appearance.

The Ladies head-dresses were chiefly of flowers and feathers, and their bouquets were exceedingly large.

The ball-room was a brilliant spectacle early in the evening. The Prince of Wales entered it a little before nine, and passed some time in conversation with the Countess of Salisbury and the Marquis of Carmarthen. The King soon after appeared, and addressed, with the utmost courtesy, all the ladies within the dancing circle. In this attention her Majesty also joined, who entered the ball-room immediately after, with the three elder Princesses. The Prince of Mecklenburgh was also present, as were Mr. Pitt, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, the Duke of Queensbury, Lord Brudenel, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Aylesford, and other officers of state. Many of the foreign Ministers were present, including that new member of the corps diplomatique, the Tripoline ambassador.

On their Majesties being seated, the minuets commenced in the following order, each gentleman dancing with two ladies:

Prince of Wales —	{ Princess Royal, Princess Augusta.
Lord Morton —	{ Princess Elizabeth, Lady C. Powlett.
Lord Galway —	{ Lady C. Spencer, Lady E. Spencer.
Mr. Edgecumbe —	{ Lady Salisbury, Lady C. Waldegrave.

Minuets were also danced by the Hon. Miss Thynne, Miss Fitzroy, Miss Townsend, Miss Broderick, Miss E. Waldegrave, Miss Jeffries, Miss Gunning, and several other ladies.

On the conclusion of the minuets, country-dances were formed in the following order:

Princess Royal —	Prince of Wales
Princess Augusta —	Marq. of Carmarthen
Princess Elizabeth —	Lord Morton
Lady C. Powlett —	Lord Down
Lady C. Spencer —	Hon. Mr. Edgecumbe
Lady E. Spencer —	Mr. Crawford

After the country-dances had been gone down, their Majesties gave notice of retiring, and the ball ended.

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE FOR JUNE 1786.

M O N T H L Y C H R O N I C L E .

MAY 2.

THE practice of BIDDING AT WEDDINGS, as it is called, which was at a very early period universally practised amongst the lower classes of the peasantry in this kingdom, has been very lately revived in one of the northern counties, as appears from the following singular notice, which is copied from a provincial paper.

I N V I T A T I O N .

SUSPEND, for one day, your cares and your labours;

And come to this wedding, kind friends, and good neighbours.

“ Notice is hereby given, that the marriage of Isaac Pearson with Frances Atkinson will be solemnized in due form, in the parish church of Lambhugh (Cumberland) on Tuesday next, the 30th of May instant; immediately after which the bride and bridegroom, with their attendants, will proceed to Lonesfoot, in the said parish, where the nuptials will be celebrated by a variety of rural entertainments.”

Then come one and all,

At Hymen's soft call,

From Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington, Dean,

Hail, Egremont, Blaing, and all places between,

From Pomeroy, Cockermouth, Barton, St. Bees,

Cint, Kinnyfide, Calder, and parts such as And the country at large may flock in—if they please.

Such sports there will be as have seldom been seen,

Such wrestling, and fencing, and dancing between,

And races for prizes, for frolic, and fun, By horses, and asses, and dogs, will be run;

That you'll all go home happy—as sure as a gun.

In a word, such a wedding can ne'er fail to please,

For the sports of Olympus were trifles to these.

Nota bene. You'll please to observe that the day

Of this grand bridal pomp is the thirtieth of May,

When 'tis hop'd that the sun, to enliven the fight,

Like the flambeau of Hymen will deign to burn bright.

The melancholy and mysterious fate of the several gentlemen who were poisoned at

VOL. IX.

Salt-hill some years ago, supposed to have been by the wine they drank, is at last developed by the cook who then lived at the inn: and who, being on her death-bed, lately sent for a clergyman, and to him related the following circumstances, which she said lay so heavy on her mind that she could not die without revealing them:—“ That having, the preceding day, prepared a dish, which was not called for, she suffered it to remain in the stew-pan (which was of copper) till the next day, when the party alluded to dined there, and the dish so kept constituted a part of *their dinner*.— That before she warmed it again for that purpose, she observed a large quantity of a thick greenish scum on its surface, but the cause of such appearance not occurring to her at the instant, she permitted it to be sent to table, and the fatal effects before mentioned followed. That when told that the parties were in the agonies of death, and recollecting to have heard of the poisonous property of copper, the unaccountable appearance of the food occurred to her mind, and she began to fear that she had been, inadvertently, the cause of that dreadful catastrophe. Under this impression she was miserable, but declared that her only reason for retaining the secret within her own bosom, was the dread that a confession would have been followed by the punishment inflicted on wilful murderers.”

Mr. Howard, who has so greatly distinguished himself in visiting the prisons of this kingdom, impressed with the idea that he has discovered the means of preventing the ravages of the plague, is gone to Constantinople to confer with the Turks upon the subject, and to excite them to make experiments for stopping that dreadful disorder.

3. The Gazette of this evening contains an account of the election of Knights, and the ceremony of the investiture of the most noble order of the Garter, on Friday, of the following distinguished personages, viz. their Royal Highnesses Prince Edward (now out of the kingdom), Prince Ernest Augustus, Prince Augustus Frederick, Prince Adolphus Frederick, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Buckingham, and Earl Cornwallis (now out of the kingdom). Before the election of Knights began, the Chancellor read a new statute of the order, by which it is ordained, that the order shall in future consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights,

Knights, exclusive of the sons of his Majesty, or his successors, who have been elected, or shall be elected, Knights of the same most noble order.

A fire broke out in Ratcliff-Highway, near the corner of Ratcliff-Street, when eight houses and a Dissenting Meeting-house were all consumed.

6. Last week there was a meeting of the Highland Society, for the encouragement of fisheries in the Highlands, &c. 3,000l. were immediately subscribed by eleven gentlemen present, for this particular purpose, and a much larger sum will be soon subscribed.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when eight convicts received judgment of death, 49 were sentenced to be transported, 2 to be imprisoned in Newgate, 3 to be whipped and discharged, and 24 were discharged by proclamation.

7. A duel was fought near Kensington, between Lord Macartney and Major-general Stuart, of which the following is an authentic account, as transmitted to us by the seconds, Colonel Fullarton and Colonel Gordon; the former accompanying Lord Macartney, and the latter General Stuart: The place and time of meeting having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half past four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered each one pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms. General Stuart told Lord Macartney, he doubted, as his Lordship was short-sighted, he would not be able to see him. His Lordship replied, "he did perfectly well." When the seconds had retired a little distance on one side, and as the parties were about to level, General Stuart observed to Lord Macartney, that his pistol was not cocked. His Lordship thanked him, and cocked. When they had levelled, General Stuart said he was ready: His Lordship answered he was likewise ready; and they both fired within a few instants of each other.

The seconds observing Lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here. General Stuart said, "This is no satisfaction;" and asked if his Lordship was not able to fire another pistol? His Lordship replied, "He would try with pleasure," and urged Colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed; the seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stuart said, "Then I must defer it till another occasion." On which his Lordship answered, "If that is the case, we had better proceed now: I am here in consequence of a message from General Stuart, who called upon me to give him satisfaction in my private capacity, for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me, I have nothing personal, the

General will proceed as he thinks fit." General Stuart said, it was his Lordship's personal conduct to him that he repented. The seconds then put a stop to all further conversation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground; General Stuart, in consequence of his situation, having been under the necessity from the first of putting his back to a tree. The surgeons, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by Colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon, in the mean time, assisted his Lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might be faint through the loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground, in company with General Stuart, and an easy carriage was provided to convey his Lordship home.

"The seconds cannot help expressing, that no two persons ever met on a similar occasion, who shewed more firmness and composure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in Lord Macartney's right shoulder; and that there is every reason to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) W. FULLARTON.
A. GORDON."

The above singular circumstance of the General placing his back against a tree, having been left unexplained by the seconds, the following extract of *Sir Eyre Coote's* letter to the Secretary of State, containing the particulars of the battle of *Solelore*, with the late Hyder Ali, in the Carnatic, will clearly account for it. "General Stuart had the misfortune to lose his leg by a cannon shot, whilst bravely conducting the second line to the post which I had occupied at the commencement of the engagement, and on which the enemy had kept up a very severe fire: the same shot also carried away the leg of Colonel Brown, and having caused his death, deprived the Company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able experienced officer."

The above duel had its rise in a transaction which took place in the East-Indies some time past, when his Lordship superseded the General and sent him to Europe.

This day ended the sale of the curiosities belonging to the late Duchefs of Portland's Museum, when the celebrated Barberini vase, or antique sepulchral urn, was purchased by a gentleman for the Duke of Marlborough, at the sum of 1029l. It had cost the Duchefs 1300l.—The Jupiter Serrapis, cut out of green basalt, went for 165 guineas.—The Augustus Cæsar, a Cameo Onyx, for 225 guineas.—A bible in eighteens, belonging to Queen Elizabeth,

with

with six prayers beautifully written in six different languages by the Queen's own hand; was knocked down for one hundred and six pounds!—The whole museum has not sold for more than 4,546l. 14s. though the late Duchefs spent more than a hundred thousand pounds in the collection of it.

In consequence of his Majesty's commands, a new uniform has been made for the general officers in the army. It consists of a scarlet coat lined with white, with blue cuffs, richly adorned with plain gold lace. The waistcoat and breeches white cloth, and the buttons marked with a truncheon across a sword. The general officers appeared in this dress, for the first time, on the King's birth-day.

The Nepune, Warren Hastings, Alfred, Locko, King George, Francis, and Britannia East-Indiamen, are all safely arrived his month from Bengal, China, &c.

In the Warren Hastings were brought over, as a present to his Majesty from one of the Nabobs, six beautiful crown birds, which cost in the East 600 guineas a pair.—They are of a most beautiful blue, resembling the colour of a peacock's neck, are as large as a goose, and have a tuft or plume of white feathers on the top of the head which looks like hair finely powdered.

List of gentlemen returned from the Presidency of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with the supposed quantum of fortune :

Rumbold	350,000	Watherstone	150,000
Sykes	300,000	Law	100,000
Barwell	300,000	Kalendar	150,000
Dupre	250,000	Morley	100,000
Wynch	200,000	Howes	100,000
Monckton	200,000	Ramfay	150,000
Strachey	200,000	Hull	150,000
Verelst	200,000	Paxton	100,000
Hastings	300,000	Draper	150,000
Middleton	250,000	Francis	200,000
Spencer	200,000	Stackhouse	150,000
Carnac	150,000	Riley	100,000
Hornby	300,000	Scott	100,000
Sbbald	150,000	Wraxall	100,000
Hunter	150,000	Bond	100,000
Holmes	150,000		

13. A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when Robert Peckham, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Coleman-street, in a genteel speech, wherein he set forth a series of unmerited misfortunes, and particularly one in his mayoralty by the failure of a great house abroad to the amount of many thousands, whereby he was disabled from supporting his station, resigned his said office of Alderman. A very flattering vote of respect instantly passed without a dissenting voice for his conduct in public life, and he was

complimented with 200l. At the same time 100l. was voted to Mrs. Wooldridge, wife of Mr. Wooldridge, late Alderman, to be paid her independent of her husband, for the support of herself and her children.—George Mackenzie Macaulay, Esq. is elected Alderman in the room of Mr. Peckham.

14. The poll for organist of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the room of the late Mr. Stanley, terminated in favour of Mr. Evance, by a majority of 103.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of Elizabeth Ham, a butcher, in Spitalfields-Market, and brought in their verdict wilful murder against Catherine Hughes, her sister. It appeared that the deceased was blind, and on Saturday morning was left with a young child in her arms in the kitchen behind the shop; that in the absence of the rest of the family, her sister, without any apparent provocation, with a large knife cut her sister's throat, of which wound she instantly died.

A curious investigator into the secrets of art and nature has discovered a further improvement of the patent lamp, which is to maintain the splendor of the light with one-third less consumption of oil; this, he says, is effected simply by immersing the wick in a solution of common salt and water, and drying it before it is fixed in the lamp.

15. Was knocked down at Garraway's by Mr. Skinner, all the valuable manors of Rendelsham, Butley, and Leiston, in Suffolk, for the sum of 51,400l.

The bill recently passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, is only an extension of the act of the 32d of his late Majesty; that act relieved a debtor for the sum he was in execution for, on giving up his effects after he had suffered twelve months imprisonment, provided such debt did not exceed 100l. the present bill extends the sum to 200l. but it is of little service, as many much involved in debt, must either fly their country or be imprisoned for life.

16. A general Court of Proprietors was held at the India-House, when the whole of the late proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control were discussed.

The negotiation of the Court of Directors with the Minister for their new loan, was arranged as a very improper proceeding without the knowledge of the proprietary.

The Court of Directors explained the absolute necessity there was for this loan; and in doing that they ordered the statement of their accounts to be read, by which it appeared, that, notwithstanding their present necessities, they would, by the arrangements

they had made, be able to pay all their debts, and in the year 1791 to have 6,000,000*l.* in their treasury.

17. Came on to be tried at Guildhall, before Sir Francis Buller, Knt. one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and a respectable Jury, a cause very interesting to the public, wherein Mr. Joseph Penny, cornfactor, of Bath, was plaintiff, and Mr. Samuel Ward, bargemaster and cornfactor, defendant; the action was brought to recover the sum of 142*l.* being the value of a quantity of oats which the plaintiff had put on board the defendant's barge at Bristol, to be conveyed to Bath, and which were lost in consequence of the barge being sunk at Bristol bridge, occasioned by a piece of timber brought down in the stream with a great fresh, in the night of the 9th of January last, and which struck the said barge so violent a blow as to cause her sinking in a quarter of an hour after—an accident which could neither be foreseen nor prevented. The Court and Jury were clearly of opinion that the defendant was not answerable for the loss, and found a verdict in his favour.

Same day came on the long-contested cause relative to appointment of Clerk of the Arraignment at the Old Bailey, when the Jury, after about forty minutes consideration, returned a verdict for the defendant. This decision vests the above appointment in the Court itself, and not in the Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex, which was the matter contended for.

As many contradictory accounts are circulated respecting some diamonds presented from Mr. Hastings to his Majesty at Wednesday's levee, it is necessary to acquaint the public, that the diamonds in question are not pretended to be the gift of Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta Chief; the case being, that the Potentate who has the credit of having made this magnificent present, is the Nizam of the Decan.

Major Scott gives the following account of the above diamonds:—The Nizam sent a *Bulfe* * of diamonds, sealed up, to Bengal, directed to Mr. Hastings, for the purpose of his presenting them to the King on his arrival in England. Mr. Hastings had failed for England before the diamonds arrived in Calcutta. They were therefore entrusted to the care of Capt. Church, of the 102d regiment, who took his passage home in the Hinchinbroke; the fame of these diamonds, and of their immense value, had gone abroad; and when the Hinchinbroke was sunk in Bengal river, a Lascar took advantage of the confusion, broke open the trunks of Capt. Church,

and got possession of the bulse—It was, however, rescued from his hands before he had broken the seals, and was returned to Mr. Crofts, the agent of Mr. Johnson, who is resident at the Court of Nizam. Mr. Crofts sent the diamonds to England by one of the late ships, addressed to the care of Mr. Blair, of Portland-place, who is the brother-in-law of Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Blair handed them to Mr. Hastings; Mr. Hastings entrusted them to Major Scott; Major Scott delivered them to Lord Sydney; and Lord Sydney presented them to the King.

19. Came on before Lord Loughborough, and a special jury, the trial of the action brought by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox against Thomas Corbett, Esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, for maliciously withholding a return after a clear majority of uncontested votes appeared on the poll in favour of Fox. The trial lasted from noon till nine in the evening. The jury retired for about forty minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff with *Two Thousand Pounds* damages, being the sum expended in that business on the part of Mr. Fox. The damages were laid at 100,000*l.*

In the course of three days last week, the officiating clergyman at one of the parish churches at Birmingham, baptised no less than 125 children.

20. This day the corpse of the late Duke of Northumberland lay in state at Northumberland-house, in the usual style and form of such ceremonies. The decorations consisted of the escutcheons of the family arms, the insignia of the Garter, &c. The whole formed a spectacle of great magnificence and solemnity. The room was hung with black, and superbly lighted.

21. The remains of his Grace the late Duke of Northumberland were carried in grand funeral pomp from Northumberland-house, and interred in the family vault in Westminster-Abbey. His Grace, by a Testamentary Paper in his own hand writing, left 1000*l.* to be distributed to the poor on the day of his funeral, viz. to those of the parishes of the City and Liberty of Westminster 700*l.* to those at Alnwick 100*l.* at Werington 100*l.* at Sion 50*l.* at Stanwick 50*l.* Total 1000*l.* The money was accordingly paid to the Vestries of the several parishes.

The same morning George Griffiths, George Woodward, William Watts, Daniel Keefe, Jonathan Harwood, and William Smith, alias Storer, were executed pursuant to their sentences on the scaffold usually erected opposite Newgate.

* A *Bulfe* of diamonds is a peculiar sort of a package of diamonds. They are always brought home from India in a case, which is called a *Bulfe*.

Soon after the above execution, Phoebe Harris, convicted the session before last of coining silver, was brought out at the debtors door, from whence she walked to a stake fixed in the ground, about half way between the scaffold and Newgate-street. She was immediately tied by the neck to an iron bolt fixed near the top of the stake, and after praying very fervently for a few minutes, the steps on which she stood were drawn away, and she immediately became suspended. The executioner, with some assistants, put a chain round her body, which was fastened by strong nails to the stake. The faggots were then piled round her, and after she had hung about half an hour, the fire was kindled.

There was a General Court of Proprietors at the East India House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Christmas last to Midsummer; when four per cent. for the half year was agreed upon.

22. At a General Court of Proprietors held at the India-House, after a long debate, it was resolved, that it be recommended by that Court to the Court of Directors, to reconsider their determination relative to the price to be paid by the Company in future for freightage; and also to take into their consideration the resolutions of the Ship-owners, lately assembled at the London Tavern.

23. The Quakers letter of this year insists the noblest principles of morality; that passage which inculcates paying our full debts as soon as we are able, notwithstanding any composition which creditors may accept of, deserves to be written in most legible characters, and presented to every bankrupt on receiving his certificate.

24. Letters from Vienna mention, that the members of the Divan had been in warm debate for great part of last month, in consequence of the sudden departure of the Russian Minister, which was deemed by the Porte introductory to a declaration of war.

Being Midsummer-Day, a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs for the year ensuing, and other officers. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, went upon the Hustings, with the two Sheriffs, Sanderson and Watson, when the Recorder opened to the Livery the business that called them together; after which all the Aldermen that had not served the office, and the Commoners who had been nominated in several Mayoralties, were put up, when the show of hands appeared for Charles Higgins, Esq. Citizen and Grocer, and Edward Watson, Esq. Citizen and Founder; whereupon they were declared duly elected. They then proceeded to the Election of Chamberlain, when John Wilkes, Esq. was chosen; and the Bridge-

masters and Aleconners continued as before; the Auditors were next nominated, but warm debates arose relative to continuing Mr. Tomlins another year, he having already served three years; the principal speakers were the two Sheriffs Sanderson and Watson, Tomlins, and Loveland. At length the Sheriffs resolved to return six to the Court of Aldermen, when the Court was pleased to return Messrs. Thorn, Wilson, Stock, and Nettlehip; on which they were declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded for Mr. Tomlins and Mr. Loveland.

A box with a considerable quantity of plate belonging to Lord Berwick was stolen from Powell's Shropshire waggon, while the man was baiting at Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham. It is supposed the villains had followed the waggon from London. Two fierce mastiffs guarded the waggon, which it is supposed the villains found means to intoxicate. The booty appears to have been of great value.

25. The Sunday toll on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge commenced in pursuance of a late act of parliament for that purpose.

27. At a Court of Aldermen, George Mackenzie Macaulay, Citizen and Bowyer, was sworn Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, in the room of Mr. Peckham, who resigned. Charles Higgins, Esq. elected Sheriff at the last Common-Hall, gave bond to take upon him the office on next Michaelmas Eve; and Edward Watson, Esq. Founder, elected Sheriff at the same time, paid 400l. and the usual fees into the Chamber, to be excused from serving that office. John Wilkes, Esq. elected on Saturday last by the Livery in Common-Hall, Chamberlain of this City, was sworn into his office. Robert Peckham, Esq. late Alderman, being the only candidate, was appointed the City's Justice in the Borough, Southwark, in the room of James Kettily, deceased.

28. The three young Princes, Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus, attended by Lord Howe and General Faucett, went to Gravesend and embarked on board the Augusta yacht for Germany.

29. A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the India House, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of balloting on the question, for the Court of Directors reconsidering their resolutions of the 17th of March and 26th of May last, and also the resolutions of the Ship Owners, relating to the hire and freight of shipping. When the glasses were closed they were delivered to the Scrutineers, who made their report that there had balloted

For the question to reconsider	362
Against it	— 94
Majority	— 268

The

The last Calcutta Gazette received at the India-House announces the death of Tippoo Saib.

On the 16th inst. a man went before J. Easton, Esq. Mayor of Salisbury, and voluntarily declared, that he murdered a Drummer of the name of Jones about seven years ago. Since that time he had been in various employments as a Sailor, and in France, the West-Indies, Russia, &c. that he was lost on board the Sampson Man of War, lying off Plymouth, whence he and his companion John Sheppard, a native of the Soke, in Winchester, were lately discharged. He declared, that excepting this murder, he had at no time of his life done any injury to society: That on Thursday the 15th, upon the road to Salisbury, they were overtaken near Woodyate's-Inn by a thunder storm, in which he saw several strange and dismal spectres, particularly one in the appearance of a female, to which he made up, when it instantly sunk into the earth, and a large stone rose up in its place; that the stones rolled upon the ground before him, and often came dashing against his feet. Sheppard corroborated this part of the story, so far as relates to the horror of the unhappy man. He persisting

in the truth of his confession, was committed to the town jail, and will take his trial at the ensuing Huntingdon assizes.

Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.

At the first day's performance of the Musical Festival, (May 31) more than 2600 persons were present, and the choir, including music, consisted of 640 hands. The presence of their Majesties, with the Princess Royal, Princess Elizabeth, two other of the Princesses, and three Princes, accompanied by the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and a numerous retinue, formed a most splendid appearance.

The second day's performance, Saturday June 3, was better attended, if possible, than the first.

Tuesday, June 6, the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah was performed before a company equally numerous and brilliant with any of the former days. And on Thursday, June 8, the music of the second day's performance, (the Oratorio of Israel in Egypt) was repeated by command of his Majesty.

The musical festivals in Westminster-Abbey have this year realized 12,326l. 7s.

P R E F E R M E N T S, JUNE 1786.

JUNE 3.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Edward to be colonel in the army by brevet, bearing date the 20th of May, 1786.

6. The Right Hon. Richard Lord Milford, to be lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Pembroke, vice Sir Hugh Owen, bart. deceased.

10. The dignity of a baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen and their heirs male, viz.

John Macpherson, of Calcutta, esq.

James Colquhoun, of Lufs, in Dumbarton-shire, esq.

Admiral Sir James Douglas, kn.

Major-General Thomas Shirley, of Oathall, in Suffex, Governor of the Caribbee Islands.

Major-General William Green, chief engineer of Gibraltar.

Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley.

Corbet Cobet, esq. (late Devenant) of Adderley, in Salop.

Lyonel Wright, Vane Fletcher, of Hatton, in Cumberland, esq.

Richard Hoare, of Barn-Elms, Surry, esq.

James Hunter Blair, esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

William Charles Farrel Skeffington, esq. late a captain in the foot guards with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Major William Richardson, from the 14th dragoons, to be captain of a company of the foot guards, armed with battle-axes, vice Colonel Lorenzo Moore, resigned.

The Hon. Major-General Thomas Bruce, to be resident major-general on the staff of Ireland, vice Major-General St. Leger, dec.

Lord Balgonie is appointed Comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland, vice George Burges, esq. dec.

Robert Hepburn, of Clerkington, esq. is appointed Commissioner of the board of customs, in Scotland, vice James Buchannan, esq. dec.

George Bond, esq. to be serjeant at law.

The Rev. John Owen, to be chaplain of the garrison of Fort William in the East-Indies, vice the Rev. Henry John Pemberton, resigned.

Mr. Parsons, of the royal band of musicians, successor to Mr. Stanley, as master of that band. Mr. Shields fills the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Parsons.

The Rev. William Roberts, M. A. to be a fellow of Eton college, vice Dr. Young.

BIRTHS, JUNE 1786.

HER Grace the Duchefs of Beaufort of a daughter.
Lady George Cavendish of a daughter.

The Countefs of Roseberry of a daughter.

MARRIAGES, JUNE 1786.

ON Tuesday, May 9, at Bunbury, in Cheshire, Mr. Samuel Brookes, farmer, of Tiverton, in the same parish, to Miss Williams, of Manchester, a younger daughter of Mr. Richard Williams, late of Tiverton.—This young lady, who is esteemed a distinguished beauty, some time since attracted the regard of a young gentleman, nephew to Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who became perfectly enamoured with her. He being called abroad, was seized with a fit of illness in Italy, whereof he died soon after his return to his paternal seat in Essex, about three or four months since.—He bequeathed from his nearest relations to this young lady the whole of his fortune, amounting to sixteen thousand pounds, exclusive of jewels, plate, &c. to an immense value, and a personal estate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Lord Macleod, to the Hon. Miss Forbes, eldest daughter of Lord Forbes.

At Abergavenny, Captain Harris to Miss Margaret Jones.

At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Richard Waddington, rector of Cavendish, to Mrs. Wright, widow of the Rev. Mr. Wright of Great Waddingfield.

At Winchester, the Rev. Joseph Martin, rector of Bourton on the Hill, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sturges.

The Rev. John Margerum Close, of Ipswich, to Miss Lawton, daughter of Robert Lawton, Esq.

James Lynde, Esq. Lieutenant of the North Hampshire militia, to Miss Gee, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Dr. Adair Crawford, Physician of St. Thomas's hospital, to Miss Eleanor Stone, sister to Mr. Stone, of Thames-street.

Edward Seymour Biscoe, Esq. nephew to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Susannah Harriet Hope, daughter of the Rev. C. Hope, minister of All Saints, Derby.

At the Cape of Good Hope, James Henry Cassamajor, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Major James Campbell, M. P.

James Wickins, Esq. of Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, to Miss Peachy, daughter of Wm. Peachy, Esq. of Gosport.

John Schaw Stuart, of Greenock, Esq. to Lady Maxwell, widow of Sir James Maxwell, bart.

John Fonblanque, Esq. to Miss Frances Caroline Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of Col. Fitzgerald.

Harry Wilson, Esq. to Miss Kennet, daughter of the late Alderman Kennet.

Sir William Molefworth, Bart. to Miss Ourry, daughter of the late Paul Ourry, Esq. Commissioner of Plymouth dock-yard.

At Korkfley, near Colchester, Henry Richards, adjutant of the 3d reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Sadler, only daughter of the late William Sadler, gent.

Martin Whish, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise, to Miss Harriet Tyssen, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Erasmus Lloyd, Sheriff of Worcester, to Mrs. Ward, relict of Dr. Ward, of Ludlow. Lord Viscount Malden, to Mrs. Stephenson, of Harley street.

The Rev. Robert Burt, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Gascoyne, of Sunbury.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, to Miss Mary Todd, of Iffington.

At Skulcoats, near Kingston upon Hull, Joseph Robinson Pease, Esq. banker, to Miss Twygge.

Francis Gregor, of Trewarthywick in Cornwall, Esq. to Miss Masterman, daughter of Wm. Masterman, Esq. of Restormel Park.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Price, Canon Residentiary, to Miss Wroughton.

Dr. James Ford, jun. of Jer. nym-street, to Miss Fell, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Col. Smith, Secretary to the American Embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter to John Adams, Esq. Minister from the United States of America to this Court.

The Rev. Aaron Wickens, of Great Dunmow, to Miss Catherine Clapion.

James Drake Brockman, of Beachborough, in Kent, Esq. to Miss Tatton, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Tatton, late Prebendary of Canterbury.

Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. of Battle Abbey, in Suffex, to Miss Vassal, of St. James's, Westminster, who is possessed of 7000l. a year.

The Right Hon. Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, to the Hon. Mary Monckton, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

G. Palmer, Esq. commander of the Perseus frigate, to Miss Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, Esq. of his Majesty's navy.

Major

Major Law, late of Bengal, to Miss Eliz. Hornby, daughter of Wm. Hornby, Esq. late Governor of Bombay.

At Plymouth, John Knapton, Esq. to Miss Stephens, daughter of Dr. Stephens.

John Williams, of Castle-Hill, Cardiganshire, Esq. to Miss Jones, sister to Wythen Jones, of Llanidloes, Esq.

At Bristol, Mr. John Mongoe, of Keynsham, to Mrs Haynes, widow:—What is remarkable, the lady is near 18 stone, and 60 years of age, and Mr. Mongoe 18 years of age, and about 6 stone.

Richard Clay, Esq. of Nottinghamshire, to Miss Nelly Crook, youngest daughter of Robert Crook, Esq. of Beaconsfield.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of Swell, near Stow, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Collier, daughter of Edward Collier, Esq. of Blockley, Worcestershire.—The bridegroom is said to be turned of 70, while the bride is not quite 18.

Lieut. Blunt, of the Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of Colonel Blunt, to Miss Wyche, daughter of John Wyche, Esq. of Salisbury.

Philip Thicknesse, Esq. jun. to Miss Elizabeth Peacock, of Bath.

The Rev. E. White, A. B. vicar of New-

ton-Valence, and rector of Greatham, Hants. to Miss Blunt, of Maryland.

Capt. Monro, of the Houghton East-India-man, to Miss Elizabeth Munro, of Barford.

Dalhousie Watherston, Esq. member for Boston, to Miss Walker, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker, of Tilehurst, Berks.

William Finch, jun. Esq. of Heath, to Miss Priestly, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Priestly, of Birmingham.

Mr. Pett, surgeon and apothecary, Shaftesbury, to Miss Pretor, daughter of Simon Pretor, Esq. banker, of Sherborne.

The Rev. Mr. Tweed, rector of Capel St. Mary and Little Wentham, in Suffolk, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Richard Powell, Esq. Collector of Excise at Ipswich.

Mr. Charles Francis Bedwell Mead, to Miss Elizabeth Bedwell, of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Joseph Haycraft, Esq. of Deptford, to Miss Westbrook, only daughter of ——— Westbrook, Esq. of Cookham.

Capt. Kenneth McKenzie, of the 78th reg. to Miss Houston, of Fortrofe.

Humphry Mortimer, Esq. of Exeter, to Mrs. Bate, a widow lady, being his 4th wife.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, JUNE 1786.

MAY 16

AT Hertford, Mr. Arthur Mackereth, aged 67; and on the same day, at Ambleside, in Westmoreland, Mr. John Mackereth, his brother, aged 76.

19. George Carnagie, Esq. Advocate, youngest son of the late Sir James Carnagie, of Southesk, Bart.

21. Mr. Levy Barfaillies, aged 93; upwards of forty years Chief Rabbi of the Jews Synagogue.

22. Charles Price, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justice for Glamorganshire.

23. Mr. Peacock, Student of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

James Hervey, Esq. of Hill Hall, Bedfordshire, aged 80.

Thomas Richardson, Esq. of Tottenham High-Cross, aged 90.

Lately, at Ambleside, in Westmoreland, the Rev. Isaac Knipe, M. A. Minister of Ambleside, and Master of the German School there.

24. At Warwick, Richard Clutterbuck, Esq. Justice of the Peace for Northumberland.

Lately, aged 80, Mrs. Denton, relict of Mr. Denton, and mother of Captain Denton, of Westmoreland Militia.

25. Mr. John Baldoc, Merchant, of Sife-Lane,

His Most Faithful Majesty Peter III. King of Portugal, in his 69th year, of an apoplexy.

Peter Capper, Esq. of Bath.

Lately, Lady Ducie, relict of the late Lord Ducie.

Lately, the Rev. John Bainbrigge, Rector of Broadchalk, in Wiltshire.

26. At Stoneleigh, in the County of Warwick, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Leigh, Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, and Baronet. His Lordship was born the 1st of March, 1742, and took his seat in the House of Peers, March 15, 1764. He was, in April 1767, appointed Lord High Steward of Oxford. His titles are extinct.

Lately, in Switzerland, Lady Margaret Beckford, daughter of Lord Aboyne.

27. Mr. William Lee, Printer, at Lewes.

At Langley, in Kent, in her 86th year, Mrs. Anne Berkeley, relict of the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

Lately, the Rev. William Bonnin, Vicar of Priftlewell, Essex.

28. The Rev. Tilleman Hodgkinson, rector of Sarfden, in Oxfordshire, and Prebend of Landaff.

Joseph Wathen, Esq. of New-house, in the parish of Stroud, Gloucestershire, one of the most considerable Woollen Manufacturers in that County.

29. Mrs. Baker, wife of the Rev. Mr. Baker, rector of Burnet.

30. Philip Bell, Esq. in St. Paul's Church-yard.

31. At Dumfries, in Scotland, Charles Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly.

Lately, at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, Thomas Newell, in the 106th year of his age.

At Norwich, Mrs. Goodall, relict of the late Henry Goodall, D. D. Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Prebendary of Norwich cathedral.

The Rev. Thomas Halsehead, rector of Irstead, with the vicarage of Barton Turf annexed, both in the County of Norfolk.

At Leicester, aged 64 the Rev. Mr. Haines, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints in that town.

The Rev. Joseph Cardale, B. D. rector of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire.

In a very advanced age, John Hancock, Esq. Senior Fellow of King's college, of which society he was admitted in the year 1720.

Suddenly, as he was reading over the funeral service and interring a corpse in the church-yard at Tolland, in Somersetshire, the Rev. Mr. Morley, of Elworthy, in that County.

The Rev. Mr. Heald, rector of Northrepps and Beeston St. Lawrence, both in the County of Norfolk.

June 1. At Glasgow, Scotland, Donald Campbell, Esq. of St. Catherine's.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Rowland Richardson, of London-street.

2. Captain James Onway, at Poplar, aged 98.

— Dillon, Esq. of Belgart, near Dublin, in the 70th year of his age.

3. In France, Captain Peter Murdoch, of the late 77th Regiment.

4. Mr. Hufsey, upwards of forty years porter to his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

5. The Rev. Mr. Bourdillon, of Church-street, Spital-fields, in the 83d year of his age.

At Basingstoke, the Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, in the 24th year of his age, many years Curate of Christ Church, Oxford.

Mrs. Paterson, wife of John Paterson, Esq. of New Burlington-street.

The Rev. John Row, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital.

6. At Bath, George Monkhouse, Esq.

Mrs. Dare, wife of Mr. Gideon Dare, in Cockspur-street.

7. Mrs. Potts, wife of J. Potts, Esq. of the Custom-House.

Hugh Duke of Northumberland. His Grace was the son of Langdale Smithson, Esq.

and Philadelphia, daughter to W. Reveley, of Newby in Yorkshire, Esq. Upon the death of his grandfather (Sir Hugh Smithson, of Starwick, Bart.), which happened in the year 1729, he succeeded to the title of Baronet, and to his grandfather's estate; and upon the death of his relation, Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, Esq. he came into the possession of other estates in Yorkshire and Middlesex; and also succeeded his relation as Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, which he represented in three Parliaments. Upon the death of his father-in-law Algernon Duke of Somerset, whose daughter he had married, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Northumberland, (upon his daughter's marriage) with the remainder to her husband, and their issue, after the Duke's death.—The reason of his creation was as follows:—

The Duke's mother (whose third husband was the Duke's father) was daughter and sole heiress of Joceline, the last Earl of Northumberland, which title was become extinct. Being so great an heiress, she was married three times while a minor; first, to the Earl of Ogle, who died a short time after, leaving no issue. She was next married to Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Wilts, Esq. but he was assassinated in Pall-Mall, by some ruffians, hired by Count Conigsmark, whose object was to marry the widow. Her third husband was the Duke of Somerset, and she was still a minor, as was also the Duke, by whom she had the above Algernon; who succeeded his father, as Duke of Somerset, and possessed all the Percy estates.—He married Miss Thynne, grand-daughter of the first Lord Weymouth; and by her had one son, and one daughter. The son died unmarried; and the daughter married, in 1740, the above-mentioned Sir Hugh Smithson, the late Duke of Northumberland.

The title of Somerset going to another branch of the Seymour family, the title of Northumberland was revived to the Duke's daughter, in consideration of her descent from the daughter of Joceline, the last Earl of Northumberland. The Percy estate also settled in her, together with several baronies, such as Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, &c.

The Duke of Somerset dying in 1750, Sir H. Smithson immediately took his seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of Northumberland. In 1752 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to the late King. In 1757 he was installed a Knight of the Garter, at Windsor.—In 1762, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and a Privy Counsellor; also Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Middlesex and Northumberland. In 1763, he was appointed Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1766, he was created Duke of Northumberland. In 1778, his Grace was appointed Master of the Horse, which he resigned in 1781.

On the 5th of December, 1776, died the late Duchess of Northumberland. It was her birth-day; and she was interred in her family vault, in St. Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey. She had completed her 60th year.

They had two sons and one daughter, viz.

1. Hugh E. Percy, now Duke of Northumberland; born August 14, 1742; first married to Lady Anne, third daughter of the E. of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and from whom he was divorced in 1779. His Lordship married again in May 1779, Miss Frances Julia Burrell, now Duchess of Northumberland, third daughter of the late Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq.

2. Lord Algernon Percy, who, in consequence of his father, the late Duke, having been created Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, in 1784, with the remainder to his second son, is now a Peer of Great Britain, by that title, and makes a vacancy of Member for the County of Northumberland. His Lordship was born January 21, 1750, and married in June, 1775, to Miss Isabella Susanna Burrell, second daughter of the above-mentioned Peter Burrell, Esq.

3. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1744, and died in 1761. She was buried in St. Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey.

The late Duke was also President of Middlesex Hospital, and Westminster Dispensary; a Vice-President of the Small-pox Hospital, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He had no places at Court, having resigned the last he held in 1781.

9. The Rev. Mr. Ellins, rector of Abbots Morton, in Warwickshire.

About this time, Mr. Kennedy, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre. He cut his throat.

10. Thomas Browne, Esq. of Drayton Green, Middlesex.

Mrs. Cox, widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Cox, and daughter of General Parflow.

11. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Webb, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, great nephew of the famous General Webb, and last of that ancient family.

The Rev. Thomas Wintour, M. A. rector of Westwell, in Oxfordshire.

In his 73d year, Sir James Hereford, Knt. a Justice of the Peace for Herefordshire.

Lately, Miss Conflantia Dalton, daughter of Robert Dalton, of Thurnham Hall, Lancashire.

12. The Lady of Barwell Browne, Esq. of Wolverton, Hants.

At St. John's College, Oxford, Richard Green, D. D. F. R. S. Rector of Bell Broughton, Worcester-shire, Rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, and Commissary to the Bishop of that Diocese.

Lately, at Woolwich, Isabella Dryden, aged 105 years. She had been twice to America since she was 85 years of age, and retained her senses to the last.

13. At Rotherhithe, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. William Trundle, a wealthy farmer. It is remarkable, he had lived in the same house 82 years, and seen a complete change of all the inhabitants in his parish.

At Park, near Ayr, William Logan, late of Camlary, Esq.

At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Ledgold, many years Vicar of South Stoneham.

14. Anthony Norris, of Barton Turfe, in Norfolk, Esq. many years Charman of the Norfolk Sessions.

The Rev. Ephraim Megoe, M. A. Rector of Spexall, in Suffolk, Vicar of Worstead, in Norfolk, Senior Canon of Norwich, and perpetual Curate of St. Martin's at Oak, and St. John's Sepulchre, at Norwich.

15. Sir Richard Betenson, Bart.

16. The Rev. John Oliver, Rector of Tuddenham and Icklingham St. James, in the 64th year of his age.

Lately, Wollerton Pym, Esq. of Willow-bridge, Staffordshire, formerly Lieutenant General of the 64th regiment.

17. Edward Umfreville, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex; author of the Office and Duty of Coroners. 2 vols. 8vo.

At Monks Eleigh, Norwich, Mr. Robert Elliston, senior, uncle to the Rev. Dr. Elliston, Matter of Sydney College, Cambridge, leaving a widow to whom he had been married 56 years; but what is still more remarkable, he had lived 86 years in the same house where he was born. His death was occasioned by a fall down stairs.

At Hardwick in Oxfordshire, James Coulthard, Esq. formerly of Lincoln's Inn.

18. Francis Wright, Esq. Banker, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

The same day, at Gloucester, John Ather-ton, Esq.

20. In the Fleet, Lieutenant George Fall, Commanding Officer of one of his Majesty's forts on the coast of Africa.

27. Peter Wilson, of Brigham, in the County of Cumberland.

At Bush-Hill, Mrs. Blackburne, wife of John Blackburne, Esq.

At Enfield, Robert Wimbolt, formerly an Attorney in Tokenhouse-yard.

At Harrowden, in Northamptonshire, Lady Milbank.

Mr. Christopher Wellbank, Attorney at Law, of Southampton-Buildings, and one of the Candidates for Coroner of Middlesex.

At Ashmsted, Berks, Ann Merrit, aged 107, who retained every faculty perfect till within two hours of her death, and has since she was 100 years of age performed the business of a midwife.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Chatterton, Treasurer of Derbyshire.

In his 77th year, the Rev. Edward Watkins, M. A. Master of the Grammar-school at Couternall, Rector of Cogenhoe, and upwards of fifty years Vicar of St. Gyles, in Northampton.

At Fulbroke in Oxfordshire, John Mawbey, Esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

- April 1 PERCY—The Humourist
 3 She Would and She Would Not—The Virgin Unmask'd
 4 Lord of the Manor—The Romp
 5 Redemption
 6 Merch. of Venice—Cath. and Petruchio
 7 Redemption
 8 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 17 Twelfth Night—The Romp
 28 The Country Girl—Double Disguise
 19 She Would and She Would Not—Arthur and Emmeline
 20 Merchant of Venice—The Romp
 21 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 22 Macbeth—The Hamlet
 24 School for Scandal—Daphne & Amintor
 25 Lord of the Manor—The Romp
 26 Widow Bewitch'd—Virgin Unmask'd
 27 The Heiress—The Romp
 28 She Would and She Would Not—The Irish Widow
 29 Merch. of Venice—Daphne & Amintor
 May 1 Twelfth Night—Bon Ton
 2 She Would and She Would Not—Padlock
 3 The Country Girl—Who's the Dupe?
 4 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 5 School for Scandal—The Romp
 6 Percy—The Critic
 8 Trip to Scarborough—The Humourist
 9 Twelfth Night—Bon Ton
 20 clandestine Marriage—Virgin Unmask'd
 21 Isabella—Who's the Dupe?
 12 The Heiress—The Romp
 13 Merchant of Venice—Daphne & Amintor
 15 Hamlet—Comus
 16 Strangers at Home—The Romp
 17 Provok'd Wife—Virgin Unmask'd
 18 Way to Keep Him—The Romp
 19 The Heiress—Gentle Shepherd
 20 Percy—Who's the Dupe?
 22 Trip to Scarborough—Bon Ton
 23 Lord of the Manor—The Humourist
 24 Beggar's Opera—The Romp
 25 Way of the World—Defenter
 26 Jealous Wife—Gentle Shepherd
 27 The Gamester—Arthur and Emmeline
 29 Every Man in his Humour—Waterman
 30 Grecian Daughter—The Critic

COVENT-GARDEN.

- April 1 FOLLIES of a Day—The April Fool
 3 Werter—Omai
 4 Mahomet—The Two Misers
 6 The Duenna—Omai
 8 The Foundling—The Poor Soldier
 17 Romeo and Juliet—Omai
 18 The Plain Dealer—Duke and No Duke
 19 The Mourning Bride—The Two Misers
 20 The Castle of Andalusia—Omai
 21 Fontainebleau—Midas
 22 Werter—Love in a Camp
 24 The Bird in a Cage—The Drummer
 25 The Foundling—Omai
 26 The Grecian Daughter—Duke and No Duke
 27 The Orphan—Love in a Camp
 28 Robin Hood—April Fool
 29 Castle of Andalusia—The Drummer

- May 1 Werter—Omai
 2 The Duenna—Rofina
 3 Chapter of Accidents—The Nunnery
 4 Mourning Bride—Three Weeks aft. Mar.
 5 Zenobia—The April Fool
 6 The Beaux Stratagem—The Defenter
 8 The Duenna—Omai
 9 Fashionable Lover—Country Madcap.
 10 Follies of a Day—The Contrivances
 11 Bird in a Cage—Small Talk
 12 Werter—Rofina
 13 Timon of Athens—Tom Thumb
 15 Alexander the Great—Piety in Pattens
 16 The Duenna—Omai
 17 Fashionable Lover—Country Madcap
 18 Constant Couple—Love in a Camp
 19 Castle of Andalusia—Omai
 20 I'll tell You What!—Tom Thumb
 22 Chapter of Accidents—The Defenter
 23 Fontainebleau—The Drummer
 24 The Comedy of Errors—The Quaker
 25 The Plain Dealer—The Poor Soldier
 26 Bold Stroke for a Husband—Love in a Camp
 27 Provok'd Husband—the Nunnery
 29 Macbeth—Poor Soldier
 30 Oroonoko—Poor Vulcan

- 31 The Chances—The Lyar
June 1 The Recruiting Officer—The Defserter
 2 The Provok'd Husband—Catherine and Petruccio
 6 The Wonder—The Humourist
 7 As You Like It—The Flicht of Bacon
 8 The Heirefs—The Gentle Shepherd

- 31 Robin Hood—Duke and No Duke
June 1 Jane Shore—Love in a Camp
 2 The Beaux Stratagem—The Poor Soldier
 5 The Duenna—Omni

H A Y - M A R K E T.

- June 9* M A I D of the Mill—Apprentice
 10 The Same—Beggan on Horseback
 12 Spanish Barber—The Same
 13 I'll Tell you What!—Flicht of Bacon
 14 Agreeable Surprize—Peeping Tom of Coventry
 15 Chapter of Accidents—The Same
 16 Separate Maintenance—Agreeable Surprize

- 17 I'll Tell you What!—The Quaker
 19 Love in a Village—Hunt the Slipper
 20 Jane Shore—The Widow's Vow
 21 The English Merchant—The Same
 22 Lord Ruffel—The Same
 23 The Two Connoisseurs—The Same
 24 I'll Tell you What!—Peeping Tom
 26 Summer Amusement—Widow's Vow
 27 I'll Tell you What!—The Same

B A N K R U P T S.

THOMAS Lozanory Frefned, late of Redlion-court, West-Smithfield, merchant. William Bill the younger, and Edward Cureton, of Aldermanbury, London, haberdashers. John Lazenby, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, tallow-chandler. Josiah Smale, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, button-maker. John Boorn, late of New Sarum, Wilts, baker. Matthew Salt, of Mansion-house-street, London, grocer. Andrew Gibbs, of Newgate-market, carcase-butcher. Edward Pryce, of Gray's-Inn, money-scrivener. John Taylor, late of Bolton in the Moors, Lancashire, maltster. Richard Dickon, of Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer. [The above name, in a former Gazette, "Richard Dickson."] John Parsons, of New Shoreham, Suffex, draper and inn-keeper. John Teafdale, of Liverpool, druggist. James Fry, late of Blandford Forum, Dorset, innholder. John Heath, formerly of Cheddleton, Stafford, but now of Norton in the Moors, in Stafford, carrier. John Martin Sawyer, of London (partner with Peter Henry Morel and William Blogg, of Savannah, in the States of Georgia, in North America, merchants, carrying on trade in London, under the firm of Morel, Sawyer and Blogg). Stephen Doorns, of Faversham, in Kent, bookseller. James Wilmot, of Exeter, dyer. Thomas Dennet, of Preston, in Suffex, money-scrivener. Martha Lloyd, of Rhayader, Radnorshire, mercer and draper. Penelope Hooton, of Falmouth, Cornwall, grocer. Edward Lane and Francis Reeder, jun of Birmingham, edge-tool-makers and partners. Robert Bird, sen. of Andover, Hampshire, scrivener. James Macartney,

of Epsom, Surrey, innholder. James Tipper, jun. of Falmouth, Cornwall, scrivener. Job Swinchatt, of the Strand, Middlesex, linen-draper. Robert Hebblethwaite, of Liverpool, merchant. Richard Beresford, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, mercer. George Enfell, of the parish of Dudley, Worcestershire, glass-maker. John Serocold, of Love-lane, London, merchant. Jonathan Angas, of London, factor. John Knight, of Catfhall-Mill, near Godalmin, Surrey, paper-maker. Arthur Goodwin, of Whitcomb-street, Westminster, carrier. John Snow Hare, of Chester, money scrivener. John Cooper, of Hanover-square, and Francis Rowley, late of Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, merchants. Joseph Wolf, of Basinghall-street, merchant. Joseph Pyall, of Chessam in Bucks, shop-keeper. Edward Kings, of Worcester, glover. Robert Parsons, of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocer. Thomas Franklin, of Downham market, Norfolk, grocer. George Wooborne, of Long-acre, coach-maker. James Graham, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. Nicholas Joyce, late of York-buildings, merchant. William Elmes, of Redlion-street, merchant. William Pearson, of the parish of St. George in the East, Middlesex, victualler. Henry Burges, late of Boston, Lincolnshire, stationer. James Whitaker, of Mill-lane, Tooley-street, Southwark, sail-maker. William Guest, of King's-Norton, Worcestershire, wick-yarn-maker. John Colquhoun, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, merchant. William Hopton, of Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier. Benjamin Seymour, of Kent-road, Surrey, rope-maker.