



# THE European Magazine,

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

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

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

For J U L Y , 1786.

[Embellished with, 1. A beautiful EMBLEMATICAL FRONTISPIECE, engraved by WALKER. 2. An engraved TITLE-PAGE and VIGNETTE. 3. A Striking Likeness of Mrs. PIOZZI, engraved from an Original Painting, by HOLLOWAY. And 4. A VIEW of KNIGHT'S HILL FARM, the Villa of the Rt. Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Memoirs of Dr. Harwood*, sent us by himself, in our next.  
 The hint of the Manufacturer from Norwich will be attended to.  
*Fidelio* must excuse us. His piece can upon no terms be received.  
 We decline the *Epistle to Peter Pindar*, as it might lead to personalities, which we have not room for, and do not approve of.  
 The business of Parliament being over for some months, we shall be more able to oblige our numerous correspondents.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 10, to July 15, 1786.

3327

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

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

## WALES, July 3, to July 8, 1786.

North Wales	5	7	4	6	3	7	2	2	5	0
South Wales	5	9	4	1	3	8	2	0	4	9

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### JUNE,

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—29—99	68	W.
29—30—04	67	S.
30—29—97	66	W.

### JULY,

1—30—10	66	W.S.W.
2—30—10	68	W.
3—30—00	66	W.
4—30—05	67	W.
5—30—25	64	N.
6—30—00	64	N.
7—29—92	64	N.
8—29—80	63	N.
9—29—70	60	N.
10—29—76	63	N.
11—29—94	60	N. N. E.
12—30—20	64	N.
13—30—40	65	N.
14—30—49	63	N.
15—30—38	67	N.
16—30—30	68	N.
17—30—23	70	N.
18—30—20	66	N.
19—30—12	69	N. E.

20—29—92	64	N.
21—29—87	70	W. N. W.
22—29—90	71	S. S. W.
23—29—89	65	W.
24—29—94	67	N.
25—30—00	69	W.
26—29—80	69	W. S. W.
27—29—80	68	W.

## PRICE of STOCKS,

July 28, 1786.

Bank Stock, 149 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
New 4 per Cent.	India Bonds, 80s.
1777. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-8ths	prem.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	New Navy and Vict.
111 7-8ths, a 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bills —
3 per Cent. Bank red.	Long Ann. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.
75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	pur.
8 per Cent Conf. 74	10 years Short Ann.
7-8ths a 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	1777, —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 years Ann. 1778,
3 per Cent. 1751, shut	14 7-8ths, 15-16ths,
South Sea Stock, shut	ys. pur.
Old S. S. An. —	Exchequer Bills, —
New S. S. Ann. shut	Lot. Tick. 14l. 11s 6d.
India Stock, —	

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# P R E F A C E.

**T**HE Proprietors of **THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE** having now experienced the favour of the **PUBLIC** through nine volumes, and, with satisfaction, perceiving its attention increase with every publication; can, in the present Address, do little more than return their acknowledgments for the favours with which they have been honoured, and solicit the future assistance of their learned and ingenious correspondents. By their aid, they have been enabled to put forth a periodical work, which, they flatter themselves, will not suffer by any comparison that may be made with those of their competitors. For the original pieces they are chiefly indebted to writers who have been long known and approved by the world; and they trust that the selection of the whole is such, as will not disgrace the productions of any author. From the assistance they have already received, as well as that which they have been promised, they are encouraged to hope, that the present work will continue to deserve and to command the approbation it has experienced.

As a proof that they have not been wanting on their parts, they might refer to the **PLATES** which ornament the last volumes, and which they presume to hope will meet with the approbation of the most fastidious observer. They are already in possession of several, for the continuation of the work, which need only to be seen to ensure approbation; and they have many others in forwardness, of equal beauty and value. On the commencement of the present volume, they have also caused a new letter to be cast for it by **MR. CASLON**, which they do not doubt will prove pleasing to every reader.

**THEY** beg leave, on the present occasion, to repeat their acknowledgments to the **PUBLIC** and their **FRIENDS**; to assure them, that they will not slacken their endeavours to inform and entertain them; and they have some confidence, that **THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE** will, as it proceeds, be acknowledged to be the most copious and faithful Repository of the Literature, the Amusements, and the Politics of the times.

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## BANKRUPTS, JULY 1786.

**T**homas Hooper, of Longham, in the parish of Hampreston, Dorsetshire, merchant. John Kennedy, of Liverpool, druggist. Lewis Pantin, of Southampton-street, in the Strand, goldsmith. Thomas Price, of Leadnall-market, salesman. John Histed, of Westerham, Kent, dealer in horses. David Frearson, of Liverpool, iron-monger. Israel Elliot, late of Aldermanbury, oilman. William Jones, of Bristol, linen-draper. William Chilcott the younger, and Thomas Chilcott, of Bristol, linen-drapers. Stephen Jones, late of Old-street, leather-seller. Benjamin Holdsworth, of Watling-street, haberdasher. Benjamin Brad-

nock, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, dealer. Luke Cockroft, late of Booth-town, Yorkshire, stuff-merchant. William Good, of Ravenstone, Derbyshire, maltster. William Wright, of Mansfield, Nottingham, grocer. Thomas North, of Kingston-upon-Hull, wine-merchant. George Pears, of High-street, Surrey, mercer. Thomas West, of Brentford, Middlesex, felt-maker. Edward Baldwin, of St. James's-market, butcher. Richard Braithwaite, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, timber-merchant. Christ. White, of Colchester, Essex, innholder. William Millett, of Uminter, Somersetshire, shop-keeper.

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

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of Mrs. PIOZZI.

[With an EXCELLENT LIKENESS of HER, from an Original Painting.]

**M**RS. PIOZZI, better known by the name of **THRALE**, is the daughter of John Salisbury, of Bach-y-graig, in the county of Flint, Esq. by Hester Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, of Cumbermere, in the county of Cheshire, Bart. Her parents were married in the year 1739, as we learn from an inscription written by Dr. Johnson to the memory of her mother\*. Her uncle, by her father's side, was Sir Thomas Salisbury, a gentleman who rose to considerable eminence as a civilian in Doctors Commons. In the month of October 1763, she united herself in marriage with Mr. Henry Thrale, whose ancestor, from a very low situation, acquired a great fortune with reputation as a brewer, in the Borough. Mrs. Thrale, as we shall at present call her, by means of a very careful education, united with excellent talents, early aspired to eminence in literature, and by means of the friendly intercourse which subsisted between her family and Dr. Johnson, has obtained no inconsiderable portion of literary reputation. Her first acquaintance with this gentleman we shall communicate in her own words: "The first time I ever saw this extraordinary man was in the year 1764, when Mr. Murphy, who had long been the friend and confidential intimate of Mr. Thrale, persuaded him to wish for Dr. Johnson's conversation, extolling it in terms which that of no other person could have deserved, till we were only in doubt how to obtain his company, and find an excuse for the invitation. The celebrated Mr. Woodhouse, a shoemaker, whose verses were at that time the subject of com-

mon discourse, soon afforded a pretence, and Mr. Murphy brought Dr. Johnson to meet him, giving me general cautions not to be surpris'd at his figure, dress, or behaviour. Dr. Johnson liked his new acquaintance so much, however, that from that time he dined with us every Thursday through the winter, and in the autumn of the next year he followed us to Brightonstone, whence we were gone before his arrival; so that he was disappointed and enraged, and wrote us a letter expressive of anger, which we were very desirous to pacify, and to obtain his company again, if possible. Mr. Murphy brought him back to us again very kindly; and from that time his visits grew more frequent, till, in the year 1766, his health, which he had always complain'd of, grew so exceedingly bad, that he could not stir out of his room in the court he inhabited, for many weeks together; I think months †."

At this juncture, Mr. Thrale recommended to his wife to endeavour to prevail on Dr. Johnson to quit his close habitation in the court and come to Streatham, the country residence of Mr. Thrale, where she had the happiness of contributing to the restoration of the Doctor's health, who from that period became a constant visitor, and for the greater part of his time an inmate in the family."

After this event, which appears the most conspicuous one respecting Mrs. Thrale, years pass'd on with few varieties: the even tenor of her life was no otherwise interrupted than by the increase or diminution of her family. Domestic employments and literary pursuits fill'd up

\* Anecdotes, p. 131.

† Ib. p. 125.

her time. In the company of Dr. Johnson she acquired reputation and respect, and from his conversation a considerable advantage to her intellectual faculties, which she appears to have cultivated with great diligence and success. In 1773, she lost her mother; and in 1781, death deprived her of her husband. From this period she probably resolved to release herself from the restraints which Dr. Johnson's unaccommodating manners laid upon her. With great fairness she has informed the world, that after Mr. Thrale's death, who had a very powerful influence over the Doctor, and could make him suppress many rough answers, and soften many of his asperities, it grew extremely perplexing and difficult to live in the house with him, when the master of it was no more; the worse indeed, because his dislikes grew capricious, and he could scarce bear to have any body come to the house whom it was absolutely necessary for her to see\*.

In consequence of this resolution, she took advantage of a lost law-suit, and pleaded inability of purse to remain longer in London and its vicinage. She had been crossed in her intentions of going abroad, and found it convenient, for every reason of health, peace, and pecuniary circumstances, to retire to Bath, where she knew Dr. Johnson would not follow her. This measure being adopted, it was immediately carried into execution. She continued, however, to correspond with the Doctor until near the time of her marriage to Mr. Piozzi, which took place the

25th of July 1784. It has generally been supposed that a warm, if not rude, expostulation on the part of the Doctor against this step dissolved a friendship of almost twenty years standing.

Soon after her union with Mr. Piozzi she left England, and has since visited many parts of Europe. During her residence in Florence, she, together with some English gentlemen, formed a very entertaining miscellany, under the title of the place of her abode. Her performances in this collection have been already given in several of our late Magazines; and, together with "The Three Warnings," a tale; a translation of Boileau's Epistle to his Gardener, first printed in Mrs. Williams's Miscellanies; and a Prologue to "The Royal Suppliants," comprehend the whole of her Poetical Works.

From the Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, a book which has afforded as much entertainment as any one of the size that we recollect, and which has given birth to more of the effusions of spleen and the severity of criticism than it seems to deserve, we have derived most of this article. We are promised, at a future time, a volume of Dr. Johnson's Letters, which, from the specimens we have given in former volumes of this work of his correspondence, we expect with some impatience. Public report hints, that Mrs. Piozzi will return to England in the course of next winter, and that her husband will then be naturalized, and assume the name of Salisbury.

#### The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for JULY, 1786. No. XXIX.

**T**HIS month commenced with a noise about two pensions; the one conferred on one of our American Generals, his wife, and sons, during their respective lives; the other, upon that same General's Commissary-General, during his life; which shews how harmonious and cordial the two Generals were, the military and the Commissary-General, and how steadily they still go on hand in hand. This noise has hardly subsided, when lo! the public consternation is again excited by the report of a peerage being conferred on the General! Every body may ask the reason of these accumulated favours of riches and honours; but few, perhaps, can assign the real efficient cause, until the patent of creation comes forth, to which we must refer; with this observation, that if the General has merited a peerage, surely his Commissary-General and his confidential friend may expect a baronetage added to

his pension. In this, however, we may be mistaken; for the ways of Ministers of state are incomprehensible to men of common sense and moderate intellects. It signifies little to observe the contradictions between the Royal message and the ministerial comments upon it respecting those pensions, and the motives inductive of the same: let them rest in peace.

This same month has been productive of much variety to the Royal Family, of a striking pungent nature. Britannia saw three more of her Royal Sons torn from her bosom, to be embraced by a foreign step-dame! She saw, she wondered, and she wept, either at her own unworthiness or their unkindness, or both. She had the mortification to see five of these Royal youths transplanted (besides a sixth for a time) to suck foreign juices, acquire foreign habits, and learn foreign laws, customs, and principles, and to grow up English

glish branches grafted on foreign stocks! Even the Prince next but one to the Throne has undergone a civil exile of seven years, or nearly so, without once re-visiting his native land, so far as we know of. There may be a meaning in all this, but we cannot develope it to the honour of our country.

Immediately on the departure of the younger branches, a rumour spread of a misunderstanding between the Royal Father and his eldest Son, the heir-apparent, concerning a farther pecuniary aid than the Parent has yet thought proper to ask of Parliament for him. This report has been followed by some steps of the Prince which bear striking marks of the reality of the report. For want, however, of sufficient authentic documents of the particulars that have occasioned this expectation of the Son, and also the disappointment from the father, we are incompetent at present to reason upon it. Only in general we are free to say, that a good father must be the best judge of the wants and necessities of his son, which are real and which imaginary; which of his expences are laudable and praise-worthy, and which are imprudent, unwarrantable, and reprehensible, consequently which should be encouraged and which rejected. It is therefore proper, on the general grounds of nature, reason, morality, and sound policy, for the Son to submit with patience and resignation to the wholesome check and controul of the Parent and Sovereign, until ways and means may be found out to bring all matters in dispute to a happy issue. Looking at things in this general view, we scruple not to say, that the prudence is where it ought to be, on the Parent's side; and those who want to persuade the Son otherwise, are not his true friends, but concealed enemies to his family, himself, and his own future government.

It would seem that this month (uncommonly cold and chilly a great part of it for the season) has been the hot-bed season of political events in a time of peace. A transaction has transpired through the House of Lords, in their investigation of a bill, which at first sight blackens human nature, and degrades the name of Statesman below all possible degree of contempt. That Ministers of state, entrusted with the reins of government and the general welfare of a great nation, should connive with enemies, rebels, and traitors, combined against our country, give them up the vouchers and proofs of their own criminality, which ought to bring them to an untimely end, and thereby arm those very rebels and traitors to turn upon their con-

querors, the true, the faithful, and ardent defenders of our country, assertors of her just rights; to tease, to harass, to distract, and even ruin those great men, heroes indeed, for their many and eminent services done to the commonwealth! this is a train of conduct or misconduct, of baseness, treachery—we know not what name to call it by—our laws, our constitution, even our language, does not furnish a term adequately expressive of the foul deed! We hope no man or woman, however elevated in rank or station, will dare to open their mouths, or drop a hint in vindication or extenuation of the horrid crime, by way of averting just vengeance from falling on the guilty heads.

The second amendment of the East-India regulating act, after much debate and alteration, passed both Houses, and received the royal assent, at the time when the East-India Directors were quarrelling with their new masters or comptrollers about the construction and execution of the former regulating acts. They spoke too late, when speaking, murmuring, and grumbling can be of no avail: they ought to have seen into the nature and tendency of these new regulations, and resisted them before they passed into laws. But a blind submission to, and tame acquiescence in, the dictates of the Minister, whosoever he may be, has marked all their conduct of late years; therefore they are no longer free agents, becoming the trustees of a great trading Company, but the humble obedient servants of the Minister, by the instrumentality of his new-invented Board of Controul: it is for the Minister to command; it is for them to obey.

Towards the close of the Session the Minister brought into a very thin House a Royal message, recommending an enquiry into the state of the Crown lands, which he afterwards converted into a parliamentary commission for disposing of the same; a measure very different from the purport of the message. We lament that the solid property annexed to the Crown should, by the artifice and finess of a Minister or Ministry, so easily, not to say rashly, be put up to public sale for the purpose of paying the national debt. The lands may soon be sold, but the debt may never be paid; and we may say, the sale of the Crown lands, if actually carried into execution, will do little towards it. We wish the Minister would content himself with sporting in little things that are retrievable, and not in great things that are and must be irretrievable. Perhaps his Majesty may suspend the execution of this commission until

til Parliament in full Houses can have a revision of what has been done in very thin Houses, in a matter so nearly touching his own interest, his family's and posterity's interest. There can no harm accrue from a short delay of this business: much may ensue from a precipitate execution of it.

The Wine-duty bill too has surmounted all difficulties, and passed into a law; there we must leave it, to shew its good or bad qualities in the course of its being carried into execution. The wine-merchants and vintners will soon inform us of its good effects.

This month has likewise seen closed the late Session of Parliament, by his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses, informing them that foreign Princes have assured him of their pacific intentions. How far these assurances are to be believed, is better deducible from their actions than their words, which are generally mere words of course, calculated to amuse and deceive the unwary and unwise. We may judge of the Grand Monarch's intentions by his extraordinary exertions with unremitting assiduity to promote, improve, and encrease his navy, and to combat nature itself in preparing accommodations and secure havens for his ships.

The Emperor has little to do with us as Britons, whatever he may have to say to our Sovereign in his electoral and ducal capacity; but we may judge from his commercial edicts, that he is not over-friendly to our nation more than to our Hanoverian brethren.

We have heard much of the progressive state of our commercial treaties with France as well as with Russia; we should have yielded more credit to it if announced in the Royal Speech: those who expected it are disappointed; nevertheless it serves our diurnal politicians as matter of panegyric upon the Ministers for the time being.

Spain has not yet vouchsafed to honour us with an Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, altho' we kept one loitering on the way to Madrid two years, waiting the approach of the Spanish grandee to our dominions, but in vain; and it is said we have one now on tiptoe waiting the certain intelligence of the Don being set out on his journey.

Our Ambassador at the Hague, poor man! keeps plying their High Mightinesses with Memorial upon Memorial, to very little purpose: so far from honouring his Excellency with a friendly answer, the Dutch Burgomasters seem to turn their backs upon him, by adjourning for three weeks, without even a complimentary acknowledgement of the receipt of his favour.

The King of Prussia, if he means to do any thing warlike with the Mynheers, or any body else, will be very ready and willing to take our money, as usual, and convert it to his own purposes; but nothing further. Thus we stand with Europe at present: if any sound politician will make us out a better case, he shall have our thanks.

## AN ACCOUNT OF KNIGHT'S HILL FARM.

[Illustrated with an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]

**KNIGHT'S HILL FARM**, the villa of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, is situated between Dulwich and Norwood. When his Lordship purchased it a few years since, it was a common farm-house. He has since caused it to be new fronted, and some additional apartments and offices have been built, and the

gardens and adjacent grounds laid out in a pleasing taste; in which, however, utility has not been sacrificed to show. From its vicinity to town, and agreeable situation, it has become the favourite residence of his Lordship, when he is disposed to exchange the pomp of state for the pleasures of retirement and domestic felicity.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF SCEPTICISM.

**NUMBERLESS** are the errors to which we are liable, when we believe things upon the credit of others. By discouraging our doubts, we voluntarily set limits to our knowledge.

One day, says a certain Eastern writer,

I enquired of a philosopher, by what means he had gained so much wisdom? "I gained it (replied he) by imitating the blind, who never move a step till they have sounded with their stick the ground on which they are to trust themselves."



INSTANCES of EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION of DEAD BODIES  
IN THEIR RESPECTIVE GRAVES.

[From Mr. GOUGH's "SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS in GREAT BRITAIN."]

THE body of Archbishop Elphege, who was murdered by the Danes at Greenwich, 1012, and buried at London, was found ten years after "ab omni corruptionis tunc immune," and transferred to Canterbury\*.

The corpse of Etheldritha, foundress of Ely monastery, was seen through a hole which the Danes broke in her coffin; a priest, more forward than the rest, prying too busily, and endeavouring to pull the envelope out by a cleft stick, the saint drew back the drapery so hastily, that he tript up his heels, and gave him such a fall as he never recovered, nor his senses afterwards. Bishop Athelwold stooped up the hole, and substituted monks to the priests. Abbot Brithnoth transferred hither the body of Wwithburga, the foundress's sister: and when afterwards, in the time of Abbot Richard, some doubts were entertained about the incorruptibility of the foundress, no body presumed to examine her body; but they contented themselves with uncovering that of her sister "ultra mammas," who was found to be in such good preservation, that she seemed more like a person asleep than dead: a silk cushion lay under her head; her veil and vestments all seemed as good as new; her complexion clear and rosy; her teeth white, her lips somewhat shrunk, and her breasts reduced †.

"In the year 1497, in the month of April, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall within the church of St. Mary-hill, nere unto Bilingsgate, they found a coffin of rotten timber, and therein the corpse of a woman, whole of skinne and bones undissevered, and the joynts of her arms plyable without breaking of the skin, upon whose sepulcher this was engraven:

"Here lye the bodies of Richard Hackney, fishmonger, and Alice his wife; which Richard was sheriff in the 15th of Edward II."

"Her body was kept above ground three or four dayes without noyance; but then it waxed unfavory, and was again buried †."

In the curious and ancient registers of this parish is the following entry, alluding to this fact: A receipt of of seven shillings

and eight pence, from John Halked, grocer, paid by Thomas Colyn, 1496, "for the obyt and setting up the tombe, and buryinge of Richard Hackney, and Alys his wyff, the xx day of Marche." And in another book a charge "for lyme, sand, and for mason's huyr and his laborer, making ageyne of their tombe, and their dyrge, and masse and masse peny, and for the ryikyng to the priests, and to the parishioners for al maner of charges."

The body of Robert Braybroke, Bishop of London, who died 1404, and was buried in his cathedral, though he had expressly forbidden any persons to be buried in it, under pain of excommunication, being dug up after the Fire, was found complete and compact from head to foot, except an accidental wound in the left side of the skull, and left breast, within which one might perceive the lungs and entrails dried up without dissolution, or any kind of decay †. Notwithstanding it had been exposed to the air in the damp earth, or ground-floor of the chapter-house, and to the sight and handling of most spectators for two or three years together, the flesh kept firm on the neck, and the whole weight of the body, which was but nine pounds, was supported on the tip-toes; the bones and nerves continuing all as they were stretched out after death, without having any Egyptian art used to make mummy of the carcase; for on the closest examination, it did not appear to have been embowelled or embalmed at all. On the right cheek was flesh and hair very visible, enough to give some notice of his visage and stature, which was but ordinary, and so easy to be taken up, by reason of the lightness of the whole body, that it could be held up with one hand, and all of it looked rather like singed bacon, as if it had been dried up in a hot place (according to the appearance of St. Charles at Milan, or St. Catherine at Bologna) than as if it had been cured by surgeons, or wrapt up in cerecloth, there being no part of the whole covered or put on by art, or taken off as aforesaid, as far as could be perceived.

The body of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Queen Catherine Parr, who died 1571, was found in

\* Malmf. Digest. Reg. II. p. 35. a. London, Ed. 1633. from Fabian's Chronicle. of it, Antiquarian Repertory, II. p. 57.

† Ib. 167. b.

‡ Stow Lon-

|| See Lord Coleraine's Account

making a common grave in the choir of St. Mary's church, Warwick, about 1620, perfect, and the skin entire, dried to the bones, rosemary and bay laying in the coffin, fresh and green, preserved by the dryness of the ground, it being above the arches of the fair vault under the choir, and of sand mixed with lime rubbish \*.

The body of Dr. Caius, who died 1573, was found entire and perfect when the chapel at his college was rebuilt and lengthened 1725, and his tomb raised from the ground, and placed in the wall as it now stands †. His beard was very long, and on comparing his picture with his visage, it is said there was a great resemblance †.

The body of Humphry Duke of Gloucester was found entire, in pickle, in a vault in the choir at St. Alban's, 1747.

Some bodies of the Engayne family were, not many years ago, discovered in the same state, in repairing the family vault near Upminster.

In the fourth ayle of the choir of the Abbey-church at Bath, is a free-stone monument, a kind of sarcophagus, under a canopy supported by six pillars of the Ionic Order. In the sarcophagus are lodged two bodies, in slight oak coffins, one upon another. The man, who lies uppermost, is reduced to a skeleton, with the skin completely dried on the breast and belly, and the hair of his head, chin and chest, perfectly preserved, that on his head thin and red. His head reclines to the right, the jaw fallen; his arms stretched by his side; the right hand lies on his right thigh; the left arm pendent; the nails on the great toe and third toe of his left foot perfect and long, and the leader of the leg complete; the toes of the right foot less perfect. The body measures five feet ten inches: pieces of the wrapper remain between the thighs and legs. The woman, who, by being placed under the other coffin, was not discovered till within the last six or seven years, is completely enveloped in a wrapper of linen, incrufted with wax or some preparation, which, when first opened, was white, but is now turned to a yellow colour. The outer swathing is gone, but the web of the linen may be seen in that part which has been broken into, and which discovers the left hand dried like the man's, and lying on the belly: this corpse measures five feet four

inches, and the head reclines to the left. By the falling of the man's jaw, it may be presumed his corpse was never swathed. Tradition, supported by some printed account which I have not been able to meet with, ascribes this monument to one Thomas Lychefield (Lutanist to Queen Elizabeth) and Margaret his wife. The arms on the top are, barry, or, a fess croft by a bend. Crest, an armed arm and hand, holding a ring or garland. It is pretended that a sum of money was left to have the monument opened at certain stated times; but this depends entirely on the consent of the church-wardens, by whose favour I was permitted to take a view this summer (1784), and thereby enabled to give the above particulars.

About the year 1737, were found in St. Margaret's church-yard, Westminster, in a dry gravelly soil, at the depth of about 18 feet, or less, which had not been broken up for above fifty years before, three entire fir coffins; the two largest clamped together with iron, as boxes sometimes are. In one was a fat, broad-faced man; the body perfect and soft, as if just dead; the lid had been glewed together, lengthways, and the weight of the earth had prest down his nose; his beard was about half an inch long; the winding-sheet was crape, tied with black ribbons; and the thumbs and toes with the like; the date was composed of small nails (1665) by which it appeared he had been dead seventy-two years; as were also fine figure of an hour-glass, death's head, and cross bones. In the second coffin was a female body, in the same state, in a white crape winding-sheet, date 1673. And in the third a male child, perfect and beautiful as wax-work; the eyes open and clear, but no date on the coffin. In one of the larger coffins was a dry nosegay of bay and other leaves and flowers, which appeared like a nosegay that had lain a year among linen. These bodies changed within twelve hours after they were exposed †.

A woman was found in the same church-yard, 1758, in an old coffin. The body was four feet eleven inches long; the skin and flesh entirely dried up, like old parchment, which it much resembled in colour. The features were perfect, except the nose and part of the upper lip; the nails were all on the hands, and on the left foot

\* Dugdale, Bar. II. 381.

† Blomf. Norf. II. 212.

‡ Ibid.

Collect. Cantab. p. 100. See a curious account of an embalment of a corpse near Riom in Auvergne, Gept. Mag. xxvi. p. 332. 334.

|| Kirkpatrick's

Reflections on the Causes that may retard the Putrefaction of dead Bodies, 1751. 8vo. p. 25. 27.

something like a very thick thread stocking\*.

A few years ago two dried bodies of men, who, by the inscriptions on the coffins, appear to have been a drummer and trumpeter to King George I. were taken out of the vaults under St. Martin's church-yard in the Fields, and made a shew of, till Dr. Hamilton, the Rector, ordered them to be restored to their places.

To these may be added, the famous instance of a poor parish-boy, supposed to have been shut into a vault in St. Botolph's church, Aldgate, and starved to death, at the time of the plague, 1665, since which time the vault was known not to have been opened, where he was found 1742, with the fancied marks of having gnawed his shoulder, only, perhaps, because his head reclined towards it. The skin, fibres, and intestines were all dried, and very little of his bones appeared. The body weighed about eighteen pounds, and was as exact a counterpart of Lichfield's as could be. No signs of any embalment appear, and the body is perfectly free from any fetid or other smell †.

In February 1750, in a vault of the ancient family of the Worths at Staverton, near Totness, Devon, was found in a single wooden coffin the body of a man, entire and uncorrupt; his flesh solid and not hard; his joints flexible as if just dead; his fibres and flesh retained their natural elasticity; his beard was black and about four inches long, and the flesh no where discoloured; the lips sound, and some of the teeth loose. The body never was embalmed, as there was not the least sign of incision, and the bowels seem to be still entire. It was wrapped in a linen sheet very white and dry, over which was a tar cloth. The coffin lay nine feet under water. By the register it appeared that the last person buried in this vault was Simon Worth, 1669, and the tradition of the parish was, that he died in France or Flanders, and was brought over to be buried †.

Leland says † that he saw in St. Peter's Abbey-church at Bath, a fair great marble tomb of a bishop of Bath, out of which they said oil did distil, and likely for his body was baumed plentifully.

Antient chemistry made people fancy that bodies could be preserved with the resemblance of real life, by means of a precious liquor circulating through every part in golden tubes artificially disposed, and operating on the principles of vegetation †.

In the peat mosses of Derbyshire were found the bodies of a man and woman entire, twenty-eight years and nine months after their interment, having perished in the snow; the joints flexible, and the flesh fresh and white\*\*.

On the moors of Amcotts, in the isle of Axholme, was found, about six feet below the surface, a female body lying on its side; the head and feet almost together; entire, soft, and pliable; the skin of a tawny colour, strong as tanned leather, and stretched like it; the hair fresh; the bones of the legs and arms shok out of the skin; the gritty part of the heel, and the nails fresh; but both the hands and nails shrunk on being exposed to the air. It had on sandals, made of one piece of raw hide, with a seam at the heel, and a thong to the same, and tanned of the same colour with the corpse, by the moor water. Mr. Vertue referred the form of it to the time of Henry III. or Edward I. A body was taken up on the moors at Geel, and another in the great moor near Thorn, with the skin like tanned leather, the hair, teeth, and nails quite fresh ††.

There was found at Locherby moss, in the stewarty of Annandale, the body of a man of gigantic stature; his upper coat appeared to have been made of the skins of beaits; his shoes of the same, and in the fashion of rullions worn by the ancient Scots, and at this day by some of the Highlanders, sewed together in a new and wonderful taste. The corpse was found four feet under the moss, with a heap of stones above it; the flesh seemed somewhat fresh on the bones when first discovered, but being brought to the bank, mouldered to ashes ††.

In the mosses of Sails or Stennes Island, Shetland, was found a female corpse which had lain above eighty years. Every part was so well preserved, that the muscles were discernible, the hair of her head, and the gloves on her hands †††.

\* Gent. Mag. 1758. 572.

† It was in the possession of Mr. Rogers of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, where a print of it, by R. Rogers, was sold for two shillings.

‡ Kirkpatrick ubi sup. p. 8.

§ Itin. II. fo. 30.

¶ War-

ton's Hist. of English Poetry, II. 98.

\*\* Balguy in Phil. Transf. No. 434.

p. 431.

†† Phil. Transf. 484. p. 571—575. Dr. Shaw, in his Edition of

Bacon's Works, III. 571, proposes an enquiry, whether tanning may not be applied

to dead bodies.

††† Caledonian Mercury, 20th Nov. 1742. See in Archaeo-

logia, VII. 90—110, Lady Moira's Account of a Skeleton and its habits, found in

a peat turbarry, at the foot of Mount Drumkeragh, in the county of Down, from

whence she deduced a complete system of Irish apparel.

‡‡ Lowe's MSS.

The tomb which once contained the famous national mummies, is at the south-east corner of the island of Stroma, on a small neck of land, near the sea bank. Mr. Lowe was in full hopes of being gratified with a sight of them entire as formerly, but was highly disappointed, when entering the tomb he saw only two bare skulls laid apart, and in the bottom of the vault, which is full of sheep's dung, a few leg and thigh bones, with others, but all quite bare, and no appearance of what they had been, nor could one have judged from their look that they had been preserved above ground. He was informed by the inhabitants of the island, that curiosity to see the mummies had brought many idle people to Stroma; that some, out of wantonness, had shattered the door, and others the bodies; and the door not being repaired, sheep and cattle entered the vault, and trampled them to pieces. There is little doubt but these bodies have been preserved without any farther preparation than excluding insects by the saltness of the air. Even the situation of the tomb favours this, which is surrounded on three sides by the sea. It was a common custom in the Isles to preserve beef and mutton by hanging it in the caves of the sea, which effectually resisted putrefaction by the saltness of the air; and there is little doubt but this has been the case with the bodies at Stroma, which were light and thin, the limbs flexible; certain signs of inartificial preservation\*.

The corpse brought from Teneriffe, by Captain Young of his Majesty's ship *Weazle*, and presented to Lord Sandwich, who gave it to Trinity College, Cambridge, is entire and perfect in all its parts. The skin is of a deep tawny brown, dry and hard, but many of the muscular parts so prominent, as to be easily defined. The body is laid out at full length; the hands brought together over the belly; the nails, except a few, remain on the fingers and toes, both which are connected and secured by thongs, probably of goats leather, continued round each finger and toe. It is five feet one inch long, and weighs only thirty pounds. The hair of the head, which has almost all fallen off since its exposure, is of a darkish black colour, and curled deeply; a few hairs on the chin short and stiff. The face is the least perfect part, having suffered by some violence, and the upper jaw on the right side beat in, so as to be now nearly in the mid-

dle of the palate, and the parietal bone on that side projects considerably over; yet there is no apparent fracture, so that it is, perhaps, owing to the resistance made by the hardness of the skin in that place. The bones of the nose were gone, and the skin in this part is so flexible as to be capable of being somewhat elevated, and here it feels like tanned leather. A probe passes freely into the orbits of the eyes, and quite back into the cavity of the skull, through which the optic nerves pass; likewise perpendicularly into the skull, through a small hole in the top of the head. There appears to have been an incision made horizontally on the right side of the abdomen, which is sewed up again, by which probably the intestines were extracted. There are likewise cuts about an inch long, one on the back part of each thigh, and one on the calf of each leg, through which a probe will easily pass down without any resistance. As the neck has never been cut through, the muscles and teguments being completely whole all round, and there is no mark of the cranium having been sawn through, and the scalp is likewise nearly entire, the brain cannot have been extracted by the former operation. May we not conjecture it was left in, and has waited to dust? This, at least, is known to be the appearance of its remains when examined in skulls buried in common graves. † Captain Young accidentally discovered the cave, which contained in its recesses a number of human corpses, not less than thirty, laid horizontally on their backs on the rugged stones, neatly sewed up in goat-skins, with the hair on, and in many parts very perfect. The cave was in its natural state, without any offensive smell from the bodies, and yielding a refreshing coolness ‡. Some of these bodies were seven feet one inch long, and he had ordered one of these dimensions to be brought off; but there was some mistake which prevented his orders being obeyed. He was informed there were many such caves so filled in the island, and held in such reverence by the inhabitants, that it was deemed sacrilege to remove any of the bodies; not to mention that in general their situation is inaccessible. The goat-skin is of a light brown colour, seemingly tanned, and retaining the hair, the seam remarkably strong and neat, and the thread of a fine tough animal substance, like catgut. This account is also given by former travellers, by Mr. Ni-

\* Lowe's MSS.

† Account of this mummy by Dr. Colignon.

‡ See a curious paper on this subject, by the Rev. Dr. Lort, in the minute book of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. XIII. p. 368. 1774.

cholls, in Hackluyt's Voyage\*, in Sprat's History of the Royal Society, and by Glafs in his Account of the Canaries †. The latter adds, that after swathing the body

round with bandages of goat-skins, they fixed it upright in a cave, cloathed in the same garments as the deceased wore when alive.

ANECDOTES of GORGES EDMOND HOWARD, Esq.

THIS singular character, who afforded much entertainment to the circle of his acquaintance, seems to claim some notice on his departure out of the world. He united in his own person talents and absurdity, genius and application, law and poetry, in short, sense and nonsense; and was equally the butt and companion of the wits of his times and of his country.

He received his school-education under the Rev. Dr. Sheridan, the companion of Swift, then esteemed the first schoolmaster in Ireland. With him he remained until he was fitted for the university of Dublin.

"I was first," says he, speaking of himself, "intended for the church, and my passion was to be a Fellow of the said University; but Mr. Nixon, then the clerk of the Pleas-office of the Exchequer, having conceived a liking for me, offered to take me an apprentice to him, without any fee; and as in his office I might quickly earn somewhat to maintain me, these considerations induced my mother, whose finances were but small, and others, my relations and friends, to persuade me to accept of this offer, which I accordingly did, though against my inclinations abundantly. The consequence of this was, that for three years I gave but little attention to my business; and at length, having had some difference with my said law-master, and the then Spanish war being proclaimed, I left him, and engaged as a cadet in General Otway's regiment of foot, where I carried arms for near twelve months; at the end of which period, my relations and friends having again interfered, I returned to my service; in which I continued an additional year, to compensate for the time I had been absent: yet, for almost two years more, my application to the business in the profession was with much indifference; in which interval I not only wrote several little odes, which were inserted in our public papers of those times, but also formed the sketch of a tragedy on the story of Abradatus, Araspes, and Panthea, in Xenophon, which I finished some short time after I had been sworn an attorney.

"This piece was to have been exhibited on the stage in Ireland; but having, by preferring thus my pleasures to my profit, neglected some little suit, with which I had been entrusted, and thinking myself in honour bound to repair the loss (which was some cost in the cause) out of my own scanty finances, and recollecting what had been said to me by a very celebrated witty genius, on reading a translation by me of one of the odes of Horace into English verse, when I was at school, of which he approved, "That if I proceeded in the way I had begun, I might have the honour of starving in a garret;" on the very morning that the tragedy was to have been put into rehearsal, I threw the manuscript into the fire, and made a solemn vow not to write a line of poetry for five years."

Mr. Howard then applied assiduously, and with great success, to his profession of an attorney; "so that (says he) for two-and-twenty years and upwards, it was the astonishment of every one how I could possibly go through what I did; and yet in this interim, I published my *Treatises on the Law and Equity Side of the Exchequer*, in four large octavo volumes, and several other miscellaneous works in prose and verse." These treatises (he tells us in another place), and other works, "make no less than twelve volumes, relating to law, equity, and revenue; in the publication of which, notwithstanding their general utility hath (I believe I may venture to say) been established, yet I have lost several hundreds by them, and if my time be taken into the account, I may also say some thousands." The latter part of a note, tending to account for these heavy losses, has these words: "Accordingly, my aforesaid first productions lay on my hands until they became an incumbrance to my house, having unluckily caused to be printed no less than two thousand sets of the said two first of my Treatises; so that I sold the large remainder of the impression thereof, for, I may say, next to nothing; and yet, by ambition and the thirst of fame impelled, I have still pursued these labours."

\* Vol. II. p. 151, Copied in the Universal History, and the French Collection of Voyages.

† B. II. C. 4.

During this period of Mr. Howard's life, the following occurrences may perhaps not be wholly uninteresting, or unentertaining, to the reader; especially as they relate to the erection and improvement of two structures, now principal ornaments of the city of Dublin.

"In the year 1757, dining one day with the late Mr. Bristow, then one of the commissioners of the revenue, and others, shortly after Essex-bridge had been finished, at the then noted chop-house called *Sotshole*, adjoining thereto, in the passage leading from the bridge to Essex-street, and lamenting the narrowness and irregularity of that passage, and being told that some of the houses there had been presented as nuisances, it was conceived that I should instantly apply to, and treat with the proprietors for a sufficient number of feet in depth to the front, so that the new houses to be built might range in a line with the walls of the bridge; and having succeeded, Mr. Bristow advanced the money, which he got from Parliament afterwards, and I drew up the heads of a bill, to widen not only that passage, but also all other narrow passages in the city which needed it; which having been passed into a law, I was appointed the sole conductor and manager thereof, under the commissioners thereby appointed; and, accordingly, the present grand passage to the seat of government was made, and parts of Essex and Dame street were widened.

"But while I was proceeding on this business, and the time had come for the several inhabitants to remove from their houses, some who were lodgers or room-keepers only, and had not by the act a moment to continue their possession, after the money adjudged to their landlords had been paid to, and the deeds of conveyance executed by them, having conceived that they had a right to continue their possession six months after, and this coming to my knowledge on a Saturday, and that no less than fourteen bills for injunctions would be on the file before the Tuesday following, when the work was to begin, and knowing well the prodigious delay such suits would produce, I immediately directed the undertaker I had employed, to have as many workmen and labourers as he could get (as numbers had been engaged) ready with ladders and other tools and instruments, on a moment's warning, but with as much secrecy as possible, to unroof the several houses of those who were to file those bills; and, accordingly, a great number of them began some hours before it was day, and by eight o'clock in the

morning the slates were totally stripped off, and several of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, had run directly from their beds into the streets; some of them, in their fright, conceiving (it being then war-time) that the city had been taken by storm; whereupon, instead of injunctions, bills of indictment were talked of; but I heard no more of the matter, save that, for some time, it afforded excellent sport to the city.

"Immediately after this, the then chief governor, the Earl, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who in greatness of soul is exceeded by none, sent to me, to attend him with the several surveys which had been taken of the passages; and when I brought them to him, having asked me (as it had been found it was not possible to carry on the aforesaid passage in a direct line with any entrance into the Castle-yard, without destroying a considerable part of the buildings therein, which could not be spared), if I had thought of any object as a termination for the new street? I told his Excellency, that a new chapel for Government had been thought of, with a high cupola; but as the merchants of Dublin had not any place to transact their public business in, save a coffee-house, and the open street, that an exchange would be most acceptable to them. He quickly adopted the idea; and never quitted the pursuit, until he got the ground for it, and a charter of incorporation from his Majesty, as appears by several letters I received from his Lordship after he returned to England, and had been created a Duke; and Lord Viscount Townshend, his successor, laid the first stone of it.

"Now, for all my ingenuity, labour and time in this, I may with safety say, if I did not lose, I never gained a shilling; for an association (to give it the mildest term) having been entered into by several persons, to purchase the grounds at a low rate, and I being informed of this, and regarding the trust reposed in me, and the advantage of the public, more than my interest, I not only bid myself, but got others to bid on me, until I raised the ground from 25 to 35s. and some of it more a foot, and from 21 to 25 years purchase; and afterwards gave up three feet of the ground I had purchased at the corner of Essex-street, for the new buildings, which were to have been ranged with the custom-house, to the great disadvantage of the two houses I afterwards built there, without exacting a shilling. I submitted it to the commissioners.

"And

“ And on the final settling of my accounts of many thousands of pounds, a resolution was made by the committee, who were appointed by the House of Commons for the purpose, on the 13th of February 1762, in which I am mentioned in such a way, as must ever give me the highest satisfaction; as must also the previous resolution of the 16th January 1762, by the commissioners appointed by Parliament, as to my whole conduct in that business.

“ And shortly after these my services, the freedom of the guild of merchants was granted me, which was followed by that of the city, without my knowing the least of the matter, until presented to me.”

In the short intervals of business, and even in the hours of sickness, Mr. Howard still maintained an intercourse with the Muses, which gave birth to various odes, idylls, epigrams, and no less than three tragedies. The manner in which Mr. Howard himself speaks of these several productions, and their origin, will, we conceive, amuse the reader.

“ Thus plunged in the pleasures of the imagination, it is easy to conceive, that the business or study of my profession, so diametrically opposite to them, could not fail of growing very irksome, if not quite disgusting; for if there be a being in the creation to which, above all others, the Muses bear an especial antipathy, it must be a deep-read, plodding, special pleader; nor is the sopher behind-hand in his aversion to them; however, I thought, whilst I retained my occupation in the profession, the closest attention thereto was not only a moral, but a religious and indispensable duty: wherefore as I ever was a most early riser in the morning, some hours before many of the men of business in this kingdom have a thought of stirring, and but very seldom waited an evening in the way that numbers of them do, so that, in general, I laboured about fourteen hours, sometimes fifteen, of the four and twenty, I determined with myself, that after nine or ten at farthest in the forenoon, I would not pay any further court to the Muses: but, alas! I found I had undertaken what I could not execute; an unfinished thought when I broke off intruded on me whilst I walked the streets, so that I have often slipped into shops and entries, and scribbled for minutes; on which account I was actually, in the last war, seized in the Castle-yard by a centinel as a spy, and brought to the guard-room, to the high entertainment of all who heard of it: and many are the accidents my limbs have met with when in this musing mood.

“ Wherefore had it not been for this talent for poetry, which, wherever it appears, however inferior it may be, is undoubtedly inborn, and therefore hard to be suppressed, I might have been worth many thousands more than I have been ever possessed of; for I most solemnly declare, that at any time of my life, I had far more pleasure in composing a single line of versification to my satisfaction, than in any pecuniary earning whatever.”

By this time our Reader is become acquainted with the *singularities*, as well as excellencies, of Mr. Howard. He will not wonder, therefore, that, in spite of all his embarrassments in the course of his poetical pursuits, and legal disquisitions, he afterwards adventured in the field of politics. Of all his literary campaigns this was the most arduous. There, as a loyal and courteous knight, he encountered the windmills of ridicule, and the giants of opposition. There he was, for years, overwhelmed with a torrent of wicked prose and verse, “ in the several volumes of the Batchelor, Baratariana, and Pranceriana;” and, above all, “ exposed and derided, by the Judas-like guests of his own table, in a poetical satire, entitled, “ An Epistle to G. E. H. Esq; by Alderman George Faulkner, then printer of the Dublin Journal!” For these, and sundry additional mortifications, our Author received little other consolation than his freedom of the city, a silver epergne from the Irish Catholics, and the occasional encomiums of his friends, Mr. James Solas Dodd, Mr. Charles Macklin, as well as of the several writers in the Magazines and Reviews of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; for all which encomiums, it was maliciously and enviously asserted, as Mr. Howard assures, in the Irish papers, that “ he had paid five hundred pounds.”

Mr. Howard's works, however, have one claim to praise, which ought not to go unnoticed. In one of them he says, that he could challenge the world to find in any of his publications, poetical, political, or otherwise, a single syllable to the prejudice of his neighbour, or to the peace of society, in any respect against truth, or the strictest principles of religion and virtue.

We intended to have given a list of the works of this multifarious writer, which amount to fifteen volumes, four in quarto, and eleven in octavo; but finding it difficult to obtain copies of them in England, we are apprehensive the catalogue, unless perfect, would be of little value.

The most important of his performances are his three tragedies; viz.

(1) *Almeyda*; or, the Rival Kings. A tragedy taken from Hawkeſworth's *Almorán* and *Hamet*. 12mo. 1769.

(2) *The Siege of Tamor*. A tragedy. 12mo. 1773.

(3) *The Female Gameſter*, a tragedy. 12mo. 1778.

### The PAINS and PLEASURES of

**T**HE language of Poets has always been warm and glowing in the representation of rural life: Horace, and Cowley, and Virgil, and Pope, and Dryden, and all the dramatists at his back, with the writers of pastoral and manufacturers of morality, are all animated by the description, and kindle as they go, whenever scenes of shade, and fun, and solitude, are the subject. Lowliness of degree, and happy humility of station (they argue), is a "richness" that Poverty enjoys, to the despair of Wealth. The man who passes his life in the country (they teach us to believe) indulges in the highest relishes of human felicity: the din of business and the distraction of debate, the jargon of coffee-houses and the clatter of courts, never interrupt him: He cultivates his land, and improves Nature, by which her bounties are not only dearer, but doubled. He congratulates himself that no foreign robes are necessary, nor foreign meats; and that he is not obliged to comply with every absurd prescription of the ever-shifting modes of the moment. He hugs himself in his home-bred plenty, pleases himself with the quiet of his character, and laughs at the "laborious idleness" (as Kenrick calls it) of the rich and fashionable. It were, in a critical view, worth while to see how poets have sung and said alike, on this very florid subject. --- Listen to the similarity of the strains.

O fountains, when in you shall I,  
O fields, O woods, when, when shall I be made  
The happy tenant of your shade?  
Here's the spring-head of Pleasure's flood,  
Where all the riches lie, that the  
Has coin'd and stamp'd for good.  
The gods, when they descended, hither  
From Heav'n did always choose their way;  
And therefore we may boldly say,  
'That 'tis the way too, thither. ---  
So sings the poetical Cowley. ---

Who leads a quiet country life,  
He views his herds in vales afar;  
Or shears his over-burthen'd sheep,  
Or meads, for cooling streams prepares;  
Or in the new-declining year,  
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,  
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear,  
And cluſtring grapes, with purple spread.  
Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,  
Or on the matted graſs he lies:  
No god of Sleep he need invoke,  
The stream that o'er the pebbles flies,  
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes.

Mr. Howard died in June 1786, at Dublin, possessed of a very considerable fortune, wholly acquired by his own industry and application. The news-papers have made it amount to no less than 60,000l.

### RESIDENCE in the COUNTRY.

Happy the man whom bounteous gods allow,  
With his own hands paternal grounds to plough  
Like the first golden mortals, happy he,  
From business and the cares of money free;  
He sees the lowing herds walk o'er the plain,  
While neighbouring hills bowe back to him  
again;

And when the season, rich as well as gay,  
All her autumnal beauty does display,  
This is the life from all misfortunes free.  
Thus, in the same key, the elegant Maro  
in the dress of Dryden.

Oh! knew he but his happiness; of men  
The happiest he, who, far from public rage  
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd,  
Drinks the pure pleasures of a country life,  
Health ever-blooming, unambitious toil,  
Calm contemplation and poetic ease.

So sings the Virgilian Author of the Seasons,  
Hail! ye soft seats, ye limpid springs and floods!  
Ye flow'ry vales, and meads, and mazy woods,  
Here grant me, Heav'n, to end my peaceful  
days,

And steal myself from life by slow decays! ---  
So says another tuneful Englishman. ---  
Even the manly Juvenal, in the nervous  
language of Johnson, speaking of the country, says,

There prune thy walks, support thy drooping  
flowers,  
Direct thy rivulets, and twine thy bowers;  
And while thy beds a cheap repast afford,  
Despise the dainties of a venal Lord.

There ev'ry bush with Nature's music rings,  
There ev'ry breeze bears health upon its wings:  
On all thy hours security shall smile,  
And bleſt thy ev'ning walk, and morning toil.

To the same purpose, and pretty nearly to the same sentiment, might I collect compliments on the Country from a thousand other votaries of the Muses; but these extracts are sufficient to shew that versifiers are all in the same story: from whence one would be led to conceive that Cities were altogether intolerable, and fields, grots, groves, rills, hills, mountains and fountains, were the only objects that answered the pains of searching. But, alas! the hours of Arcadia are over; the pastoral pleasures amongst Nymphs and Swains, Shepherds and Shepherdesses, are no more; and the joys which we read of in rhyme, a mere poetical Utopia. But we with the reader to indulge his imagination in the luxury of the foregoing descriptions, till the appearance of our next month's Magazine; against which time we will beg leave to enter a little into the plain prose fact, and shew the Country divested of the magic of picturesque expressions, exactly as it is in the present



## To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

FEW works of the present age have excited, both at home and abroad \*, a greater share of public attention than Dr. Gillies's History of Ancient Greece. The praises of his admirers have, perhaps, exaggerated his merit; and he has doubtless been too much depreciated by the censure of his detractors. As an author, he may rejoice that his book has not been allowed to follow the *fallentis semita vite*, which, though the best for a man, is the worst for his works. With such pretensions to originality, and such ambition to please, it was impossible that this performance should not excite very different sentiments not only in friends and enemies, but even in impartial critics of different tempers and dispositions. In the *European Magazine* for May 1786, an anonymous writer, who forbears to dispute the principal merit of this historian; who allows the utility of the attempt to interweave the scattered threads of Grecian story into one connected narrative; and who admits the favourable opinion given in other monthly publications of Dr. Gillies's plan, and the diligence with which he has laboured it; attacks, with great severity, the Doctor's style, as over-refined, affected, nerveless, and prostituting the boldest and most poetical figures of speech. As discussions of this kind are useful when they refer to the works of a well-known and generally approved writer, I, who entertain a very different opinion of Dr. Gillies's style, shall follow the critic step by step, and examine, with the strictest impartiality, how far his animadversions are just.

1. The prostitution of the boldest and most poetical figures of speech. As Homer, designing an hero by some of his distinguishing qualities, instead of simply saying Hercules, says the might of Hercules; so according to Dr. G. "the son of Clinias is allied," not to Pericles, but, by some Platonic affinity, "to the eloquence and magnanimity of Pericles." To answer this observation, I shall cite the passage as it stands connected, page 607. "Alcibiades had not yet reached his thirtieth year, the age required by the wisdom of Solon for being intitled to speak in the assembly. But every advantageous circumstance of birth and

fortune, talents, natural and acquired accomplishments of mind and body, pleaded an exception in favour of this extraordinary character, which, producing, at once, flowers and fruit, united with the blooming vivacity of youth the ripened wisdom of experience. His father, the rich and generous Clinias, derived his extraction from the heroic Ajax; and had distinguished his own valour and patriotism in the glorious scenes of the Persian war. In the female line, the son of Clinias was allied to the eloquence and magnanimity of Pericles, who, as his nearest surviving kinsman, was entrusted with the care of his minority, &c."

When this passage is fairly laid before the reader, I am persuaded, that every man of taste will consider what the critic condemns as a fault, as a beauty of a very high order; a beauty justified by the example of Homer, and conformable to the strict rules of literary composition, or rather to those principles of nature on which all rules must be founded. In describing the advantages of Alcibiades, which enabled him to act so illustrious a part in the Republic, it would have been less forcible to say simply, that he was allied to Pericles, than to distinguish those qualities of Pericles which rendered this alliance important, viz. his eloquence and magnanimity.

2. The critic observes, that if on some occasions Dr. G. uses expressive words with too great freedom, on others he neglects to use them when he ought. "The ardent passion of Paris for beauty, enabled him to brave every danger." The critic has not fairly quoted this passage: it runs thus, page 31. "Though a soldier of no great renown, Paris had strongly imbibed the romantic spirit of gallantry which prevailed in the heroic ages, and was distinguished by an ardent passion for beauty; which, notwithstanding the general softness of his unwarlike character, enabled him to brave every danger in pursuit of his favourite object." On this sentence the reader's feelings, if he has justice and candour, will be a sufficient comment, since he must perceive, at first sight, that the critic, in his eagerness to find fault, has destroyed the force

\* We have heard that translations of this work are already publishing in the French, German, and Italian.

of the word "enabled," by leaving out the words "notwithstanding the general softness of his unwarlike character." Of what character must that man be, who mutilates an author's words, and then renders him answerable for faults which are only to be found in his own ill-natured and false misrepresentation?

3. According to this critic, Dr. G.'s style is every where enfeebled by tautology. The first examples of this are the expressions, "merited fame and well-earned honours." I answer this criticism by asking, whether "all fame be merited, and whether all honours be well-earned?" Before accusing Dr. G. of tautology, the critic should have known what tautology is.

4. But we are not offended by tautology and affectation alone; the same rage for ornament betrays him into downright nonsense. Speaking of Anacreon's poems he says, there may be discovered in them an extreme licentiousness of manners, and a singular voluptuousness of fancy, extending beyond the senses, and tainting the soul itself. The critic asks, Now, what sort of extreme licentiousness, &c. does not extend beyond the senses, and taint the soul itself? Dr. G. is not concerned in this question, since he denies not that all licentiousness, &c. extends beyond the senses, &c. and only asserts, that Anacreon's did so; adding, with propriety, the last circumstances to represent the voluptuousness of an old man whose passions had not subsided by age, but were excited by a corrupt fancy, rather than roused by the tumult of the senses.—The critic proceeds to give a false citation, on which he comments: "These weapons improve the courage as well as the vigour of the soldier." "No classical bigot having, I believe, dreamed of any peculiar charm in the weapons of antiquity, this must be a new discovery; and Dr. G. in order to complete it, would do well to prepare a memoir for the French academy, pointing out those qualities in the Greek swords and spears, which render them more favourable to courage and vigour, than the bayonet of the European, or the tomahawk of the Indian." The passage fairly cited from page 206, runs thus: "It was a general boast, that one Grecian could conquer ten Persians, and the sag-

gestions of reason tend to confirm the evidence of history. In the battles of the Greeks and Persians, victory was not obtained by the mechanical exertions of distant hostility. The contest was decided by the point of the sword and spear. These weapons require activity of the limbs, steadiness of the eye, and dexterity of the hand. They improve the courage as well as the vigour of the soldier," &c. Dr. G. does not, like the critic, institute a comparison between the spears of the Greeks and the tomahawks of the Indians; but, comparing the mode of fighting among civilized nations in ancient and modern times, he affirms that the use of the ancient weapons, when every man was closely buckled to his antagonist, has a more direct tendency to produce personal courage than the use of fire-arms. As to the sword and bayonet of the moderns, he proves, from the greatest military writers of the age, that they are rarely employed in action; and never at all employed by the Germans, the best disciplined troops now in the world.

5. The other criticisms of this good-natured writer may be answered by a single observation. He accuses Dr. G. of false taste by an indiscriminate profusion of the most forcible epithets which language affords. The epithet "inimitable" particularly offends the critic. Dr. G. vol. I. page 211. uses the phrase, "inimitable charms of the fancy." In vol. II. at the distance of many hundred pages, he uses the phrase, "inimitable qualities of a virtuous prince."—These passages are brought together, and the critic ingeniously laments, that detached sentences cannot give a proper notion of this defect, viz. the frequent recurrence of too forcible epithets. And again, having collected into one sentence from many hundred pages, some few expressions which he judges improper, although all of them are justified by the best authorities in the English language; he says, he is afraid that these deformities will lose much of their effect by appearing separately. In Dr. G.'s History they are separated at great intervals; in the criticism only they are conjoined. This observation must have struck the critic, if resentment or envy did not sometimes deprive men of common sense.

*A Friend to injured Merit.*

#### MEDITATION upon a RIVER.

**R**IVER, thy fate resembles that of mortals! With a precipitate course we both hurry on; you to the sea, and

we to gloomy death. But, alas! that's the only resemblance between your course and ours! You, without remorse

or terror, pursue the bent of your nature: no law, in you, renders it criminal. Old age in you has nothing shocking: near the end of your course, your force increases; and whilst your current glides along, you every moment find some new delight. If your clear waters add to the charms of verdant shades, the verdant shades, in return, adorn your banks, and please the ravished eye: over golden sands, through flowery meads, your waves run always pure. Thousands of fishes, which you nourish, occasion you no care. Since your felicity's so great, why do you murmur? Your fate is blissful: cease your murmurs. Man, indeed, of nature justly may complain. Know, that amongst the various passions by which the human breast is torn, there is not one but carries in its train inquietude, vexation, grief, and repentance. Both night and day they tear the hearts over which they rule. But, of all those fatal weaknesses, love is by far the most dangerous. Its very joys are destructive; and yet mistaken mortals ardently desire them: all other pleasures without love are tasteless. But time dissolves the strongest ties, and the most amorous heart is prone to change its passion.

Rivers, how happy are you! Amongst you, breach of faith's unknown. When the absolute commands of the independent Being who governs the world causes another stream to mix its waves with yours, when once you are united, you never part. The associate stream never opposes your wishes; with

uninterrupted concord you pour into the sea together. Such union is not to be found amongst men; the world is ever full of treason, horror, and dissensions. Too happy river, how have you deserved a milder fate than man? Let's vaunt no more imaginary blessings, nor boast what pride invented to conceal our misery: our pride would tyrannize over nature: even you have felt it. We often turn you into various different channels: we invert the course of nature, to make you spout into the air. If nature must obey our sovereign orders, if all is made for us, why don't we make a better use of our power? Why don't we endeavour to reign over ourselves? The human heart seems made for pride, and for injustice. Whilst men easily excuse all vices in themselves, they cannot bear reproof. But vice no longer meets with censure: the world is filled with flatterers. Amongst you alone sincerity can now be found: in you we behold the genuine simplicity of nature: when you have faults, you have no art to hide them. Your frankness too is equal: you shew us both our beauty and defects; and kings are by you no more flattered than shepherds.

River, glide on; bear to the sea your waves; whilst we, in compliance with the laws of fate, must yield at length a wretched being, and sink into the gulph of death, which every moment gapes to receive unthinking mortals.

#### For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

#### KENRICK, GARRICK, and the WIDOWED WIFE: A DRAMATIC ANECDOTE.

THE truth of the old Roman adage, which describes the followers of the Muses as a set of beings distinguished by a peculiar irascibility of temper, we daily witness; and never, perhaps, was it more strikingly illustrated than in the character and conduct of the late Dr. Kenrick, of *book-making* notoriety, and of *same-despising* memory.

Of the *genus irritabile vatum* he was the chief, in our times at least. It was this very circumstance indeed, which, through life, proved the grand source of

both his literary and his domestic misfortunes; and certain it is, that as no man apparently *detested* flattery more than the Doctor, so no man could possibly *court* it more than our departed Roscius.

In the modes he daily employed to gratify this foible, he acted literally and truly *in propria personâ*. It was doubtless a speck which, in no small degree, tarnished the general reputation of Mr. Garrick as a man; but, *humanum est errare*; and who is there among us that

\* Montaigne not only quotes this proverb in one of his Essays, but even employs several pages to evince the truth of it.

will say, he is himself PROOF *against flattery*? — If there be an individual hardy enough to affirm, or weak enough even for a moment to suppose, that he is that being—he is that *rara avis*,—it will amount to little short of a demonstration, that the vain boaster *knows not his own nature*; and that (an egregious flatterer of HIMSELF) he is, of course, the most liable of all men to be imposed upon by the flattery of OTHERS, who will be but too apt to confirm him in the absurdity of his *self-applauding notion*.

Be this as it may — for it would be idle to moralise farther upon the subject, — no two characters could be more opposite than those of Kenrick and Garrick. If the former wished for applause at all, it was merely as it might promote the sale of his works, and be the instrument of satisfying his wants, which were daily and urgent; but the latter, equally covetous of *fame* and *money*, was never happy unless he could, *per fas aut nefas*, obtain a *glut* of both.

Numerous, it is well known, were the sycophants, and other abject dependants, that used to flock to the levees of this

mighty though mimic monarch. Kenrick however, with a *hauteur* which generally accompanies superior genius, and which rarely will suffer sterling merit to stoop to conquer, even when most depressed by adversity, scorned to be enlisted as one of their number.

About twenty years ago — a considerable time after he had produced his Falstaff's Wedding \*, which was never performed in London but at one or two of the late Mr. Love's benefits, who was himself the favourite Falstaff of the day — he ventured to write another comedy. This piece was entituled the Widowed Wife; and as it was the *origo mali* between Garrick and Kenrick — in other words, the source of that scandalous altercation, and personal abuse, with which, to the disgrace of both them and their partisans, the Literati, through the medium of innumerable prints and pamphlets, were pestered for years — we are happy in having it in our power to record the circumstances that gave rise to the *bella, horrida bella*, or rather the *bloodless*, though *memorable*, hostilities, in which, brandishing their mighty *goose-quills*,

\* Though the drama seems by no means to have been Kenrick's forte, yet his Falstaff's Wedding, whatever may be its defects in producing what is called *stage-effect*, will always have its admirers in the closet, as being one of the happiest imitations of Shakespeare's style that was ever, perhaps, attempted. — We believe the only other plays he wrote (beside the one which gave birth to the present anecdote) were the Duellist, a comedy, which experienced an *untimely end*, and the Lady of the Manor, a sing-song piece, which had for its basis a comedy called the Custom of the Manor, written fifty years before, but which, like its original, seems now to be *laid upon the shelf*. — Possessed of an uncommon degree of penetration and shrewdness, blended with an accurate knowledge of men and things, and with no mean proficiency as a general scholar, he chiefly distinguished himself as a *Critic*, though a merciless one, where he had the smallest spleen or resentment to gratify. In all the *minutiae* and refinements of the French language his skill was exquisite, as he amply evinced by his inimitable translations of the *Eloisa*, and the *Emilius* and *Sophia*, of Rousseau, of which it had been thought impossible to transfuse the beauties into any foreign tongue whatever. It is remarkable that, when he obtained his degree of LL. D. which was from one of the Scottish universities, (that of St. Andrews, if we recollect right) it was presented to him expressly as a compliment for his admirable version of the *former* of those works; and it is still more singular, perhaps, that he actually did obtain this academic honour without either fee or reward.

Few men have been more distinguished by a versatility of talents than Dr. Kenrick; for few men have written either so much, or so well, on such a variety of subjects. As a lawyer, he could not have failed to render himself eminently conspicuous; and it is even allowed, by men of science, that he might have shone in elucidating the most sublime mechanical arts, had his other numerous avocations permitted him to devote more attention to such abstruse studies. Certain it is that, at intervals, he long perplexed himself, and amused the world, about the discovery of the *perpetuum mobile*; but certain is it also, that his researches and experiments relating to this important desideratum, were in no degree more successful than those of every other speculator have hitherto proved on the same subject, which, after all, perhaps, is in itself a mere *chimera*.

they rendered themselves so ridiculous to the world, and so formidable to each other—upon paper.

The Widowed Wife (which had been written about two years before) was, if we mistake not, brought forward at Drury-Lane Theatre in the year 1768, soon after the commencement of the season. The author, contrary to the custom of other dramatists, and probably as an example proper for them to follow, published his piece on the morning of the day fixed for the exhibition of it. Though previously submitted to public criticism in this mode, it went off with applause in the theatre; and, wonderful to tell! after the *second* representation, the *third* was announced "by command of their Majesties."

This was a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of the theatre, the emoluments of the third, sixth, and ninth nights having been invariably appropriated, from time immemorial, to the benefit of the Author, unless an agreement to the contrary had been made by him with the manager.

No such compact, however, subsisted between Kenrick and Garrick. This being the case, the Poet insisted that every shilling of the profits of the night was his unalienable right and property, alledging it to be the height of absurdity to suppose that his play would, contrary to all precedent, have thus been honoured with the patronage of the King and Queen, if it had not found its way into the royal closet, and been *perused there with pleasure in print, before the exhibition.*

But this argument had no weight with King David, who neither would nor could brook the smallest controul within the walls of Old Drury. — *Sic volo, sic jubeo, and set pro ratione voluntas*, were his favoured maxims, as they are, and ever will be, of every other despot; and on this occasion, suffering the love of money to triumph over the love of justice, the consequence to the poor bard was that, *noletis volens*, he had to submit to the mortification of accepting the *ensuing* night for his benefit, which proved a wretched one indeed.

From that moment Kenrick vowed vengeance, not only upon Garrick, but

upon all who should dare to espouse Garrick's cause. In the execution of this threat, however, he observed not the bounds of either *truth* or *decency*; and so unguarded did he become at length, that attacking, in the tenderest point, the *moral* character of his antagonist, he found himself involved in a very serious prosecution for a libel.

The Poet was unable to cope with the Player in Westminster-hall, however powerful he might be for him in the regions of a Parnassian Billingsgate, which formed, indeed, the grand, if not the only field for Kenrick, in all his literary wars. Conscious, therefore, of the scandalous and unwarrantable lengths he had gone, and apprehensive of the direful consequences that might ensue from a verdict against him of twelve honest men in the court of King's Bench, he *prudently* contrived to get the matter brought to a compromise.

This compromise, however, was not granted by the incensed plaintiff, till he had obtained from the defendant an advertisement in the daily papers, drawn up in the *peccavi* style. And thus even the great Doctor Kenrick was at last forced not only publicly to disavow the truth of what he had, with such vindictive virulence, insinuated and affirmed of Mr. Garrick, but even to declare, in terms of contrition, that he would *never do the like again.*

By any man possessed of sensibility, or, at least, possessed of that pride which was the predominant feature in the character of Dr. Kenrick, a public concession like this (calculated only for the meridian of Grub-street, or St. Giles's) must have been felt as a punishment distressing to an extreme, and hardly less ignominious than that of the pillory itself. Indeed, it is hardly possible for a person endued with those qualities in their genuine purity to be reduced to a dilemma, which may render any such concession necessary. In the instance before us, however, it had the effect of finally terminating a disgraceful contest; and may it prove a lesson to every future Poet and Manager, that it is the duty of *both* mutually to behave like GENTLEMEN!

OBSERVATIONS on the SULPHUR WELLS at HARROGATE, made in July and August 1785. By the Right Reverend RICHARD Lord Bishop of LLANDAFF, F. R. S.

[Read at the Royal Society February 2, 1786.]

IN 1733, when Dr. Short first published his Treatise on Mineral Waters, there

were only three sulphur wells at Harrogate; there are now four. I made some inquiry

inquiry respecting the time and occasion of making the fourth well, and received the following account from an old man, who was himself principally concerned in the transaction. About forty years ago, a person who, by lease from the Earl of Burlington, had acquired a right of searching for minerals in the forest of Knareborough, made a shew as if he had a real intention of digging for coal, on the very spot where the three sulphur wells were situated. This attempt alarmed the apprehensions of the inn-keepers and others at Harrogate, who were interested in the preservation of the wells; they gave him what legal opposition they could, and all the illegal that they durst. At length, for the sum of one hundred pounds, which they raised amongst themselves, the dispute was compromised, and the design real or pretended of digging for coal was abandoned. Sulphur water, however, had risen up where he had begun to dig. They inclosed the place with a little stone edifice, and putting down a basin, made a fourth well. By a clause in the act of parliament for inclosing Knareborough Forest, passed in 1770, it is rendered unlawful for any person whatever to sink any pit, or dig any quarry or mine, whereby the medicinal springs or waters at Harrogate may be damaged or polluted; so that no attempt of the kind above-mentioned need be apprehended in future.

This fourth well is that which is nearest to one of the barns of the Crown-inn, being about ten yards distant from it. In digging, a few years since, the foundation of that barn, they met with sulphur water in several places. At a very little distance from the four wells there are two others of the same kind; one in the yard of the Half-Moon Inn, discovered in digging for common water in 1783, and another which breaks out on the side of the rivulet below that inn. On the banks of that rivulet I saw several other sulphureous springs: they are easily distinguished by the blackness of the earth over which they flow.

On the declivity of a hill, about a quarter of a mile to the west of the sulphur wells at Harrogate, there is a bog which has been formed by the rotting of wood: the earth of the rotten wood is in some places four feet in thickness, and there is a stratum consisting of clay, and small loose decaying sand-stones, every where under it. The hill above is of grit-stone. In this bog there are four more sulphur wells; one at the top, near

the rails which separate the bog from the common; and three at the bottom, though one of these, strictly speaking, is not in the bog but at the side of it in the stratum on which the bog is situated, and at the distance of a yard or two from a rivulet of fresh water, which runs from thence to Low Harrogate, passing close to the side but above the level of the sulphur wells of that place. On the other side of the hill, above the bog, and to the west of it, there is another sulphur well on the side of a brook; and it has been thought that the wells both at Harrogate and in the bog are supplied from this well. In a low ground between High Harrogate and Knareborough, there is a sulphur well; another to the north of it in Bilton Park, at about the distance of a mile; and another to the south of it, at a less distance, was discovered this year in digging for common water by a person of the name of Richardson; and, lastly, there is another at a place called Hookstone Crag: none of these last mentioned wells are above two miles distant from High Harrogate; and by an accurate search a great many more might, probably, be discovered in the neighbourhood.

It is not unusual to dig within a few yards of any of these sulphur wells, and to meet with water which is not sulphureous. I ordered a well to be dug in the fore-mentioned bog, sixteen yards to the south of the sulphur well which is near the rails, and to the same depth with it; the water with which it was presently filled was chalybeate, but in no degree sulphureous. I had another well dug, at about thirty yards distance from the three sulphur wells which are situated at the lower extremity of the bog: this well, by the declivity of the ground, was ten or twelve feet below their level, but its water was not sulphureous. From the first well which I dug, it is evident that every part of the bog does not yield sulphur water; and from the second, which was sunk into the clay, it is clear that every part of the stratum on which the bog is placed does not yield it, though one of the wells is situated in it.

The sulphur wells at Harrogate are a great many feet below the level of those in the bog; but they communicate with them, if we may rely on what Dr. Short has told us—"That about the beginning of this century, when the concourse of people was very great to the Spaw at Harrogate, one Robert Ward, an old man, made a basin in the clay under the

mofs of a bog where the strongest and  
 briekest of these sulphur springs rise,  
 and gathered half an hoghead of water  
 at a time for the use of the poor; but  
 when he laded this he almost dried the  
 three sulphur wells at the village;  
 whence it is evident, that all have the  
 same origin, and communicate with one  
 another." By conversing with some of  
 the oldest and most intelligent people at  
 Harrogate, I could not find that they  
 entertained any opinion of the water at  
 the bog having a communication with  
 that at the spaw. This circumstance  
 might easily be ascertained; and, if the  
 fact should be contrary to what Doctor  
 Short supposed, the wells at the bog  
 ought to be covered from the weather,  
 as those at the village are; they would  
 by this mean yield great plenty of water  
 for the baths which are wanted by inva-  
 lids, and which are often very scantily  
 supplied by the wells at Harrogate, not-  
 withstanding the attention which is used  
 in preserving the water which springs at  
 the four wells, by emptying them as  
 often as they become full during both  
 the day and night time. And indeed it  
 is surprizing, that the well on the side of  
 the rivuler below the Half Moon Inn,  
 which is so well situated for the purpose,  
 has never been inclosed for the furnish-  
 ing sulphureous water for the baths.  
 The present mode of carrying the water  
 in casks to the several houses where the  
 persons lodge who want to bathe in it, is  
 very troublesome, and the water thereby  
 loses of its virtue. Some of the wells  
 about the village, that for instance which  
 has been discovered at the Half-Moon  
 Inn, the water of which, I believe,  
 springs from a different source from that  
 which supplies the four sulphur wells,  
 should be either enlarged to a greater  
 horizontal breadth, or sunk to a greater  
 depth, in order to try, by one or both  
 of these ways, whether the quantity and  
 strength of the water might not be in-  
 creased; and if that should, as it proba-  
 bly would, be the case, one or more  
 baths might be erected after the manner  
 of those at Buxton and other places: or,  
 by proper additional buildings, warm  
 bathing in sulphureous water might be  
 practised, as is done in common water  
 in the bagnios in London. The saltness  
 of the sulphureous water, if that should  
 be thought useful, might easily be made  
 even greater than that of sea water, by  
 adding a quarter of a pound of common  
 salt to every gallon of the water used in  
 forming a bath. The waters at Harro-

gate, though they have long been very  
 beneficial, have not yet been rendered  
 so useful to mankind as an intelligent  
 and enterprising person might make  
 them. The alternate strata of sand,  
 stone, and shale, which compose the  
 lower hills near the wells at Harrogate,  
 dip very much, as may be seen in a stone  
 quarry about two hundred yards from  
 the wells; and the same circumstance  
 may be observed in dry weather, in fol-  
 lowing the bottom of the brook from the  
 village up to the bog; and hence, if  
 there be a communication between the  
 waters of the bog and of the village, as  
 Doctor Short asserts, it is probable, that  
 the same stratum of shale which is seen  
 at the bottom of the wells at the village,  
 breaks out again at the bog above the  
 villa, and that the water finds its way  
 from the bog to the village through the  
 crevices of that stratum.

After having observed, as carefully as  
 I could, the number and situation of the  
 sulphur wells about Harrogate, I took  
 notice of the temperature of the four at  
 the village. In the month of June 1780,  
 when the thermometer in the shade was  
 72°, and the pump water at the Granby  
 Inn, the well of which is fifty feet deep,  
 was 46°, the strongest of the sulphur  
 wells, being that of which invalids usu-  
 ally drink, was 50°. On the 29th of  
 July in this year, after the earth had  
 been parched with drought for many  
 months, the heat of the strongest well  
 was 54°; the water of the Granby  
 pump was on the same day 48°, and the  
 heat of the air in the shade 76°. Doctor  
 Walker, who has lately written a treatise  
 on Harrogate water, says, that the  
 heat of this spring was 48°, when that  
 of an adjoining rivulet was 53°. And  
 I have little doubt in believing, that if  
 the experiment was made in cold weath-  
 er, the temperature of the same well  
 would be found to be several degrees  
 below 46°. This variation of tempera-  
 ture in the sulphur water indicates its  
 springing from no great depth below the  
 surface of the earth; or at least it indi-  
 cates its having run for a considerable  
 distance in a channel so near to the sur-  
 face of the earth, as to participate of  
 the changes of temperature, to which  
 that is liable from the action of the sun.  
 But the heat of the sulphur water is not  
 only variable in the same well, at differ-  
 ent times, but it is not the same in all  
 the wells at the same time. If we call  
 the strongest well the first, and reckon  
 the rest in order, going to the right, the

third well, which is reckoned the next strongest, was  $57^{\circ}$  hot when the first well was  $54^{\circ}$ . In support of the conjecture that the sulphur water of the strongest well would in a cold season make the thermometer sink below  $48^{\circ}$ , which is the constant temperature of springs situated at a great depth in the earth in this country, it may be observed, that tho' the first and the third well are never frozen, yet the second and the fourth well are frozen in severe weather. When the second and the fourth well are covered with ice, it is probable, that the first and the third have a temperature far below  $48^{\circ}$ ; but that the sea salt, which is more abundant in them than in the other two wells, and which of all salts resists most powerfully the congelation of the water in which it is dissolved, preserves them from being frozen in the coldest seasons incident to our climate.

As the temperature of these four wells is not the same in all of them at the same time, nor invariable in any of them, so neither does there seem to be any uniformity or constancy in them, with respect to the quantity of salt which they contain. The salt with which they are all impregnated is of the same kind in all, and it is almost wholly common salt; and though the quantity contained in a definite portion of any one of the wells is not, I think, precisely the same at all seasons of the year, yet the limits within which it varies are not, I apprehend, very great. A method is mentioned in the LXth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, of estimating the quantity of common salt dissolved in water, by taking the specific gravity of the water: this method is not to be relied on, when any considerable portion of any other kind of salt is dissolved along with the sea salt; but it is accurate enough to give a good notion of the quantity contained in the different wells at Harrogate. On the 13th of August, after several days of rainy weather, I took the specific gravities of the four sulphur wells at the village, the drinking well being the first—Rain water 1.000; first well 1.009; second well 1.002; third well 1.007; fourth well 1.002. By comparing these specific gravities with the table which is given in the LXth volume of the Transactions, it may be gathered, that the water of the first well contained  $1\text{-}77^{\text{th}}$  of its weight of common salt, that of the second and fourth  $1\text{-}256^{\text{th}}$ , and that of the third  $1\text{-}84^{\text{th}}$ . After four days more heavy rain I tried the strongest well

again, and found its specific gravity be 1.008. It is worthy of observation, that the water, as it springs into the first and third well, is quite transparent, but usually of a pearl colour in the second and fourth, similar in appearance to the water of the first or third well after it has been exposed a few hours to the air: hence it is probable, that the external air has access to the water of the second and fourth well before it springs up into the basin. A great many authors have published accounts of the quantity of common salt contained in a gallon of the water of the strongest well; they differ somewhat from each other, some making it more, others less, than two ounces. These diversities proceed either from the different care and skill used in conducting the experiment, or from a real difference in the quantity of salt with which the water is impregnated at different seasons of the year. The medium quantity of salt contained in a gallon falls short of, I think, rather than exceeds two ounces. The sea water at Scarborough contains about twice as much salt as is found in the strongest sulphur well at Harrogate. The sulphur wells at the bog are commonly said to be sulphureous, but not saline. This, however, is a mistake; they contain salt, and salt of the same kind as the wells at the village. I could not distinguish the kind of salt by the method in which I had estimated the quantity contained in the sulphur wells; I therefore evaporated a gallon of the water of the well in the bog which is near the rails, and obtained a full ounce of common salt, of a brownish colour: the colour would have gone off by calcination. In what degree the medicinal powers of Harrogate water depend on its sulphureous, and in what degree on its saline impregnation, are questions which I meddle not with; I would only just observe on this head, that any strong sulphureous water, such as that of Keddleston in Derbyshire, or of Shap in Westmoreland, which naturally contains little or no sea salt, may be rendered similar to Harrogate water, by dissolving in it a proper proportion of common salt. The four sulphur wells at Harrogate are very near to each other; they might all be included within the circumference of a circle of seven or eight yards in diameter; yet from what has been said it is evident, that they have not all either the same temperature, or the same quantity of saline impregnation. This diversity of quality, in wells which



have a proximity of situation, is no uncommon phenomenon; and though at the first view it seems to be surprising, yet it ceases to be so on reflexion: for the waters which feed wells so circumstanced, may flow through strata of different qua-

lities, situated at different depths, though in the same directions; and that this is the case at Harrogate is probable enough, there being hills on every side of the hollow in which the village is placed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REMARKS upon NOVELS, and particularly of RICHARDSON's CLARISSA.

[From Mr. CUMBERLAND's new Edition of THE OBSERVER.]

A Novel conducted upon one uniform plan, containing a series of events in familiar life, in which no episodical story is interwoven, is, in fact, a protracted comedy, not divided into acts. The same natural display of character, the same facetious turn of dialogue and agreeable involution of incidents are essential to each composition. Novels of this description are not of many years standing in England, and seem to have succeeded after some interval to romance, which, to say no worse of it, is a most unnatural and monstrous production. The *Don Quixote* of Cervantes is of a middle species; and the *Gil Blas*, which the Spaniards claim and the French have the credit of, is a series of adventures rather than a novel, and both this and *Don Quixote* abound in episodical stories, which separately taken are more properly novels than the mother work.

Two authors of our nation began the fashion of novel writing, upon different plans indeed, but each with a degree of success, which perhaps has never yet been equalled: Richardson disposed his fable into letters, and Fielding pursued the more natural mode of a continued narration, with an exception however of certain miscellaneous chapters, one of which he prefixed to each book in the nature of a prologue, in which the author speaks in person: He has executed this so pleasantly, that we are reconciled to the interruption in his instance; but I should doubt if it is a practice in which an imitator would be wise to follow him.

I should have observed, that modern novelists have not confined themselves to comic fables or such only as have happy endings, but sometimes, as in the instance of *The Clarissa*, wind up their story with a tragical catastrophe. To subjects of this sort perhaps the epistolary mode of writing may be best adapted, at least it seems to give a more natural scope to pathetic descriptions; but there can be no doubt that fables replete with humorous situations, characteristic dialogue, and busy plot are better suited to the mode

which Fielding has pursued in his inimitable novel of *The Foundling*, universally allowed the most perfect work of its sort in our, or probably any other, language.

There is something so attractive to readers of all descriptions in these books, and they have been sought with such general avidity, that an incredible number of publications have been produced; and the scheme of circulating libraries lately established, which these very publications seem to have suggested, having spread them through the kingdom, novels are now become the amusing study of every rank and description of people in England.

Young minds are so apt to be tinged by what they read, that it should be the duty of every person, who has the charge of education, to make a proper choice of books for those who are under their care; and this is particularly necessary in respect to our daughters, who are brought up in a more confined and domestic manner than boys. Girls will be tempted to form themselves upon any characters, whether true or fictitious, which forcibly strike their imaginations, and nothing can be more pointedly addressed to the passions than many of these novel heroines. I would not be understood to accuse our modern writers of immoral designs; very few I believe can be found of that description; I do not therefore object to them as corrupting the youthful mind by pictures of immorality, but I think some amongst them may be apt to lead young female readers into affectation and false character by stories, where the manners, though highly charged, are not in nature; and the more interesting such stories are, the greater will be their influence: in this light a novel heroine, though described without a fault, yet, if drawn out of nature, may be a very unfit model for imitation.

The novel which of all others is formed upon the most studied plan of morality, is *Clarissa*, and few young women, I believe,

lieve, are put under restriction by their parents or others from gratifying their curiosity with a perusal of this author. Guided by the best intentions, and conscious that the moral of his book is fundamentally good, he has taken all possible pains to weave into his story incidents of such a tragical and affecting nature, as are calculated to make a strong and lasting impression on the youthful heart. The unmerited sufferings of an innocent and beautiful young lady, who is made a model of patience and purity; the unnatural obduracy of her parents; the infernal arts of the wretch who violates her, and the sad catastrophe of her death, are incidents in this affecting story better conceived than executed. Failing in this most essential point, as a picture of human nature, I must regard the novel of *Clarissa* as one of the books which a prudent parent will put under interdiction; for I think I can say from observation, that there are more artificial pedantic characters assumed by sentimental Misses in the vain desire of being thought *Clarissa Harlowes*, than from any other source of imitation whatsoever. I suspect that it has given food to the idle passion for those eternal scribblings, which pass between one female friend and another, and tend to no good point of education. I have a young lady in my eye, who made her will, wrote an inscription for the plate of her own coffin, and forswore all mankind at the age of sixteen. As to the character of *Lovelace*, of the heroine herself, and the heroine's parents, I take them all to be beings of another world. What *Clarissa* is made to do, and what she is allowed to omit, are equally out of the regions of nature. Fathers and mothers, who may oppose the inclinations of their daughters, are not likely to profit from the examples in this story; nor will those daughters be disposed to think the worse of their own rights, or the better of their parents, for the black and odious colours in which these unnatural characters are painted. It will avail little to say, that *Clarissa's* miseries are derivable from the false step of her elopement, when it is evident that elopement became necessary to avoid compulsion. To speak with more precision my opinion in the case, I think *Clarissa* dangerous only to such young persons, whose characters are yet to be formed, and who from natural susceptibility may be prone to imitation, and likely to be turned aside into errors of

affectation. In such hands, I think a book, so addressed to the passions, and wire-drawn into such prolixity, is not calculated to form either natural manners or natural stile; nor would I have them learn of *Clarissa*, to write long pedantic letters on their *bended knees*, and beg to *kiss the hem of their ever-honoured Mamma's garment*, any more than I would wish them to spurn at the addresses of a worthy lover with the pert insult of a *Miss How*.

The natural temper and talents of our children should point out to our observation and judgement the particular mode in which they ought to be trained: the little tales told to them in infancy, and the books to be put into their hands in a forwarder age, are concerns highly worth attending to. Few female hearts in early youth can bear being softened by pathetic and affecting stories without prejudice. Young people are all imitation, and when a girl assumes the pathos of *Clarissa* without experiencing the same afflictions, or being put to the same trials, the result will be a most insufferable affectation and pedantry.

Whatever errors there may be in our present system of education, they are not the errors of neglect; on the contrary, perhaps, they will be found to consist in over-diligence and too great solicitude for accomplishment. The distribution of a young lady's hours is an analysis of all the arts and sciences; she shall be a philosopher in the morning, a painter at noon, and a musician at night; she shall sing without a voice, play without an ear, and draw without a talent. A variety of masters distract the attention and overwhelm the genius; and thus an indiscriminate zeal in the parent, stops the cultivation and improvement of those particular branches, to which the talents of the child may more immediately be adapted. But if parents, who thus press the education of their children, fall into mistakes from too great anxiety, their neglect is without excuse, who, immersed in dissipation, delegate to a hireling the most sacred and most natural of all duties: to these unprofitable and inconsiderate beings I shall not speak in plain prose, but will desire them to give the following little poem a perusal:

DORINDA and her spouse were join'd,  
As modern men and women are,  
In matrimony not in mind,  
A fashionable pair.

Fine clothes, fine diamonds and fine lace,  
The smartest vis-a-vis in town,  
With title, pin-money, and place,  
Made wedlock's pill go-down.

In decent time by Hunter's art  
The wish'd-for heir Dorinda bore;  
A girl came next; she'd done her part,  
Dorinda bred no more.

Now education's care employs  
Dorinda's brain—but ah! the curse,  
Dorinda's brain can't bear the noise—  
“Go, take 'em to the nurse!”

The lovely babes improve apace  
By dear Ma'amfelle's prodigious care;  
Miss gabbles French with pert grimace,  
And Master learns to swear.

“Sweet innocents!” the servants cry,  
“So natural he, and she so wild:  
“Laud, Nurse, do humour 'em—for why?  
“'Twere sin to snub a child.”

Time runs—“My God!”—Dorinda cries,  
“How monstrously the girl is grown!  
“She has more meaning in her eyes  
“Than half the girls in town.”

Now teachers throng; Miss dances, sings,  
Learns every art beneath the sun,  
Scrawls, scribbles, does a thousand things  
Without a taste for one:

Lap-dogs and parrots paints, good lack!  
Enough to make Sir Joshua jealous;  
Writes rebuffes, and has her clack  
Of small-talk for the fellows:

Mobs to the milliners for fashions,  
Reads every tawdry tale that's new,  
Has fits, opinions, humours, passions,  
And dictates in virtue.

Ma'amfelle to Miss's hand conveys  
A billet-doux; she's tres commode,  
The Dancing-master's in the chaise,  
They scower the northern road.

Away to Scottish land they post,  
Miss there becomes a lawful wife;  
Her frolic over, to her cost  
Miss is a wretch for life.

Master mean-while advances fast  
In modern manners and in vice,  
And with a school-boy's heedless haste  
Rattles the desperate dice;

Travels no doubt by modern rules  
To France, to Italy, and there  
Commences adept in the schools  
Of Rousseau and Voltaire;

Returns in all the dernier goût  
Of Brussels point and Paris clothes,  
Buys antique statues vamped anew,  
And busts without a nose.

Then hey! at dissipation's call  
To every club that leads the ton,  
Hazard's the word; he flies at all,  
He's pigeon'd and undone.

Now comes a wife, the stale pretence,  
The old receipt to pay new debts;  
He pocket's City-Madam's pence,  
And doubles all his bets.

He drains his stewards, racks his farms,  
Annuitizes, fines, renews,  
And every morn his levée swarms  
With swindlers and with Jews.

The guinea lost that was his last,  
Desperate at length the maniac cries—  
“This thro' my brain!”—'tis done; 'tis past;  
He fires—he falls—he dies!

MEMOIRS OF A SENTIMENTALIST.

[ From the same. ]

THE conduct of a young lady, who is the only daughter of a very worthy father, and some alarming particulars respecting her situation which had come to my knowledge, gave occasion to me for writing the preceding paper, in which I endeavour to point out the consequences parents have to apprehend from novels, which, though written upon moral plans, may be apt to take too strong a hold upon young and susceptible minds, especially in the softer sex, and produce an affected character, where we wish to find a natural one.

As the young person in question is now happily extricated from all danger, and

has seen her error, I shall relate her story, not only as it contains some incidents which are amusing, but as it tends to illustrate by example the several instructions, which in my former paper I endeavoured to convey.

SAPPHO is the only child of Clemens, who is a widower. A passionate fondness for this daughter, tempered with a very small share of observation or knowledge of the world, determined Clemens to an attempt (which has seldom been found to succeed) of rendering Sappho a miracle of accomplishments, by putting her under the instructions of masters in almost every art and science at one and

the same time. His house now became an academy of musicians, dancing-masters, geographers, historians, and a variety of inferior artists, male and female. All these studies appeared the more desirable to Clemens, from his own ignorance of them, having devoted his life to business of a very different nature. Sappho made just as much progress in each, as is usual with young ladies so attended; she could do a little of most of them, and talk of all: She could play a concerto by heart with every grace her master had taught her, note for note, with the precise repetition of a barrel-organ. She had stuck the room round with drawings, which Clemens praised to the skies, and which Sappho assured him had been only *touched up a little* by her master: She could tell the capital of every country, when he questioned her out of the newspaper, and would point out the very spot upon the terrestrial globe, where Paris, Madrid, Naples, and Constantinople actually were to be found: She had as much French as puzzled Clemens, and would have served her to buy blonde-lace and Paris netting at a French millener's; nay, she had gone so far as to pen a letter in that language to a young lady of her acquaintance, which her master, who stood over her whilst she wrote it, declared to be little inferior in style to Madame Sevigné's: In history, both ancient and modern, her progress was proportionable; for she could run through the twelve Cæsars in a breath, and reckon up all the kings from the Conquest upon her fingers without putting one out of place. This appeared a prodigy to Clemens, and in the warmth of his heart he fairly told her, she was one of the world's wonders: Sappho aptly set him right in this mistake, by assuring him that there were but seven wonders in the world, all of which she repeated to him, and only left him more convinced that she herself was deservedly the eighth.

There was a gentleman about fifty years old, a friend of Clemens, who came frequently to his house, and, being a man of talents and leisure, was so kind as to take great pains in directing and bringing Sappho forward in her studies. This was a very acceptable service to Clemens, and the visits of Musidorus were always joyfully welcomed both by him and Sappho herself. Musidorus declared himself overpaid by the delight it

gave him to contemplate the opening talents of so promising a young lady; and as Sappho was now of years to establish her pretensions to taste and sentiment, Musidorus made such a selection of authors for her reading, as were best calculated to accomplish her in those particulars. In settling this important choice, he was careful to put none but writers of delicacy and sensibility into her hands. Interesting and affecting tales or novels were the books he chiefly recommended, which by exhibiting the fairest patterns of female purity (suffering distress and even death itself from the attacks of licentious passion in the grosser sex) might inspire her sympathetic heart with pity, and guard it from seduction by displaying profligacy in its most odious colours.

Sappho's propensity to these studies fully answered the intentions of her kind director, and she became more and more attached to works of sentiment and pathos. Musidorus's next solicitude was to form her style, and with this view he took upon himself the trouble of carrying on a kind of probationary correspondence with her. This happy expedient succeeded beyond expectation; for as two people, who saw each other every day, could have very little matter to write upon, there was so much the more exercise for invention; and such was the copiousness and fluency of expression which she became mistress of by this ingenious practice, that she could fill four sides of letter-paper with what other people express upon the back of a card. Clemens once, in the exultation of his heart, put a bundle of these manuscripts into my hands, which he confessed he did not clearly understand, but nevertheless believed them to be the most elegant things in the language. I shall give the reader a sample of two of them, which I drew out of the number, not by choice but by chance; they were carefully folded, and labelled on the back in Sappho's own hand as follows, *Musidorus to Sappho of the 10th of June*; underneath she had wrote with a pencil these words:

PICTURESQUE!

ELEGANT!

HAPPY ALLUSION TO THE SUN!  
KING DAVID NOT TO BE COMPARED  
TO MUSIDORUS.

Here follows the note, and I cannot doubt but the reader will confess that its contents deserve all that the label expresses.

“ June the 10th, 1785.

“ As soon as I arose this morning, I directed my eyes to the east, and demanded of the sun, if he had given you my good-morrow. This was my parting injunction last night, when I took leave of him in the west, and he this moment plays his beams with so particular a lustre, that I am satisfied he has fulfilled my commission, and saluted the eyelids of Sappho. If he is described to *come forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber*, how much rather may it be said of him, when he comes forth out of *yours*? I shall look for him to perform his journey this day with a peculiar glee. I expect he will not suffer a cloud to come near him, and I shall not be surpris'd, if through his eagerness to repeat his next morning's salutation, he should *whip his fiery-footed steeds to the west* some hours before their time; unless indeed you should walk forth whilst he is descending, and he should delay the wheels of his chariot to look back upon an object so pleasing. You see, therefore, most amiable Sappho, that unless you fulfil your engagement, and consent to repeat our usual ramble in the cool of the evening, our part of the world is likely to be in darkness before it is expected, and that Nature herself will be put out of course, if Sappho forfeits her promise to Musidorus.”

“ SAPPHO IN REPLY TO MUSIDORUS.

“ If Nature holds her course till Sappho forfeits her word to Musidorus, neither the setting nor the rising sun shall vary from his appointed time. But why does Musidorus ascribe to me so flattering an influence, when, if I have any interest with Apollo, it must be to his good offices only that I owe it? If he bears the messages of Musidorus to me, is it not a mark of his respect to the person who sends him, rather than to her he is sent to? And whom should he so willingly obey, as one whom he so copiously inspires? I shall walk as usual in the cool hour of the even-tide, listening *with greedy ear* to that discourse, which, by the refined and elevated sentiments it inspires, has taught me to look down with silent pity and contempt upon those frivolous beings, who talk the mere language of the senses, not of the

“ soul, and to whose silly prattle I neither condescend to lend an ear, nor to subscribe a word. Know then that Sappho will reserve her attention for Musidorus, and if Apollo *shall delay the wheels of his chariot* to wait upon us in our evening ramble, believe me he will not stop for the unworthy purpose of looking back upon Sappho, but for the nobler gratification of listening to Musidorus.”

The evening walk took place as usual, but it was a walk in the dusty purlieus of London, and Sappho sigh'd for a cottage and the country. Musidorus seconded the sigh, and he had abundance of fine things to say on the occasion. Retirement is a charming subject for a sentimental enthusiast. There is not a poet in the language, but will help him out with a description; Musidorus had them all at his fingers ends, from *Hesperus that led the starry host*, down to a glow-worm.

The passion took so strong a hold of Sappho's mind, that she actually assailed her father on the subject, and with great energy of persuasion moved him to adopt her ideas. It did not exactly suit Clemens to break up a very lucrative profession, and set out in search of some solitary cottage, whose romantic situation might suit the spiritualized desires of his daughter, and I am afraid he was for once in his life not quite so respectful to her wishes, as he might have been. Sappho was so unused to contradiction, that she explained herself to Musidorus with some asperity, and it became the subject of much debate between them. Not that he held a contrary opinion from her's; but the difficulty which embarrassed both parties was, where to find the happy scene she sigh'd for, and how to obtain it when it was found. The first part of this difficulty was at last surmounted, and the chosen spot was pointed out by Musidorus, which, according to his description, was the very bower of felicity. It was in a northern county at a distance from the capital, and its situation was most delectable. The next measure was a strong one; for the question to be decided was, if Sappho should abandon her project or her father. She called upon Musidorus for his opinion, and he delivered it as follows:—“ If I was not convinced, most amiable Sappho, that a second application to Clemens would be as unsuccessful as the first, I would advise you to the

the experiment; but as there is no doubt of this, it must be the height of imprudence to put that to a trial, of which there is no hope. It comes therefore next to be considered, if you shall give up your plan, or execute it without his privity; in other words, if you shall or shall not do that which is to make you happy. If it were not consistent with the strictest purity of character, I should answer no; but when I reflect upon the innocence, the simplicity, the moral beauty of the choice you make, I then regard the duty you owe to yourself as superior to all others, which are falsely called natural; whereas, if you follow this in preference, you obey Nature herself. If you were of an age too childish to be allowed to know what suits you best, or, if being old enough to be entitled to a choice, you wanted wit to make one, there would be no doubt in the case; nay, I will go so far as to say, that if Clemens was a man of judgment superior to your own, I should be staggered with his opposition: but if truth may ever be spoken, it may on this occasion; and who is there that does not see the weakness of the father's understanding; who but must acknowledge the pre-eminence of the daughter's? I will speak yet plainer, most incomparable Sappho, it is not fitting that folly should prescribe to wisdom: the question therefore is come to an upshot, Shall Sappho live a life she despises and detests, to humour a father, whose weakness she pities, but whose judgment she cannot respect?"

"No," replied Sappho, "that point is decided; pass on to the next, and speak to me upon the practicability of executing what I am resolved to attempt." "The authority of a parent," resumed Musidorus, "is such over an unprotected child, that reason will be no defence to you against obstinacy and coercion. In the case of a son, profession gives that defence; new duties are imposed by a man's vocation, which supersede what are called natural ones; but in the instance of a daughter, where shall she fly for protection against the imperious controul of a parent, but to the arms? I tremble to pronounce the word; your own imagination must complete the sentence."—"Oh! horrible!" cried Sappho, interrupting him, "I will never marry; I will never so contaminate the spotless lustre of my incorporeal purity. No, Musidorus, no—*I'll bear my blis-*

*ing honours still about me.*"—"And fit you should," cried Musidorus, "what dæmon dare defile them? Perish the man, that could intrude a sensual thought within the sphere of such repelling virtue!—But marriage is a form; and forms are pure; at least they may be such. There's no pollution in a name; and if a name will shelter you, why should you fear to take it?"—"I perceive," answered Sappho, "that I am in a very dangerous dilemma; since the very expedient which is to protect me from violence of one sort, exposes me to it under another shape too odious to mention."—"And is there then," said Musidorus sighing, "is there no human being in your thoughts in whom you can confide? Alas, for me! if you believe you have no friend who is not tainted with the impurities of his sex. And what is friendship? what, but the union of souls? and are not souls thus united already married? For my part, I have long regarded our pure and spiritualized connection in this light, and I cannot foresee how any outward ceremony is to alter that inherent delicacy of sentiment, which is inseparable from my soul's attachment to the soul of Sappho. If we are determined to despise the world, we should also despise the constructions of the world. If retirement is our choice, and the life and habits of Clemens are not to be the life and habits of Sappho, why should Musidorus, who is ready to sacrifice every thing in her defence, not be thought incapable of abusing her confidence, when he offers the protection of his name? If a few words muttered over us by a Scotch blacksmith will put all our troubles to rest, why should we resort to dangers and difficulties, when so easy a remedy is before us?—But why should I seek for arguments to allay your apprehensions, when you have in me so natural a security for my performance of the strictest stipulations?"—"And what is that security?" she eagerly demanded. Musidorus now drew back a few paces, and with the most solemn air and action, laying his hand upon his heart, replied, "My age, Madam!"—"That's true," cried Sappho. And now the conversation took a new turn, in the course of which they agreed upon their plan of proceeding, settled their rendezvous for the next day, and Musidorus departed to prepare all things necessary for the security of their expedition.

[To be concluded in our next.]

TRANSLA

TRANSLATION of a PAPER given by Dr. ZACH, ASTRONOMER to his HIGHNESS the reigning DUKE of SAXE-GOTHA, MEMBER of the IMPERIAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at BRUSSELS, of the ROYAL ACADEMIES of SCIENCES in LIONS, DIJON, and MARSEILLES.

[Printed in the Astronomical Ephemeris of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, published for the year 1788.]

I Here present to the world a short account of some valuable and curious manuscripts, which I found in the year 1784, at the seat of his lordship the Earl of Egremont, at Petworth in Suffex, in hope that this learned and inquisitive age will either think my endeavours about them worthy of its assistance, or else will be thereby induced to attempt some other means of their publication. The only undeniable proof I can give now of the usefulness of such an undertaking, is by giving a succinct report of their contents, and by shewing briefly what may be effected with these materials: and although I come to the performance of such an enterprize with much less abilities than the different parts of it require, yet I trust that my love for truth, my design and zeal to vindicate the honour due to an Englishman, the author of these manuscripts, which are the chief reasons that have influenced me in this undertaking, will serve as my excuse.

A predecessor of the family of Lord Egremont, that noble and generous Earl of Northumberland named Henry Percy, was not only a generous favourer of all good learning, but also a patron and *Mecenas* of the learned men of his age. Thomas Harriot, the author of the said Manuscripts, Robert Hues, and Walter Warner, all three eminent mathematicians, who were known to the Earl, received from him yearly pensions; so that when the said Earl was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, in the year 1606, our author, Hues and Warner, were his constant companions; and were usually called the Earl of Northumberland's three *Magi*.

Thomas Harriot is a known and celebrated mathematician amongst the learned of all nations, by his most excellent work entitled, *Artis Analyticae Praxis, ad Aequationes Algebraicas, novâ, expeditâ & generali Methodo, resolvendas*:

*Tractatus Posthumus. Lond. 1631*; dedicated to Henry Earl of Northumberland; published after his death by Waiter Warner. It is remarkable, that the fame and honour of this truly great man was constantly attacked by the French mathematicians; for they could not bear that Harriot should in any way diminish the fame of their Vieta and Descartes, especially the latter, who was openly accused of plagiarism from our author\*. Descartes published his Geometry six years after Harriot's work appeared, viz. in the year 1637. Sir Charles Cavendish, then ambassador at the French Court at Paris, when Descartes' Geometry made its first appearance in public, mentioned it to the famous geometrician Roberval, that these improvements in analysis have been already made these six years in England, and shewed him in consequence Harriot's *Artis Analyticae Praxis*, which as Roberval was looking over, at every page he cried out, *Oui! Oui! il l'a vu!* Yes! Yes! he has seen it! Cartesius had also been in England before Harriot's death, and had heard of his new improvements and inventions in analysis. A critical life of this man, which his papers would enable me to publish, will shew more clearly what to think upon this matter, which I hope may be discussed to the due honour of our author.

Now all this belongs to Harriot, the celebrated Analyst; but it has not hitherto been known, that Harriot was an eminent Astronomer, both theoretical and practical, which first appears by these manuscripts; amongst which the most remarkable are 199 observations of the sun's spots, with their drawings, calculations, and determinations of the sun's revolution round its axis. There is the greatest probability of Harriot's being the first discoverer of these spots before Galileo Galilei, or Scheiner. The earliest intelligence we have of the first dis-

\* See Montucla's *Histoire des Mathematiques*, Part III. pag. 485 & seq.;—*Lettres de M. Descartes*, Tom. III. pag. 457. Edit. Paris, 1667, 4to.—*Dictionnaire de Moreri*, word *Harriot*.—*Encyclopedie*, word *Algebre*.—*Lettres de M. de Voltaire sur la Nation Angloise*, Lettre 14.—*Memoire de l'Abbé de Gua dans les Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences de Paris pour 1741*.—Jer. Collier's great *Historical Dictionary*, word *Harriot*. Dr. Wallis's Preface to his *Algebra*.

covered Solar spots, are of one Joh. Fabricius Phrysius, who, in the year 1611, published, at Wittemberg, a little treatise, entitled, *De Maculis in Sole observatis & apparente eorum cum Sole Conversione Narratio*. Galilei, who generally is taken for the first discoverer of the Solar spots, published his book, *Istoria e Dimostrazioni interne alle Macchie Solare e loro accidenti*, in Rome, in the year 1613. His first observation in this work is dated June the 2d, 1612. Angelo de Filiis, the editor of Galilei's work, who wrote the dedication and preface to it, mentions, pag. 3, that Galilei had not only discovered these spots in the month of April in the year 1611, in Rome, in the Quirinal Garden, but had shewn them several months before (*molti mesi innanzi*) to his friends in Florence: and that the observations of the disguised *Apelles*\* (the Jesuit Scheiner, a pretender to this first discovery) were not later than the month of October in the same year, by which the epoch of this discovery was put to the beginning of the year 1611. But a passage in the first letter of Galilei's Works, p. 11, gives a more precise term to this discovery. There Galilei says, in plain terms, that he had observed the spots in the sun eighteen months before. The date of this letter is of May the 14th, 1612, which brings the true epoch of this discovery to the month of November, 1610. But, however, Galilei's first produced observations are only from June the 2d, 1612, and these of father Scheiner of the month of October in the same year. But now it appears from Harriot's Manuscripts, that his first observations of these spots are of December the 8th, 1610. It is not likely that Harriot could have this notice from Galilei, for I find this mathematician's name never quoted in Harriot's papers. I find him mentioning Josephus à Costa's book I. chap. ii. of his Natural and Moral History of the West Indies, in which he relates, that in Peru there are spots to be seen in the sun, which are not to be seen in Europe. It rather seems that Harriot had taken the hint from thence. Besides, it is very likely that Harriot, who lived with such a generous patron of all good learning and improvements, had got the new invention of telescopes in Holland much sooner in England than they could reach Galilei, who at that time lived at Venice. Harriot's very

careful and exact observations of these spots, shew also that he was in possession of the best and most improved telescopes of that time; for it appears he had some with magnifying powers of 10, 20, and 30 times. At least there are no earlier observations of the Solar spots extant than his—They run from December the 8th, 1610, till January 18th, 1613. I compared the corresponding ones with these observed by Galilei, and found betwixt them an exact agreement. Had Harriot had any notion about Galilei's discoveries, he certainly would have also known something about the Phases of Venus and Mercury; especially about the singular shape of Saturn, first discovered by Galilei; but I find not a word in all his papers about the particular figure of that planet.

Of *Jupiter's Satellites*—I found amongst his papers a great set of observations, with their drawing, position, and calculations of their revolutions and periods. His first observation of those discovered Satellites I find to be of January the 16th, 1610, and they go till February the 26th, 1612. Galilei pretends to have discovered them January the 7th, 1610; there is then all probability of Harriot's being likewise the first discoverer of these attendants of Jupiter.

Amongst his other observations of the Moon, of some eclipses, of the planet Mars, of solstices, of refraction, of the declination of the needle, there are most remarkable ones of the famous comets of 1607, and of 1618, the latter; for there were two this year\*: they were all observed with a cross-staff by measuring their distances to fixed stars, which makes these observations the more valuable, because they had but grossly been observed. Kepler himself observed the comet of 1607, but with the naked eye, pointing out the place where it stood by a coarse estimation, without an instrument; and the elements of their orbits could in defect of better observations only be calculated by them. The observations of the comet of the year 1607 are of the more importance and consequence even now for modern astronomy, as this is the same comet that fulfilled Dr. Halley's most wonderful prediction of its return in the year 1759. Halley's prediction was only grounded upon the elements these coarse

\* He calls himself *Apelles post Tabulam*.

† Kepler de Cometis, pag. 49.



observations of it could give him; so he only assigned the term of its return to the space of a year. The most intricate calculations of the perturbations of this comet, done afterwards by M. Clairaut, reduced these limits to a month's space.

We may now throw a greater light upon this matter by the more accurate observations on this comet by Mr. Harriot. In the month of October of the year 1785, when I conversed upon the subject of Harriot's papers, and especially upon this comet, with the celebrated and eminent geometrician M. de la Grange, Director of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, he suggested to me at that time an idea, which, if brought into execution, will clear up an important point in astronomy. It is known to astronomers how difficult a matter it is to determine Saturn's mass, and how little satisfactory the notions of it are hitherto. The whole theory of the perturbations of comets depending upon this uncertain datum, several attempts and trials have been made towards the exact determination of it by the most eminent geometricians of this age, and especially by M. de la Grange himself; but being never satisfied with the few and uncertain data by which this problem may be resolved, he thought that Mr. Harriot's observations on the comet of 1607, and the modern ones of the same comet in the year 1759, would suggest a way to resolve the problem *à posteriori*: that of determining by them the elements of its ellipsis, the retardation of the comet compared to its period, may clearly be put to the account of the attraction and perturbation he has undergone in the region of Jupiter and Saturn; and as the part Jupiter acts in that is thoroughly known, the remainder will be Saturn's share, from which the mass of the latter may be inferred. In consequence of this consideration, I have already begun to reduce most of Harriot's observations of this comet, in order to calculate by them the true elements of its orbit in an elliptical hypothesis, to complete M. de la Grange's idea upon this matter.

I do not mention here more of Harriot's analytical papers, which I found in a very great number; they contain partly several elegant solutions of quadratic, cubic, and biquadratic equations; partly other solutions and *loci geometrici*, which manifest his eminent attainments, and will serve to vindicate them against the attacks of several French writers, who refuse him the justice due

to his skill and eminence, merely to save Descartes's honour, who yet by some impartial men of his own nation was accused of public plagiarism.

Thomas Harriot was born at Oxford, in the year 1560. After he had been instructed in grammar learning, he became a Batteler or Commoner at St. Mary's Hall: he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1579. Soon after he came to the knowledge of the heroic Knight Sir Walter Raleigh, who allowed him a yearly pension. In 1584, he went with the said Knight, and first colony, into Virginia, where he was employed in the discovery and surveying thereof; maps of which I have found, very neatly done, amongst his papers. After his return, he published "A Brief and True Report of the new-found Land of Virginia, of the Commodities there found to be raised, &c." London, 1588. It was put into Latin, and printed at Frankfurt in the year 1590. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced him to the acquaintance of the Earl of Northumberland, who did allow him a yearly pension of 300l. Wood, in his *Athen. Oxoniens.* mentions only 120l. but by some of his receipts, I found amongst his papers, it appears, he had 300l. which indeed was a very large sum at that time. Wood, in his *Athen. Oxon.* mentions nothing of Harriot's Manuscripts; he only tells us of a Manuscript in the Library at Sion College, London, intitled *Ephemeris Chyrometrica*. I got an access to this library and manuscripts, and was indeed in hopes of finding something more of Harriot's; for most of his observations are dated from Sion College; but I could find nothing from Harriot himself. I found some other papers of his friends: he mentions in his observations, one Mr. Standish, at Oxford, and Nicol. Tooperly, who also was of the acquaintance of the Earl of Northumberland, and had a yearly pension: from the former I found two observations of the same comet of the year 1618, made in Oxford, which he communicated to Mr. Harriot. Thomas Harriot died the 2d of July, 1621. His disease was a cancerous ulcer in the lip, which some pretended he got by having had the custom of holding the mathematical brass instruments, when working, in his mouth. I found several letters of his, and answers to them, from his physician, Dr. Alexander Rhead, who, in his treatise, mentions Harriot's disease. His body was conveyed

vayed to St. Christopher's Church, in London. Over his grave was soon after erected a monument, with a large inscription thereon, but destroyed with

the church itself by the dreadful fire of September 1666. He was but 60 years of age\*.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

The History of Athens politically and philosophically considered, with the View to an Investigation of the immediate Causes of Elevation, and of Decline, operative in a free and commercial State. By William Young, Esq. 4to. 15s. London. Robson. 1786.

**A**FTER the two elaborate Histories of Greece which have been recently offered to the Public, the present volume will probably by many be considered as a work of supererogation; the method, however, in which our author has treated his subject has shewn this not to be the case. Though he has readily profited by the views of such writers of acknowledged abilities as have gone before him, yet he does not servilely follow them. Attached to no man's opinions, he boldly thinks for himself, and displays such strength of imagination and vigour of thought as command our admiration. They who read History not merely as a chronicle of events, but with a wish to develop the causes which gave birth to those events, and having traced them to their source, endeavour to extract documents of philosophy and politics from the text of History, will here find an ample fund of instruction. The work abounds with masterly strokes and original ideas, expressed in nervous language. Each page exhibits proofs of the writer's uncommon penetration, and thorough acquaintance with antient as well as modern literature, and on every occasion he stands forth the spirited friend of virtue and of truth. Where there is so much room for commendation, it is with reluctance we point out any blemishes: Justice, however, compels us to observe, that there is occasionally a want of accuracy

and perspicuity in the style, that even borders on obscurity. This is the less excusable, as it is evidently the effect of inattention, as when the author sees fit, he is not only clear but brilliant.

In his Preface he has given the following account of his plan:

"The design of the following treatise is, from the annals of men and things to extract the spirit of character and event—with the narrative to interweave the moral, and thus in the history enfolding its comment, to render each political lesson explicit and applicable.

"The choice of the subject-matter hath been suggested by the analogy it affords in various points of view to one most interesting to a British reader—the struggles and intrigues of parties and of popular leaders;—the alternate wisdom and caprice of the people;—their ardent love of liberty, and high pretensions to command occasionally drooping into subserviency—and then again rousing from torpid acquiescence, to new jealousies, new claims, and to the most vigilant and active exertion of rights and powers;—the temporary vigour of a patriot administration, and the successive debility of government from fluctuation of councils;—the tendencies of the state to accession of empire, and the obstacles to a continuance of foreign influence and of distant dominion;—the hasty increase of wealth and of marine power from sources of trade, and thereon trade introducing

\* See Wood's Athen. Oxoniæ. word Harriot, pag. 390, 391, 392.

a spirit of dissipation and self-interest to dissolve the very strength and prosperity it gave birth to; — *these*, and many other circumstances attendant on, or complicated with, the political career of a free government and maritime country, are no where more forcibly exemplified than in the history of the Republic of Athens.

“The excellent comment of Machiavel on the First Decad of Livy, seems to have been particularly suited to the instructing those of the age and country in which he lived, — disturbed by petty wars, by intestine factions, and by contests for liberty and power. The treatise of Montesquieu “on the greatness and decline of the Roman Empire,” was founded on a subject which might have supplied a forcible lesson to the kingdom, and at the time in which he wrote. That great author, in another work, remarking a passage of Xenophon relative to the naval power of the Athenians, says, *One would imagine almost that Xenophon was speaking in allusion to England*: — I seem therefore but to pursue the idea of Montesquieu, when further adverting to the history of the great Grecian Republic, I venture to affirm, that — “its arts, its sciences, its liberty, its commerce, its colonies, and its empire of the seas, render the subject — *peculiarly our own*.”

The work is divided into two books; the former containing sixteen, the latter twelve chapters. The first of these is introductory, consisting of remarks on ancient history. “The wildest narratives of remote antiquity,” the author says, “though little to be depended on for veracity, are not wholly to be regarded as the sports of roving fantastic genius, or considered merely as fables containing a deep and beautiful moral; they are, he thinks, more striking as types of the spirit and pursuits of the age they relate to. After mentioning the difficulty to draw the line in ancient history between the fabulous and the authentic, he observes, that where the record is of so old a date, and affects not any right or property, gives no authority to any system, and brings no weight of favour, or of opposition, to the opinions of the day; it matters little, whether the history is correctly authentic, so long as it bears the characteristics of truth and of nature: “The Venus of Zeuxis, surely, might be pronounced equally estimable, whether the story of the five beauties of Agrigentum was true or false.”

The Author differs in opinion from

Lord Bolingbroke, who said, “He would cheerfully exchange the books of Livy we have, for those we have not.” The advantages his Lordship supposes Livy to have had in his latter books, of delineating the characters of men whom he knew, and those too of the greatest; of describing events he was concerned in, and facts he had from the immediate actors;” Mr. Young thinks, could not have contributed much to diffuse the knowledge of men and manners. A cotemporary historian of such turbulent times might, in his opinion, be apt to exaggerate through adulation, or to conceal through fear; to insil the precepts, not of the philosopher, but partizan; and colour facts into harmony with his own system of patriotism or friendship.

“But even these considerations apart,” continues our spirited author, “have we not sufficient pages blotted with the follies and vices of great men? Have we no annals to refer to for the consequences of luxury, the progress of venality and corruption, and liberty undermined? or are we yet to learn, that one and the same is the downfall of virtue and of freedom; and that with equal pace individuals become vicious, and a community enslaved? Writings enough exist, tracing the progressive depravity and servitude of great nations, lost to every sense of those virtues, and of that free spirit, which had made them great. The period of antiquity, characterized by a wild and imperuous generosity, by an enthusiastic patriotism, and daring love of freedom; — that age wherein the virtues were indebted to the passions for more than, ever since, the boasted aid of reason could afford them, has been delineated but by few great masters; and, for the honour of humanity, not a line thereof should be effaced. I would not barter one page of the early accounts of the republics of Athens or of Rome, for the most accurate acquaintance with all that Augustus ever did or thought.

“Surely, in every mind there is an emulation of virtuous superiority; which, however for a time fortune, or the meaner passions, may hebetate its powers, still, at every example of success in the particular objects of its predilection, glows into a momentary flame, which from frequent resuscitation may acquire an energy sufficient to push it to the attainment of that, which was at first regarded solely as matter of admiration. The idea of imitation, which has thus enraptured the

fancy, may in times of perilous crisis somewhat elevate the mind, and influence the conduct; and if such effect may proceed from studying the examples of ancient patriotism and virtue, what other lecture can balance the utility of that which thus animates the man, and urges him to noble and disinterested services in a good, great, and public cause?

“The history of intellect may be typified by the Egyptian Nile, which long pours on, and hurries all away in one collected channel; as it advances, it divides into various branches, and at length breaks in many and widely distant streams towards the great gulph; into which, according to their respective force, they, for a time, continue their way, till finally all are lost and confused in the abyss. In the age of golden simplicity and ignorance, the objects and pursuits of mankind were but little varied; their thoughts were directed to their common necessities; their passions mostly concentrated in some common local prejudice or predilection; and, whether shepherds or hunters, they pursued together one simple course, wherein the natural affections, and a sense of self-sustenance, and of self-preservation, united, directed, and urged them on.

“As the genius became elevated, and the judgment tutored by successive experience, and by the influence of general acquisitions of arts and of knowledge, the human mind proved its surest distinction from instinct, by *varieties* of its tendency, its force, and its conclusions, in its progress to the superior objects of Reason, the great truths, natural, moral, and political: -- at length refined, and pursued to the extremity, each research closes in error and in darkness.

“In this history of intellect and manners, there seems to have been an epoch, when mankind had a character happily combining the uniform and the various. Viewing that period of antiquity, we seem to descry a landscape of a bold and massive taste of composition, contrasted with strong light and shade, and of a brilliant touch of colour, yet the whole simple and harmonious; whilst, in the modern age, we behold a scene interred into a multiplicity of luminous spots, and gaudy without effect. Perhaps it is too near the eye; perhaps it may be said, that the favourite scene of ancient history merely appears the more beautiful, as a picture mellowed by age, as a rude but distant prospect harmonized by

the intervening medium, and losing all its abrupt breaks and deformities in the distance; whilst modern history, as it were a fore-ground, appears spotted with weeds and reptiles, which belong equally to the further scene, but are *there* less conspicuous to the eye. Yet surely, in the old times I allude to, there was something essentially distinguishing the characters of mankind, and absolutely giving them a form and complexion differing from those of to-day.

“Men, when first called from the mere society of family, and propinquity, to more extensive duties, and a new sort of combination, were fond of the novelty; and the compact was regarded with a peculiar and almost superstitious veneration: *then* individuals formed a community; *now*, more properly, it may be said that a community consists of individuals: *then* the interest of the whole was deemed that of each; *now* the inverse is adopted, and each would operate on the whole: the genius of patriotism, which animated every breast, no longer exists; nay, the very instances of its existence are questioned. We wonder at past transactions, and ancient stories; we doubt that the Greek Codrus or Roman Decii devoted themselves; and that the elder Brutus should sacrifice the dearest ties of nature to a sentiment we so little know the force of, now seems singular, if not impossible: yet Galileo cried, “*et tamen movet*,” and would have died for a mere system; and millions of religious zealots have daringly perished in defence of opinions themselves understood not. And shall we pay so little respect to our nature, to ourselves, as to suppose men capable of such efforts in favour of vanity or of ignorance, and not equally brave in support of the liberal and benevolent sentiments, the social and spirited principles, on which those famed establishments were secured, their united labours had formed, their reason approved, and their habits and their happiness required?

“To display and to enforce such *social and spirited principles*, and searching out the finer springs which originate these emotions of the mind, to account for, and thus to further authenticate the instances which history lays before us, will constitute in part the subject of the first chapters of this work: nor is the subject useless or uninteresting; if in these times of dissipation, and of perversion or disregard of all that belongs to public or to private virtue, -- if in this age of profligate man-

ners, and of licentious policy, any example, or any lessons of morals and of patriotism, may excite attention, and may even have an effect, which ambition or vanity, in default of purer motives, shall give an opening to. Such seems the best use to which the earlier history of Athens can be applied. As the republic becomes powerful, and as the people become enlightened; as the constitution of government becomes first perfect, and then corrupt; and as the arts of government become complicated, and refined; the history will, in its due course, furnish maxims

of policy, and lessons of state. Such as I have presumed more explicitly to suggest, are few in comparison to those which the subject may afford to a learned and enlightened reader: I have merely awakened his attention to this or to that point of view; thrown out, as it were, loose hints of speculation; and thinking only so much for him, as to induce him to think further for himself, offered the text of this book as a thesis for the more abstruse workings of his own mind!"

[To be continued in our next.]

More Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians, by a distant Relation to the Poet of Thebes, and Laureat to the Academy. 4to. 1s. 6d. Hookham. 1786.

THIS distant relation, as he is pleased to stile himself, if we may judge from similarity of features, is nearer related to our friend Peter, than he chuses publicly to acknowledge. Whatever the degree of affinity may be, we will venture to declare him no bastard. He is in full possession of the family-humour, and has imbibed no small portion of its enmity to the Royal Academicians. His address to Mr. West may serve as a proof of our assertion.

" I've seen at Astley's, with no little pains,  
 " Nine Taylors singing psalms, and mending breeches,  
 " When, hey! the Devil has whipt astride their brains,  
 " And out at once went psalmody and stitches;  
 " While rage, and blood, and death have ta'en their place,  
 " And fired each vent'rous Snip with ardour for a chace!  
 " Then all for hobby-horses have been bawling,  
 " And straight they prance along upon their pins; [his shins,  
 " This breaks his nose, that scarifies  
 " Till, like a dish of frogs, they're all laid sprawling.  
 " I'll take my oath, and take it too in print, [hint  
 " That this unhappy group supply'd the  
 " Of tumbling these poor Scotchmen thus abroad:  
 " On steeds of fire some caper through the sky,  
 " Some on their weams, like tadpoles, grovelling lye,  
 " By threat'ning hoofs, and swords, and spears unaw'd.

" A word with thee, friend West! Dost thou suppose  
 " That these braw Lairds hunted, like birth-night beaux,  
 " In all the frippery of blue and red!  
 " Or that the King (Heaven blefs his careful soul)  
 " Believ'd the crown and jewels would be stole,  
 " Unless he scamper'd with them on his head!  
 " But thou hast play'd the devil with the story—  
 " Oons! man, Fitzgerald never earn'd his glory  
 " By murdering a poor stag with toil foredone,  
 " And tame, and heartless, as the three-legg'd beast  
 " Turn'd out on Epping Down, to make a feast  
 " For desperate Cits, all in a chaife and one."

The following compliment to Sir Joshua Reynolds will convince the reader, that the poet, like his relation, has his favourites; and that like him too, he can deal in panegyric as well as satire. The President is fortunate in being on such good terms with the Pindar family.

" Orpheus, the learned say, could with a peal  
 " Hold by the ears the Hebrus in his course;  
 " And make a mountain dance as neat a reel  
 " As city-champion on a Lord's-Mayor's horse;

" Nay,

" Nay, fiddle up a forest by the roots,  
 " And charm A WHOLE ACADEMY of  
 brutes.  
 " Yet he, it seems, with all his arts and  
 graces,  
 " Was, like our artist Reynolds, torn in  
 pieces—  
 " And here they tell a tale I much  
 admire:  
 " As how his head, while sailing with  
 the stream  
 " Down, down to Lesbos, if I do not  
 dream,  
 " Sung 'lumps of pudding' to the  
 floating lyre.  
 " Now, I've been thinking, if our Rey-  
 nolds' head  
 " Should, on his palette, down the  
 Thames drive soufe,  
 " And, mindful of the walls he once ar-  
 ray'd,  
 " Bring-to a bit at Somerset new  
 house,  
 " What scramblings there would be,  
 what worlds of pains,  
 " Among the artists to possess its brains.  
 " And like Neanthus, for great Or-  
 pheus' lyre,  
 " Some for his palette would be raising  
 frays,

" In hopes, no doubt, the wood would  
 each inspire  
 " To paint like him, for—fame in bet-  
 ter days;  
 " As if a soldier who 'd no legs to use,  
 " Should fight for his dead comrade's  
 boots and shoes.  
 " Reynolds, when I reflect what sons  
 of fame  
 " Have shar'd thy friendship, I with  
 sighs regret  
 " That all have died a little in thy debt,  
 " And left a trump unknown to swell thy  
 name:  
 " But, courage, friend, when Time's re-  
 lentless tooth  
 " Hath nibbled mountains to the ground  
 smack-smooth,  
 " And pick'd, as one would pick a fa-  
 voury bone,  
 " Each monument of brass, of iron, and  
 stone;  
 " When he with Hone and Co. his guts  
 hath scow'rd,  
 " And Wests and Copleys without end  
 devour'd,  
 " Thy name shall live, and like Heaven's  
 sacred fire,  
 " Succeeding artists kindle and inspire.

The Scottish Village; or, Pitcairne Green. A Poem. By Mrs. Cowley. 4to. 2s. Robinsons. 1786.

**A**N account of the ceremonies used at  
 Pitcairne Green, in Scotland, on  
 marking the boundaries of an extensive  
 village intended to be erected on that  
 spot, for the purpose of introducing the  
 Lancashire manufactures, having ac-  
 cidentally caught Mrs. Cowley's eye, the  
 circumstances so strongly excited her sen-  
 sibility as to produce not only a tear, but  
 the present elegant little Poem. Mrs.  
 Cowley's reputation as a writer has long  
 since been established, by the various dra-  
 matic compositions with which she has  
 favoured the public. Her present essay  
 in descriptive poetry will, however, add  
 a fresh sprig of laurel to the wreath. Unac-  
 quainted with the country, and obliged to  
 rely on the accounts of others, she has  
 nevertheless been extremely successful in  
 her descriptions, and has displayed great  
 taste and judgment in the conduct of her  
 plan. Though the scite of this intended  
 village was by no means such as to afford  
 description room to range, or the fancy  
 to riot in, the vigour and richness of her

imagination has supplied every defect,  
 and enabled her to adorn a barren heath  
 with all the luxuriance of poetical decora-  
 tion. The poem is written in alternate  
 verse, and the versification is in general  
 harmonious, and elegantly pathetic. Her  
 motive for preferring this measure is  
 founded on the following opinion of the  
 late Dr. Johnson: "The alternate verse  
 of ten syllables has been pronounced by  
 Dryden, whose knowledge of English  
 metre was not inconsiderable, to be the  
 most perfect of all the measures which  
 our language affords."

The introductory lines of this poem  
 are descriptive of that innocence and  
 happiness which attend on pastoral  
 tranquility, the termination of which is  
 pathetically regretted. The Genius of  
 the place is introduced energetically de-  
 scribing to an hoary sage the moral evils  
 which spring from increased population.  
 Instead of "feathery fairies ranging and  
 holding their nocturnal revels on the  
 green,

" See quick advance the numerous  
 motley croud,  
 " Mechanics, pedants, traders, pour  
 along ;  
 " Their joy breaks forth in carols rude  
 and loud,  
 " And Beauty's presence animates the  
 song.  
 " The ardent face of this once happy  
 plain  
 " The sharp-tooth'd mattock shall de-  
 form and tear,  
 " That evil first, and then an endless  
 train,  
 " Follow the footsteps of yon graceful  
 fair,  
 " They bid !  
 " The future town, submissive to their  
 will,  
 " Rises from earth, and spreads its skirts  
 around—  
 " Oh ! that the marble, in its quarry still,  
 " Unhewn, uniform'd, had kept its rest  
 profound !  
 " With it, the social evils all rush in,  
 " Th' opposing passions that distract  
 mankind,  
 " The blazon'd crime, the sly, well-  
 cover'd sin,  
 " Nor will one petty vice remain behind.  
 " Slander and avarice, and penury scant,  
 " The proud man's scorn, the rich man's  
 sturdy mien,  
 " Wide squand'ring luxury, and pallid  
 want,  
 " All haste to form the varied wretched  
 scene."

This gloomy prospect is, however,  
 cheered by a display of the advantages  
 resulting from the influx of wealth, and  
 the extension of knowledge.

The sage comforts the Genius with the  
 reflection, that  
 " Not unmix'd the bitter draught shall  
 flow,  
 " Not unallay'd the hov'ring miseries  
 sting,  
 " Felicities shall blunt the sense of woe,  
 " And o'er it Joys their downy mantle  
 fling.

" If social evils overspread thy plain ;  
 " The social blessings too will haste along,  
 " And on the spot where Vice shall lead  
 its train,  
 " Illustrious virtues eagerly shall throng."  
 After enumerating the benefits procur-  
 ed by agriculture and commerce,  
 " Commerce, whose power each hemi-  
 sphere adorns—  
 " Which bids the dunny heath bloom  
 forth in fields,  
 " And in the deserts pours the Naiad's  
 urns ;"

the author, in speaking of the effects  
 of the progress of learning, contrives to  
 pay some well-turned compliments :

" But happier still ! *Learning* shall raise  
 the pile,  
 " Design'd the fret of ages to withstand ;  
 " Within, the classic scholar form his  
 stile, [land.  
 " And pour instruction thro' the list'ning  
 " Ah ! from its wall some future sage  
 may burst,  
 " To charm or awe the centuries to come ;  
 " A *Thomson* in its cells be haply nurs'd ;  
 " A *Blair* shed splendor o'er the chosen  
 dome.  
 " The law-giver from thence shall draw  
 the feeds  
 " Of growing honour, dignity and fame,  
 " Here shall insure the future splendid  
 meeds,  
 " That crown his labours and extend his  
 name.  
 " A *Mansfield*, *Erskine*, *Loughborough*  
 shall rise,  
 " The boast of Genius in untasted times,  
 " Spreading our glory round the distant  
 skies,  
 " And mark us *envied* by more happy  
 climes."

The Doctors Robertson and Stuart,  
 particularly the latter, Mrs. Barbauld,  
 and Miss Burney also, come in for their  
 share of adulation ; but as we wish not  
 to prevent our readers from enjoying as  
 much pleasure as we have, we forbear  
 giving any farther extracts, but refer  
 them to the poem itself.

St. Peter's Lodge : a Serio-comic Legendary Tale, in Hudibrastic Verse. By the  
 Author of The Register-Office. Davis. 1786.

**T**HIS wretched attempt to imitate  
 Butler, represents St. Peter sitting  
 dozing in his easy chair : as the souls  
 arrive at his Lodge, he examines their  
 passports, inquires into their tenets, and  
 then dismisses them to their respective

abodes. The several candidates for ad-  
 mission are a Jew, a Catholic, a Puritan,  
 a Disciple of Mahomet, a Quaker, an  
 Anabaptist, a Methodist, and one who  
 declares,

" With

“ With modes of worship discontented,  
“ Nor church nor chapel I frequented.”

The versification is contemptible, and the language perfectly calculated for the followers of the Apostle's original vocation; vulgarity being substituted for wit. The Anabaptist's account of himself shall serve as a specimen:

“ Of Greek and Hebrew I am master,  
“ And thirty years have been a Pastor.  
“ Our godly sect has a more sure hope  
“ Of Heaven, than any church in Europe.  
“ Of sin original, and offences  
“ To which the youthful mind propense  
    is,  
“ We're cur'd by DIPPING: none but  
    we  
“ Are from such double load set free.—  
“ That water is of purifying  
“ An emblem, there is no denying.

“ Does it not follow then, the WETTER  
“ A baptiz'd Christian's made, the better?  
“ Who can believe a drop or two,  
“ Sprinkled on cheeks, nose, eyes, or  
    brow,

“ To the whole body will dispense  
“ Its purifying influence ?

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

“ What man to cure a broken SHIN,  
“ Applies a plaster to his chin ?  
“ Or pops his NOSE in pail of water,  
“ To rid his FEET of dirty matter ?”

The reader we doubt not is perfectly satisfied without proceeding any farther. We cannot, however, avoid hinting to this follower of the Muses, and in his own ELEGANT words, that such Poetry

“ Might send its author to have hide well  
“ Curried in Newgate or in Bridewell.”

The Patriot's Vision; or, The Triumph of Opposition. 4to. 1s. Stockdale.

THE leading characters in Opposition are roughly handled in this poem, which bears evident marks of genius and poetical abilities. The author has ventured to attack the celebrated Peter Pindar pretty warmly for his lack of re-

verence to his M——y: how far Peter may patiently bear this correction, time will discover. *Nec aspera terrent* seems to be his motto, as well as our grenadiers.

A Discourse on the Use and Doctrine of Attachments, with a Report of Proceedings in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, against an Attorney, collaterally, during the Terms of Trinity and Michaelmas, 1784; and Hilary and Easter, 1785; which Proceedings were enforced by Writ of Attachment; and a Proposal for an Act of Parliament. By T. A. Pickering. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Fielding. 1786.

THE author of this pamphlet seems thoroughly acquainted with the law and constitution of this country, and appears a strenuous advocate for liberty. In the preface he observes, that the doctrine of Attachments has not been so completely investigated, as a matter of so much consequence merits: willing, therefore, to throw every possible light upon an object of such importance, and at the same time impelled by a desire of vindicating his conduct and character as a professional man from any aspersions, he has laid his thoughts on the subject before the public.

“ If any species of Attachments,” our author observes, “ be such that it does not admit of bail, it is not, as many practitioners contend, of the nature of an execution, but far worse. By the law of

the land, an execution is awarded only upon a definitive judgment on record; which judgment is subject to a revision in a superior court, and when the execution issues, there must not be any appeal depending. But if such caution and anxious delicacy are involved in the nature and frame of executions, with what mistrust and jealousy are unbailable Attachments to be viewed?” Mr. Pickering thinks it a matter of doubt, whether either of the courts of common law have, after solemn argument, ever declared that there is a kind of Attachments not bailable. After treating the subject generally, the author proceeds to state his own case in particular, and has thrown out many new and important hints, deserving the attention not only of his brethren, but of the community at large.



Gulliver Reviv'd; or, the Singular Travels, Campaigns, Voyages, and Adventures of Baron Munikhoufon, commonly called Munchaufen. 8vo. 2s. Kearley, 1786.

**W**HAT was once said by an Italian Prince to Ariosto, "Where the Devil did you get all these damned lies, Signor?" might well be applied to the Author of this work. In the advertisement prefixed to the second edition, we are told that it would with more propriety have been called *The Lyar's Monitor*, no vice being more contemptible

than a habit of abusing the ears of our friends with falsehoods; and we agree with the Author in his observation. To amuse for a few hours with a moral end in view, is always deserving praise; and as we think this end may be obtained by a perusal of the present work, under the above impression, we cannot withhold our approbation of it.

The English Clergy's Right to Tythes examined, in order to promote Peace and Union between the Clergy and Laity; and to prevent Law Suits. By an Old Farmer. 8vo. 2s.

**T**HIS Old Farmer is a shrewd sensible man. He gives it as his opinion, that in the first ages of Christianity, whatever was paid the Church was purely gratuitous. Tythes were introduced in England during the reign of King Offa, in 794. But our Farmer contends, that the King exercised an authority he had no legal right to; and that, of course, the origin of the practice being illegal, every subsequent act upon the same foundation must, in like manner, be irreconcilable to equity. The doctrine laid down by Blackstone, who says, "you cannot plead prescription against the King, because he is so great, or he is so strong; neither can you plead prescription against

the Church, because it is so little, or so weak;" the Farmer calls an ambo-dexter way of reasoning, and by no means approves of.

But, even admitting the authority exercised by Offa to have been legal, he observes, that as the improvements in husbandry required greater expences than were known in his time, the Clergy could have no right to any part of those expences which Offa knew not of, and therefore could not intend in his gift. This observation is rather sophistical, and shews how difficult it is to reason impartially in any cause where our interest is immediately concerned.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**L**ATELY perusing Addison's Dialogues on the usefulness of ancient medals, which subject is handled in a very poetical and comprehensive manner, I was particularly struck with one passage, wherein our Author fancies it would be no bad design to institute a museum of ancient dress, arms, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. for the better understanding of the Roman Classics. No one, I believe, will pretend to doubt how much better you would understand the shape of a Roman tunic by seeing it, than by the description of many pages. If the shape was controverted, let them work after different patterns. How many obscure passages of the Classics would be understood by these means, infinitely preferable to all the determinations of the critick. Add to this, Addison would have another room for the Roman instruments of war. You might see an exact representation of

the pilum, the shield, the eagle, ensigns, trophies, in a word, all the military furniture in the same manner it might have been in the Roman Arsenal. A third apartment should be a kind of sacristy for altars, idols, sacrificing instruments, and other religious utensils. Another room, all sorts of agricultural tools. Not to be tedious, one might make a magazine for all sorts of antiquities that would shew a man, in an afternoon, more than he could learn out of books in a twelvemonth. How far the universities, or other societies, might come into this opinion, I cannot pretend to say; this I think I may affirm, that more useful knowledge might be attained, than in a collection of whales bones and dry fishes. If any one of your readers can strike out a better mode, I hope this may induce him to it.

ETONIENSIS.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 14.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee (Lord Scarfdale in the chair) for the purpose of considering the India Judicature Bill,

Lord Carlisle, after urging a few objections against it, to shew that it tended to encroach on the privileges of the British subject, with regard to the trial by jury, wished to move a general resolution, setting aside the whole bill, the natural consequence of which would be the rejection of the bill. His Lordship then read the resolution, and offered it as a motion to the House.

Lord Bathurst, however, informed him, that this mode of procedure was informal; that their Lordships having already considered the principle of the bill, were now in a Committee for the purpose of examining it clause by clause; and that if any part of it should appear exceptionable to the noble Lord, it was open to him to object to it, and to move an amendment upon it.

Their Lordships then proceeded to consider the first clause; on which an amendment was proposed by Lord Carlisle, that the following words in the bill, "for repealing a former act," should be left out.

On this a long conversation took place, in which various objections were urged against all the exceptionable clauses in the bill; and those objections were answered.

Lord Stormont went into a minute detail on this subject. He objected to the hardships it would impose on those who came from India; he shewed the danger that might arise from the appointment of those who were to try their delinquency being persons of a particular political description; and illustrated the injury that might arise from their being condemned in their absence, without the benefit of a personal hearing. All these dangers and evils, he alledged, would accrue from the regulations contained in the bill. He expatiated on the last of these grievances, and asserted, that it was contrary to every rule of justice, and to a direct maxim in the Roman code of legislation, which was, *absentem in criminibus condemnare non debere*.

Lord Walsingham vindicated the bill, and rescued Administration from an intentional guilt of invading the rights of British subjects, by depriving them of the trial by jury. He at the same time animadverted on this mode of executing justice, and observed, that the veneration entertained of it was, perhaps, more founded in ancient prejudice, than justified by fact. In many cases, twelve jurors were assembled for the purpose of

trying a cause of which they knew little, and were obliged, by the necessity of nature, to come to an unanimous opinion in a very short time upon it. With regard to those who were to be appointed by the bill under consideration, he did not see a better mode of electing them for that purpose, nor could he conceive that any inducement could prevail upon them to pervert the powers with which they were to be invested.

Lord Camden defended the bill on several grounds, and shewed that the circumstances relative to India were so remote, so new, and so complex to most people in this country, as to put it beyond the power of ordinary juries to decide on them.

Lord Loughborough went with much minuteness into a consideration of the various clauses in the bill. He shewed that the mode proposed for the appointment of those who were to try cases of India delinquency, being by the nomination of members of parliament, would afford no security for their integrity in the discharge of their office; and expressed a suspicion, that unless its sanctity and infallibility could be secured with as much certainty as these two objects were obtained in the election of a pope, by the supernatural influence of the Holy Ghost on the cardinals in the conclave, there would be no safety in this judicature. He shewed the impropriety of allowing this court to decide finally, and without appeal, without being amenable, its sentence and inflictions not being subjected to review in the courts of Westminster-hall. He reprobated the regulation objected to by Lord Stormont, of punishing the absent; and illustrated the detestable nature of this measure, by a case of trial which had occurred in Scotland in the reign of James I. A person was then accused of treason five years after his death. It was pleaded at the bar, that to punish the absent was contrary to the laws of all nations. It was urged, however, on the other side, that during the reign of the Emperor Honorius, this principle had been admitted; but, notwithstanding the weight of this precedent, the court was so much struck with the danger of admitting it, that they ordered the grave, in which the culprit had been five years interred, to be opened, and his bones to be produced at the bar. Such was the reverence for that sacred principle of justice, even in those days, which had never been once violated, but by the Emperors or tyrants.

The Marquis of Carmarthen reprobated, in very strong terms, the insinuation which had been thrown out against Administration, of its being a part of their system to encroach

on the rights and privileges of British subjects; they possessed no such intention.

The Committee then divided on the amendment, contents 9—non-contents 30.—Majority against the amendment 21.

The other clauses were then read and agreed to.

On the motion for giving a second reading to the bill for preventing frivolous and vexatious suits in the Ecclesiastical Court, and for the more easy recovery of small tithes,

The Bishop of Bangor opposed the motion, and observed, that the objects of the bill were principally two. First, to correct the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court in certain cases; and, secondly, to render the recovery of small tithes more easy; but both these points were so managed in the bill, that the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court was altered, where it wanted no amendment; and the mode prescribed for the recovery of small tithes was rendered more difficult than it was before.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, that by that part of the bill which related to tithes, the poor vicar, who always found much difficulty in the recovery of his tithes, would be more embarrassed than he was before. His Grace observed, that he had no doubt, but that irregularities were committed in the Ecclesiastical Courts by needy professors; and what Court was free from such irregularities? But he did not think that a sufficient reason to pass such a law as this, which acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, and yet put it under such restraints, that it could scarcely exercise its jurisdiction for the correction even of such crimes as were allowed to belong to its cognizance. His Grace shewed this in several cases, and particularly in those of defamation and adultery; and here he made some observations on the dissoluteness of the manners of the age, and remarked, that instead of making our laws more lax and loose, the vices of the times called for more restraints. His Grace then excused himself from giving the House any further trouble, and concluded with seconding the motion, which was agreed to, and the bill was rejected.

#### JUNE 16.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills: The Perfumery, the Scotch Judges, Starch duty, Tobacco, Southern Whale Fishery, Pilchard Fishery, American Naval Store, Scotch Admiralty Fees of Court, Stamp Office Salary, Middlesex House of Correction, Essex Workhouse, Lymington Road, and five private bills.

The motion being put, that the bill for reducing into one act all the laws respecting the militia, and for putting that service on a better establishment, be read a second time,

Lord Townshend rose to give his sentiments relative to it. He went into a detail,

proving the usefulness of the militia, both as tending to recruit the standing army, and as a bulwark of internal defence to the country. The experience of this country had proved it to be so. The King of Prussia's whole army was in fact a militia. His whole forces, as he was informed, were disciplined two months in the year, which was double the time proposed for exercising those of this country. The Emperor maintained a force of 60,000 men on the same principle; and the Spaniards, who possessed no ideas of liberty and constitution such as we do, had, notwithstanding, always kept up a militia. In the present bill there was one thing which recommended it to his mind; it was its principle of economy; and he was happy he could congratulate their Lordships, that all animosity had ceased between the army and militia—brothers of the same family.

The Duke of Richmond agreed with Lord Townshend on the subject of the bill; and replied to his Lordship respecting an insinuation he had thrown out, that money was now unnecessarily expended in building ordnance offices.—Lord Hopetoun, the Duke of Manchester, and Earl Stanhope likewise spoke, the latter of whom recommended an alteration in the bill. The motion being put, was agreed to.

#### JUNE 19.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Militia Bill, Lord Scarisdale in the chair.

The House continued on the said bill until seven o'clock; in the course of which a great number of amendments were moved by the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Manchester, Earl Stanhope, and Lord Hopetoun, several of which were accepted, and others rejected.

The principal amendment that was offered was the plan of Earl Stanhope, for calling into actual service forty-two thousand militia, instead of twenty-one thousand, the number by the present bill, at the same expence.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Sydney opposed the amendment, alleging the late period of the session, and the danger of losing the bill in the other House, if an alteration of such magnitude was to be adopted.

The Duke of Manchester thought there was great merit in the proposal, but he was very doubtful whether the experiment could be made in the present bill.

Earl Stanhope replied to the Duke of Richmond, that if his Grace would pledge himself to support the measure another session, he would withdraw his amendment. The noble Duke declined the proposal, and the amendment was negatived.

After a deal of conversation at the table, and several amendments, of but slender consideration, had taken place, the bill passed the Committee. The House resumed, received the report, and adjourned at seven o'clock.

JUNE 23.

The Committee made their report, that the precedents found were against admitting the Merchants to be heard against the Wine Bill. It was, therefore, committed, and the third reading ordered on Monday.

Very few Peers attended, and the House adjourned to Monday.

JUNE 26.

The petition against the Wine Duty Bill having been rejected,

Lord Loughborough went into the origin of the excise laws; and shewed, that since the time of Sir Robert Walpole to the present moment, the severities of the excise have been continually sharpening. His Lordship then entered into the comparison of the importation for the last fifty years; and proved, that there was by no means such a deficiency as was pretended. After a speech of an hour, replete with legal and constitutional knowledge, his Lordship gave his direct negative to the bill.

Earl Camden, in a very long speech, highly commended the zeal of the noble and learned Lord, in defence of the laws and constitution; but the necessity of raising a revenue overcame every other consideration. The merchants had invented every possible device to defraud the revenue; and therefore they might thank themselves. In short, every session produced a kind of warfare between the public and the trader, to prevent the latter from defrauding the revenue. He did not involve every individual in this charge; but it was impossible to make the discrimination. He was for altering the obnoxious clause pointed out, but then the bill would be lost, being a money bill; and therefore it must be submitted to.

The question was put, and the bill passed without a division.

JUNE 27.

The Royal assent (by commission) was given to the bill for the pay and clothing the militia; the wine duty; the consecration of bishops, subjects of other countries; the charitable donations; the shipping and navigation; the Bristol bridge; the Cricklade enclosure; the Newcastle church; for erecting light-houses on the Northern coasts of Great-Britain; the Duffield enclosure; the East-India judicature; the North Shields watering; the occasional voters; the Clink paving; the London coal-meters; the Westminster coal-meters; and to five private bills.—Adjourned.

JUNE 29.

On the second reading of Earl Stanhope's bill for regulating voters in counties twelve months previous to the election,

Lord Sydney observed, that the present bill, though confessedly of the greatest importance, had passed through the Commons in a very thin House, and with a degree of deliberation very inadequate to what it evidently deserved. His Lordship was also of

opinion, that at the present season of the year it may meet with a similar degree of inattention from their Lordships, and therefore moved that the commitment of the bill should be deferred until this day three months.

Earl Stanhope entered largely into the defence of his bill. The importance of its provisions was highly deserving of their Lordships attention. It had at last been manifested to the utmost extent of his ability. Its principal tendency, exclusive of its other beneficial purposes, was to exclude that degree of bribery and perjury which were equally a disgrace to the nation and to morality; he hoped, therefore, that it would receive the support more particularly of the Spiritual Lords of that House.

The question was then put, and there appeared on a division on Lord Sydney's motion, that the commitment should be deferred, Contents 4, Not Contents 11.—Adjourned.

JULY 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for granting relief to the East-India Company, by permitting them to make sale of certain annuities, and to increase their capital,

The Duke of Portland rose to move that the chairman should leave the chair. His Grace entered very largely into the general polity of our administration in India, and descanted with much strength and force on the principles of the bill before the House; but as the arguments were the same as have been already given to the public, when the bill was in its progress through the Commons, we shall forbear to trouble them with a superfluous repetition.

Lord Wallingham, in a very elaborate reply, took a general survey of the British administration in India. His Lordship spoke very forcibly in favour of the bill, and of the principles which it tended to enforce.

Lord Viscount Stormont spoke against the principle of the bill. The bringing of it into parliament at so late a period of the session was, he said, an unworthy device to gain time, and to avert for a season that disturbance which must unavoidably follow, when the situation of the Company's affairs in India came to be fully known. It was also, his Lordship contended, an injury to the present stockholders, as every increase of the capital of the Company tended in a ratio advancing with its amount, to diminish the credit of their respective securities.

Lord Loughborough arraigned, in very strong terms, the fallacy of the accounts laid before the House by the Company, and inferred therefore, that there appeared so much of premeditated imposition in their statements, that they were totally undeserving of the countenance or protection of parliament.

Lord Bathurst spoke a few words in favour of the bill.

A division then took place on the Duke of Portland's motion, "That the chairman should leave the chair;" the numbers were, Contents 6, Non-contents 14, —Majority 8.

Lord Scarfdale, the chairman, then read the different clauses of the bill, which were agreed to without any debate, and the House adjourned.

## JULY 4.

The following bills received the Royal assent by commission, viz. The Exchequer loan, Sinking fund, and Lottery bills; for more effectually carrying into execution the laws relating to stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, and for repealing certain stamp-duties on policies for insuring property in any foreign kingdom from losses by fire; for explaining several acts relative to hackney coaches; for better securing his Majesty's docks, ships, and stores at Portsmouth and Plymouth; the American Loyalists bill; for the consecration of bishops out of his Majesty's dominions; for appointing commissioners to inquire into the fees lately received at the public offices; to ascertain the fees to be taken by the officers of the Exchequer; for the more effectual punishment of persons attaining, or attempting to attain, possession of goods by false pretences; for making perpetual the act of the 14th of his present Majesty, for regulating madhouses; and to one road and one private bill.

## JULY 5.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the bill to enable the East-India Company to increase their capital stock; the bill to defray the charge of the militia for 1786; the bill to prevent frauds in the payment of seamen's wages; the British cordage bill; the bill to continue the Commissioners of Public Accounts; the bill to continue the proceedings against Warren Hastings, Esq; notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament; and to several other bills.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Ship Owners bill,

Lord Loughborough objected very strongly to the principle of the bill. Its tendency, his Lordship observed, was to place the Ship-Owners on the footing of a Joint Stock Company, by exempting the whole of their fortunes, their share in the vessel excepted, from any claims in consequence of losses sustained of the goods committed to their trust. It took all adequate security from the merchant, though that security, being held forth by the English Ship Owners in a superior degree, was the very circumstance which ensured them a preference, where there was any competition, and a constant employment from foreign merchants. The ships of other nations, being enabled by the frugality of their seamen, and other circumstances, to accept of a lower freightage, would, in consequence of this Act, be secured a preference, which they had long envied the British Ship Owners.

Earl Stanhope, the Marquis of Carmarthen, and Lord Hawke spoke in support of the bill. The principal argument which was urged in favour of the Ship Owners was, that the sum paid for the freightage was so exceedingly disproportioned to the value of the goods, that it would be unjust to compel the Shipholder to make a retribution for losses, which, it often happened, could not be foreseen or prevented.

The House then went through the clauses of the bill, which were ordered to be reported next day.

The House went into a Committee on Mr. Wilberforce's bill, by which it is enacted, that the bodies of persons convicted of murder, rape, burglary, &c. should be delivered to a surgeon for dissection.

Lord Loughborough opposed the bill as disgraceful to the code of criminal law, and unjust in its regulations, which lost sight of all distinction between crimes of very different magnitude. Burglary and murder, for instance, should never be subjected promiscuously to the same punishment. On a business of so much importance, the twelve Judges should certainly have been consulted. This, however, had not been done. The bill had passed through the House with a degree of haste which could be equalled by nothing but its imperfection. His Lordship therefore moved, that the bill should be read a third time on this day three months.

Lord Sydney coincided with these sentiments, though he professed, at the same time, to approve very highly of the motives which had actuated the Hon. Gentleman by whom the bill had been framed.

Lords Carlisle and Bathurst spoke each a few words to the same purpose; after which Lord Loughborough's motion passed *nem. dis.*

The order of the day being read for going into the second reading of the St. Eustatius bill, it was read accordingly, and the question being put for committing it, counsel was called to the bar.

Lord Rodney then rose, and stated the grounds on which he captured the goods found on the island of St. Eustatius. Treasonable practices were carrying on against this country by the inhabitants of that island, to a very extraordinary degree. These practices were not confined to St. Eustatius and its dependencies, but the adjacent islands contained as many traitors as traders. The documents relating to his success in the reduction of a place where so much mischief had been done by individuals to the community at large, he sent home as part of his official dispatches. They were received by the then Secretary of State for the American department, and deposited in his office with other public documents, that they might be forthcoming whenever it might be the duty of parliament to produce them. On repeated application, however, to this office, even while under the management of differ-

ent individuals, they could not be found. He had evidence to produce at their Lordships bar who would substantiate these facts. He mentioned the nature of the several packets of papers that were delivered, the ships by which they came, and the several individuals concerned in the delivery of them; that the clerks in the office were ready to give a similar account of the business, and particularly that Mr. Pollock had been desired to deliver them up, by an order from Lord Shelburne, to one Savage, who gave a receipt, bearing date the 31st of January, 1783, for two trunks or boxes of papers, which were to be delivered to Richard Downing Jennings, Esq. He believed these documents would have been of great use in deciding the points now in litigation concerning that affair. An affidavit, dated April 8, 1785, was then read by the clerk, which recounted the facts stated. After this, William Knox, Esq. was examined at the bar of the House, who confirmed the specific relation of his Lordship.

Counsel were then called to the bar, and Messrs. Erskine and Dallas being heard in support of the bill, and Messrs. Pigot and Burke against it,

Earl Bathurst rose, and in a few words stated his objections to the bill. He declared himself to be an enemy to every species of innovation, but on the most solid grounds. It did not appear to him that there were such grounds in the present instance. No complaint had been made against the conduct of the agents already

employed, and he saw no reason for taking the business out of their hands, and transferring it to trustees. He would therefore move, that the bill be committed to this day two months.

On the question being put, Earl Bathurst's motion was carried without a division. The bill is therefore lost.

Lord Rodney then rose, and called the attention of their Lordships to the evidence which they had heard relative to the St. Eustatius papers. He stated, that he had other incontrovertible proofs to bring forward, but the session was too far advanced for him to trouble their Lordships in a business, which it was his intention to renew at another time. He would content himself for the present with solemnly pledging himself to the House, to investigate this business to the bottom, by a parliamentary enquiry early in the next session.

Earl Bathurst expressed his satisfaction at the noble Lord's intentions. He thought the matter ought not to rest here. The annals of parliament, he avowed, did not record a more gross violation of trust than that which the evidence at the bar had proved; and he had no hesitation in saying, that the person guilty of it, was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour\*. Adjourned.

JULY 6.

Mr. Erskine (Counsel for Mr. Aylett) in a very able speech, contended, that his client was legally entitled to a writ of error, in consequence of the non-certification of the grand jurors' names, which was the principal

\* General Vaughan, as Commander in Chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the surrender of St. Eustatius, respectively appointed agents to dispose of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, Lieutenant Colonel Cockburne, and Mr. Foster. The agents for the fleet were Captain Young, of the Sandwich (since deceased), Mr. Paget (Lord Rodney's Secretary), and Mr. Akers, a Merchant of St. Christopher's. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the West-Indies. And prize-agents in England were also appointed by the said Commanders in Chief; namely, Mr. Jackson (a Member of the House of Commons), and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor (a Merchant in the City), on the part of the fleet.

In the course of the proceedings of the St. Eustatius prizes, no less than sixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as stated on such claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty Court, yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the Common Law Courts, and attempted every course of proceeding which afforded a chance of excluding the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a decision of the House of Lords, which finally restrained the cognizance of the claims to the Prize Court. These proceedings of the claimants, and the opposition given, necessarily occasioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors, have been prosecuting the business in the Court of Admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that Court, with a due attention to the interests of the captors, would permit; and it was and is wholly owing to the very great number of claims now waiting the decision of the Lords of Appeals, that a division has not or can be made among the captors. These claims amounted to upwards of 300,000.

Out of the whole number of claims, thirteen only have been finally disposed of, in nine of which there have been sentences of restitution; and there have been twenty-five other sentences on the said claims in the Court of Admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are twenty-six claims now remaining in the Court of Admiralty undetermined, the greatest part, if not the whole of them, depending upon similar questions to those which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commissioners on the 23d of June; by which means the business of the said capture is nearly brought to a conclusion.

point on which he and Mr. Wood rested their arguments.

Mr. Bearcroft insisted, that it was not sufficient ground to reverse the judgment, and that such omission was customary, and of course not without prescription, which he confirmed from unanswerable authorities within the last fifty years.

Lord Bathurst, after hearing the arguments on both sides, deemed it eligible to refer it immediately to the decision of the Judges (five of whom were present).

Judge Gould recapitulated the whole in a very clear and comprehensive manner; at the same time adding his own opinion, that the judgment might be confirmed, which was unanimously agreed to. Adjourned.

JULY 7.

Mr. Erskine being called to the bar, was heard in defence of the petition against the lottery insurance bill. He mentioned, in a very urgent manner, the illegality of the powers about to be committed to men, who, in every respect, were least entitled to such a privilege. He meant, he said, the Westminster Justices; and condemned in strong terms the writ of certiorari. On the question being put, that the bill do pass, it was negatived *nem. con.*

On the third reading of Earl Stanhope's bill for regulating county elections,

The Bishop of Bangor renewed his opposition to the bill. He objected, in the first place, to the multiplicity of oaths; and, secondly, the regulations were of such a nature, that in his opinion it would be impossible to carry them into effect.

Lord Sandwich confessed, that he had no objection to the principle of the bill, as the preamble indicated so many maxims of the most salutary nature, tending to prevent litigation and expence; but he could not be persuaded that it was necessary, or even decent, at such a late period of the session, to repeal a law which the united wisdom of our ancestors had agreed to.

Earl Stanhope went spiritedly and extensively into a statement of the bill, and proved the many advantages to be derived from it. With regard to the objection concerning the oath, the regulation only substituted a good for a bad one.

Earl Ferrers opposed the bill.

On a division the numbers were,—Contents 12, Proxies 3—15—Non-contents 17, Proxies 21—38.—Majority against the bill 23.

On the third reading of the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the state of the crown lands, &c.

Lord Loughborough was much astonished at the introduction of this bill at so late a period of the session. He expressed his astonishment more particularly, that a very important part of the bill was omitted to be mentioned in the preamble or title. The bill was deceptive. It had the appearance of a bill of enquiry, but it was in fact a granting the commissioners a power to dispose of the

whole lands belonging to the crown. It was an established regulation, that no part of the crown lands should be disposed of without first obtaining his Majesty's permission; and that not even a discussion should take place without the like authority. There was indeed an assent to the enquiry, but none either implied or assented to the sale. There were several other very obvious objections which called for the immediate suppression of the law. He recurred to the days of Charles II. when it was thought necessary to levy a certain sum by the disposal of part of the crown lands. At that time, the Commons appeared scrupulous in the extreme, when requested to assent to the proposition for the sale. He was very diffuse in his observations on the times alluded to; and remarked, that it was then known that tenants holding of the crown lands were in many respects in a better situation than those who held of an inferior lord. In the present bill, however, all these particulars were totally disregarded.—The King suffered an injury, because his royal privileges were consigned into the hands of commissioners without any exception; besides, her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Progeny, were equally injured, because a system had been formed for the disposal of the crown lands, which were certainly part of their royalties, without ever having been consulted on the subject.

Earl Bathurst left the woolpack, and spoke very warmly in support of the bill. His Majesty's consent having been implied in the message, was certainly sufficient; but it that was reckoned insufficient, the royal assent was necessary before the passing of the law.—With regard to the authority with which the commissioners were about to be invested, it was no more than those granted in the days of Charles II.

Lord Loughborough recapitulated his arguments, by insisting that the royal assent was necessary to the extent of the law before it was introduced into parliament.

Lord Carlisle supported the noble Lord against the bill.

Lord Hawke spoke for a few minutes in favour of it.

The question was then put, and a division ensued, when the numbers were,—Contents 14, Proxies 14 28.—Non-contents 11, Proxies 7,—18—Majority 10.

The following Protest was afterwards entered. DISSENTIENT for the following reasons:

1. Because the provisions of the bill are extended to an object not disclosed in the title and the preamble of, nor expressed in his Majesty's most gracious message on which the bill professes to be founded. An enquiry to be made into the state and condition of the woods, forests, and land revenues belonging to the Crown, is the only purpose set forth in the title and preamble; his Majesty's message authorises no more; yet the bill proceeds to a sale of certain parts of the land revenue belonging to the Crown, which is neither conformable to the usual course of parliamentary

parliamentary proceeding, nor consistent with the respect due to the immediate possessions of the Crown.

II. Because the sale directed by the bill is injurious to the Crown, without being beneficial to the subject; it is not restrained to the rents remaining unfol'd (if there be any such) under the directions of the acts 22d and 23d of Charles II. But these acts are by this bill expressly repealed, a new power is created for the sale of Crown rents under the survey of the Exchequer, without any exception of rents within the principality of Wales, or those paid in name of tithe by ecclesiastical persons; of those charged with the support of schools, hospitals, bridges; of those paid by freehold or copyhold tenants of manors belonging to the Crown; neither is there any saving of the right of the Queen's Majesty, nor any protection of the subject against the claim of rents not put in charge within 40 years; which exceptions and reservations were inserted in the acts now repealed.

III. Because the powers of survey given to the Commissioners are dangerous to the quiet of the subject, and derogatory to the honour of the Crown. Commissions of inquiry are directed to be issued by the Court of Exchequer on the mere motion of the Commissioners, without any other form of judicial proceeding, or any attention to the ancient Court of the Exchequer, whereby all estates contiguous to any forest or lands belonging to the Crown, are subject, at their pleasure, to an inquisition into ancient boundaries, supposed encroachments, and concealed titles. By the powers of inspection and controul, which, on a supposition of abuses not stated, are given to these Commissioners, the tenants of the Crown may be restrained from their accustomed privileges, in the occupation and renewal of their estates; and the management of the Crown lands, which, with a just and becoming confidence, is in the most ample terms reserved to his Majesty, by the first act of his reign, in the 9th and 10th sections, is submitted to the censure of the Commissioners, not appointed or removeable by the Crown.

IV. Because every just purpose which the appointment of Commissioners can reach, might, without expence to the public, have been attained, by calling for the reports of the officers of his Majesty's land revenue, to whose skill, diligence, and integrity, no exception has been made.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—CARLISLE.

PORTLAND.—SANDWICH.

Chr. BRISTOL.

JULY 10.

By virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, the Royal assent was given to the following bills:—The Sweets duty bill. The Stamp duty bill. Salt duty bill. British fishery bill. The bill to render more effectual the transfer duty bill. The bill for ap-

pointing Commissioners to enquire into the losses of those persons who suffered in the cession of East-Florida. The bill for incorporating the British Society for extending the fisheries in Scotland. And to four other bills.

JULY 11.

This day his Majesty came in state to the House, and being seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, gave the Royal assent to—The bill for settling an annuity on Lady Carleton and her two sons. Mr. Brook Watson's annuity bill. The bill to prohibit the exportation of tools. The Ship Owners bill. The bill for licensing houses for slaughtering horses. The bill to rectify a mistake in the sinking fund bill. The bill to limit a time for repayment of the duties on servants, carriages, horses, waggons, and carts. The bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Crown lands, woods, and forests. The bill for altering the duties on low wines and spirits, and for discontinuing certain duties on rum and West-India spirits.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I CANNOT close this Session of Parliament without expressing the particular satisfaction with which I have observed your diligent attention to the public business, and the measures you have adopted for improving the resources of the country.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the current year, and for the provision you have made for discharging the incumbrances on the revenue applicable to the uses of my civil government. The most salutary effects are to be expected from the plan adopted for the reduction of the national debt; an object which I consider as inseparably connected with the essential interests of the public.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The assurances which I continue to receive from abroad promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

The happy effects of peace have already appeared in the extension of the national commerce; and no measures shall be wanting on my part, which can tend to confirm these advantages, and to give additional encouragement to the manufactures and industry of my people.

Then the Earl Bathurst, by his Majesty's command, said,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 14th day of September next, to be then there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 14th of September next.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 15.

THE Speaker having taken the chair, and the petition from the agents in the Eufatius Bill being read, he asked if there was not a counter-petition. Being answered in the affirmative, counsel for both were called to the bar, and heard on the subject.— Mr. Burke (brother to the member) and Mr. Pigot spoke in favour of the agents; Mr. Erskine and Mr. Dallas in favour of the claimants; after which evidence was examined. Mr. Hazleton stated the whole amount of the capture of St. Eufatius, St. Martin, and the island of Saba, to amount, on a gross calculation, to about 300,000l. On the close of the evidence,

Lord Adam Gordon spoke highly in favour of the bill.

Lord Hood had turned the subject in his mind, and he could not see the object or use of the bill; as, in his opinion, the money was already well secured, and by the committing of it into the hands of the trustees, he did not see how it would hasten the distribution of it. The appointment of those agents, their stability and character, had met the approbation of the land and sea officers at the time, particularly Gen. Vaughan's; he thought the interference of the Commons rather an innovation. The Admiralty or Prize Court had the direction of all such causes time immemorial, and the present procedure, in his opinion, was diverting the stream out of its native channel.

Sir George Yonge was very much in favour of the bill. He had duly weighed it. His hon. relation (Sir George Howard) had done the same. He had submitted it to the opinion of an hon. gentleman (Sir Lloyd Kenyon). The learned lawyer gave it as his opinion, that the principle was not only legal, but just and commendable, inasmuch as it was not the private property of an individual or individuals; it was the gift of the Crown to those who had fought for it. He did not say that the present bill would expedite the payment of it, but it would undoubtedly go to the security of it, by taking it out of the hands of the agents, and investing it in the hands of trustees, under the eye and controul of parliament, where it might become productive, as he was certain, that if the whole had been put out to interest, it would have amounted to at least 100,000l.; and as for prescription, he believed that would not be wanting to sanction this bill. The Gibraltar Bill, so lately passed, was in his opinion a sufficient ground to warrant the commitment of this bill.

The Attorney-General professed himself a friend to the principle of the bill; but as to the clauses, he confessed himself otherwise; for, in fact, the claimants would not receive a shilling of it a moment sooner under the

adoption of parliament, than under the present agents, whose integrity he heard commended.

Lord Beauchamp declared himself warmly interested in favour of the claimants, as he thought, in every respect, they merited the reward. The sum was immense to be trusted in the hands of agents, to whom he did not mean the least personal offence. Col. Cockburne was one of the agents, he was told; one of them had died insolvent; one of the agents had written to the land forces, that their partition amounted to 4,000,000l. (he held the letter in his hand) the whole was originally two millions; were these sums to be trusted in the hands of a few agents, however respectable? Defalcations had taken place.

Mr. Wilberforce extolled the principle of the bill.

The Speaker put the question, that this bill be now committed; which was carried without a single No.

[Many of the claimants being in the gallery, appeared highly pleased with the decision, as the House seemed to give it with a hearty approbation.] Adjourned.

June 16.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill for regulating the registering of ships, several amendments were made, and some new clauses brought up. The committee then went through the bill, and it was ordered to be read a third time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his Majesty, which the Speaker read from the chair, the members being uncovered. It stated, that it was his Majesty's desire that the House should take into consideration the business of the crown lands, forests, &c. and that some steps should be taken in consequence thereof, for the advantage of the public.—To be considered in a committee of the House on Monday.

Mr. Burke rose, and stated to the House, that although he was prepared to proceed on his charges against Mr. Hastings, yet he submitted, whether it was proper to proceed in business of such importance, when, from the advanced period of the session, there was likely to be so thin an attendance.—On this subject he would wish to have the opinion of the House.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Taylor, and others, were for postponing the business till next session, as it was impossible that the whole of the business could be gone through in less than two months, and that a call of the House must take place, otherwise the attendance of members at this season of the year could not be expected.

Major Scott said, that Mr. Hastings was extremely anxious to have all the charges brought

brought forward without delay, and stated, as his own firm opinion, that the existence of our possessions in India depended on the decisions of the House, and that delay would be extremely prejudicial.

Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hawkins Browne, Sir Gregory Page, and others, were for finishing the business this session.

Mr. Pitt said, that if it was possible that the business could be gone through in the present session, he for one, however arduous and irksome the task would be to him, could have no objection. He thought, however, that the order of the day for Wednesday should not be discharged, that the House might have an opportunity of hearing the evidence on the next charges. Here the conversation ended.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge then made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments. The House immediately divided on the motion—Ayes 20—Noes 53. Majority against it 33.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill for prohibiting the illicit exportation of wool, worsted, fuller's earth, &c. to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and Mr. Philips moved several resolutions.

In a Committee on the British fisheries, Mr. Beaufoy moved several resolutions, which after some conversation were agreed to and reported, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, the House adjourned till Monday,

JUNE 19.

Mr. Dundas informed the House, that since he had been honoured with the office of Treasurer of the Navy, he had discovered many abuses in the payment of seamen's wages, which operated as great hardships on that useful body of men. One was, that when they were turned over from one ship to another, they could not receive the wages due on account of service in the former, till she was paid off, which sometimes did not happen for years after. Another was relative to the appointment of prize agents; but as that was generally within the department of the captains, he would not propose any thing on that head, till the officers should have time themselves to turn the matter in their minds. In the former case, that of turning of men over from one ship to another, he had not as yet been able to devise any satisfactory remedy; all therefore that he would trouble the House with at present, would be relative to another object, which called for immediate attention. It was a matter of notoriety, that a great number of forgeries had been committed of seamen's wills, and that the relations and heirs of others had frequently been personated by wicked persons, in order that they might take out probates of

such forged wills, and procure administration, by the commission of perjury, in the name of the heirs of intestate seamen, and thus defraud the lawful owners of their right. He intended to bring in a bill, with the leave of the House, to prevent those frauds as much as possible, which he proposed to do by causing all wills and powers of seamen to be signed by the officers of the port, whose signatures appearing frequently at the Navy-Office, would of course be well known. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, and obtained it without any opposition.

The King's message relative to the crown lands was, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, read by the Speaker to the House, the members sitting bare-headed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said, as he was not going to propose any measure that would call for the decision of the House on so important a subject as was that of disposing of the Crown Lands to the best advantage, it was not necessary that he should on this occasion expatiate much on that head. It might hereafter be a matter of discussion, whether the Crown Lands remaining still in the possession of the crown, might not be improved in such a manner, as that they might be rendered of much greater national advantage than they were at present; or whether, on the total alienation of them, an adequate compensation being made to the crown in lieu of them, might not be attended with more salutary effects to the public. But before so important a question could with propriety be determined or even discussed by Parliament, it was fit that the state, extent, and value of those lands should be previously ascertained: some progress had already been made in that work by an enquiry set on foot under the authority of the executive Government: but that authority could not effect the purpose in view, without the assistance of the legislature; and to procure that assistance, was all that he looked for this session. He begged leave to add, that he should be sorry that gentlemen should be very sanguine in their expectations of any great immediate benefit from the crown lands; from the nature of the thing, it must necessarily be gradual, or the measure would defeat its own object, by proving injurious and not advantageous to the public credit. If the lands were still to be retained by the Crown, then the benefit must arise from improvement, which must be the work of time. Should they be alienated, they must be sold by degrees; for the value of all the other lands, and of every other species of property in the kingdom, would be affected and lowered, if such large tracts of land as those which belong to the Crown should be set up to sale in the same year. However, let the intended measures respect-

ing these lands be placed in whatever point of view they might, gentlemen would see that the public must necessarily be benefited either by an increase of revenue, or by the extension of agriculture, which would find employment for additional hands, and consequently encrease the population and industry of the kingdom at large. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the state and extent of the crown lands, and make a report to his Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament. The question was put on the motion, and carried without a word of debate.

JUNE 20.

In the agitation of the business of the Scotch Fisheries, Mr. Beaufoy begged to be heard on the propriety of a motion that he held in his hand, as he was sensible that a few moments reflection would immediately lead to the adoption of it. It was well known, that in many parts of Scotland the land was exceedingly barren, requiring every exertion in point of agriculture; it was also well known, that in many parts of that country the plough was absolutely a novelty, though, perhaps, no country stood in greater need of it; but it was in vain to plow, unless the ground was manured. To do this, chalk and limestone were found absolutely necessary; but to reduce those bodies to a proper degree of saturation, required fuel: peat in some parts might be plenty, but the season might be better employed than in rearing peat, or turf; and, after all, coal was found much more preferable. — If then, through the want of fuel, and the uncertainty of the weather, the distressed husbandman should be urged to turn his thoughts to manufactures, even fuel there would be the *sine qua non*; and lastly, if the fisheries should tempt him, as the *dernier resort*, even there he would find fuel absolutely necessary. Something must be done to soften the rigour of their fate, or emigration would of course take place. He could assure the House, from undoubted authority, that in the course of twelve years, viz. from the year 1763 to 1775, not less than 30,000 had exiled to America; and this minute, not less than 600 were about to embark for the same country, if the advantages held out in the present bill did not prevent them. Under those circumstances he would therefore move, that the duty now payable on coal in certain parts of that country, be forthwith remitted for a time limited. This did not go to rescind the coal duty; it might rather be called a commutation tax, as something equivalent, in the course of the business, would be pointed out to assume this impost.

Mr. Brett objected to this on the principle of partial concession that other parts of the kingdom might think themselves entitled to. He had no objection to join in

remitting the duty on such coal as might be employed in the fisheries in question, but to fix the limit would be so difficult, that he would give his negative to the whole.

Sir Adam Ferguson spoke in favour of the motion.

The Attorney-General was rather disposed to give his opinion; the duty on coals was, in his judgment, rather reprehensible. He was sensible it could not be supported on any principle of common sense, humanity, or justice; and were the Minister present (Mr. Pitt was absent), and the question put to him, he was sure that he could only say in answer, that "I am not willing to give up my tax." He did not therefore pretend to give his opinion at once; he would, however, reflect on it.

Sir Edward Ashley thanked the Attorney-General for his candour. He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman in the reprobation of the coal tax, so disproportionately distributed. He believed it originated in the days of Charles the Second, "who never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one."

Mr. Dempster offered many reasons in support of the motion.

Mr. Jolliffe spoke highly in favour of the motion, which was carried without a single negative. — Adjourned.

JUNE 21.

Mr. Hamilton said, he was then going to fulfil the engagement he made a few days ago, when he promised to move for a call of the House: he expressed his concern that he did not see in his place a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) from whom he expected support on this occasion. He thought that a business of so much magnitude as the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, ought not to be agitated in a thin House; and therefore he thought a call necessary. He was of opinion also, that an accused and a persecuted man ought not to be kept long in suspense; and therefore he wished to have the business terminated this session. For Mr. Hastings, whom he had never seen but at the bar of the House, he demanded judgment, not suspense; the infamy of justice, if he should be found to deserve it, and not of prejudice. He knew that to move for and enforce a call of the House at this season of the year, would be a very unpopular measure; but still as he thought the measure just and necessary, he would propose it, and take upon himself all the odium and unpopularity attending it. He then moved, "that this House be called over on this day fortnight."

Mr. Dempster seconded the motion.

Mr. Sheridan said, that when his Right Hon. Friend, who was then absent, promised to support such a motion, it was only under this condition, that the House should previously resolve to proceed this session to the discussion of the other charges against

Mr. Hastings. Should the House decline any further proceedings in that business till next session, a call would be useless, and even vexatious. There was, however, one point of view in which an Hon. Member (Major Scott) had placed the impeachment, which would warrant him in voting for the call, if the Hon. Member would this day confirm what he had said on a former occasion; which was, that the keeping or the losing of India to this country depended upon the determination of the whole business this session.

Major Scott agreed in the necessity of the call. He said that any delay in the prosecution would commit to hazard our possessions in India; because, in case of any contest arising there, it was at present unsettled how far the Zemindars were liable to be called on for the necessary aids. If he did not mention this circumstance before, it was, in the first place, because he thought it sufficiently obvious; and, in the next, because he had not entertained the remotest idea that it would occur to any person to defer the business before it was brought to a final conclusion. He read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Hardinge in the year 1783, which called Mr. Hastings the Chatham and the Saviour of India: and after contrasting it with the opinions lately delivered by that Gentleman in the House, he desired to know, whether it was compatible with any idea of justice, that the person so described should be suffered to remain for six or seven months under the pressure of that anxiety which was incident to his present situation.

Mr. Pitt contended that a call at the present season would be equally improper and ineffectual. He did not think that the situation of India required it, or was such as to give occasion for any of that dependence, which his Hon. Friend (Major Scott), contrary to his usual manner, had expressed. He did not think that it would be even a kindness to Mr. Hastings to proceed; nor would it tend to the purposes of substantial justice to press the decision at a time when the subject was sure to be carelessly and inadvertently reviewed. Respecting the dangers which had been predicted in India, he did not think that the business of the aids was at all involved in their late vote. He, for his part, had not then, or at any time, doubted the right of Mr. Hastings to call on Cheyt Sing, as a mere Zemindar, for any aids, proportioned to his ability, and to the exigencies of the State. He had as little doubt that Cheyt Sing had exhibited strong marks of contumacy on that occasion, and was in a certain degree deserving of punishment. The sole point in which he thought Mr. Hastings culpable, and on account of which his vote had been given against that Gentleman, was, that he thought the fine im-

posed was disproportionate to the offence, and that the means which had been pursued to enforce the payment of that fine, were also uncommonly and disproportionately severe. On these grounds he doubted not but many other gentlemen had voted, and he did not see that any pernicious consequences would follow, even if those opinions were openly and universally known in India.

Mr. Dundas said, he had seen the late dispatches from India; and so far were they from containing any intelligence that our interest in the East was declining, that he had reason to believe our affairs there were rather in a better situation than they had been for some time past.

Mr. Hamilton still persevering in his intention to take the sense of the House, a division took place, when the motion was negated by a majority of sixty-nine:

Ayes 30, Noes 99.

It was then agreed that the Committee of impeachment should immediately sit, and examine Major Williams and Mr. Middleton, that the oral evidence might be completed before the rising of Parliament. The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, and the Gentlemen were examined; after which the House was resumed and adjourned.

JUNE 22.

Alderman Sawbridge neither rose through prejudice nor party to offer his opinion on the Ordnance accounts, which he thought well worthy the attention of the House, if they really intended to act up to the rigid economy they had introduced this session as the bias of so many arguments. The Board of Ordnance was always suspected to stand very much in need of this virtue; and the accounts on the table, on this head, justified this assertion in the highest degree. The principal complaint arose from the number of useless boats employed in the Thames and Medway, at first instituted, as he was told, by Sir Charles Frederick, for the purpose of influencing the borough of Queensborough. Mr. Dickenson, at the instance of Lord Townshend, had drawn up a plan of reform, which he did not doubt the noble Lord would have put into execution, had he remained in office. The noble Duke at present at the head of the Ordnance, promised much when he was first raised to that office; but instead of proceeding as was expected, 4000*l.* additional per ann. was added, and a number of sinecure places wantonly created. To prove this, he read a paper, which stated those particulars beyond contradiction; after which he moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine into those accounts, and to report the same to the House; which was negated without a division.—Adjourned.

JUNE 23.

On the third reading of the county elec-  
tion

tion bill being moved, pursuant to the order of the day,

Mr. Yonge declared, that even in the present stage he would not suffer it to pass with only a silent negative. In going over the grounds of objection to it, he recounted various arguments which he would take occasion hereafter to lay before the public. He reprobated the encouragement which it would afford to persons of no principle to perjure themselves, and the difficulties which the registering would impose on honest freeholders, both in point of expence and delicacy, under doubts.

No further debate taking place, the House divided on the motion, when the numbers were, for the bill 38, against it 16—majority 22.

On a motion being made for the second reading of a bill, to continue the office and appointment of commissioners to inspect the state of the public accounts,

Mr. Hussey remarked, that in the course of the present session there was only one report made from the commissioners, and in that he was sorry to find omitted the balance of money remaining in the hands of the sub-accountants.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the report made by the commissioners contained a mass of information which much time and attention must have been employed in collecting. They had gone through all the duties in the port of London in their late report, and had now nearly digested another report, containing the state and situation of the different out-ports. From this investigation he should be sorry to divert them, as their decision thereon would be so much required on the occasion, which he intended to bring forward early next session, of the consolidation of the customs. Beside all this, he observed, that referring this business to them, would be wholly improper, from the subject being already committed by act of parliament to the commissioners for auditing the accounts.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to propose a bill for the disposal of the bodies of convicts after execution, to insert a clause for altering the punishment of females convicted of petty treason, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dempster, after a short preface, brought up a petition, signed by upwards of 400 British residents in Fort St. George, against the late bill for the government of India, stating that they had left England entitled to all the privileges of British subjects, and praying the repeal of that bill, by which they were deprived of them. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt stated, that by Mr. Burke's bill his Majesty was restrained from granting on the civil list pensions beyond the amount

of 300*l.* in consequence of which there were persons now prevented from receiving pensions which had already been promised them, and to which they were very well entitled. There were those of this description, who, when mentioned, must surely meet the approbation of the House. But all he should now mention was Sir Guy Carleton, to whom a pension was promised, for his military services during the late war in America. This, as well as two others, he gave notice he would move for on Monday next.

The House having resolved into a Committee, Mr. Rose in the chair, on the bill for enabling the East-India Company to make use of their credit in extending their capital to four millions,

Mr. Hussey renewed his former objections to the public being committed to the annuitants for the payment of 36,000*l.* which should be sold by the Company.

A long and irregular conversation ensued on this subject, after which the Committee went through the several clauses, and the House being resumed, adjourned to Monday,

June 26.

On the report of the bill for granting the sum of 55,000*l.* as a temporary relief to the American loyalists,

Mr. Dempster said, that there were several points relating to those unfortunate persons, concerning which queries had been submitted to him, and which he wished very much to have answered. The first was respecting those who had been sufferers by the war, but who, during the continuance, had been residents in England; he wished to know whether the claims of those were to be at all attended to. He was also desirous to understand, whether the professional gentlemen who had been injured by their attachment to us, were to receive any compensation; and also how far those persons who received the present allowance were finally to be considered in proportion to their claims.

Mr. Pitt replied, that respecting the two first points, it was impossible for him to give a decisive answer. The claims of those persons had not yet been considered; but he could not therefore say, at the present moment, how far they may be ultimately found deserving of attention. The third particular was equally considered; but whenever it came to be discussed, it would certainly be determined by the peculiar circumstances of their respective claims.

Mr. Hussey said a few words, recommending that the compensation to the loyalists, in which the honour of the nation was so far concerned, should be settled on something of a firmer basis; and that a lottery may be settled for as many years as would be necessary for the payment of their demands.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up two messages from his Majesty, respectively recommending to the House to provide for the payment of two pensions: The one of 1000*l.* per annum to Sir Guy Carleton for his own life, with the remainder to Lady Carleton and her two sons; the other of 500*l.* per annum to Brook Watson, Esq. for his services as Commissary-General in America, during the late war.

They were ordered to be taken into consideration the next day.

On the report of the bill for granting relief to the East-India Company, by permitting them to enlarge their capital, &c.

Mr. Sheridan, after expressing his surprise that a subject of so much importance should be agitated so late in the session, contended that the relief was unequal to the necessities of the Company. He moved a clause, which he argued in defence of, to the following purport: "Provided always, that as the faith of the country is not in any former act pledged for the security of the Company's debts, so in this instance they are equally acquitted of them."

The question, after a long debate, being put, it was lost without a division.

The report was then received, and the House adjourned.

June 27.

In the motion to enable his Majesty to confer the sum of 1000*l.* per annum on Sir Guy Carleton, &c. in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of his country;

Mr. Wilbraham confessed that he entertained a very high opinion of the noble commander, but that he thought it would have given more satisfaction to have specified those eminent services in his Majesty's message, as was the case in Lord Hood's and Sir G. Elliott's pensions.—He was also surprised that this pension was not granted immediately after the promise of it.

Sir G. Howard enumerated the services of Sir Guy Carleton, especially in the preservation of Quebec: he attributed the delay in granting this pension to several causes.

Mr. Courtenay observed, that it was at once easy and pleasant to recite the services of the foregoing gentlemen; they were too important to be overlooked; they were engraved on the heart of the meanest subject, and in the memory of the most forgetful; but it was not quite so easy to recite services that never were performed. He entertained a very high opinion of Sir Guy Carleton, but he thought it incumbent to speak his mind. As to his preservation of Quebec, he could safely take upon him to say, that the inhabitants, through the prudence and exemplary courage of Justice Livius, in that

point, were well intitled to come in for the laurel. He would vote, however, for the pension, as his Majesty had promised it; as he considered the adherence to the royal word to reflect a purer lustre on the Crown than the brightest jewel in it; nay even brighter than the last India presents had afforded.

Mr. Luttrell spoke highly in favour of Sir Guy Carleton, and wished, for the honour and gratitude of the nation, that the House had given birth to the motion, which passed without a single negative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next adverted to Mr. Watson's pension, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Brickdale, spoke very much in favour of Alderman Watson.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the specification of Sir Guy Carleton's services in the message, would have been somewhat like an insult to the understanding of the House, as he firmly believed they were well convinced of their importance.

Mr. Hussey wished to know, if the Minister intended any recompence to the British subjects who lost their lands in Georgia by the cession of that province.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would be glad to satisfy the Honourable Gentleman on this subject in private. Adjourned.

JUNE 28.

The report of the resolution of the Committee in favour of Sir Guy Carleton, was brought up and read.

General Burgoyne rose, and in a very handsome speech bore testimony to the high merit of Sir Guy Carleton as an officer. He said, he should injure his feelings, if upon this occasion he omitted to state to the House the very great alacrity and zeal which General Carleton displayed in fitting out the flower of his army for the expedition which he was appointed to command, though a junior officer, at a time when his services were viewed with a partial eye. And he could also further say, that had not Sir Guy Carleton acted as he did while Commander in Chief, his private fortune would not have demanded this instance of his Majesty's bounty. To reward such a man, he observed, was true policy, as it was an incitement to others to serve their country with fidelity.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Crown lands.

Mr. Rose moved, that the blanks left for the names of the Commissioners should be filled up with those of Sir Charles Middleton.

dleton, Bart. John Call, Esq. and Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. The motion passed without any opposition, and the House was refused.

On the third reading of the East-India loan bill, Counsel were called in to be heard on behalf of the East-India Company against one of the clauses.—Mr. Rous and Mr. Watson were heard as Counsel for the Company; but their arguments did not prevail; for, after a short conversation, the bill was read a third time, and passed without any alteration.—Adjourned.

JUNE 29.

Mr. Jolliffe objected to the bill relative to the waste lands, so far as it empowered the Commissioners to exist for three years, without a power being invested in the Crown to remove them, or the House of Commons being able to effect their removal by an address to his Majesty. Their salaries were left to the discretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—If they did any thing, they ought to be paid; if they were not to do any thing, they should not be appointed.

The bill was then read, when the House adjourned.

JULY 5.

Passed Sir Guy Carleton's and Brook Watson's annuity bills. Adjourned.

JULY 6.

The Speaker read a memorial brought up by Mr. Pitt, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to point out the sum necessary for conveying the distressed blacks of the city, &c. to their own country, or else-

where, and that the House would make good the same. Adjourned to Monday,

JULY 10.

An error having been discovered in a bill lately passed, for appropriating the money arising from the old Sinking-fund to the services of the current year,

Mr Steele moved for leave to bring in another bill for the purpose of rectifying that error. The nature of the error was this—The produce of the old Sinking-fund was estimated at some millions five hundred thousand pounds; and the engrossing clerk, in reciting the estimate, in the bill lately passed, forgot to insert the word *thousand*; so that the sum was made to amount to some millions *five hundred* pounds, instead of five hundred *thousand* pounds.

The motion passed of course, and the bill was immediately brought in, and suffered to pass through all the stages without any interruption or delay. It was then carried up to the Lords, who, following the example of the Commons, immediately passed it thro' all the forms. The bill empowers the clerk of the crown to insert the omitted word *thousand* in the old bill, in the place where it should have originally stood. Adjourned.

JULY 11.

The House attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, when he was pleased to close the session with the Speech we have before inserted in our Journal of their Lordships proceedings.

## P O E T R Y.

### ODE to MORNING.

DELIGHTFUL Morn! whose breath ambrosial fills  
With various rich perfumes the new-born air;  
Calling forth every flower,  
Each flower and op'ning shrub,  
That erst beneath the chilly frown of Night  
Shrunk fearful, and compress'd their fragrant sweets,  
With secret joy thy light,  
Thy earliest light I hail,  
From the drear womb of Darkness' silent cave,  
Gratefully welcoming thy wish'd return.  
Thee too whose glimm'ring beam  
Yon mountain's topmost brow  
Feebly, as yet illumines (chasing away  
The shadowy forms by trembling fancy wove)  
Thy cheering face where first  
The Shepherd swain beholds,  
As sweetly rising from thine Eastern couch,  
Round which stream radiant tints of Iris' hue,  
Thee too, resplendent Sun,  
Thee too I gladly hail!

Touch'd by thy genial ray each bower among,  
On every hawthorn hedge, and lowlier shrub,  
The silvery dew dissolves,  
Weeping its pearly tears;  
While o'er the sparkling lawns, a pleasing  
fight,  
Myriads of lustres catch the admiring eye.  
Thy smiles, enchanting Morn,  
The warbling choir salute,  
What time thou com'st in Spring's loose-float-  
ing robe,  
Or sultry Summer's veil transparent clad,  
Pouring from ev'ry spray  
Their artless harmony.  
Light borne on Zephyr's scarcely-breathing  
gale,  
Re-echoing notes their sprightly notes beget,  
'Till all is grateful mirth,  
And melody and love.  
Beating in many a maze the dewy grass,  
Blithe sport the flocks th' empurpled meads  
along;  
Around its careful dam  
The bleating lambkin frisks;

Now nibbling crops a while the tender blade,  
Now friks again with harmless glee replete.  
Ah! little victim, oft  
Thy fate compassion mourns.

Now lead me, jocund Nymph! with speed-  
ful step

To yonder forest, whose o'er-arching shade  
Thick-twining stoops t' embrace  
Its flow'r-embroider'd banks;

Where springs the Violet, the sweet-scented  
Thyme,

Faint-blushing Roses, Lilac purple-hued,  
Woodbines and Jessamines,  
And yellow Cowslips bright:

Where o'er the stream reclin'd the Primrose  
pale

Bends its weak stem, and shrinks at ev'ry  
breeze;

Or where in plaintive moan,  
From its dank oozy bed

The whisp'ring reed, in sadly-foothing sound,  
To fancied woe the pitying breast awakes,  
As 'long its sedy shores  
Soft Melancholy breathes!

Be mine, sweet Morn! when Summer's suns  
illumine,

Be mine the cot near which some gentle stream  
Its smoothly-chequer'd wave  
In silv'ry current winds,

Or sports in mazy ringlets thro' the grove;

Or thro' the silent valley pensive strays,  
Ling'ring in calm delight  
Its ozier bowers among:

There, with the eye of mild Philosophy,  
'Mid charms which Nature strews with lib'ral  
hand,

In contemplation rapt,  
Admiring let me gaze!

July 5th, 1786.

FRAGMENT of HERMESIANAX \* of  
COLOPHON, addressed to his MISTRESS  
LEONTIUM, describing the amours of  
the GREEK POETS.

Translated by R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.

Οἴη μὲν φίλος γὰρ ἀνήγαγεν Οἰάγοισι,  
Αἰγριόπην θρησσαν γειλάμενος κιδάση. —  
&c. (Athen. lib. xiii.)

SUCH was the Nymph, whom *Orpheus* led  
From the dark mansions of the dead,  
Where Charon with his lazy boat  
Ferryes o'er Lethe's sedy moat;  
Th' undaunted minstrel smites the strings,  
His strain thro' hell's vast concave rings;

Cocytus hears the plaintive theme,  
And reftuent turns his pitying stream;  
Three-headed Cerberus, by fate  
Posted at Pluto's iron gate,  
Low-crouching rolls his haggard eyes  
Ecstatic, and foregoes his prize:  
With ears erect at hell's wide doors  
Lies list'ning as the songster soars;  
Thus music charm'd the realms beneath,  
And beauty triumph'd over death.

The bard, whom night's pale regent bore  
In secret on the Athenian shore,  
*Musæus*, felt the sacred flame,  
And burnt for the fair Theban dame.  
Antiope, whom mighty Love  
Made pregnant by imperial Jove;  
The poet plied his amorous strain,  
Pres'd the fond fair, nor pres'd in vain,  
For Ceres, who the veil undrew,  
That screen'd her mysteries from his view,  
Propitious this kind truth reveal'd,  
That woman close besieg'd will yield.

Old *Hesiod* too his native shade  
Made vocal to th' *Aferian* maid;  
The bard his heav'n-directed lore  
Forsook, and hymn'd the Gods no more:  
Soft love-sick ditties now he sung,  
Love touch'd his harp, love tun'd his tongue,  
Silent his *Heliconian* lyre,  
And love put out religion's fire.

*Homer*, of all past bards the prime,  
And wonder of all future time,  
Whom Jove with wit sublimely blest,  
And touch'd with purest fire his breast,  
From gods and heroes turn'd away  
To warble the domestic lay,  
And wand'ring to the desert isle,  
On whose parch'd sands no seasons smile,  
In distant Ithaca was seen  
Chanting the suit-repelling Queen.

*Mimnermus* tun'd his am'rous lay,  
When time had turn'd his temples gray;  
Love revell'd in his aged veins,  
Soft was his lyre and sweet his strains;  
Frequent of the wanton feast,  
Nanno his theme, and youth his guest.

*Antimachus* with tender art  
Pour'd forth the sorrows of his heart;  
In her Dardanian grave he laid  
*Chryseis* his beloved maid;  
And thence returning sad beside  
*Pæctolus* melancholy tide,  
To Colophon the minstrel came,  
Still sighing forth the mournful name,

\* *Hermesianax* was probably a cotemporary of *Epicurus*.

† *Leontium* was an Athenian courtesan, the mistress of *Epicurus*, and no less celebrated for science than beauty; for she engaged in a philosophical controversy with *Theophrastus*, of which *Cicero* takes notice, *Lib. I. de Nat. Deor.*



Till lenient time his grief appears'd,  
And tears by long indulgence ceas'd.

*Alcæus* strung his sounding lyre,  
And smote it with a hand of fire,  
To Sappho, fondest of the fair,  
Chanting the loud and lofty air.

Whilst old *Anacreon*, wet with wine,  
And crown'd with wreaths of Lesbian vine,  
To his unnatural minion sung  
Ditties that put to blush the young.

Ev'n *Sophocles*, whose honey'd lore  
Rivals the bee's delicious store  
Chorus'd the praise of wine and love,  
Choicest of all the gifts of Jove.

*Euripides*, whose tragic breast  
No yielding fair-one ever prest,  
At length in his obdurate heart  
Felt love's revengful rankling dart.  
Thro' Macedon with furious joy  
Panting he chas'd the pathic boy;  
Till vengeance met him in the way,  
And blood-hounds made the bard their prey.

*Philoxenus*, by wood-nymphs bred  
On fam'd Cithæron's sacred head,  
And train'd to music, wine and song,  
'Midst orgies of the frantic throng,  
When beauteous Galatea died,  
His flute and thyrsus cast aside;  
And wand'ring to thy pensive coast,  
Sad Melos, where his love was lost,  
Each night thro' the responsive air  
Thy echoes witness'd his despair:  
Still, still his plaintive harp was heard,  
Soft as the nightly-singing bird.

*Philotus* too in Battis' praise  
Sung his long-winded roundelays;  
His statue in the Coan grove  
Now breathes in brass perpetual love.

The mortified abstemious sage,  
Deep read in learning's crabbed page,  
*Pythagoras*, whose boundless soul  
Scal'd the wide globe from pole to pole,  
Earth, planets, seas and heav'n above,  
Yet found no spot secure from love;  
With love declines unequal war,  
And trembling drags his conqueror's car,  
Theano clasp'd him in her arms.  
And wisdom stoop'd to beauty's charms.

Ev'n *Socrates*, whose moral mind  
With truth enlighten'd all mankind,  
When at *Aspasia's* side he fate,  
Still found no end to love's debate;  
For strong indeed must be th' at heart  
Where love finds no unguarded part.

Sage *Aristippus* by right rule  
Of logic purg'd the Sophist's school,  
Check'd folly in its headlong course,  
And swept it down by reason's force;

'Till Venus aim'd the heart-felt blow,  
And laid the mighty victor low.

## E L E G Y.

SOFTLY blow, ye whisp'ring breezes!

Softly breathe, thou vernal air!

Yonder comes the hapless Zaida,

Fairest she among the fair!

Long the lov'd a faithful lover,

Long her flame in secret mourn'd;

But in battle bravely falling,

To her arms he ne'er return'd.

Now by deep despair afflicted,

Tread her wand'ring feet this way;

Now with eyes to heaven uplifted,

Fraught with grief I hear her say:

"Hasty warrior! unkind lover!

"Why didst thou thus serve me so?

"Whence arose that martial ardour?

"Couldst thou love, yet bear to go?

"If my flame to thee was constant,

"If to thine my heart beat true,

"Did I then deserve this treatment?

"Was this misery my due?

"Could that bosom, soft and tender,

"Disapprove my boding fear!

"Those bright eyes, mild lustre darting,

"Could they check th' expressive tear?

"No:—thou much-lov'd hapless victim,

"Well thou didst thy passion prove,

"And, tho' many a climate distant,

"Faithful to thy sorrowing love.

"Why then, Death, thou cruel tyrant,

"Didst thou break his wish'd-for rest?

"All unmov'd, thy murderous weapon

"Sought his unprotected breast.

"Hush, ye winds! ye storms, give over!

"Hark! I hear his shrilly cries!

"O'er his head the iron vengeance

"Sternly low'rs—he sinks—he dies!

"Alas! alas! Imagination,

"Why compel me thus to mourn?

"Too true is the fancied danger,

"Never must my love return.

"Now the midnight blast blows keener,

"Now the teeming showers descend,

"Whither must I hapless wander,

"Where find out a soothing friend?

"Where indeed! since lives no longer

"That dear youth my soul admir'd;

"Lost to comfort, lost to duty,

"All my hopes with him expir'd.

"Farewel then, vain scenes of pleasure!

"And thou, fond Hope, a long adieu!

"Rest, sweet shade, 'till Zaida follows,

"'Till this poor heart shall break for you."

Thus distress'd, she mourns her lover,

Thus with anguish rends the air,

O'er the wild heath nightly wanders,

Nightly sheds the sorrowing tear.

Six long months are gone for ever

Since she heard the dreadful truth;

Tho' she knows him past recalling,  
Still she mourns the luckless youth.  
O Heav'n ! thy dread decrees are blameless,  
Tho' unperceiv'd by human sight ;  
All-healing time, and calm reflection,  
Will teach—Whatever is, is right.

May 6, 1786. AUBINUS.

IL VIAGGIO.

**H**ENCE, listless occupation  
Of dull domestic cares and mummery,  
The fretful infant's cry,  
The chiding dame, and gossip's exultation,  
The drunkard's brutal joy,  
The yawning fire-side circle's musty tale,  
And pipes and humming ale !  
The pamper'd justice, and the parson's prose,  
Dull scenes that Britain knows !  
Which waste the sum of life, and daily bliss  
destroy !

But come, fair Travel ! whom of yore  
Variety the wood-nymph bore.  
For once as she was roving, free,  
Wisdom, with unwonted glee,  
Woo'd her mid the vallies bright,  
Woo'd her on the mountain's height ;  
By the stream and in the grove,  
Pour'd the winning voice of Love ;  
At length beneath a spreading tree,  
Fill'd the blushing maid with thee.

Haste, O Travel ! hither come,  
Thro' other countries let me roam.  
Haste to Paris, city proud !  
Gaze upon the chequer'd crowd ;  
Mark the ever-varying dress,  
Painted Vanity's excess !  
Or listen with abhorrent ear  
To noisy harmony severe,  
Where never yet attention found  
The luxury of thrilling sound.  
But there, the many-measur'd dance  
Shall my wond'ring soul entrance ;  
Grace and beauty mingled move  
In every wanton fold of love !  
Soft they twine in blushing treasure ;  
Heave the bosom's panting pleasure ;  
Circling arms of loveliest white  
And melting glances charm the sight ;  
Or springing feet, with agile bound,  
Glitter in the mazy round.  
Now I join the sons of Fashion,  
Void of sentiment and passion ;  
Learn in modish guise to sit,  
And make dull nonsense pass for wit ;  
Characterise each sort of face,  
Run divisions upon grace,  
The wanton's leer, the prude's disguise,  
And all the mystery of eyes.

Next I seek the hardy band  
Of mountaineers, in Switzerland ;  
Where the sheety lakes display  
Their glassy mirrors to the day,  
While distant summits meet my view,  
Clothed in robes of whitest hue ;  
Wander o'er the pine-capt hill,  
Or at fountains drink my fill,  
Tracing every landscape fair,  
That towering nature pencils there :  
Or I join the social train,  
Who vice and sensual bliss disdain ;  
Observe the maiden's blush aspire,  
While the matron checks the fire :  
Jocund pass the hours away  
In innocence and converse gay :  
Hospitable, free, and kind,  
The Swiss possess a gen'rous mind.

Now again the scene to change,  
Thro' the wilds of Savoy range,  
Where many a barren rock appears  
To sadly pour the gushing tears,  
That fall upon the vale below,  
And steal along in murn'ring woe.  
Next approach with vagrant feet  
The holy Chartreuse \* lone retreat ;  
Dirges deep, and fervent prayer,  
Solitude, and hope, are there ;  
Gaze upon the forests round,  
That echo to the torrent's sound ;  
Then beneath some shade reclin'd,  
Scorn the world that's left behind.—  
How vain is human pride, I cry,  
Gilded care and misery !

Soon Mount Cenis' top I scale,  
See below proud Piedmont's vale,  
As the wakening morn discloses,  
† Locks of gold and front of roses.  
Nature seems to breathe anew,  
Seems to weep with ambery dew,  
For those who force th' ungrateful soil,  
Wretched race of daily toil !  
Yet all the rising pangs they know,  
From penury and labour flow.  
Deeper griefs and sadder pain  
Rend the mad ambitious train,  
'Mid the towered cities fair ;  
Rage, and jealousy, and care ;  
Fraud, bedight with mantle pure,  
‡ Pious voice and look demure,  
While his folded skirts between,  
Lurks a dagger bare and keen ;  
And Avarice rolls a cautious eye,  
His treasures viewing with a sigh.  
Alas ! I mourn the madding crew,  
Who heart-felt transports never knew ;  
Whose bosoms never yet could prove  
The rapture of the silent grove,

\* La Grande Chartreuse is the principal convent of the Carthusian order, situated between Grenoble and Chamberry.

† Con la fronte di rose, e con crin d'oro.

‡ See Orlando Furioso, Canto 14, Stanza 87.

The soft complaining of the rill,  
The flow'ry lawn, and breezy hill,  
But waste away a slavish life  
In falsehood, flattery, and strife.  
Next I mount the Appennines,  
Or stray where yellow Tiber shines,  
Reflecting many a moulder'd fané,  
As he bathes his wide domain ;  
Or behold the Western deep  
In the arms of Naples sleep.

Ever 'midst Italian plains,  
Peace and wanton pleasure reigns ;  
But chief when Carnival appears,  
And his painted standard rears,  
Quaint Disguise and Mystery,  
Motley Mirth and Liberty,  
Bid the laughing moments glide,  
From affectation free, and pride ;  
While dance and music both combine,  
And blushing Love, with look divine.  
Or from frolick scenes I haste  
To the nobler joys of taste ;  
Where the proudest works of Art  
Firm perfection's power impart ;  
Where the Grecian Venus bends,  
And from th' observer's eye defends  
With covering hands her naked charms,  
And doubly by retiring warms.  
Or within the Vatican  
View the finish'd form of man,  
Apollo, in young beauty bright,  
Rushing on th' enraptur'd sight ;  
See all that painting can bestow,  
The composition and the glow ;  
Learn to estimate by rules,  
The excellence of different schools,  
And with judging eye compare  
Titian's touch and Guido's air.

Or at old Pompeia trace  
The private manners of the place,  
And observe each dread remain  
That calls past ages back again,  
And catch the moment of pale death,  
That sudden stopp'd the general breath.

When Italia's pleasures fail,  
Let me seek the northern gale,  
Where the Danube's waters flee  
For refuge to the Euxine sea ;  
Or feel the frozen tempest bite,  
With the barbarous Muscovite :  
So shall my glowing heart expand,  
As I tread each distant land,  
And observation's piercing ray  
Brighten every coming day :  
Such the joys that travellers prove,  
Ever, ever, let me rove.

LINES addressed to COLLEY CIBBER, Esq.  
on his determining to quit the GAJETIES  
of LIFE, being become a GRANDFA-  
THER.

By Mrs. PILKINGTON.

Not printed in her Works.

WHY will you quit your pleasing strain,  
So form'd to charm and entertain ?  
Or bid love's softer joys adieu,  
Unless they bid farewell to you ?  
As yet no symptoms of decay :  
Exclude you from the fair and gay :  
And will you suddenly decline  
Your cheerful nymph, or cheerful wine ?  
Wine kept ANACREON ever young,  
The fair inspir'd the lays he sung :  
Let him your great example be—  
So take your glass, and think on me.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

### PROLOGUE

To Mrs. INCHBALD's new Farce, called  
The WIDOW's VOW.

Written by Mr. HOLCROFT.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, jun.

PROLOGUES, with caustic touch, have  
often tried  
To probe your spleen, prove knaves and fools  
allied !  
Have twisted words and wit ten thousand  
ways,  
To shew that these are most degenerate days !

A different task be ours. We'll prove  
that you  
Are wise and happy. Nay ! tho' strange 'tis  
true !

First on your *safety* think ! Now belles  
appear

By ample bulwarks guarded ! front and rear,  
Now male and female amble side by side,  
Exempt from harm, by breastworks fortified !  
Here polygons defend Miss Molly's breast !  
There horn-works hush the husband's fears  
to rest !

By ramparts daily rais'd, he's freed from cares ;  
If he'll but grant sufficient for repairs.

Our strength thus prov'd, proceed we to  
disclose

How new-made wealth through new-made  
channels flows !

How rich we are in medal-rust and rare  
things !

In copper coins, gilt pence, and—Queen Anne  
farthings ;

How shells, stuff'd monkeys, and cremonas  
old,

In hands of auctioneer are current gold!

He, "Going! Going!" cries; "the  
hammer's up!

"This fine antique! this Roman caudle cup!"

A gem so rare makes connoisseurs turn pale;

Fearful, alike, to purchase or to fail;

Hope trembles, starts, from lip to lip re-  
bounds,

Till down she's knock'd—by—Ah! One  
thousand pounds!

The envied purchaser, with joy elate,

Pays for his prize by—selling his estate!

While *Smirk*, in florid style, words nicely  
plac'd,

Protests *the* lot does 'anner to his taste!

(*mimicking.*)

Yes! sure you're happy! and should rest  
content,

Now landscapes are reduc'd fifteen per cent.!

And Claude's and Titian's new-found wond-  
ers may

By new-made Peers be bought—if new-made  
Peers can pay.

(*Assuming sorrow.*)

One thing indeed may well your peace in-  
vade,

(*Weeps.*) Pawnbrokers!—threaten you to  
leave off trade!

(*Returning to his former cheerful tone.*)

All things consider'd, now, while safety  
smiles,

And wealth inundates thus our Queen of Isles;

While Vickery head-defects so soon repairs,

And half unpeoples Greenland of her bears;

While Exhibitions, Galas, and Reviews,

Lisle street, Vauxhall, the Abbey, Handel,  
Hughes,

Flutes, fiddles, trombos, double-drums, bas-  
oons,

Mara, the Speaking Figure, fish-balloons,

Earth-baths, live eagles, such as never flew,

*L'Hercule du Roi!* and General Jackoo!

While these create a round of such delight,

Sure we may hope you will not frown to-  
night!

While farces numerous as these go down,

Our farce may, in its turn, amuse the town!

And smiling, thus, on Folly's vast career,

Sure not on us, alone, you'll be severe!

July 7, Mrs. Edwards made her first ap-  
pearance on any stage at the Haymarket,  
in the character of Macheath. This lady  
is not young, and has the disadvantage of  
an unyielding figure. With these negative  
qualities for the stage, it is a pity that any  
reasons should be powerful enough to  
tempt her to so arduous a task as to be the  
representative of Macheath. Her per-  
formance did not want ease; but was on

the whole not of sufficient excellence to  
excuse the impropriety of a female per-  
forming a man's character. Previous to  
her appearance the following

#### OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by Mr. BUSBY,

WAS SPOKEN BY

Mr. BANNISTER, jun.

IN this bright court is merit fairly tried,  
In its own strength here genius may confide:  
Here Mercy in the smiles of Beauty sits,  
And beams from you \* to soften critic wits;  
Here you †, on beauty as around you gaze,  
'To candour melt, and only wish to praise;  
While you ‡, ye ever-ruling powers above!  
Consent in thunder, and th' applause approve!

Here Confidence her aid may safely lend,  
In ev'ry heart ENDEAVOUR owns a friend:  
Oft by the will you estimate the deed,  
And well to strive is somewhat to succeed.  
This, by your favour, marks our kindly fate,  
This too I told our trembling candidate;  
Who, scarce a month since, panted to appear!  
"O for the night! My life it were but here!"  
And now, all apprehensive of her doom,  
Would give her life it were a month to come.  
And why (I ask) these fears, Ma'am? "Tis  
not, Sir,

"I dread the audience, but the *character!*"  
Bold is the task, I grant, you've undertaken,—  
Some curiosity, no doubt, 'twill awaken!  
Nor will the most discerning aptly guess  
Why you desert your sex, and change your  
dress:

A first attempt too! "Sure!" the *beaux* will  
say,

"She might have chang'd with us, and gone  
*half way.*"

But when the motive fairly shall unfold,  
And all the *willing-to-be-pleas'd* are told,  
That weighing Nature's faculties, you chose  
The part would best those faculties disclose;  
That daring to succeed, nor aw'd by fear,  
At least the best you *could* you *would* appear;  
When the just Town know this, they'll love  
the spirit,

Nor damn Macheath, if for this only merit.

13. Mrs. Smith, from the Theatre at  
York, performed Phillis, in the *Conscious  
Lovers*. This lady is sister to Mrs. Bates,  
of Covent-Garden Theatre, and acquitted  
herself with spirit and propriety.

19. Mrs. Brooks, who had never ap-  
peared on any stage, made her first essay in  
the character of Lady Townley. Her fi-  
gure is extremely good, her face beautiful,  
her features flexible, and we believe, when  
familiarized to the Stage, very capable of  
exhibiting the various passions proper to be  
expressed.

\* To the Boxes.

† To the Pit.

‡ To the Galleries.

expressed. For a first appearance, her action was sufficiently easy, but it will require some time, and much application, to render her voice powerful enough for the Theatre. Attention and habit will, however, overcome any disadvantages she may at present labour under, and we doubt not she will, by industry, ripen into excellence. Of the other characters, Miss George in Miss Jenny, and Mr. Bensley in Manly, were excellent; and Mr. Palmer, in Lord Townley, deserved much commendation.

21. We have lately been used to such disgusting vagaries on benefit-nights, that the attempt of Mrs. Webb to personate Falstaff, hardly created surprize. We may say with Shakespeare,

“ Such beastly, shameless transformation  
 “ \_\_\_\_\_ may not be,  
 “ Without much shame, retold, or spoken of.”

To say that this performance was execrable, in the fullest sense of the word, is hardly sufficient to characterize it. Let it suffice, that it produced a large audience, and we suppose Mrs. Webb will have no objection to its being entirely forgot. A new performer to this stage, but evidently a veteran elsewhere, attempted the part of Hotspur. He could scarce be heard in the nearest place to the stage, and by being permitted to finish the part without interruption, proved the good-nature of an English audience.

24. A new comedy, called *The Disbanded Officer*; or, *The Countess of Bruchsal*, was performed at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket. The characters were,

Colonel Holberg,	Mr. Palmer.
Serjeant-major War-	} Mr. Bannister, jun.
mans,	
Rolf, Groom to the	} Mr. Parsons.
Colonel,	
Bellair, a French Of-	} Mr. Wewitzer.
ficer,	
Landlord of the Hotel,	Mr. Baddeley.
Caroline, Countess of	} Miss Farren.
Bruchsal,	
Lisetta, her favourite	} Mrs. Bulkeley.
Maid,	
An Officer's Widow,	Mrs. Inchbald.

The scene lies in a hotel at Berlin. The fable of this comedy, which is taken from the German, is simple and pleasing, though the whole part of the Frenchman might have been omitted without injury to the piece. The language is spi-

rited, with a happy mixture of the humorous and sentimental. The characters in general were well supported; but the author owes great obligations to Miss Farren and Mr. Palmer for the admirable manner in which they represented his principal parts.

EPILOGUE

To the ROMAN FATHER.

Written by P. PINDAR, Esq.

On the occasion of the above Tragedy being represented in the Theatre of WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq. at Dover.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

[Enter in a fright]

LADIES and Gentlemen—it is no fire!  
 “ Good God, what is't ? ” you instantly re-  
 quire.

I'm realy in a most confounded fright,  
 Believe me there's no EPILOGUE to-night.  
 “ No Epilogue ! ” I hear you wond'ring say,  
 “ None ?—then you cry—“ the Devil take  
 the *Play*.

“ What !—must we dismal part and seek our  
 beds,  
 “ With nought but shrieks and murders in  
 our heads ?

“ Go home without of mirth one single grain.  
 “ To exorcise the horrors from our brain ? ”  
 Ev'n so—yet would I lose those fav'rite ears,  
 Could my poor talents smile away your tears  
 With some smart touches in the comic strain,  
 That charming sun shine after showers of rain,  
 To climb Parnassus could I boast the skill,  
 I'd bring *Juch* treasures from the sacred hill ;  
 Yet now I think again [*studying*] immortal  
 verse [*ironically*]

At *this* time, is most lamentably scarce !  
 Engag'd the life of Johnson to *compose*,  
 The Muses all are busy writing *prese*,  
 Collecting every anecdote they can,  
 Of that oracular—that wond'rous man,  
 Whom Chetterfield, with disappointment hot,  
 Unfairly call'd, a *letter'd Hottentot*.  
 I thought of entertaining you with news,  
 But lo ! the world hath nothing to amuse ;  
 The dogs that like a Ves'sis danc'd a jig,  
 That Solomon of brutes, the learned pig,  
 The wonder of each cockney and his dame,  
 No longer fill the hundred mouths of fame ;  
 Like plays and operas they have had their run,  
 And idle London gapes for other fun.  
 You see then, Ladies, I have nought to say,  
 Yet blest'd with confidence enough to pay  
 For what no spot on earth can match our isle ;  
 'Tis needless now to tell you, 'tis your smiles.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Venice, June 13.*

**A**N Express arrived here last Sunday from the Chevalier Emo, with the particulars of the three last attacks upon Sfax; according to which that town is almost entirely destroyed, and a vast number of its inhabitants killed. The same accounts add, that notwithstanding the vivacity of the fire from our bomb-ketches, and floating batteries, which in three days threw 1426 shells and cannon-balls into the place, the enemies batteries being well served, and directed chiefly by French engineers and artillery-men, returned us 1600 shot; however, not much damage was done by them, as our loss only amounted to four men killed, and 23 wounded. Our floating batteries received some slight damage, which was immediately repaired. Notwithstanding these repeated bombardments, the Dey of Tunis continues not only inflexible, but is more irritated than ever; and the last proposals for an accommodation are on much more aggravating conditions than any foregoing ones; and it seems now very doubtful whether the Republic will ever be able by force of arms to bring that prince to more moderate terms.

*Paris, June 26.* The King and his noble suite are gone to take a view of the great works erecting at Cherbourg, where a harbour is to be formed for the reception of the largest men of war. His Majesty arrived there the 22d, and the next morning as soon as day-light appeared, he dressed himself, and in a sloop of war went to visit the works of Isle Pelee. What both pleased and astonished his Majesty most, was, the glorious appearance of Aurora rising from the bosom of the sea, and with her radiance adding beauty to the motionless waves. After having bestowed marks of his royal approbation on the undertakers of the work, he sailed round the Squadron in the road, and seemed perfectly pleased at the evolutions performed on the occasion. Many English frigates were noticed amongst ours, and in the name of England were pleased to salute

the Sovereign of France. A cone was then launched, and with the greatest success. His Majesty conferred the rank of Lieutenant-General on M. Albert de Rioms in the road of Cherbourg, and told him that his past services should be soon rewarded. This officer rises rapidly to promotion. A superb vessel, richly gilt and painted, waits at Honfleur to land the King at Havre; he is commanded by M. de la Touch Treville, and manned with 50 Captains of men of war.

*Madrid, June 29.* A messenger arrived yesterday from Alicant, with an account of the final conclusion of the treaty between Spain and Algiers, which took place on the 18th instant.

*From the Lower Elbe, July 4.* The three princes, sons to the King of England, who set out from Gravesend in the Augusta yacht, on the 29th of June, arrived at Stade on the first of this month, and set out on the 2d at twelve o'clock at night, with the Duke of York, for Hanover.

*Paris, July 16.* Yesterday evening at a quarter after seven o'clock her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess, to whom the name of Madame Sophia was instantly given. The ceremony attending delivery merits a description. When the Queen experiences the first symptoms of labour, a page is instantly dispatched to Paris to announce at the Hotel de Ville that her Majesty is in travail; the municipal officers assemble instantly, and remain together until the news of the birth is published to them by a second page. Her Majesty is no sooner delivered than the child is presented to the King, after which the Captain of the Guards shews the new-born infant in a great oval vase to all the Lords and Ladies in waiting on the occasion, the sex is proclaimed, and the assisting company signs the verbal process of its birth; then all those who are not invited to sup with the King retire, and leave her Majesty to enjoy the repose of which she must stand so much in need.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JUNE 29.

**C**AME on in the Court of Common Pleas, a motion in arrest of judgment, in the cause between Mr. Fox and the High Bailiff of Westminster. Serjeant Walker opened the pleadings with insisting the action would not lie in the first instance, because a scrutiny was the only way in which such a contest must ultimately terminate; and concluded with asserting, that as the High Bailiff only performed his duty, there could be no malice, and consequently there was no ground for an action.—After a few observations between the Court and Mr. Fox's Counsel, the rule was granted of course.

The receipts of the Musical Festival at Westminster-Abbey this year amounted to 12,326l 7s. of which the Royal Society of

Musicians received 3300l. and St. George's and Westminster Hospitals 1300l. each. The band of music were paid 3200l. the builder 1210l. and the rest was expended in printing, &c.

30. The celebrated Beaumarchais, who was some time ago imprisoned in France for disrespect to his Sovereign, and who lived with a lady unfettered with the shackles of wedlock, has lately taken her to wife, and the following is handed about in Paris as an authentic copy of the letter he wrote to her previous to his departure for Germany:

“ I will not, my dear, prevent any longer your enjoying the situation you are now entitled to: you are my wife now; before, I considered you only as the mother of my

child. Nothing is altered in regard to your former right to me, but it is my wish, that from this moment, which is the first of my absence, you do represent me with honour in my house, and assume my name, which is equally yours. Give an affectionate embrace to our daughter, and make her sensible, if you can, of the cause you have to rejoice. I have fulfilled every duty towards both you and her: my absence at this juncture is not imbibbered, as some previous excursions have been; it seemed to me then, that one fatal blow might kill us all three; I now feel easy, my mind is perfectly at peace, and I can die without remorse.

“Do not call our friends to any entertainment on the occasion; but let every one know from you, that I have done you justice. Preserve, I beseech you, that modest and unassuming air which I stipulated as my only recompence, that our enemies may have no pretence to censure the justest and most deliberate act of all my life. Visit my sisters; ask them for their real and sincere friendship; I have a right to claim that pleasing and honourable deference; to my daughter, to her parent, they owe some attachment; and my benefactions, within my proper circle, will ever be determined by the respect shewn for you. Take openly the reins of your domestic management; let Mr. Gudin, my steward, treat with you as he would with myself. Have the servants clothed against my return—modestly, but in what manner you please. Carry your daughter to that good man the rector of St. Paul, who behaved with so much regard to you when he joined our hands. Be always, as you are, my dear love; honour the name you are now entitled to; it is the name of a man who loves you, and with joy subscribes himself your husband,

“CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.”

JULY 1. About half past one in the afternoon, the Hon. Master Tuston, youngest brother to the Earl of Thanet, went to Willow-Walk, above Milbank, to bathe in the Thames. It was then low water, and having got beyond his depth, he sunk out of sight in a moment, and was drowned.

The Ecclesiastical Court has dropped the proceedings against Lord George Gordon.

4. Mess. Serjeant Walker and Grose abandoned their rule to shew cause why the judgment in the suit Fox against Corbet should not be set aside.—As they do not bring a writ of error, their client must pay the money immediately.

5. The following Memorial was presented to the States-General this day, by Sir James Harris:—

“High and mighty Lords,

“All the steps which his Britannic Majesty has taken respecting your High Mightinesses since the happy epoch of peace have had no other object than to give the most undoubted proofs of the sincere friendship which he entertains towards you.

“He has suffered no occasion to escape that could renew the harmony which, for the space of a century, contributed so much to the prosperity of each; and it has been his particular study to efface all traces of the unhappy dissention which for a little time interrupted that good understanding.

“His Majesty has carefully refrained from doing any thing that could in the smallest degree influence the interior deliberation of the States; and although not insensible of the troubles which have agitated the country, the King has thought it right to confine himself to expressing his wishes for its prosperity, and for the re-establishment of concord.

“But since two respectable Powers, friends and neighbours of the Republic, have declared to your High Mightinesses *their sentiments* on the actual state of affairs, the King, my master, would look upon himself as wanting *in those* with which he has been always animated, if he delayed to express the sincere wishes he feels for the internal and external tranquillity of the R public, as well as for the maintenance of its constitution.

“The King thinks it his duty at the same time to declare, that nothing can be more opposite to his sentiments, than to give an example so dangerous to the tranquility and independence of the United Provinces as the interference of any foreign power in the internal affairs of the Republic, the management and direction of which his Majesty wishes to preserve uncontrolled in the hands of those to whom it has been committed by the constitution, and bound by those principles established by the unanimous consent of the nation.

“His Majesty will never have any other object than to observe the most impartial conduct, such as may be naturally expected from a good neighbour and friend, to whom the interests of the Protestant religion, of the commerce and local situation of the two countries, as well as the ties of kindred with the Prince to whom your High Mightinesses have entrusted the important charge of the State, so essentially engage to prevent any injury being offered to the independence of the Republic.”

(Signed)

JAMES HARRIS.

7. The Prince of Wales's debts are estimated at 250,000l.—His race-horses cost him 30,000l. a-year.—When the state of the debts was laid before his Majesty, a positive refusal of his consent to the discharge of them was the result.—Nor would he allow any increase of income.—The Prince therefore determined to lay aside his state—retire to a private station—dissband his household—to suspend the intended improvement of Carlton-house—to abridge every unnecessary expence—and assign the produce of the sales of his horses, and other superfluities, and the consequent savings, to the use of his creditors; from his future income he is to appropriate

the sum of 40,000l. annually, to commence from the ensuing quarter, for the benefit of those who have claims upon him, till every demand is answered; and that four of his Highness's friends should be fixed on for the due appropriation of the money. — According to this determination, letters were this day written to the gentlemen of his household, stating, that their services would for the present be dispensed with.

The four gentlemen whom his Highness the Prince of Wales has chosen to retain in his household, and to whom the management of the funds to be set apart for the payment of the debts is entrusted, are, Colonel Hotham, Col. Hulse, Col. Lake, and Henry Lyke, Esq.

12. A common-hall was held for the election of a sheriff, in the room of Edward Watson, Esq. who hath paid his fine, when all the Aldermen who had not served the office were put in nomination, as were all the commoners; after which Josiah Dornford, Esq. offered himself a candidate, but a shew of hands appearing in favour of Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. Alderman, he was declared duly elected.

14. A convention for carrying into effect the removal of the English settlers on the Spanish continent in America, to the district described in the sixth article of the late definitive treaty between his Majesty and the King of Spain; for a further extension of the limits of that district; and for additional privileges to be allowed to the British subjects there, was signed this day by the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the one part, and by the Chevalier Don Bernardo del Campo, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majesty, on the other.

18. The wretch who, some time since, murdered the unfortunate Mr. Burt, surgeon, of Godstone, died a few days ago in the new jail in the Borough.

Mr. Alderman Lee, and many others, who once resided in England, and were the first to open houses in America, have quitted it. The phantom of the golden dream of American independency is dissolved, and the delusion it inspired.

22. The public conversation has turned upon the challenge sent to Lord Shaftsbury, the evening before his marriage with Miss Webb. — A state of that affair has been made public:

Mr. Spearman, a gentleman of family and fortune in the county of Durham, had, with the approbation of his friends, the parents of the lady, and with her own approbation, paid his addresses to Miss Webb for near two years. — The marriage was agreed upon, and nothing remained but fixing the day.

About six weeks ago the Earl of Shaftsbury having seen Miss Webb, thought proper to make proposals, and was received. Mr. Spearman heard of it, and expostulated with the Lady, and her parents, but in vain. He then candidly stated the case to his rival,

but without effect. Mr. Spearman then wrote a farewell letter to the Lady, in which he declared, that HE (mentioning no name) or himself, or both — must soon see their MAKER!

On this the Earl of Shaftsbury exhibited articles of the peace against Mr. Spearman; in which he declared, that it was not done out of malice or ill-will, but for the protection of his person. Mr. Spearman also sent a letter to his Lordship, requesting a private interview, which request was construed into a challenge, and the answer given, was a warrant to apprehend Mr. Spearman, to make him give security to keep the peace. This warrant was executed at ten o'clock at night on Mr. Spearman, who, by a constable, was taken to the watch-house, and kept till eleven o'clock the next morning, during which interval his Lordship and the Lady were married. Lord Wentworth became bail for Mr. Spearman before Mr. Addington at Bow-street; and thus, we hope, has ended an affair, which has produced many observations.

24. Saturday's Gazette contains a proclamation for proroguing the Irish Parliament to the 15th of August.

26. A very numerous assemblage of the principal Noblemen and Turf Gentlemen attended at Tatterfall's on Monday and yesterday, at the sale of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Stud of BROOD MARES and Horses in training. It was a remarkable good sale, the horses in general produced a very good price, with only one exception, which was, that ROCKINGHAM, the Prince's favourite horse, got by Highflyer, now allowed to be the best horse in the world, sold for Eight Hundred Guineas only. He cost his Royal Highness Two Thousand. He was bought by Mr. Bullock, who afterwards declared, that rather than not have had him, he would have gone to double the price.

Amongst many others, the following were purchasers:

Mr. Wyndham bought Ulysses, 5 years old, for	110g5.
Mr. Butt bought Hardwick, five years old, for	150
Mr. Hull bought Braganza, 3 years, with liberty of taking all the engagements at starting, for	170
Mr. Beardmore bought Musti, 3 years, with his engagements	230
Col. O'Kelly bought Charles, 2 years, with ditto	120
Mr. Hull bought a Grey Colt, 2 years, by Highflyer, with ditto	140
Col. O'Kelly bought Augusta, 2 years, with ditto	280
Lord Grosvenor bought Nelly, 2 years, with ditto	270

The whole of the horses sold produced 7586l. 5s.

It is not unworthy of remark, that O'Kelly put Augusta in at five, and bought her at 200 guineas.