

European Magazine,

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

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

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON;

For M A Y, 1787.

[Embellished with, 1. A Striking Likeness of the EARL of SANDWICH. 2. A VIEW of the ALBION MILL. And 3. A FAC SIMILE of the SIGNATURES of Sir WILLIAM and LADY CAVENDISH, in 1550.]

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L O N D O N :

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. P. M.'s List shall be attended to when we have room by the Prorogation of Parliament. The mistake he mentions of the Index and the Poetry will be rectified, if he will direct his Bookfeller to apply to Mr. Sewell. Such others of our Customers as are in the same situation are requested to apply in the same manner.

R. S. A.—*The Address from Edinburgh*—*Fidelis*—*Menalcas*—*The Translation from Pindar*—*Lines to Mrs. Inchbald*—*Politian*, and others are received.

The Somersetshire Tale we are obliged with reluctance to decline on account of its length. It is left at Mr. Debre's.

The illness of the Writer of the *Political State* obliges us to suspend it for the present.

The *Anecdotes of Sir John Maxwell* will appear in our next Number.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 14, to May 19, 1787.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, May 7, to May 12, 1787.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
North Wales	5	6	4	7	2	11	1	9	4	1
South Wales	4	10	3	8	2	10	1	6	4	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—29—09	43	W.
29—29—15	49	W.N.W.
30—29—30	44	N.N.W.

M A Y.

1—29—87	43	N.
2—29—96	46	W.S.W.
3—29—94	56	W.S.W.
4—29—93	59	N.
5—30—10	53	N.
6—30—26	47	N.
7—30—28	50	N.E.
8—30—13	53	N.E.
9—29—89	55	N.
10—29—60	49	N.
11—29—45	52	S.W.
12—29—74	53	W.
13—29—72	57	E.
14—29—90	58	E.N.E.
15—30—07	55	E.
16—30—12	53	E.
17—30—03	54	E.
18—30—12	55	E.N.E.

19—30—26	59	E.
20—30—29	63	S.E.
21—30—27	63	E.
22—30—07	65	W.
23—29—94	57	S.W.
24—29—47	50	S.S.W.
25—29—54	54	N.N.W.
26—29—63	55	N.W.
27—29—68	57	N.N.W.
28—29—70	53	N.W.
29—29—75	52	W.N.W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

May 26, 1787.

Bank Stock, —	Old S. S. Ann. —
New 4 per Cent. —	New S. S. Ann. —
1777 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	India Stock, 171
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, —	India Bonds, 59s.
115 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	New Navy and Vict.
3 per Cent. red. 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Bills —
3 per Cent. Conf. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$	Long Ann. 22 11
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	16ths 5-8ths
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 yrs. Ann. 1778, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per C. Ind. An. —	Consols for July 78
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets 161.2s.



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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1787.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN EARL of SANDWICH.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

JOHNEARL of SANDWICH is the eldest son of Edward-Richard Viscount Hinchinbrooke, who died in the life-time of his father. Lord Sandwich succeeded his grandfather, in 1729, in his title and estates; and after a liberal education at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he went abroad for further improvement. In this tour he did not confine himself to the usual route, but extended his travels to Grand Cairo, in Egypt, and pursued art and science with avidity and perseverance. During his residence in Egypt, he purchased a remarkable marble which he brought to England in 1739; it contained a minute account of the receipts and disbursements of the three Athenian Magistrates, deputed by that people to celebrate the Feast of Apollo, at Delos, in the 101st Olympiad, or 374 before Christ, and is the oldest inscription whose date is known with certainty. On this marble Dr. John Tayler, Refidendiary of St. Paul's, published a learned Dissertation, entitled, "Marmor Sandicense cum Commentario et Notis," 4to. At this period his Lordship attended to literary pursuits, which he has never entirely neglected, and became a member of a club composed of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Pococke, Mr. Gordon, and other gentlemen who had visited Egypt. Mr. Norden, in his Travels†, speaks with great deference and respect of Lord Sandwich.

He very early took his seat in the House of Peers, and though at present not an old man, he is perhaps the oldest senator now remaining there. His talents early claimed attention, and pointed him out as one able to assist or distress a Minister. In his early days he united with the party of the Duke of Bedford, and in 1744, when that nobleman was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, he was joined with him in the commission, and continued at that Board until he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General, November 18, 1746. At the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, he was

named as one of the negociators, and concluded the general peace which was ratified there in October 1748. He was also one of the hostages given to the enemy for the performance of some of the articles stipulated in that treaty.

On the 20th of February 1749, he was constituted First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, having on the 1st of the same month been sworn of the Privy Council. In 1748 and 1750 he was one of the Regents in the King's absence abroad. He resigned his post in the succeeding year, and continued out of employment until December 1755, when he was declared joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and Secretary of War there.

From this period Lord Sandwich seems to have devoted his attention to business, with steadiness and success. At his Majesty's accession to the Throne he was continued a member of the Privy Council, and had a renewal of his former grant of the Vice-Treasurership of Ireland. On the 19th of February 1763, he was nominated Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain; but that legation did not take place; for Mr. Grenville being appointed First Lord of the Treasury, he was succeeded, April 16, 1763, as First Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Sandwich, who about this time resigned his post in Ireland. On August the 9th, in the same year, he became one of the Secretaries of State, and held this employment until the change in the Ministry occasioned by the introduction of the friends of Lord Rockingham. In 1764 he was the unsuccessful candidate for the Stewardship of the University of Cambridge.

During the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Sandwich strongly opposed the measures of Government, and on its dissolution he again returned to power. On the 20th of January 1768, he was appointed Post Master General, which he exchanged on the 19th of December 1770, for the Secretaryship

of State for the Northern department. This place he quitted on the 12th of January 1771, to become First Commissioner of the Admiralty, a place he held until the close of Lord North's administration.

Since that period Lord Sandwich has been unemployed, though from his abilities it might be presumed that he would

fill some post in Administration with advantage to the State. His Lordship's social qualities have rendered him the delight of his intimates, and whether in or out of place he will always be entitled to regard for qualities which he is allowed to possess, and which are seldom to be met with in a Statesman.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 23.

THE Mistake of a Minute, a musical drama, was performed at Drury-lane, for the benefit of Mr. Baddeley. This is one of those unimportant performances which appear at benefits, and are very deservedly consigned to oblivion.

24. Nina, an operatical piece, translated, as it is said, by Peter Pindar, was performed at Covent-garden, for Mrs. Martyr's benefit. The original piece, we are informed, has obtained great celebrity at Paris, where it has been acted many nights with excessive applause. It has here been thought of sufficient consequence to obtain the assistance of Mr. Johnstone and Mrs. Billington in the principal characters, since the first night, instead of Mr. Brown and Mrs. Martyr; but will, we apprehend, never be popular in England. The story is simple and the music pretty, but ill adapted to an English audience. Since the first night a prologue has been spoken by Mr. Holman.

MAY 1. Bonds without Judgment, or, The Loves of Bengal, a farce, by Captain Topham, or, as reported by others, a Mr. Berkeley, was acted at Covent-garden for the benefit of Mrs. Wells, of which the following is a sketch:

Colonel Fury	- - -	Mr. Quick.
Congou,	- - -	Mr. Wewitzer.
Japan,	- - -	Mr. Ryder.
Capt. Manly,	- - -	Mr. McCready.
Nankin,	- - -	Mr. Fearon.
Sophia,	- - -	Mrs. Wells.
Charlotte,	- - -	Miss Wilkinfon.
Governess,	- - -	Mrs. Pitt.

The scene is laid in Calcutta.—Sophia and Charlotte are two young ladies, who come to India under the protection of their Governess, on a matrimonial scheme.—They are consigned to the care of Mr. Nankin, who has engaged one of them to Colonel Fury, the Commander in Chief; and the other to Mr. Congou, a wealthy merchant, of very weak nerves. The Colonel is drawn an amorous old fool, and particularly fond of a *well-turned ankle*, on which circumstance the plot turns. Charlotte, previous to her leaving England, has conceived an attachment for a young officer, of the name of Manly, who follows her to India, in a different ship. On

the arrival of the ladies, the Commander comes down in great state to visit his future bride; but meeting with the old Gouvernante, mistakes her for the lady intended for him. A very ludicrous scene ensues; and he quits the stage in high wrath at the imposition which he supposes Nankin has put on him. In the mean time, Capt. Manly, who has just landed, is making every enquiry for Charlotte, but in vain, till he falls in with Japan, the Colonel's confidential servant, who proves to be his foster-brother, and enters heartily into his service. Accordingly he introduces himself to the young ladies, and by a feigned story of Manly having shot himself soon discovers Charlotte to be his mistress, and engages to introduce him speedily, as also to rid Sophia of her old lover the Colonel, whom she appears heartily to dislike. To accomplish this scheme, he tells the Colonel, that Nankin has imposed on him, for that the young lady has a *cork leg*. This gives the *coup de grace* to the Colonel's affections, whose favourite object is a *well-turned ankle*. He goes off with Japan, determined to laugh at his intended mistress. Accordingly on their interview, which is sufficiently ludicrous, the Colonel every moment turns the conversation on *cork*, and then begs the lady's pardon for mentioning it before her, till at last she gives him the retort courteous, by telling him she believes he has drawn *too many* of them that evening, and leaves him in judgement.—He determines to palm her on Congo, and marry the other sister himself; and with that view, by Japan's advice, tells Congo that Charlotte is engaged to a hot-headed young officer, who will certainly cut his throat. Congo, being naturally timid, immediately quits his pretensions; but, in order to elench the business, Japan introduces Manly to Charlotte before him, the sight of whom effectually deters him, and he in consequence gives up the contract of marriage. The Colonel now supposing the field open for him, determines on marrying Charlotte; but by the contrivance of Congo, who discovers the trick played upon him, by Japan and the ladies, is trepanned into marriage with the old Gouvernante, the ceremony being performed in a close palanquin in a dark grove. In the last scene, when the Colonel comes on exulting

exulting in his success, and laughing at Congo, Captain Manly enters with Charlotte, whom the Colonel supposes himself to have just married. This circumstance alarms him; but his confusion is completed by the arrival of the bride in a most superb palanquin, who, on drawing the curtain, appears to be his old friend the Gouvernante. All the parties join in the laugh against him, Charlotte gives her hand to Manly, and Sophia determines to return to England with her sister.

Such is the outline of this piece, which is nearly on a level in point of merit with Mrs. Wells's anniversary farces. The situations are monstrously strained, and probability every instant violated; but these are trifles now-a-day easily dispensed with. The audience were in high good humour, to which the inimitable acting of Quick and Ryder materially contributed. The scene of the cork leg went off with singular eclat.

Mr. Holman spoke a very indifferent prologue very indifferently. The sole thought in it was borrowed from the picture of the sale of British beauties in the East-Indies, which indeed seems to have given the first hint of the piece.

3. The Distressed Baronet, a farce, by Mr. Charles Stuart, author of *Gretna Green*, was acted at Drury-lane. The Dramatis Personæ are

<i>Sir George Courtout,</i>	-	Mr. Palmer.
<i>Peter Pop,</i>	-	Mr. Suett.
<i>Mr. Quirk,</i>	- - -	Mr. Biddeley.
<i>Aminadab,</i>	-	Mr. Burton.
<i>Leroche,</i>	- -	Mr. Waldron.
<i>Sophy Pop,</i>	-	Mrs. Wilson.
<i>Mrs. Termagant,</i>	- -	Mrs. Hopkins.
<i>Ninny,</i>	-	Miss Collins.

The fable of this piece, though composed of slight materials, displays much skill in the texture, and novelty in the arrangement.--- Sir George Courtous, a Baronet of fashion, but reduced to extreme distress, is compelled to recur to matrimony, as the *dernier resort* for repairing his broken fortune. In this research he fixes on Sophia, the eloped daughter of a pawnbroker, who has retreated with much of her father's valuable property, and passes for a rich heiress; and who, tho' enamoured of his person, retains sufficient prudence to try his affections. This she does by pretending that she is under the controul of two maiden sisters, the one delicate even to the height of fashionable effeminacy, the other fond of rustic sports, and coarse in an opposite extreme. She then personates each of these ideal sisters, and Sir George, caught by the deception, alternately makes love to each; but finally discovering his mistake, makes his peace by pretending he knew her under every disguise. The intermediate distress of

the *Baronet*, his application to Peter Pop, the pawnbroker, who proves to be the father of his Sophia---the expedients of Quirk, his attorney---with the final interference of his uncle the Colonel, make up the other business of the scene, which concludes of course in his union with Sophia.

There is much humour in the drawing of several of these characters; the embarrassments of the Baronet and the transformations of Sophia are happily hit off;---and what is still better, there is much satyric exposure of the practices of Jews and attorneys, those harpies of the *distressed*, which, though often touched on, were never, that we recollect, so fully dramatized.

The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun.

(*The Band, previous to the speaking of the Prologue, play "The Highland Laddie."*)

TO check effeminate man, each British maid,

Secure of conquest, wears the Tartan plaid :
A garb that oft hath made the hostile smart,
And, arm'd by beauty, now assails the heart.
Round Highland shoulders it subdu'd the foe,
Round ladies waists it vanquishes the beau.
This plaid the world of fashion so bewitches,
Should it extend, pray who will wear the breeches ?

See Patties tending all their fleecy flocks,
[*pointing to the green boxes.*

That fill each green---I mean each snug green box ;

While Peggies listen to this vocal grove,
[*pointing to the orchestra.*

Where every flute and fiddle sings its love.
Methinks I hear a goddess cry---" Forartin,

[*pointing to the gallery.*

" I'll, like my betters, wear a sash of Tartan :

" Give me the laddies with their Highland plaids,

" Not red rags now catch mackerels and maids."

Says Pat, who's next her---" Woman, hold your bodder,

" Else I will your two lips with kisses smother.

" What is this plaid ?---'Tis thin---'tis poor---'tis shabby :

" Give a stout Irish blade a good rich tabby."

" Hoot, hault your tongue, mon !"--says his neighbour Sawney,

" Ar'n't we like you, bairne gude, and bauld, and brawney ?"

" Oh true," cries Pat, " Old England's fair we poach ;

" Ar'n't all we English, Irishmen or Scotch ?"

" Lies"--says hot Toffy, biting hard his nails ;

" 'Tis lies---de English all be now in Wales.

" Drivea

" Driven tere by Saxons—hur hur pleasure
 seeks,
 " And hur lives tere like Kings, on sheefe
 and leeks."
 " Hold!" says the Jew, " think more and
 speak much less;
 " Vatch dat to do with Bar'natch in Distress?
 " I vil relieve him—let him come to me,
 " Dat ish if he has jewels, d'ye see;
 " Poor man, from tem I soon will set
 him free."

Critics, if any jewels you desiry,
 Dim not their lustre to the public eye.
 And, oh, ye fair, pray fan to-night applause,
 I hope we've here no croaking *monstrous*
craws!

Our bard to no presumpt'ous skill lays claim;
 To please by decent humour is his aim;
 No rancorous personal satire he applies,
 But strikes at general foibles as they rise.

On the same evening a young lady nearly
 related to Mrs. Kennedy appeared for the
 first time at Covent-Garden, in the charac-
 ter of Arbaces, in *Artaxerxes*.

7. Mrs. Siddons represented Alicia in *Jane
 Shore*, for her own benefit. This character,
 which is a composition of rage, remorse, ex-
 travagant love and madness, is so peculiarly
 adapted to Mrs. Siddons's powers, that no-
 thing but the want of a performer for the
 part of Jane Shore could warrant the mana-
 gers in permitting her to perform (however
 excellently) any other character in this play.
 The exhibition of this evening, so far as
 Alicia was concerned, accordingly gratified
 every wish of the audience, and left them
 nothing to regret but the absence of an actress
 competent to second, in some degree, so
 perfect a performance.

14. Mr. Hewerdine (for the gentleman
 in the bills of the day was above concealing
 his name) appeared for the first time on any
 stage at Covent-Garden in the character of
 Young Philpot. The confidence with which
 he exhibited himself before the public could
 be equalled only by the imperfection of his
 performance. We do not remember to have
 seen so complete a failure; so little modesty
 and so little merit.

16. At Drury-lane a new interlude called
The Box-Lobby Loungers was performed.
 This piece is in the manner of Mr. Garrick's
Farmer's Return from London. It had fev-
 eral temporary and local allusions which gave
 satisfaction to the audience, and it has been
 since represented at the same theatre.

The Theatre Royal in the Haymarket
 opened with the Spanish Fryar, and a new
 comic opera by Mr. Dibdin, called *Harvest
 Home*. This piece in fable and dialogue is
 little more than a vehicle for the music, and
 the overture and a few airs have some merit.

Between the play and entertainment an
 occasional address was spoken by young Ses-
 tini, in the character of a Merry Andrew
 inviting customers to the Little Theatre. The
 address was pointed and witty in a great de-
 gree; but the manner and spirit of young
 Sestini surprised the audience, and his per-
 formance in France confirmed and heightened
 the favourable impressions he had made.

18. The play of *Hamlet* was performed
 at the Haymarket, when Mr. Browne from
 Edinburgh, and Mrs. Kemble, late Miss
 Satchel, were introduced in the parts of
 Hamlet and Ophelia.

Mr. Browne's person is below the middle
 size, something like that of Henderson, but
 more manageable, and more susceptible of
 passionate Expression. His countenance is
 intelligent, his manner unembarrassed, and
 his voice clear, full, various, and agreeable.
 He seems likewise perfectly to comprehend
 his author. With these qualifications he
 would be a performer which the stage hath
 absolutely wanted since the death of Garrick,
 if he attended less to the pronunciation of
 syllables, and suffered all the great passions
 to give spirit and rapidity to his speech. His
 manner and execution, as a reciter, often
 excels any thing we ever heard, but it is the
 manner of a model for pupils, not of a per-
 former, to delude and interest the audience.
 It lengthens the scene into weariness, and
 makes the passions hang heavily and oppress
 the mind. If Mr. Brown would attend and
 improve by hints of this nature, he would
 soon move in the first order of dramatic per-
 formers.

Mrs. Kemble is well known and deserved-
 ly esteemed on the Theatre. Her return to
 London was properly welcomed, and her
 performance of Ophelia was in a style of af-
 fecting simplicity and real excellence, to which
 we are sorry to say, the stage is a stranger.
 She wants spirit and vigour; perhaps she is
 too modest for the strong and declamatory
 parts of tragedy, but we have not seen mel-
 ancholy madness tolerably represented on the
 stage, since the days of Mrs. Cibber, till this
 evening.

21. The *Cantabs*, a farce, was acted at
 Covent-Garden for the benefit of Mr. Wild.
 This piece was not heard out by the audience,
 nor can we dissent from the verdict, as it
 possesses little to entertain and less to interest.
 The plot turns on the old idea of one sister
 accompanying another in the character of her
 servant, whilst her lover is attended by his
 friend as a confidential valet. The conse-
 quence of their meetings is a mutual passion
 between the different pairs, which leads to an
 elopement, in which the ladies disguise them-
 selves as *Students*. This last circumstance
 gives its title to the piece.

AUTHENTIC COPY

OF THE
PROLOGUE

TO

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM,

Performed on Thursday Night, the 17th of May, at the Duke of Richmond's Theatre, Privy-Gardens, before their Majesties, and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Mary, and Princess Sophia.

Written by the Right Hon. Gen. CONWAY.

Spoken by the Hon. Mrs. HOBART.

SINCE I was doom'd to tread the awful stage,

Thank Heaven, that plac'd me in this polish'd age!

There was a time, we're told, when in a cart I might have play'd our lovely Widow's part; Or travell'd, like a Pedlar with a pack, And my whole homely Wardrobe at my back; But, troth, I feel no fancy for such mumming; And sure one's dress should be at least becoming!

No Rainbow Silk then flaunted in the wind; No Gauzes swell'd before, nor Cork behind; No Diamonds then, with all their sparkling train,

Nor Rouge, nor Powder, e'en a single grain. But these were simple times, the learn'd agree—

Simple, indeed! too simple much for me!

Another age produc'd a different scene; All grand and stately, as the first was mean; The change indeed was total, *à la lettre*; But I can hardly say 'twas for the better. For was't not strange to see a well-dress'd Play'r Strut on high buskins in the open air; Then hawl to Galleries high as any steeple; Or squeak thro' Pipes to forty thousand people!

Good Heavens, how horrid! what a monstrous notion!

'Twould quite deprive one of all speech and motion.

And then to wear one settled, strange grimace, Or endless simpers on a pasteboard face; To hide the beauties bounteous Nature made, Beneath a stifling Vizard's filthy shade; To lose of Siddons' glance the proud controul, Or swimming eye that paints the melting soul; Th' obedient brow that can be stern, or meek; The dimpling blush that dwells on Farren's cheek;

The well-tun'd airs that suit each varying part; And looks that talk the language of the heart!

"Those Ancients, we're assur'd, were wond'rous wits;

"In taste I'd rather trust our honest Cits:

"They might be learned, with their musty rules,

"For me, I set them down as arrant fools;

"And must conclude, 'midst all those boasted arts,

"Their Audiences had neither eyes nor hearts."

To modern Stages too, in my conception, One fairly might produce some just objection; 'Tis such a concourse, such a staring shew, Mobs shout above, and Critics snarl below; But when their Battle, in its dire array, Vents its full rage on Players or on Play, You'd think yourself a hundred leagues from shore:

The Boatswain whistles, and the Monsters roar.

"True; for Ambition, 'tis an ample field,

"Vast crops of praise its fertile region yields;

"But rankling thorns infest the genial soil,

"And keenest tempests blast the planter's toil."

While here, in this fair Garden's calm retreat,

At once the Virtues' and the Muses' seat; Where friendly Suns their kindest influence shed,

Each tender plant may dauntless rear its head.

*Tho' no tall pine erect its stately charms,
Nor cedar spread around its Tragic arms; }
Here Venus' myrtle may its sweets disclose,
Or virgin blazes tinge the new-blown rose;
And sister arts their friendly aid may join,
For Jove's fair brow a mingled wreath to twine.*

*But quitting Metaphor;—this humble band,
Who own your pow'r, and bow to your command,
Shall scorn the noisy plaudits of the crowd,
The vain, the great, the fickle and the loud;
Blest in the candour of a chosen few,
Whose hearts are partial to their judgments true;—*

"You to their faults will be a little blind;

"You to their talents will be very kind.

"And suchth' applause we covet for our play;

"Where the heart dictates and the hands obey.

The above appears as it was originally spoken.

The lines with inverted commas were omitted, in order to introduce the following on the night of performance before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland—and those printed with italics, as well as those with inverted commas, were omitted in order to introduce the following line, which were spoken on the night

night of performance before the King and Queen.

Lines introduced on the Representation before the Prince of Wales.

And should those favour'd seats this happy night

Shine with a lustre eminently bright;
Should Royal greatness humbly condescend
To lay the Prince aside, and *act* the friend;
Indulgent to the liberal arts they love,
They'll strive to pardon faults they can't approve;

And could their flattering smiles with equal ease,

As the ambition, give the pow'r to please,
We'd fill the mimic, as the real part,
And pay with duty what we want in art.

Lines introduced on the Representation before the King and Queen.

Here, in the peaceful silence of the Grove,
Sacred to Friendship, and to friendly Love;
If an Unlicenc'd, tho' not Venal Band
Have dar'd with zealous, yet with trembling hand,

Ent'ring with pious awe their hallow'd shrine
To raise an Altar to the Heavenly Nine;
If, strongly ardent in so fair a cause,
We have transgress'd, while we revere, the laws;

Ev'n Cæsar's self, their Guardian and their Friend,

Will thro' our error see its nobler end.

Patron of Arts, he'd own the gen'rous flame;
The friends of Taste and Freedom are the same!

And shou'd those gracious Pow'rs, who might refrain,

Ev'n by their presence consecrate our Scene;
Kindly indulgent to the Muse they love,
Shou'd they protest attempts they might reprove;

With condescension that each fear beguiles,
You'll read our Licence in their fav'ring smiles.

AUTHENTIC COPY

OF THE

EPILOGUE.

Written by the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen.
BURGOYNE.

Spoken by the Hon. Mrs. DAMER.

"THE Way to Keep Him"—is the task
so hard,

When life's best lot is the assur'd reward?

Does man, unthinking man, his share despise;
Or does weak woman throw away the prize?
'Tis in ourselves our empire to maintain:
I've trac'd the happy image in my brain, }
Smiling she sits, and weaves her rosy chain. }
Oh! could my humble skill, which often strove
In mimic stone to copy forms I love,
By soft gradation reach a higher art,
And bring to view a sculpture of the heart!
I'll try; and cull materials as they're scatter'd—
Not from one object, lest 'twere said I
flatter'd.

First, temper—gentle, uniform, obedient—
Yes, mighty Sirs—we know your grand ingredient:

I have it in that face [writes] th' example's down—

That seldom wears, and never meets a frown.
Vivacity and wit [looks round] I'll take from you—

And sentiment, from Lady I know who.
Truth and discretion---there---how they adorn her!

And delicacy peeping from that corner.
For sensibility, where smiles and sighs
In pain or joy with blended softness rise,
I see it breaking thro' yon lovely bloom---
For a desire to please---I'll look at home.
Hypocrisy---don't start---she wants one grain,
One little atom, just to cover pain,
When not content with blessings in her power,
Her truant robs her av'rice of an hour.
My compound's right, ere next we meet,
I'll mould it;

And find among you a fit case to hold it.

Ye Sons of Taste, who would such charms obey,

Could you but find them wrapt in mortal clay,

Complete Pygmalion's part—adore and pray!

For the most worthy Venus shall decide,
Awake the Statue, and present the Bride.

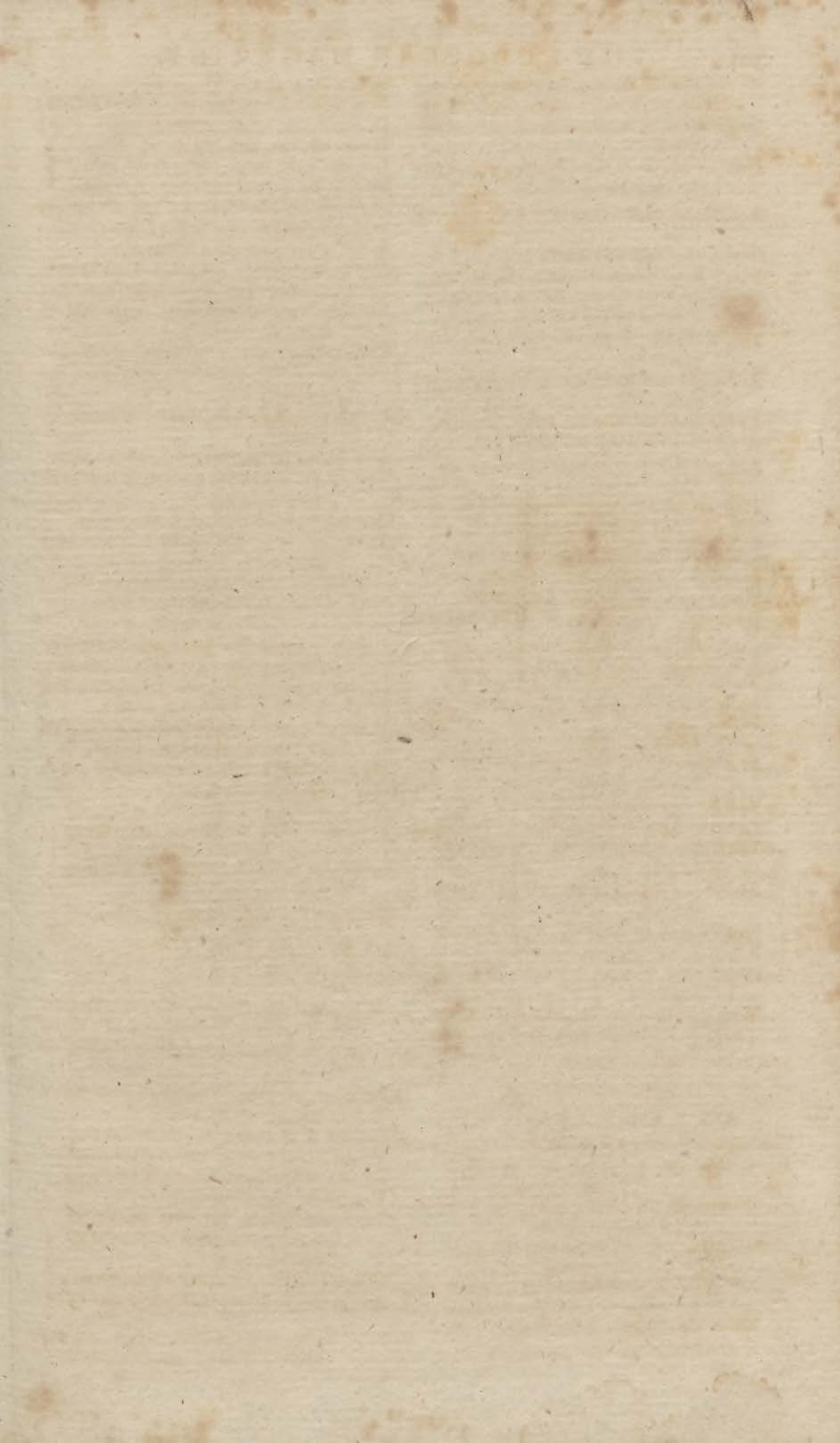
On the night of the performance before the King and Queen, the seven last lines of the above were omitted, in order to introduce the following.

Such are the gifts th' attentive loves should bring,

A hoop of gems to guard the bridal ring.
Need I, here, point to virtues more sublime?
Unchang'd by fashion, unimpair'd by time.
To higher duties of connubial ties!

To mutual blessings that from duties rise!
Your looks---your hearts---the bright assemblage own,

Which Heav'n to emulative life has shown,
And plac'd, in double lustre, on a throne.



Elyzabeth Carew

My hosbande half yeris rentes due at mychelmas
at yn the second yere of the ~~reign~~ reigne of our sovereyne
lord King edward the vt resumpd by me as hereafter followeth

Thus of John wyndesore for the Rent
of the land was the summe
of 20s

William Wyndesore

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

EXTRACTS from a BOOK of ACCOMPTS made in the Fourth Year of King EDWARD the SIXTH, (1550.) and written by Sir WILLIAM CAVENDISH, of CHATSWORTH, Knight, and ELIZABETH his wife, the Daughter of JOHN HARDWICKE, of the County of DEVONSHIRE, Esq. afterwards COUNTESS of SHREWSBURY.

THESE extracts are promiscuously made, and chiefly consist of such articles as may serve to inform or entertain our readers, by exhibiting the prices of ancient commodities, or affording a glance at antiquated customs, and manners obsolete.

Sometimes the items that compose the following account are entered by the Knight, and sometimes by his wife. This couple, who produced a numerous family, appear to have lived in perfect confidence with each other. She (and to her praise be it observed) was the very reverse of a modern fine lady; for her own expences were never such as she was ashamed to register for the constant inspection of her husband. She could not be said to deserve the character of an idle woman as drawn by Robert Waring, in his *Amoris Effigies*, *five quid sit amor?* "Neque talis inter consortia humana, sed inter peculia numeranda est mulier. Thalami fupellex, & mentis ornamentum. Sic cum illa quemadmodum cum catella luditur. Non degitur hoc quodcunque ævi est, cui pigritiæ & luctus tempora sola permittenda sunt, &c. Hæc vitæ intervalia, et respirandi parentheses, et vacua actionum, vix satis implet.— Ego has humani generis expletivas particulas quasi mûscas in orbe conditas existimo, ne humanis rebus vacuum contingat. Ego totum hoc futile genus medium quoddam animal semper duxi, quod h. minem, centauri instar, cum tera componit, & quasi utriusq; naturæ & metamorphosis confinio detineat. An vero hoc consortium dicitis, quod id unum homini præstat ne solus sit?"—Lady Cavendish, however, like Mrs. Page in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, seems to have "taken all, paid all, &c." and the book before us perhaps was never out of her keeping, except when she lay-in, or was confined to her bed by any other transient indisposition.

The title of this book, which contains fifty-six pages, is given in the FAC SIMILE annexed, together with the signatures of Sir William and Lady Cavendish.

VOL. XI,

EXTRACT.

- Item, geven to me by my brother v l.
 Item, Refaye of mayster cauendyshe the day that he wolde haue made me to haue cherged myselfe it more then I refauyed — — vii l. ix s.
 It. geven to my norse at har fourthe comynge by the handes of my hosbande — — iiii s. iiii d.
 It. payed to the norse that I put a way, of her wagons — xvi s. iiii d.
 It. for a bosell of otmele — xvi d.
 It. geven to my doughter cateryn at my hosbande comandement — xx s.
 It. geven to the woman that hath my norcys boue [boy] — viii d.
 It. payed for genger, lecerres, [liquorice] any sedes, suger and candy, for to make a drege [dragée, a medicinal confection] for my hosbande — iiii s. ii d.
 It. delyvered to Bestency at my hosbande rydyng to my lady mary's grace the xxiii of Oçtobre — cs.
 It. payed to reynes the golfinethe for my hotones — viii l. xvi s. vi d.
 It. for fore elnes of clothe for carchers [kerchiefs] for my hosbande, at iis. vi d. the elne — — xs.
 It. for a bosel of solte — xd.
 It. for a bosel of baye solte — vii d.
 It. for vii chekenes — xv d.
 It. for ix chekenes — xvi d.
 It. geven to my brother clarkes boue that brought a sulder of uenyson ii d.
 It. delyvered to Bestency, at my hosbande goyng to london the iii of novembre — — iiii l.
 It. geven to nan, at my hosbande comandement, to by har a petycote - v s.
 It. payed for ii yerdes of clothe for ii charcars for mege — xvi d.
 It. for vi ounies of fatyn seylke, to thelynges the ounse — xii s.
 It. for a honderyt neles — viii d.
 It. geven to my lorde chancelir fyfyeyon — — vs.
 It. to ii thousande pynnes — xx d.
 It. for a nonce of gold [thread] vs. iiii d.

For my doughter anc.

Fyrste, a crepyn [crespine, a French hood] — — vs.

It. a uertyngall [farthingale] - iiii s. iiii d.

R r

It.

- It. to cales [cauls for caps] — xii d.
 It. a nelle of clothe to make har sleues,
 — — — — — iii s. iii d.
 It. gerdeles, wyte, rede, and yolo xviii d.
 It. a nonce of fatyn sylke to worke
 with all — — — — — ii s.
 It. halfe a nelle of camberyecke - ii s. vi d.
 It. a nonce of lace for har cerceles [kir-
 tles] and her laces — — — — — xvi d.
 It. for a pener [spinner] and [in] ye-
 norue, [ivory] and conteres [coun-
 ters] — — — — — xiii d.
 [This was a child's plaything, or an im-
 plement of gaming.]
 For francys.
 Item, a knete waste cote — — — — — iii s. iii d.
 It. a rede mantyl — — — — — ii s. viii d.
 It. to knete capys — — — — — xii d.
 It. to a coral for har tethe — — — — — vii s.
 For my doughter cateryn.
 It. to elnes of holande to make har
 parteles [partlets, a sort of ruffs for
 the neck] sleeves and other thynges, at
 iii s. iii d. the elne — — — — — vi s. vii d.
 It. anele [anell] of tasyta for francys xi s.
 It. for a care to cary my coferes frome
 my lady challyneres to london - x d.
 It. geven to a pore man — — — — — iii d.
 It. to a dosen of larkes — — — — — viii d.
 It. to james crompe, as aperyt by hys
 byll, for rydyng to my lady mary's
 grace — — — — — ii s. iii d.
 It. payed for a yerde and a holse of clothe
 wyche made me a pety cote — — — — — xviii s.
 It. payed to botteler for iiiii fnytes
 [inipes] — — — — — viii d.
 It. for iaven yerdes of rosclces [query]
 for my aunte, at ii s. iii d. the yerde,
 — — — — — xvi s. iii d.
 It. for sylke to make me a rayne [que-
 ry] — — — — — vii s.
 It. geven to my syfter wynfelde by
 my hosbande to by har a carpyt,
 — — — — — xxvi s. viii d.
 It. geven to my lordes barbar by my
 hosbande — — — — — xii d.
 It. to my hosbandes attorney of the star-
 ryd chambre — — — — — xiii s. iii d.
 It. payed for letyl pecus [pieces] of gol-
 smethe worke for francys — — — — — xxi s.
 It. gebyn to my ladys grace towerdes har
 porce — — — — — iii s. iii d.
 It. payed for the pesos [pieces] of golde-
 smethes worke for my cape — — — — — xxxv s.
 It. payed for vi payeste, iiii s. a payeste
 — — — — — xviii s.
 It. for a cornyet (or corvyet) payeste xii d.
 [The two last articles want explanation.]
 It. for ii pare of hosen — — — — — iii s.
 It. geven to a barbar — — — — — viii d.
 It. loite at plaie with my lady and my
 lorde admyral — — — — — iiii s. iii d.
 It. payed for wyte bowene [bone] worke
 for rouses [ruffs] for my smokes
 — — — — — v s. iii d.
 It. for narowe bone worke for my smokes
 coleres — — — — — xvi d.
 It. loite at plaie — — — — — viii d.
 It. geven to leches mane for ronnyng
 by me at my comynge frome lon-
 don — — — — — xii d.
 It. geven to gorge daues at hys goynge a
 waye, for a fortentyt bordes wages, and
 for his quarteres wages - xiii s. iii d.
 It. payed to the skner [furrier] for fornyng
 of my damayk gone, as aperythe by
 byll — — — — — xiii s. ii d.
 It. to my mothers man that brought
 Syffe — — — — — iii s. iii d.
 It. geven to my lorde choncelor felycon
 — — — — — xiii s. iii d.
 It. to my syfter for har quarteres wages
 dew at our ladys day laite paite - xv s.
 It. payed for stoie that I boughte of a
 pedler — — — — — viii s.
 It. geven to my mothers mene that
 broughte the oxxen and shepe — — — — — ii s.
 It. gyven to hewe ffynche for loking to
 my woods for half a yere ended at Lady
 day A°. r°cio R. E. viii. - — — — — vi s. viii d.
 It. gyven to Will^m Mynteridge, Will^m
 Shawe, Edmund Platts, Peter a pele,
 Will^m Morgane, frauncys Whyte-
 field, Otewell Greyves, and Thomas
 Waryn, to by hem bowes and arrowes
 every of them v s. — — — — — xl s.
 It. geven to my colen clarkes man that
 brought queles [quails] — — — — — xii d.
 It. to graves for a yerde of yelawe cot-
 ton — — — — — viii d.
 It. to hym for a payer of gloves - vi d.
 It. payed for iii yerdes of carsay, at ii s.
 the yerde for a petycote for cecyly
 — — — — — vi s.
 It. payed for xx elnes of clothe at ii s.
 the elne, to make shertes for my hos-
 bande — — — — — xl s.
 It. for xii yerdes of bone worke for
 iii shertes at xiii d. the yerde — — — — — xiii s.
 It. for xii yerdes of neide worke for
 iii shertes at xvi d. the yerde - xv s.
 It. for a quarteren of threde for my hos-
 bande shertes — — — — — ii s.
 It. delyvered to my hosbande that he loite
 at playe with my colen clarke and
 others — — — — — x s.
 It. dd [delivered] to my husbond whene
 he went to London, in Testons - c viii s.
 It. dd to my husbond in grous whenne
 he wente to london — — — — — xl s.
 It. delyvered to sandy to by thynges
 ageneste my lyenge yn, as a perythe by
 a byll — — — — — xvi s.
 It. for makynge of xii pare of shetes - iiii s.

- It. geven to my mydwyffe — 1s.
 It. geven yn almes — v s.
 It. geven to my norcys hosbande when
 he broughte lateres frome my myd-
 wyffe — — — ii s.
 It. for clothe to lyene [line] cecely to
 gones — — — iii s.
 It. for clothe to lyene my ii operbodes
 [upper bodies] — — — xvi d.
 It. for a quarteren of fyne thered to soue
 [few] the lynen that was made ageneffe
 my lady Waryck conynge - iiis. iiid.
 It. for a quarteren of corier at the same
 tyme — — — iis. iiid.
 It. delyvred to my aunte lynaker, whenne
 my wyff and I whent to london after
 her churching — — — xls.
 It. geven by my hosbande and me at a
 noferynge — — — ii s.
 It. losse at playe by my hosbande - vi d.
 It. losse at playe — — — ii s.
 It. paye to mayteres albe wyche my
 husbonde boroed of har wyche he losse
 at playe — — — ii s. viii d.
 It. geven to greves for makynge of a
 waitcote for my hosband and mending
 hys veluet cote — — — ii s.
 It. geven to hary my mother man when
 he broughte the broune and capones - ii s.
 It. payed for ii knete waitte cotes for
 Temperance — — — vis.
 It. payed for a ponde of golde - iii l. vi s.
 It. payed for a ponde of syluer - iii l. vis.
 It. payed for a payer of hosen wyche I
 sente my aunte — — — xx d.
 It. payed for sylke for the ymbrother
 [embroiderer] to worke it - iii s. iiid.
 It. payed for a quarter of clothe to make
 quarrynton borderes and ruffes for hys
 seyertes [shirts] — — — vi d.
 It. payed for the glace [glass] that I sente
 to my ladys grace — — — viii s.
 It. geven to the man that brought
 yt — — — — — iii d.
 It. payed for botones for my ymbrother
 cote
 It. payed for ii candylsteles [candlesticks]
 for the ymbrother — — — xx d.
 It. payed for the thynges that the ymbro-
 ther wyndes hys golde on — — — xvi d.
 It. geven to botcler to by hys leueray
 cote — — — — — iii s. vi d.
 It. payed for iiiii yelnes of clothe to make
 the ymbrother ii shyrtes after x d. the
 yelne — — — — — iii s. iiid.
 [Here follow other articles purchased for
 the embroiderer, from which it appears
 he was a servant retained in the
 family.]
 It. payed for ii payer hosen for my selfe
 — — — — — iii s.
- It. geven to the woman that makes sylke
 hosen — — — — — iiiid.
 It. payed for a pare of shoues for cecely
 — — — — — viii d.
 It. geven to a pore woman — — — xii d.
 It. geven to greves for makynge of my
 hosbande ii fouryered [furred] ger-
 kenes — — — — — ii s.
 It. payed for geges [eggs] to make
 cakes — — — — — vi d.
 It. geven to my ladys talear [tailor] to
 by cate a gone of clothe — — — xx s.
 It. payed for the makynge of my carpyt
 — — — — — xii s.
 It. payed for clothe for kyerchers and han-
 kyerchers for my hosband - xxi s. x d.
 It. payed for iii payer of sheres [scissars]
 — — — — — iii s. iiid.
 It. payed for the loke for the closet
 dore — — — — — v s.
 It. payed to mayster fares for his anenet-
 tye [annuity] — — — — — x s.
 It. payed fyve shelynges for demokes
 belyment, [habiliment] the wyche
 monay was itolen
 It. payed for the paynting of my armyz
 — — — — — viii d.
 It. payed to the haresfdeken [archdeacon]
 of sante talbones — — — vi s. viii d.
 It. for a ponde of carawayes - xii d.
 It. for a dosen of porfenetes [purse-
 nets] — — — — — xii d.
 It. payed for forrynge of a velvet gone,
 and a gone of clothe, and a clothe gone
 for cate — — — xviii s. viii d.
 It. geven to barnes thelayer [lawyer] - v s.
 It. geven to a barber — — — vi d.
 It. payed for iiiii thousande beletes after
 seven shelynges the thousande - xxviii s.
 It. payed for skynes to make my hosband
 a payer of bokenes
 It. payed to maystres duporte for perle
 — — — — — v l. viii s.
 It. for a payer of shouyes for my hosband
 — — — — — xii d.
 It. geven to cate to by har smokes - viii s.
 It. geven to a smethe that shulde have
 openyed a letyll cofer — — — iiiid.
 It. to Willm Clerk for my wyffs
 Tabelett — — — vii. xii s. iiid.
 It. paid to my lord Marques of North-
 hampton's baly for my half yeres rent
 of my ferme in newgate streat due at
 michelmas last past as apperyth by his
 acquytaunce — — — xxxviii s. iiid.
 It. to Chere for cherlyng [inquiring] how
 my lorde of Westemore lande yn dar-
 bythyer ys hoden [holden, i. e. thought
 of, respected] — — — — — x s.
 It. geven to a pore man at newere styde
 — — — — — xii d.

to which the money raised by the foregoing sales was applied, &c. &c. This circumstance is mentioned to intimate the perfect regularity of the accomptants,

whose œconomy supplied means to their liberality, and thereby created the happiness they diffused among their children, neighbours and dependants.

OF Sir WILLIAM CAVENDISH and his LADY, from whom the house of Devonshire is descended, it may not be improper to give some account. Sir William was a man of learning and business, and employed by King Henry VIII. In the 31st of his reign, he was made one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation, and discharged the trust with such fidelity and expedition, that the King promoted him in the 27th year of his reign, not only to be of his Chamber, but to be one of his Privy Council. He bore the same relation to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary; receiving the honour of Knighthood, and a large accession of estate, by grant of lands belonging to several dissolved priories and abbies, in exchange for his manors of Northall in Hertfordshire, and Northawbery in Lincolnshire. In the early part of his life, he had been Gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wolsey, of whom he has left some memorials. He was married three times, and left children by each of his wives, whose names may be seen in Guthrie's Peerage, page 304. Sir William died the 25th of October, 1557.

ELIZABETH, his third wife, was the daughter and coheir of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leak, of Loasland, Esq. She is described by Bishop Kennet as a beautiful and discreet woman, and had to her first husband Robert Barley, of Barley, in the county of Derby, Esq. whose large estate she got settled on her and her heirs,—having no issue by him. Under these good circumstances, she took for a second husband the above Sir William, by whom she had eight children, viz. Frances, Temperance, Henry, William, Charles, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lucrece. After the death of Sir William Cavendish, she rejected many offers, and then accepted Sir William St. Loo, Captain of the guards to Queen Elizabeth, owner of a great estate, which, in articles of marriage, she took care should be settled on her and her own heirs in default of issue; and accordingly, having no child by him, she lived to enjoy his whole estate, excluding his former daughters and brothers. In this third widowhood, she had not survived her charms of wit and beauty; by which she captivated the then greatest subject of the realm, George Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she brought to terms of the greatest honour and advantage to herself and children; for he not only yielded to a considerable jointure, but to a union of families, by taking Mary, her youngest daughter, then living, to wife of Gilbert his son, and afterwards his heir; and giving the Lady Grace, his youngest daughter, to Henry her eldest son. On November 18, 1590, she was a fourth time left, and to death continued, a widow. A change of conditions, says Bishop Kennet, that perhaps never fell to any one woman, to be four times a creditable and happy wife, to rise by every husband into greater wealth and higher honours, to have a numerous issue by one husband only, to have all those children live, and all, by her advice, be creditably disposed of in her life-time; and after all, to live seventeen years a widow in absolute power and plenty.

This Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised by one hand within the same county, viz. Chatworth, Hardwick, and Old Cotes. At Hardwick she left the ancient seat of her family standing, and at a small distance, still adjoining to her new fabrick, as if she had a mind to preserve her cradle, and set it by her bed of state. That old house has one room in it of such exact proportion, and such convenient lights, that it has been thought fit for a pattern of measure and contrivance to Blenheim. It must not be forgotten that this Lady had the honour to be keeper of Mary Queen of Scots, committed prisoner to George Earl of Shrewsbury, for seventeen years. Her chamber and rooms of state were and probably are still remaining at Hardwick; her bed was taken away for plunder in the civil wars. At Chatworth, the new lodgings that answer the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment; and the island plat on the top of a square tower, built in a large pool, was called the Queen of Scots' garden; and some of her own royal work is said to be still preserved among the treasures of the family. The Earl's own Epitaph betrays that he was suspected of familiarity with his royal prisoner: "*Quod a malevolis propter suspectam cum captiva Regina familiaritatem sæpius male audit.*" However the rumour of it was, no doubt, an exercise of temper and virtue to the Countess, who carried herself to the Queen, and the Earl her husband, with all becoming

coming respect and duty. Full of years and all worldly comforts, she died the 13th February, 1607, and was buried in the south aisle of All Hallows Church in Derby (where she had founded an hospital for twelve poor people) under a fair tomb, which she took care to erect in her own life-time; and whereon a remarkable epitaph was afterwards inscribed. A very curious letter from the Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth concerning some information from this Lady about her Sovereign, and which is supposed never to have come to her hands, is printed in Murden's State Papers, page 558. See also the 42d chapter of Hume's History of England.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

IN my last I laid before you a few remarks on the Life of Johnson, as given to the world by Sir John Hawkins. Your candour in publishing them induces me to proceed with the remainder of the work, in the same manner as I attempted the former part; not as a critic merely, but as a friend to the memory of departed genius, and virtue which is now no more; as an advocate for those who can no longer defend themselves, and who, were they living, would little need the present defence. The critical courage of the Biographer appears from his selection of the objects of his censure. Contrary to every received principle that living authors are the objects of detraction, and that the dead are safe from their situation, Sir John suffers even the living rivals of his biographic fame to pass without a comment, but gluts his spleen where he fears not retaliation. Of Mr. Boswell he is silent; of Madame Piozzi he is afraid to speak out, and lets her down with an apparent delicacy, and a real timidity; but Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, and Johnson, cannot now retort, else durst Sir John as soon have taken the lion by the beard, as fastened on their fame: but surely this hungry hyæna shall not break through the sacred fence of death, and root up the canonized dust of the ornaments of England and of human nature with impunity. Let him not think to walk in credit to his grave, or to escape the rebuke of every man who has a heart sensible of the ties of private friendship, or a mind capable of feeling the force of morality, the brilliancy of wit, or the powerful fascination of empyrean poetry.

But to proceed—The vulgar opinion, says the Biographer, is, that we owe the perfection of our style to Addison, whose characteristics are *feebleness* and *inanity*, whose periods are *cold* and *languid*, and whose prose is but of the *middle style*! After a sanction of upwards of seventy years admiration, in which time the superior excellence of Addison's style in prose has never been even doubted, it is not

easy to say whether this impudent censure is more deserving of our indignation or contempt. An answer it deserves not, nor shall have. Thus much may be said, that almost every man who reads Addison, is so struck by the apparent ease with which his periods flow, as to think that himself could write in the same style; and yet, from his days to ours, of the numbers who have attempted it, not one has succeeded. His is the genuine *Attic style* of England, formed in that unaffected graceful simplicity, which in another language has immortalized the writings of a Plato and a Xenophon. In the hurry of indiscriminate censure, the critic has run into a verbal error. Johnson had said that Addison's is the model of the middle style of writing; therefore, says the Biographer, (by a small mistake of *middle* for *middling*) he is but a *mediocrity*, and not to be imitated; because, adds he, with equal novelty and sagacity, of examples the best are always to be selected.

But this is not all. Addison in some instances adopts vulgar phrase; as when he calls an indiscreet action a *piece* of folly; and too often uses the expletive *along*, as come *along* with me. Where in his works he may have used the first of these vulgarisms, or whether it may not be put in the mouth of a speaker whose character may justify such an expression, I cannot say; but as to the second, admitting the vulgarity of it, the charge rests on no better foundation than Sir John's veracity, as he has not adduced the passages; of these therefore I shall say nothing, but proceed to prove from the Knight's History the truth of an ancient proverb, "that it is easier to preach than to practise," and that even his fastidious delicacy has occasionally admitted vulgarisms that would be vulgar in a resident of St. Giles's. "Mr. Sylvester Browne, according to Sir John, was a poetic writer, who fed the Gentleman's Magazine with many a *nourishing morsel*." "Doctor Johnson and myself, that he might be getting something, pressed

Mr,

Mr. Dyer to write the life of Erasmus." "Johnson, on settling accounts with his bookseller, found *he had eaten his cake*." "The complexion of Johnson's linen shamed his wife." And here the mention of Mrs. Johnson introduces a most wanton and flagitious attack on Doctor Johnson; an attack that on the very face of it, and even from the very words of this mirror of biographic friendship, carries indisputable evidence of its falsehood. "In the year 1752, the death of Mrs. Johnson left her husband, after seventeen years cohabitation, *a childless widower, abandoned to sorrow, and incapable of consolation*." How does Sir John account for this anguish of mind? In a manner unworthy of a friend, unworthy of a gentleman, he goes back thirty-five years to rake up accusations against one, whose sex at least, if not her relation to the man he called his friend, should have been her protection. He tells us she was *old, past child-bearing*, and inattentive to *some, at least*, of the duties of a wife, as appeared from the *complexion*, as he elegantly calls of it, of her husband's linen. From this he infers, that if the affection of Johnson was not *dissembled**, it was *a lesson got by rote*, in practising which he knew not where to stop till he became *ridiculous*! that their mutual behaviour was *crazy*; on his part profound respect, and the airs of an antiquated beauty on her's. Such is the hypothesis of Sir John Hawkins, and such the light in which he labours to place the most amiable feature in the character of his friend. Even the little circumstance of Johnson's writing his wife's name, after her death, in her books, with endearing memorandums annexed; as, "This was dear Tetty's book;"—"This was a prayer my dear Tetty used to say;" a weakness, if such indeed it be, that smooths the ruggedness and mellows the austerity of his general character; even this cannot escape the frigid obliquity of the censure of his Biographer; for this he calls *an effort to raise his opinion of her*: and when Johnson was earnest with a divine to preach her funeral sermon, which it is probable he meant himself to have written, Sir John, who has indeed given sufficient proof how little he is touched by the weakness of humanity, calls this last tender and mournful office of conjugal affection, a consequence of his having *worked himself up* to the highest pitch of remembrance.

In speaking of Johnson's pension, his Biographer is strangely ambiguous:—First he tells his readers that Johnson's sole support was the labour of his brain; and that he apprehended a decay of his intellectual faculties; and this, he admits, was a strong inducement for him to accept it. Then he confesses that Johnson's definition of the word *pension* was rather mal-à-propos.—Then, as being a dubious point, he piously leaves it to God to judge of his motive in accepting it.—Then he asks, *Who will have the face* to say his acceptance was criminal?—Then he confesses it is *impossible* to justify him in becoming a pensioner.—And lastly, in a note, he tells us, that some of Johnson's friends and *all his enemies* would have been glad he had imitated the conduct of Andrew Marvel, and refused the royal bounty. From this farrago of assertion and retractation it is not easy to glean a meaning, or to find out on the whole whether Sir John approves or condemns his conduct. What Andrew Marvel has to do in the business it is hard to discover. No two cases can be imagined more opposite than the munificence of George and the corruption of Charles.—Marvel, in accepting the offer of the Earl of Danby, must literally have sold his constituents, but Johnson was under no such tie; so that the comparison appears introduced merely to shew the Knight's historical knowledge. Why *all his enemies* should be glad he had followed that line of conduct which Sir John appears on the whole to think would have most conduced to his reputation, is another inexplicable difficulty.—The enemies of men are not often so solicitous for the glory of their adversaries; and if the Biographer be right in this assertion, we can only say, that Johnson's character has been better treated by his avowed enemies than by his reputed friends.

The celebrated author of the Traveller is the next subject that has had the honour to fall under the censure of Sir John Hawkins. He professes in the spirit of a faithful historian to record as well his *singularities* as his *merits*. Accordingly he tells us, that, at his outset, Goldsmith was little better than a *vagrant*; a mode of life, however, which furnished him with ideas and some knowledge, which he afterwards improved by various reading; but to all the graces of urbanity he was a stranger; an affecter of polished manners,

* Quere, What is the difference between an affection which is but *dissembled*, and an affection *got by rote*?

yet rude, and most absurd where he least meant it: he too, as well as Johnson, was envious; he had some wit, but no humour, and never told a story but he spoiled it. Such are the *merits* and *singularities* of Goldsmith; in which there is, however, nothing that is meritorious, and nothing that is singular.—Whether telling a story be the test of humour may perhaps be doubted; but if admitted, it is a principle that will very little advance the humorous fame of Sir John Hawkins.—Until this touchstone was discovered, the world erroneously thought that the characters of Croaker, in the Good-natured Man, and of Tony Lumpkin and Hardcastle, in the Mistakes of a Night, were characters of something like humour. It was thought that a very rich vein of humour ran through Goldsmith's Essays; but this has, it seems, been tried by chemical process, in the smoky laboratory of the Biographer's brain, and pronounced not sterling. As Goldsmith has thus been dispossessed of his title to humour, what are we to call that faculty he did possess? It is not wit; for of that, according to Sir John, he had but little, and little wit will not generate a great deal of laughter.—It is not humour; for humour is henceforward to be defined the art of story-telling, and Joe Miller the most humorous of authors.—Fun is a term too vulgar to be admitted. Whatever we may call this faculty, or, as Sir John has it, *result*, of Goldsmith's mind, it was an agent sufficiently powerful to work a total and instantaneous reformation in the public taste; to wipe away the tears which had so long sullied the face of poor Thalia, and in their stead to deck it with her own native smiles; to banish turgid sentiment to its proper province; and, in one word, to clear the stage of that heavy load, the *comédie larmoyante*, which had for so many years sat like an incubus on the bosom of nature and common sense.

Sir John tells us that Goldsmith was a boaster of his musical skill, though in truth he was ignorant of the musical character, possibly not having nerves to encounter the History of Music. It is almost ludicrous to defend such a man as Goldsmith on the ground of his musical knowledge; but even this imputation shall not be granted to the Knight. The writer of

this is acquainted with a gentleman who knew Goldsmith well, and has often requested him to play different pieces from music, which he laid before him; and this Goldsmith has done with accuracy and precision, while the gentleman, who is himself musical, looked over him; a circumstance utterly impossible, if we admit the foolish story related by Sir John Hawkins of Roubilliac's imposition on Goldsmith.

The Biographer calls him an *idiot* in the affairs of this world; and what is the instance of idiocy produced in support of the charge? It is simply this:—The Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland, when going as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, sent for Goldsmith, and told him that from his present situation he was enabled to serve him, and should be happy if he would point out the mode; to which the *idiot* answered, that he was not himself in need of any favour, being under the patronage of the public, but that he had a brother whom he loved, a man of merit in obscurity, to whom if his Lordship extended his goodness he should be ever grateful.—Of this charge and instance of idiocy the writer of this will not so far insult the public taste and feeling as to offer a syllable in way of refutation.—Every man will judge for himself.

For its singular modesty the following passage deserves to be noted: "As he wrote for the booksellers, *we* of the Club * looked on Goldsmith as a mere literary drudge, equal to the task of compiling and translating, but little capable of original, and still less of poetical composition."—Sir John Hawkins looked on Goldsmith as a mere literary drudge! That such inordinate vanity should ever have visited even his dreams is most strange; but that at twelve years interval from the death of Goldsmith, he should have the effrontery to confess it, is a stretch of audacity little short of the miraculous. Such being the sketch of Goldsmith's *merits* and *singularities*, according to Sir John Hawkins, it may be curious to contrast with it the inscription on his tomb, by Johnson himself.—Not having, to speak in lustring, the monument beside me, I must venture to give the substance of it from memory. We are told he was (not a

* The world is malicious enough to say, that Sir John has received two hundred pounds from his bookseller, for the Life of Johnson. If the anecdote be founded, it adds not a little to the modesty and candor of this passage.—A Knight has a more extended liberty of action than a simple Doctor.

"That in the officer's but a choleric word,

"Which in the soldier is rank blasphemy."

literary, compiling, translating drudge for booksellers, but) a poet, a naturalist, and an historian; one who left scarce a single branch of literature unattempted or unadorned; a potent but a gentle monarch of the passions, irresistible in the comic as in the pathetic; whose genius was vivid, versatile and bold; and whose language was a vehicle suitable to the ideas it conveyed. Such was the opinion of Johnson, and the world is now to decide between him and Sir John Hawkins.

It will hardly be supposed that the Biographer is serious in the following character of the Prince of moral painters. "Hogarth was a man who had spent all his life in and about Covent-Garden, and looked upon it as the school of manners, and epitome of the world."—Is the Biographer mad, or does he suppose that his readers are mad? Had he himself or did he suppose them to have one atom of intuition, he could not, he durst not have ventured so impudent an assertion. It is needless to refute what is mentioned, but to be despised:—it is the solitary dictum of *one man*; and weak indeed must that man be who could be misled by *his* judgment.

Thus far, Gentlemen, of the characters introduced in the work.—Having treipassed so much on your Magazine, I shall add but a very few remarks on the language and style of it, and conclude.—The Biographer dates the production of an old play with all the formality of Croke or Plowden, *Temp. Car. 1. or Car. 2.* The preterite of the verb to read, he, with a vile affectation of propriety, spells *red*. Some one had said that such was probably the right mode of spelling it, and wished that some writer of eminence would adopt it; and therefore with singular modesty, Sir John Hawkins is the first to do so.—Johnson did not venture it, and even in his life of Milton discourages innovation: "Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? To change all is impossible, to change one is nothing." The word *versatility* Sir John does not understand. Page 166 he says, "Johnson fixed on forty-nine subjects, but from the *versatility* of his genius never finished one of them."—It is presumed he meant unsteadiness, as versatility of genius would rather be of service where the subjects were

so various. He introduces in one line two new words; *ex-mpilar*, which is not English; and *sapiential*, which is all but Latin. He talks in another place of a spark *illuminating* a mass of gunpowder. A spark might *kindle*, but certainly never illuminate a mass of gunpowder. Speaking of the style of Rafflesas, he says, "It is refined to a degree of *immaculate purity*, and displays the whole force of *turgid eloquence*. Turgidity is totally incompatible with immaculate purity. The following sentence has all the ludicrous quaintness of legalism. Infidelity and patriotism are inseparable; "for as the injunctions to obedience imply religion, the want thereof, *quoad* the person who is to pay it, vacates the obligation, and leaves him at liberty to form an alliance with the other side."

But these are comparatively no objections to the History of Johnson; the great solid principle that secures its condemnation, is the spirit of malevolence to the dead, which breathes all through it. Sir John Hawkins, with all the humanity and very little of the dexterity of a Clare-market butcher, has raised his blunt axe to deface the image of his friend. Malice even when gilded with wit is too bitter to be relished, but when wrapped up in thick and glutinous dulness is not to be forced down.—Had the Biographer "carved him like a dish fit for the gods," in the magnitude of the attempt and the ability displayed, he might have found a refuge from contempt; but to "hew him like a carcase for the hounds;" to shew the will without the power to hurt; to crawl as a snail over the Belvedere Apollo, and endeavour by leaving his filthy slime behind, to obscure the beauty of the figure; such idle malevolence does as little honor to the heart of Sir John Hawkins, as the following remark, with which he closes his history of a life of seventy-five years spent in the service of morality and virtue, does to his head.—"The conduct of Doctor Johnson in regard to his will, may serve as a caveat against *ostentatious bounty, favor to negroes*, and testamentary dispositions *in extremis*!"

Such is the inference he draws from a collective retrospect on the life of such a man as Samuel Johnson.

PHILO JOHNSON.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of Mrs. M. A. YATES.

SUCH of our readers as remember the entertainments of the Theatre twenty years past, will, at the same time they are informed of the death of the celebrated

actress of that period, claim from us, according to our usual custom, some memoirs of the transactions of her life.

The maiden name of Mrs. Yates was
 S. F. Graham,

Graham, and the time of her birth, from conjecture, may be fixed about the year 1730. If we are not misinformed, the place of her birth was Birmingham. Of this last circumstance we would speak with diffidence, not having certain information; and for the same reason shall pass over the early part of her life, which is said to have been marked with unhappiness. Her first theatrical essay was in Dublin, about the year 1752, when the theatre of that city was under the direction of Mr. Sheridan. To this gentleman Mrs. Graham applied, and was permitted to perform the part of Anne Bullen, in *King Henry VIII.*; but at that time, though in the bloom of youth, her figure was so incumbered with bulk, and her voice so very deficient in power, that after one or two essays she declared herself satisfied with Mr. Sheridan's opinion, that she was not likely to make any respectable figure as an actress, and quitted Dublin apparently with a determination to give up her theatrical pursuits.

Fortunately for herself and for the public, she did not adhere to this resolution; as in the year 1754 we find her in London, a candidate for fame at Drury-Lane Theatre; and from the circumstance of Mr. Garrick's introducing her to the town in a new play with a prologue written and spoken by himself, in which he mentioned the fears of the new actress with some address, we may suppose he was not without hopes of her becoming useful, if not eminent. The play was *Virginia*, written by Mr. Crisp, of the Custom-House, and the part she performed was that of *Icilia*. It was first acted February 25, 1754. As the lines with which Mr. Garrick concluded his prologue, particularly belong to Mrs. Yates's history, our readers will not be displeased to see them here.

If novelties can please, to-night we've two;
Though English both, yet spare them as
they're new.

To one at least your usual favour shew,
A female asks it. Can a man say no?
Should you indulge our novice yet unseen,
And crown her with your hands a tragic
queen;

Should you with smiles, a confidence impart,
To calm those fears which speak a feeling
heart;

Afflict each struggle of ingenuous shame,
Which curbs a genius in its road to fame;
With one with more her whole ambition
ends,

She hopes some merit to deserve such friends.

This play, one of the most indifferent

which Mr. Garrick brought forward during his management, was acted nine nights; and when his own excellent performance, with the assistance of Mrs. Cibber and Mr. Mossop, are recollected, it will not excite much surprize. Mrs. Graham, however, displayed but little appearance of talents; and though at her benefit she performed *Jane Shore*, and about the same time *Hermione*, in the *Distress'd Mother*, she afforded scarce any promise of excellence. Accordingly, at the end of the ensuing season, May 1755, we find her dismissed from Drury-Lane Theatre, as no longer worth retaining.

After a year's absence she returned again to the same theatre, having in the interval changed her name by her union with Mr. Yates. The merit of this gentleman as an actor, and his experience on the stage, must have afforded his lady many opportunities of improvement. Her genius however ripened so slowly, that the characters she represented seem still to have been chosen more for the advantage of her figure than any other requisite. In December 1756, she performed *Alcmena*, in *Amphitryon*, altered by Dr. Hawkesworth; in 1758, *Sandane*, in *Agis*; *Harriet*, in the *Upholsterer*; and sometimes supplied Mrs. Cibber's place in a principal character, when that actress was disabled by illness from performing. In 1759 she represented the beautiful *Cleopatra*, in Mr. Capel's abridgement of *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*; and on the revival of *The Ambitious Step-mother*, early that year, she filled the character of *Amestris*, which fell to her share by Mrs. Cibber's indisposition after the first night, with more reputation than she had yet acquired. Her fame at this period began to establish itself, and an incident which soon afterwards occurred fixed it on a firm basis.

The tragedy of *The Orphan of China*, after being rejected by Mr. Garrick, was by the joint award of the author and manager referred to the determination of Mr. Whitehead, then Poet Laureat. This gentleman's opinion being in its favour, Mr. Garrick was obliged, however reluctantly, to receive it. "The manager," says Mr. Davies, who on this occasion we must quote for our authority, "was not a little mortified to find his judgment contradicted by his friend and admirer the Poet Laureat. However, the parts of the play were now cast and divided. Mr. Garrick, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Holland, and Mrs. Cibber, were to be the principal actors; but Mrs. Cibber's state of health at that time was so precarious, that she could

could not be depended upon for the character of Mandane. In this distress, the manager advised the author to reserve his play till the great actress should be so far recovered as to be able to do justice to her part in his play.

"Mrs. Yates was then a young actress of merit, who had occasionally given some proofs of genius, but was so unacquainted with the stage, that it was thought hazardous by the manager to trust so great a part as Mandane to her performance. However, Mr. Murphy having privately consulted the lady, she promised to undertake it, if he would take the pains to instruct her. When the author proposed to Mrs. Garrick the disposal of the part of Mandane to Mrs. Yates, he was extremely apprehensive that she would never be equal to so great a task. "Sir, you had better wait till Mrs. Cibber's indisposition is abated." However, he could not refuse to hear her read the part. Mrs. Yates, from a concerted plan, contrived at the first rehearsal to appear unacquainted with the part of Mandane, though she was then almost mistress of the character. Mr. Garrick thus deceived, declared it was impossible the play could be acted till Mrs. Cibber's health was restored. Mr. Murphy persisted in his resolution to try the abilities of the young actress, and put off a further rehearsal for a week or ten days: during that time he constantly attended Mrs. Yates, and gave her such lessons, that he was persuaded her efforts would exceed the manager's and the public's expectations. At the next rehearsal Mrs. Yates now gave such proofs of superior intelligence and perfect acquaintance with her part, that Mr. Garrick appeared to be quite transported with joy; in a seeming rapture he took Mr. Murphy by the hand, and declared he was quite satisfied with his Mandane, and that the play should be infallibly acted as soon as possible*."

The play was accordingly acted 21st of April 1759, and with the greatest approbation and applause; and Mrs. Yates, from her excellent acting of Mandane, became immediately a favourite with the publick.

In 1760 she performed Mrs. Lovemore in *The Way to Keep Him*, in which character she shewed herself possessed of very considerable comic talents; and from this period the frequent returns

of Mrs. Cibber's illness occasioned her to appear in the principal characters of tragedy. During the next year, she performed Emmeline in *Edgar and Emmeline*; and Churchill's *Rosciad* was about this time published, wherein he noticed Mrs. Yates in the following lines.

Might Figure give a title unto Fame,
What rival should with Yates dispute her claim?

But Justice may not partial trophies raise,
Nor sink the actress in the woman's praise.
Still hand-in-hand her words and actions go,
And the heart feels more than the features shew:

For thro' the regions of that beauteous face,
We no variety of passions trace.
Dead to the soft emotions of the heart,
No kindred softness can those eyes impart.
The brow, still fix'd in Sorrow's sullen frame,

Void of distinction, marks all parts the same.

Though these lines mark with severity the defects of Mrs. Yates's performance, they were not without some degree of truth. Of the faults here pointed out, she amended the principal in the course of a few years.

During the summer of the next year, she performed at Drury-Lane, then opened by Mr. Foote and Mr. Murphy, and represented Belinda in *All in the Wrong*; in 1762, Araminta in *The School for Lovers*, and Julia in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*; the next year, Bellario in *Philastr*; in 1765, Lady Falkland in *The Platonic Wife*; and Fidelity in *The Plain Dealer*. In 1766, by the death of Mrs. Cibber, 31st January, Mrs. Yates was left without a rival. In December she performed with great success Margaret of Anjou, in the *Earl of Warwick*. She had at this period reached the summit of her fame, without a competitor to dispute with her the favour of the Town. In this year Mr. Kelly published two poems, called "*Theispis*," in the first of which he celebrates Mrs. Yates in the following lines.

YATES, with such wond'rous requisites
to charm,

Such powers of face, and majesty of form;
Such genuine grandeur, with such sweetness join'd,

So clear a voice, and accurate a mind;
In Fame's first seat must certainly be plac'd,
While Britain boasts of judgment, or of taste.

* Davies's Life of Garrick, vol. I. p. 220.

Say, in what walk of greatness, or of grace,

This matchless woman justly shall we place,
In which the still possesses not an art
To melt, to fire, to agonize the heart ?

If in Cordelia to our minds we raise
The more than magic softness she displays,
Will not a gush of instant pity spring,
To mourn the father, and lament the king ?
Or, when the hapless Belvidera's tale
Of brutal Renault turns her husband pale,
Does not the force with which she then ex-claims,

Light every eye-ball into instant flames ?
Rage with a fire too big to be express'd,
And spread one Etna thro' the bursting breast ?

But tho' unequal'd in those tragic parts
Which fall with weight, and hang about our hearts ;

'Tis not on those she wholly rests her name,
Or builds a title to dramatic fame.—

Mark, in the gayer, polish'd scenes of life,
The sprightly mistress, or the high-bred wife,

What wondrous grace and dignity unite
To fill us still with exquisite delight :
Mark, how that nameless elegance and ease
Can teach e'en ———'s ribaldry to please ;
With actual life his cold Belinda warm,
And tell that whining Lovemore how to charm.—

Peace to thy shade, and may the laurel bloom
With deathless green, O CIBBER, on thy tomb !

Peace, wondrous OLDFIELD, ever wait thy shrine,
Thou once-chosen priestess of the sacred Nine !

For while this YATES the utmost reach
can shew

Of comic grace, or soul-distracting woe,
We find no reason for the forrowing tear,
Which else would fall incessant on your bier.

Curse on that bard's malignity of breast,
How bold foe'er, or exquisitely dress'd,
Who once through YATES's requisites cou'd trace,

Yet find no dawn of meaning in her face.—
Oft CHURCHILL, often when Bellario's fears,

His faith, his wrongs, have plung'd us into tears—

Has the sweet anguish in this YATES's sighs

Forc'd that stern bosom instantly to rise.
Oft as a fine ductility of breast

Some new-born passion on her visage prest,
Taught the soft ball more meltingly to roll,
And drew out every feature into soul ;
Then have I seen the censor who cou'd find
No glance whatever vivified with mind ;

Lost in a storm of unaffected woe,
Till pitying nature bid the torrent flow ;
Reliev'd the tortur'd bosom thro' the eye,
And gave his sentence publicly the lye.—

Yet high soever as the poet rates
The well-known worth and excellence of
YATES,

He cannot give perfection to her share,
Nor say she's wholly faultless as a player.—
Sometimes her sense, too vehemently strong,
By needless force will deviate into wrong ;
And sometimes too, to throw the fault aside,

She blends too little tenderness with pride :
What need Calista, entering on the stage,
Exclaim, " Be dumb for ever," in a rage ?
Her faithful woman gives her woes relief,
And Justice calls for Temper, tho' for grief.—

Again ; when Modely stands reveal'd to view,

And comes all suppliant to a last adieu,
What need that cold indifference of air,
That stiff unbending haughtiness of stare ?
'Tis true, the wretch deserves our utmost scorn—

Yet her repentment is but newly born ;
And we should read distinctly in her eyes,
That still she loves, howe'er she may des-pise.—

Where women once a passion have pro-fess'd,

They may repent, but never can detest ;
Nor where the basest fav'rite they discard,
Conceal all marks of pity and regard.—

In 1767, she performed *Medea* and *Dido*, in the plays of those names, greatly to her and their advantage. She had at this time performed two seasons with Mr. Powell, who was about to become one of the managers of Covent Garden ; and there being no obligation upon her to remain at Drury-Lane, she accepted the offers of the rival managers, and remov-ed with Mr. Yates to Covent-Garden. The terms upon which she was engaged, were five hundred pounds for the season, with a benefit for herself, and ten pounds a week and a benefit for Mr. Yates.

In 1768, she performed *Mandane* in *Cyrus*, and in 1769, *Clytemnestra* in *Orestes* ; and *Sophia* in *The Brothers*. It was in this year that a difference arose between herself and Mrs. Bellamy, which occasioned the publication of the follow-ing letters.

Mrs. YATES desires Mrs. Bellamy would inform her, why, in her advertisement of yesterday, she concealed the reasons Mrs. Yates had given her for declining the part of *Hermione*, which if she had done, Mrs. Yates

Yates flatters herself she must have stood excused to the public; Mrs. Yates has therefore (to exculpate herself from any imputation) published those letters which passed between them on the occasion. The public may now judge whether it was in Mrs. Yates's power to play Hermione, Medea, and Mandane in Cyrus, three successive nights.

Mrs. Yates likewise desires Mrs. Bellamy will also publish the many notices she received from Mr. Younger the Prompter, wherein he informed her, that Mrs. Yates had given up the part of Hermione long since, and that he had given her the last year's bill by mistake, and begged her to decline advertising it.

In consequence of Mrs. Bellamy's continuing her advertisement, the following letters passed:

Mrs. YATES to Mrs. BELLAMY.

MADAM,

UPON seeing my name advertised for the part of Hermione in the Distress'd Mother, for your benefit, a part which did not belong to me, but done merely to prevent confusion last season, I immediately acquainted Mr. Younger, that as I had refused playing it for the managers, I could not with propriety do it for any performer; therefore desired he would acquaint you, that you might not be disappointed; but as you still continue advertising the same play, hope you will not take it amiss (lest any mistake should have happened between you and Mr. Younger) that if you rely on me for the part, you will be disappointed, as it will be impossible for me to play two such fatiguing parts as Hermione and Medea two nights successively—beg you'll not attribute it to any want of inclination to oblige, but really the want of ability.

I am, Madam,

Your humble servant,

M. A. YATES.

Mrs. BELLAMY's ANSWER.

MADAM,

I AM very sorry I did not know your resolution before my tickets were printed, and many of them dispersed. Could I have supposed any performer had a right to refuse a part they had done in the company, I certainly should not have fixed upon the play, as I would on no account have an obligation to a performer.

Indeed, the chief motive of my resolving upon that piece was, that Andromache was a very easy part, and my late severe indisposition prevents my being able to perform any other.—It gives me concern that any uneasiness

of this kind should happen, as theatrical disputes are what I always wished to avoid.

I am, Madam,

Your humble servant,

G. BELLAMY.

James-street, Golden-Square,

Wednesday 9 o'clock.

P. S. If I am obliged to change the play, I must give the reasons for it—and fear the public will not think Mrs. Yates's playing Medea for Mr. Yates the next night, a sufficient reason for not playing for the benefit before.

Mrs. YATES's REPLY.

MADAM,

I AM as sorry as you can be that you should be deprived of the play you intended, but the cogent reasons I have already given you should (I may say ought) to any reasonable lady plead my excuse; therefore, I think the sooner you advertise your reasons for altering your play, the better, that the public (to whom I have the greatest obligations) may not be deluded: The managers have long since known my determination never to play Hermione again.

I am, Madam,

Your humble servant,

M. A. YATES.

Mrs. BELLAMY thinks the postscript of her letter might have informed Mrs. Yates why the reasons she gave for declining the part of Hermione, were not inserted in the advertisement. If Mrs. Yates is overburthened with business, she should apply to Mr. Yates and the manager to unload her of Medea and Mandane, not to Mrs. Bellamy to ease her of Hermione, and for the following equitable as well as cogent reason, that *Tuesday precedes Wednesday and Thursday.*

Mr. Younger never did inform Mrs. Bellamy that he had given her last year's bill by mistake; nor did he write to her at all concerning Mrs. Yates having declined the part of Hermione, till she had published her bills and tickets, and dispersed many of them; and Mrs. Bellamy will venture to affirm, that Mr. Younger never knew Mrs. Yates had refused to play Hermione for the managers, till after the play was advertised; and if Mrs. Yates had really acted Hermione last year to prevent confusion only, the managers, surely, would never have ventured to have advertised The Distress'd Mother for Friday the 8th of October last.

As Mrs. Bellamy resolves to trouble the public no more with the impertinent disputes between herself and Mrs. Yates, she will finish with asking that lady one question, viz. Would it not have added to Mrs.

Yates's

Yates's *wanted benevolence*, if she had condescended to have played *Hermione once more*—particularly as Mrs. Bellamy had distributed many of her tickets, and had declared in her letter that her late severe indisposition had rendered her incapable of performing any other character but the very easy one of *Andromache*?

It should be here mentioned to Mrs. Yates's honour, that she afterwards forgot the quarrel so entirely, that when Mrs. Bellamy's circumstances required her theatrical assistance, she returned to the theatre more than once, and performed capital characters for her.

In 1770 she represented *Ismena*, in *Timanthes*; and the next year *Clementina*, in Mr. Kelly's very indifferent play of that name, and also in *Zobeide*. At this juncture a coolness had taken place between her and Mr. Colman, which occasioned her to quit *Covent-Garden*. Accordingly in the winter of 1772, Mr. and Mrs. Yates left London, and undertook the management of the *Edinburgh Theatre*; where they produced the *Prince of Tunis*, by Mr. Mackenzie, in which Mrs. Yates performed the principal character. Their stay in Scotland was however but short. In the winter of 1774, we find Mrs. Yates resorted to *Drury-Lane Theatre*; where, in 1775, she performed the *Dutchess of Braganza*; in 1776, *Semiramis*; and in 1777, one of the characters in the *Roman Sacrifice*. In 1778, she helped to support the feeble *Battle of Hastings*. In 1779, she recited very successfully, Mr. Sheridan's *Monody on the Death of Mr. Garrick*; and also performed *Zoraida*, in Mr. Hodson's play of that name. In the winter of 1780, she removed again to *Covent-Garden*; and in 1781, assisted her friend Mrs. Brooke, by performing in the *Siege of Sinope*; and Mrs. Cowley, in an unsuccessful piece called *Second Thoughts are Best*: this was her last new character. In 1782, she

quitted *Covent Garden*, and performed no more, except on the 24th of May 1785, when she for the last time appeared at *Drury-Lane*, in the character of the *Dutchess of Braganza*, for the benefit of Mrs. Bellamy, then in great distress.

We do not find that Mrs. Yates was a voluntary absentee from the theatre. On the contrary, she was desirous of contributing to the entertainment of the public, and somewhat impatient at being prevented. We are informed that a few months before the death of Mr. Henderson, she proposed to unite with him in continuing the readings at *Freemasons-Hall*; for which she was extremely well qualified, from her excellence in recitation. It was rumoured at the beginning of the present theatrical season, that she would again appear at one of the theatres. A dropsical disorder, which had some time encroached on her constitution, however, prevented her design; and after undergoing much pain and languor, she died at her house at *Pimlico*, May 1787.

Yet, hapless artist! tho' thy skill can raise
The bursting peal of universal praise;
Tho' at thy beck applause delighted stands,
And lifts, *Briareus*' like, her hundred hands;
Know, fame awards thee but a partial breath!
Not all thy talents brave the stroke of death.
Poets to ages yet unborn appeal,
And latest times th' Eternal Nature feel.
Tho' blended here the praise of bard and
player,
While more than half becomes the actor's
share,
Relentless death untwists the mingled fame,
And sinks the player in the poet's name.
The pliant muscles of the various face,
The mien that gave each sentence strength
and grace;
The tuneful voice, the eye that spoke the
mind,
Are gone, nor leave a single trace behind.

LLOYD'S ACTOR.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FIDDLING DEFENDED.

SOME people are unreasonably severe against Fiddlers; but surely there is no absurdity in attracting the eyes of the Fair, in displaying a white hand, a ring, a ruffle, or a sleeve to advantage. Who can blame the Performer who is successful enough to fiddle himself into a good fortune? Whatever the rigid and austere may think, the approbation of the Ladies is no

small spur to a proficiency in Music, as well as in many other sciences. It is highly probable that *Achilles* (though the blind *Eard* is silent upon this head) would not have strummed his harp with so much glee, if the ears of *Deidamia* and *Briseis* had not been tickled by it.

A FIDDLER.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W;
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L.

For M A Y, 1787.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Buckland.

HISTORY within these few years has been greatly improved in arrangement and investigation: biography has also been assuming a new manner, but a manner which bears no resemblance to the advantages acquired by history. The one has improved in authenticating its facts, and placing them in the strongest and most useful light of moral and political philosophy. The other has been *vastly busy* in raking together all the trash within their reach, which had much better have been swept to Oblivion by the stream of Time. In a word, the one has been rising in manly dignity, the other has been sinking to the mere gossiping of old women.

In his Life of Savage, Johnson has introduced an almost continued digression of moral reflection and disquisition. This species of writing* was Johnson's *forte*, and the reader is highly pleased with it. But some of his own Biographers, who have seemed wishful to copy *that* model, ought to have remembered the fable of the Ass and the Lap-Dog; and that there is a great difference between telling an anecdote which reflects a discriminating light on character, and an idle tale, most gravely told, in what peculiar manner such a one, when a child,

——— † knuckled down to taw—

or played at tee-totum.

But unmeaning trifling idleness is not

the worst charge against some of our late Biography. We can see no good but rather much latent evil, much triumph to the Libertine and Infidel, in holding forth as a public spectacle every caprice and human infirmity of a moral and respectable character. M. de Saxe says, that no man appears a hero to his valet; but certainly M. de Saxe would not have wished that his valet should write his life; though now—But we add not; only we must say, that it is pity that more than one person had not had the curse of Ham before their eyes, *honest Ham*, who, we dare say, would have written his father Noah's life with the same sagacious fidelity as others have lately thought proper to treat the *names* of poor Johnson. One thing, however, must be said in their excuse; they have only followed the Doctor's own precept, though with a latitude extended to the utmost stretch. "Johnson," we are told, "when accused of mentioning ridiculous anecdotes in the Lives of the Poets, said, he should not have been an exact Biographer if he had omitted them. The business of such a one," said he, is to give a complete account of the person whose life he is writing, and to discriminate him from all other persons by any peculiarities of character or sentiment he may happen to have." From hence it follows, that however the public may be scandalized

* Notwithstanding all the merit of Johnson's Life of Savage, there are some letters from Aaron Hill, which have been published, and addressed to that unprincipled genius, which convey a much more forcible, distinct and discriminating idea of his character, than has been attained by his celebrated Biographer. (For these letters see our Magazine for September and October 1784.)

† Churchill,

and the cause of true * piety ridiculed, Johnson himself, were his spirit to *revivify the earth*, would have no right to complain of his Biographers.

On opening the work now before us, the title-page presents us with an egregious error. To the Life of SAMUEL JOHNSON ought to have been added, *and all his acquaintances*; for what properly relates to Johnson would hardly make a fixepenny pamphlet. It has been said that Granger's biographical work is the finest *lounging* book in the English language. And it may be so; for it is a *surrage* of entertaining anecdotes unconnected with each other. But the same cannot be said of the work of Sir John Hawkins, for it is too dull. Much of it is gleaned from the News-papers and Magazines, and much of it from Mr. Boswell and Mrs. Piozzi, without the least acknowledgement to either of them. In a word, though the greatest part of our Author's narrative is downright *gossiping*, there are many passages happy and sensible. He is throughout a steady and sober friend of morality and religion; and if in one instance or two he *seems* to lean a little towards superstition, it is only when he would apologise for his friend Johnson. He seems anxious to take every opportunity to express his loyalty; on which occasions we think we see the great wig, and are sure to meet all the consequential importance of his WORSHIP the JUSTICE.

We proceed now to a cursory review of his Worship's work, taking our course in regular progression.

In page 18 we find, greatly to Dr. Johnson's honour, that he was an avowed enemy to that Gothic servile custom at our Universities, of the poor † scholars waiting on the others at table. Sir John is a staunch advocate for this remains of barbarism, which he vindicates because Wolsey (that low-born insolent priest) had Earls, Barons, and Knights in his train,

and among the rest of them the founder of the present Cavendish family, who was his Gentleman-Usher; and he cites a Latin sentence from Erasmus in a note, signifying *that a child laid the table, said grace, and waited on his parents at dinner, and then was ordered to take his own †*. On this Sir John gravely says, "and to justify the practice of personal servitude at meals, we have an example of a child waiting on his parents while at dinner, in the Colloquies of Erasmus." But all this of Wolsey and Erasmus is impertinence and gross pedantry; and not in the least applicable to the servitude of youths engaged in the liberal studies. The old custom of keeping children at *tremendous* distance from their parents, and thereby forcing them to be among servants, shewed little knowledge of human nature. He that is so brought up will hardly ever get totally quit of the ideas of the kitchen and stable. The modern custom of setting down the little ones, from three years of age, at table with their parents, has the most beneficial effect on the spirit and ideas of children of good parts, and is sure to give them an unembarrassed manner during life.

In page 53, Mr. Johnson is shewed in a very degrading light. His patriotism is represented as the miserable result of illiberal discontent at the good fortune of others, and of resentment of his own harder lot. "In speculations of this kind," says Sir John, "and a mutual condolence of their fortunes, *Savage* and he passed many a melancholy hour.—Johnson has told me that whole nights have been spent by him and *Savage* in conversation of this kind, not under the hospitable roof of a tavern, where warmth might have invigorated their spirits, and wine dispelled their care; but in a perambulation round the squares of Westminster, St. James's in particular, when all the

* If it is said that true piety desires to conceal none of the failings and faults of her votaries, it is here answered, Very true: but piety does not require that these faults and foibles should be made objects of contempt and ridicule; and whatever the Author may intend, dull gravity employed in narrating or extenuating a fault or foible, is sure to excite the ridicule of the more sprightly reader. At the conclusion we shall offer some further remarks on this head.

† Named Servitors at Oxford, and Sizars at Cambridge. About eighteen or twenty years ago the University of Oxford abolished, much to their credit, the Gothic custom of the Servitors' wearing a little round cap; it had a very mean appearance, and disagreeably distinguished them in the street. They now wear the square cap, which does not betray their servile situation to strangers.

‡ Adornata parentibus mensæ, recto consecrationem; deinde prandentibus ministræ, donec jubeor et ipse prandium sumere.

" money

" money they could both raise was less than sufficient to purchase for them the shelter and sordid comforts of a night-cellar."

In consequence of these nightly rambles, as may be supposed, there arose a misunderstanding between Johnson and his wife; for we find by Sir John that there was a temporary separation, and that " she was *harboured* by a friend near the " Tower."

In page 60 Sir John says, that Johnson's spirited imitation of the third satire of Juvenal was " evidently drawn from those weekly publications, which, to answer the view of a malevolent faction, first created and for some years supported a distinction between the interests of the government and the people."

And in the next page he says, " that Johnson has adopted these vulgar complaints his poem must witness."

Who could have supposed but a slave in heart, that the manly indignation of Johnson's poem was drawn from such base sources? If his Worship is right it *must* follow, that the ministry and age in 1738, (the date of the poem) were virtuous in a great degree; and that such is Sir John's opinion is evidenced by his encomiums on the administration of Walpole, whose encouragement of trade and preservation of peace he contemplates with high approbation. Others, however, will always view Sir Robert as the father and great patron of corruption and venality; who has for ever debauched our elections; who most enormously increased the national debt; who purchased peace by the basest pusillanimity; sacrificing the interest of our West India traders and our home manufacturers; cajoling the nation by sending out Hosier with twenty ships of war, *not to fight*, but to wait for further orders in tempestuous seas, where he waited till he and his squadron perished. And all this pusillanimity was to keep Spain in *good humour*, forsooth, and preserve the peace. But such base submission missed its end. The insolence of Spain increased till the British Lion could bear it no longer, and war and much bloodshed were the result; all which might have been prevented, with little blood and treasure, by a spirited exertion on the first insults of the Spaniard. No man but one who has spirit to call forth the spirit of the British nation on the first encroachments of foreign powers, will ever fill the office of British Prime Minister with true honour to himself, and with dignity and permanent advantage to his country. But by Walpole's system,

the miserable business of managing the elections of counties and boroughs, has become the great concern and object of ministerial attention.

When the licensing of the Play-houses was in agitation, Johnson appears to have been an advocate for the freedom of the stage. But his Worship is no friend to the Theatre. " A Playhouse," he says, page 76, " and the regions about it are the very hot-beds of vice: how else comes it to pass," adds he, " that no sooner is a playhouse opened in any part of the kingdom, than it becomes surrounded by an halo of brothels?" This fallacious argument reminds us of Desoe's lines:

" Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
" The Devil's sure to build a temple
" there."

But we enter not into the dispute on the utility of playhouses, on which much may be said *on both sides of the question*; but cannot help observing, that it is at least better for our health to sit the evening at a rational play, than, as often would otherwise be done, to pass the time at the tavern.

It is well known that Johnson wrote speeches in the Gentleman's Magazine, ascribed to the Members of both Houses, in which with great ability he adapted his style to the character of the speaker. Of these Sir John fills up his book with one and twenty pages from the said Magazine; and not content with eking out his book in notes which fill near four pages more, he gives two speeches, one of Walpole, and one of Pitt the late Earl of Chatham. In that of Pitt it is worthy of remark, that at his first setting out in the political world, his youth was objected, which he or Johnson severely retorted, and was much more effectually vindicated by his after conduct and actions.

About sixty pages are now swelled out with extracts and accounts of the lives of Savage, Boyle, and others of worthless fame. On Osborne the bookseller, by whom Johnson was employed on a laborious catalogue, our Knight is very severe. But all these pages relate little of Johnson; the most important parts respecting him are the following characters of him. " Whatever sacrifices of their principles such men as Waller, Dryden, and others, have made in their writings, or to whatever lengths they may have gone in panegyrics or adulatory addresses, his integrity was not to be warped—he disdained to solicit patronage by any of the arts in common use

"with writers of almost every denomination." But Sir John seems in twenty-eight pages afterward, to have forgot the above.

After having in a long account of Lord Chesterfield reprobated his Letters with great justice and good sense, and justly represented him as "a man devoted to pleasure, and actuated by vanity, without religious, moral or political principles, a smatterer in learning, and in manners a coxcomb;"—his Worship certainly is inconsistent on the very face of the following: "Such was the person whom Johnson in the simplicity of his heart chose for a patron, and was betrayed to celebrate as the *Mecenas* of the age; and such was the opinion he had conceived of his skill in literature, his love of eloquence, and his zeal for the interests of learning, that he approached him with the utmost respect; and that he might not err in his manner of expressing it, the style and language of that address which his plan includes are little less than adulatory. With a view farther to secure his patronage, he waited on him in person.—But perceiving his Lordship's shallowness, and being one day detained upwards of an hour on a visit to his Lordship, without being admitted to his presence, which he found had been engrossed by Colley Cibber, the spirit of Johnson revolted; and deeming the preference given to Cibber as an insult, he left the house, and renounced his Lordship's patronage with great indignation. Nor would Johnson renew his attention to him, though his Lordship endeavoured by various means to soothe him, so deep was the contempt he had conceived of the noble Peer."

We have now histories of Dr. Birch, Sir John Hill and his Valerian, Dr. Smollet, *Clarissa* Richardson, Sterne, Pelmanaazar, George Sale, and George Shelvoke, "who of a boy bred to the sea became a man of learning, and attained to the lucrative employment of Secretary of the Post-Office." But we had almost forgot Fielding, whose history is also given, and whom our author characterises as having "done more towards corrupting the rising generation, than any writer we know of." And our author execrates the Sentimental School. "Of the writers of this class or sect," says Sir John, it may be observed, that "being in general men of loose prin-

ciples, bad economists, living without foresight; it is their endeavour to commute for their failings by professions of greater love to mankind, more tender affections and finer feelings than they will allow men of more regular lives, whom they deem formalists, to possess. Their generous notions supersede all obligation: they are a law to themselves, and having good hearts, and abounding in the milk of human kindness, are above those considerations that bind men to that rule of conduct which is founded in a sense of duty. Of this new school of morality, Fielding, Rousseau, and Sterne, are the principal teachers; and great is the mischief they have done by their documents."

We own we are sorry to see Fielding included in the above censure, which is not altogether unjust. Fielding, that great master of life and manners, is certainly, on the whole, a moral writer; though the illegal amours of *Tom Jones* are exceedingly indelicate, such as no rational father would read to his daughters, or with his sons to imitate. It is an idle excuse to say that poetical justice is at the end passed upon his failings. He is represented on the whole as an amiable injured character; a sure method to palliate every fault, and to make the young and giddy account them as nothing. Who knows not how many a thief has confessed under sentence of death, how his imagination was warped by the gay spirited colours bestowed on highwaymen, in the *Beggar's Opera*.

The limits of our plan will not allow us to follow Sir John through all the by-histories of Authors and Physicians, with which he has strangely filled his book. But we must not omit Akenfide's quarrel with Ballow, a little deformed man, bred a lawyer, and of solid learning. "One evening," says Sir John, "at the coffee-house, a dispute between these two persons rose so high, that for some expression uttered by Ballow, Akenfide thought himself obliged to demand an apology; which not being able to obtain, he sent his adversary a challenge in * writing.—By his conduct in this business Akenfide acquired but little reputation for courage; for the accommodation was not brought about by any concession of his adversary, but a resolution from which neither of them would

* In a note Sir John gives an account of a sort of a duel between Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward, which has been controverted in our Magazine for March last.

“depart; for one would not fight in the morning, nor the other in the afternoon;”—a very excellent method indeed of getting quit of a duel!

The history of Lauder's accusation of Milton as a plagiarist, is introduced at considerable length. It is too well known in the literary world to be repeated here. But this history in Sir John's book is not like most of the others he has *lugged* in, an idle digression, foreign to his professed

subject, the Life of Johnson.—Johnson, who had conceived an enmity to the memory of Milton, on account of his political principles, had patronized the attempt of Lauder. But Sir John very fully defends him from the imputation of any knowledge of the fraud, of which Lauder was afterwards completely detected.

(To be continued.)

The Rural Economy of Norfolk: Comprising the Management of Landed Estates, and the Present Practice of Husbandry in that County. By Mr. Marshall, (Author of Minutes of Agriculture, &c.) resident upwards of two Years in Norfolk; 2 vols. 3vo. 12s. Cadell.

IT is rather remarkable, that most of the sciences of real and permanent utility to mankind are those to which, in general, mankind have paid the least attention; and in which, consequently, they have made the most insignificant progress.

In England, for example, many of the sciences—the *polite* ones, as they are styled—that tend merely to the embellishment of life; to an improvement in the refinements of sensual luxury; or to the gratification of a restless spirit of curiosity (unprofitable in itself, and frequently to an extreme even pernicious, though proudly dignified with the name of *philosophy*) had been cultivated with zeal, and patronized with munificence, before any steps were taken to promote the invaluable art of husbandry, or to rescue it from that state of *unscientific, unproductive* barbarism in which, after having for generations and generations seemingly undergone few alterations, and certainly experienced no improvements, it was rudely transmitted to us by our fathers.

It was not indeed, till within, comparatively speaking, these *few* years, that any attempts (any *effectual* attempts, however) were made to convince our countrymen of the infinite importance of attending with a sedulous regard to the numerous minutiae that unite to form the important science of rural economics; to exhibit before them those minutiae in rational, systematic points of view; and, by collecting them, from actual observation and experience, into one general, but comprehensive mass of practical information, to shew how intimately they are all connected with, and essentially dependent upon each other.

Of the writers of the present day, who have devoted their time and attention to

the laudable, and truly patriotic purpose of illustrating the rural economy of England on solid grounds, we know of none to whom more commendation is due than the intelligent and indefatigable author of the volumes before us.

In a prefatory address to the public Mr. Marshall observes, that the utility of full and faithful registers of the present practice of husbandry, in well-cultivated districts, occurred to him about ten years ago, when, in a journey of four or five hundred miles through the central parts of the island, he experienced the inutility of a *transient view*; but, at the same time, clearly saw the advantages which would accrue from a *twelve-month's residence* in the immediate district of the practice to be registered.

At that time, however, he was too busily employed in registering his own practice* to think of extending his register, in any way, to the practice of others. Being released, however, from his connection in Surrey, and having prepared for publication his “*Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather*,” he found leisure to reflect more maturely on the means of perfecting the system, which he had with much deliberation sketched out, and in part filled up, from his own practice.

Intent on the prosecution of this scheme, our author informs us, that in February, 1780, he submitted to the Society of Arts in London, as the first society, professedly agricultural, in the kingdom, a plan for carrying it effectually into execution.

In this plan, after having laid it down as an axiom, that “the knowledge of agriculture either results from experience, simply, or is acquired through the united efforts of experience and theory,” he

* Alluding to his “Minutes of Agriculture in Surrey.”

justly remarks, that though "THEORY may *facilitate*, by analysing the subject, and giving a comprehensive view of the science in general"—may "*elucidate*, by commenting on the experience already acquired—may *accelerate*, by proposing fit subjects for future investigations,"—yet it "*cannot convey any certain information without the aid and concurrence of experience.*"

"The experience of agriculture," Mr. Marshall says, (and with equal justice might he have extended the remark to almost every other practical science) "is acquired through adequate observation, either on *self-practice*, or on the *practice of others.*" This is a self-evident truth. We perfectly agree with Mr. Marshall also where he adds, that as "the practice of an *individual* is generally limited to some *particular* branch of management, on some *certain* soil and situation," so "a general knowledge of agriculture must not be expected from the practice of any *one man*;" but, nevertheless, that "were the knowledge of the ablest farmers in the best cultivated parts of the island *collected**, English agriculture would be found, at this day, to be far advanced towards perfection."

To the attainment of this important desideratum, however, there are such obstacles as, we fear, will long prove in a great measure insuperable; among which none of the least material ones are those stated by our author; namely, that "the individuals who excel in agriculture, are unknown to each other;" that, "if associated, they could not probably communicate their knowledge, with any degree of precision, for their art being the result of habit, it is too familiar to be minutely described;"—that, in short, "their *farms* are the only records in which it is registered, and even there it is as fleeting as the hour in which it is performed."

From these and other circumstances Mr. Marshall concludes, that "nothing

but actual observation, and immediately registering in writing the several operations, as they pass throughout the year, can render the practice of individuals of extensive service to the public;" and it is a conclusion of which, we must acknowledge, he has very forcibly illustrated the truth in *his own practice*.—Of that practice during five years he had published a register, before the scheme now under consideration was submitted to the notice of the Society of Arts; in which register † a plan was comprehended for acquiring agricultural knowledge systematically, from *self-practice*, as well as from the practice of others, provided, as he expresses it, "the observations be performed without *remission*, and by one who is accustomed to agricultural observation."

Of the mode of observation to be adopted by him in the execution of his scheme for collecting information from the practice of others, he remarked to the Society, that, "having pitched upon the branch of management to be studied, and the district which excels in the practice of that particular branch, he proposed to fix his place of residence, during *twelve months*, in a farm-house—if possible, in the house of the best-informed farmer in the district pitched upon; and there, with daily attention, minutely observe and register the living practice which surrounds him: not the practice of theoretical, but of professional farmers; or rather the provincial practice of the district, county, or country observed; nevertheless attending to improvements and excellencies, by whomsoever practised."

Nor did our author intend, even then, that his plan should be confined merely to *observation*. On the contrary, it was his object to acquire by self-practice a competent knowledge of the *manual operations* incident to the department of husbandry, which was, as it is still, the immediate object of his study; as also to collect such *implements* and *utensils* as might appear peculiarly adapted to the

* And why not, with still more diligence, in the *worst-cultivated* parts?—In districts where the culture of the earth has *already* made a considerable progress, little is required, and less expected, from the ingenuity and industry of man, when it is considered (viewing the matter in a comparative light) what a vast field presents itself to him for an exertion of both in the *uncultivated* districts—those in which, however despised hitherto, he may often have an opportunity, if he choose to embrace it, of producing, as it were, *something* out of *nothing*, and of literally *blessing himself* while he *blesseth others*.—In this, as in many other cases, we are very apt to complain of nature, and of nature's gifts, while in fact the fault (if a fault there be) is solely to be ascribed to our own negligence and sloth.

† His work above-mentioned, entitled "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather."

purposes for which they are severally intended; not sketches nor models, but the instruments themselves which he had seen in common use, and of whose uses he had acquired, by manual practice, an adequate knowledge.

A very slight attention to the above short sketch (which forms, indeed, the basis of the volumes before us) will, we imagine, furnish an incontestable proof to our readers, that much public, as well as much private, benefit might have been expected from the adoption of Mr. Marshall's plan on liberal and extended principles; and we are also of opinion that every true friend to agricultural improvement will be sorry to hear that, with all the advantages the scheme held out, the author experienced no assistance, *either public or private*, which could enable him to carry it *effectually* into execution.

On the eighth of March, 1780, it appears that the Society of Arts, in answer to his plan submitted to their consideration in the preceding month, passed three several resolutions, purporting, that the collecting a general knowledge of the agriculture of the kingdom, as proposed by Mr. Marshall, might be highly useful; that as it was not the practice of the Society to adopt the execution of such plans, the Society could not engage in the undertaking; but that Mr. Marshall might have liberty to consult the books of agriculture in the possession of the Society, and to inspect the several machines and models in their repositories.

"These resolutions," as our author observes, "though they afforded no real assistance, served to establish the usefulness of the plan."—An application to Parliament was next thought of, and strongly recommended. This measure, however, was afterwards declined; and, while we regret the disappointment of his public-spirited hopes a second time, we cannot but applaud the cause he modestly assigns for not soliciting a completion of them; namely, that "at a time when public eco-

nomy had become a necessary and prevailing principle, and when the immediate preservation of the state called for every hour of parliamentary deliberation, it would have been highly improper to have attempted to draw off the attention of Parliament to any other object, however useful."

"Being thus embarked," he says, "it was thought adviseable to proceed so far, at least, as to make the plan *known* to those whom it particularly concerns;—and it was accordingly communicated to several of the principal nobility, and to some few gentlemen of landed property."—"Its reception, however, was not such as he considered it to be entitled to; and in this specimen," he adds, "there were sufficient grounds to convince him of *what might be expected from individuals*."

Thus denied from every quarter that sanction to his plan, which from its intrinsic merits it was certainly in a very high degree entitled to, in August 1780 Mr. Marshall went down into Norfolk, as agent to Sir Harbord Harbord's estate*.

In this situation, our author appears to have been singularly fortunate; for "he had not only an opportunity of seeing the effects of improper management committed by those who had gone before him, but of profiting by his own experience (thereby much extended) in endeavouring to do away the evil effects."

With respect to husbandry, too, he had every advantage. "I had an opportunity, says he, of employing my leisure in actual practice, on a large scale: the agency, of course, afforded me an extent of country to range over, and make my observations upon, at will: and, I am happy in being able to add, a number of sensible men,—some of them at the head of their profession,—were always ready to give me, without reserve, every information I asked for.—Thus, in a manner totally unforeseen," continues our author, "I became possessed of an opportunity,

* The management of *estates* our author describes as a sister-art to *agriculture*, or the management of *farms*; but candidly acknowledges, that till the period above mentioned, it was an art in a manner new to him; and, though intimately connected with his plan, had never struck him, "as being, what it really is, an inseparable department of *rural economy*." In this remark there is not less *truth* than candour; for beyond dispute, as Mr. Marshall observes, the management of an *estate* cannot be conducted with propriety by any man unacquainted with the management of a *farm*. And here we must observe, that though Norfolk be, as our author affirms, "not more celebrated for its system of husbandry, than for a superior knowledge in the management of landed estates, yet *other counties* might certainly be mentioned in which that knowledge is "reduced to a *regular business*," and, we may add, a *thriving* one too.

not only of extending my plan to an important purpose I had not thought of, but of *executing the part I had proposed, in a manner which the WHOLE LANDED INTEREST could not, without an AGENCY, have enabled me to have done.*"

The present article would extend beyond its due limits, were we to add to it all the remarks we have to make on the merits of the work. These must be deferred to a future number. We cannot, however, even now dismiss the subject without observing, that to all

farmers, whether theoretical or practical, and to country-gentlemen in general, the volumes under consideration will be found a most agreeable present; for though Norfolk formed the immediate scene of Mr. Marshall's observations and experiments, yet there are few districts, perhaps, in either Great-Britain or Ireland, where they are not more or less applicable, and where, of course, a serious attention to them will not be productive of essential benefits.

(To be continued.)

Specimen of a new Translation, from the Original, of all the Epistles of the Apostles. By James Macknight, D. D. 4to. 7s. 6d. Robinsons.

IT has been matter of deep regret and serious lamentation among all the lovers of the Caledonian Jerusalem, alias the Kirk of Scotland, that so many of her anointed sons, who might have become *polished stones of the sanctuary*, or *nails fastened in a sure place by the Master of Assemblies*, should have turned Apostates, as it were, from Orthodox and Biblical knowledge, and deviated into the forbidden paths of heathen learning and human lore. The hill of Sion hath been deserted by them for Mount Parnassus; the pool of Siloam for the waters of Helicon; and instead of *tarrying at Jericho till their beards were grown*, they have travelled in quest of human wisdom to the Academy, the Porch, and the Lyceum. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!* Hence profane histories have been written by holy men, and have been more read and relished than the incomparable history of John Knox, or the inimitable prophecies of Alexander Peden. Hence reverend divines have written commentaries on old Highland ballads; nay some of them have worshipped the Muses, and (terrible to tell!) have been guilty of the horrid and abominable crime of—writing tragedies!

——— *Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrymis?*

But amidst this universal degeneracy of the age, there are some egregious excep-

ENGLISH VERSION.

I. Corinth. ch. x. 17. For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread.

I. Corinth. ch. vi. 12. All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient.

Romans, ch. xv. 19. Through mighty signs and wonders.

tions, who rise to the admiration of the world, like an icicle in the dog days, or a dark lantern at noon. Dr. James MACKNIGHT, (an admirable name for a commentator!) author of the Harmony, (or rather Discord) of the Gospels, is a burning and a shining example. Without any acquaintance with vain philosophy, without any pretensions to human learning, and without the least tincture of heathenish and classical refinements, he treads the old and beaten paths of Orthodoxy marked out by Act of Parliament, and plods his weary way faithful to the footsteps of so many grave divines, from Martin Luther to Thomas Boston, who have declared war against carnal reason and common sense. A worthy disciple of the Westminster Assembly of Theologians, he rises to view a GOTHIC pillar of the Church, venerable with the dust, the rust, and the crust of ages and generations.

Should the specimen now presented, prove sweet to the palate and savoury to the taste of the present age, he proposes to publish "an entire new translation of all the Epistles of the Apostles," and, what is still more surprising, "a translation from the *original*!" We shall give some examples of these ingenious discoveries which Dr. Macknight has made in the Greek Testament, and the marvellous improvements he has suggested of the present translation.

Dr. MACKNIGHT's ditto.

Because there is one *loaf* we, the many, are one body; for we all partake of the one loaf.

All *meats* are lawful unto me, but all meats are not proper.

By the power of signs and wonders.

ENGLISH VERSION.

I. Corinth. ch. xvi. 2. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, &c.

Query, How many *first days* are there in a week?

I. Corinth. ch. xv. 11. Therefore, whether it were I or they, so we preach, and so ye believed.

Heb. viii. 8. But finding fault with them, he saith, Behold the days come.

We can assure the reader that these are the most remarkable emendations that Dr. Macknight hath published in this Specimen, except such as are taken from the margin of the quarto Bibles; and he will be able to estimate what a prodigious accession of knowledge is made to the religious and learned world, and to judge whether such discoveries could have been found out by any *mere* man, without preternatural revelation.

To render his translation more literal and more perfect, Dr. M. generally follows the order of the words in the original. Now though the analogy of the Greek and English languages be as different as that of the old Coptic and the modern Cherokee, this disposition is admirable, because it produces obscurity, which, according to Mr. Burke, contributes mightily to heighten the sublime. As an improvement of this, we would recommend it to him to publish his translation in the Greek characters, which are much more obscure and mysterious than the English. The letter *sigma*, according to an excellent

DR. MACKNIGHT's ditto.

Let each of you lay by *itself somewhat*, as he may have prospered, putting it into the treasury *every first day* of the week.

Now whether I or whether they preach, thus we preach and thus ye believed.

But finding fault he saith to them, Behold the days are coming.

memoir delivered to the Royal Society in Edinburgh, contains something in it marvellous and enigmatical; *psi, xi* and *omega*, have convolutions in their figures that are amazing or amusing to vulgar eyes, and remind us of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the earliest symbols of antient wisdom.

The author proposes to subjoin to his new translation a new commentary, in which a certain kind of *vocables* will be used, which convey the meaning of the inspired writers with more precision and energy, than can be done by any *words of his man invention*.

Upon the whole, this emendation of the New Testament reminds us of an ingenious experiment made by the University of St. Andrew's. Not satisfied with a marble statue of Archbishop Sharpe, by an ingenious artist after a Greek design; that learned and elegant body took special care to have it decorated with a perriwig by a country stone-mason, and white-washed over by a common house-painter.

Pou-Rou: an Historical and Critical Enquiry into the Physiology and Pathology of Parliaments. Including a new Plan for a Constitutional Reform, in two Parts. 8vo. Stockdale.

FOR the title of the very eccentric performance before us, the author has been pleased to travel to the land of Egypt; where by the comprehensive term "Pou-Rou" is understood that branch of the political system which we with

circumlocution call, "the executive power of government."

With all his other oddities and whimsies, however, (and of oddities and whimsies, heaven knows, he gives us more than a *quantum-sufficit**) we must not deny him the

* Of downright *puns*, as well as oddities and whimsies, we have also more than a sufficiency.

What, for example, are we to think of the very brilliant one, when, alluding to the supposition of the Samnites having been elected by a DIET, the author observes, with all the ingenuity of a Joe Miller, that the *diet* must have been *hard of digestion*? And what, for *another* example, are we also to think of the following *sally*, *more brilliant still*, relative to Procrustes, of whom our facetious politician remarks, that his subjects, finding him *too* tall (and yet too tall for a *hero* one could hardly suspect) took him *shorter by the head*?—In the story itself too our author discovers himself ignorant of ancient history, or rather ancient fable; from the records of which it appears, that it was not the people who thus mutilated the tyrant Procrustes, but, on the contrary, it was the practice of Procrustes himself thus to mutilate his guests. Be this as it may, such contemptible efforts to be *witty*, we cannot but reprobate.—*Real wit*

the merit of being a man of an enlightened understanding, though an understanding strangely warped from truth by one of the most pestilential of dæmons—the dæmon of *political prejudices*.

On the statement of the various historical facts he has thought proper to adduce, we may in general rely with tolerable safety; but with respect to the *inferences* drawn from those facts, *caveat lector!*

In his “*physiological*” not less than in his “*pathological*” remarks on parliaments, on the diseases of parliaments, and on the remedies by which parliamentary diseases might be eradicated, so fond is our author of making *experiments*, and so prone to deviate from the established system of *medico-political* practice, that we are apprehensive the public will think him disposed to treat his patient (the good old lady called Britannia, to save whose precious life so many other state-doctors have prescribed, but prescribed alas! in vain) on the principles of an adventurous, enterprising empiric, rather than those of a regular, scientific fellow of the College, whether that College be situated in the purlieus of Warwick-lane, or within the precincts, more venerable still, of St. Stephen’s chapel.

What we chiefly dislike in the present work is, the wish the author discovers, and even blushes not to avow, that the prerogatives of the Crown were *extended*.

Actuated by a principle like this, our political curer of diseases preserves a perfect consistency of character, when in most of his *state-recipes*, he treats with superlative contempt all the generations that have ever existed of, what he is pleased with ridicule to call, “*popular reformers*.”

And what, it may be asked, is the gentleman himself but a *popular*, or rather, with truth to express it, a *would-be-popular* reformer? Sorry should we be, indeed, to see the day when Englishmen were so neglectful of those dearly-acquired rights and privileges for which they are at this moment indebted, and, it may be added, *solely indebted*, to the upright zeal, and the manly, independent exertions of their fathers, as to give a sanction to many of the doctrines contained in these insidious, though well-written pages.

But for that zeal, and for those exertions, neither would the prerogatives of the Crown, nor the rights of the People, have been ever ascertained, or established on their present rational, liberal, and (as experience has proved it) salutary basis.—Woe, then, be to the quacks, or sets of quacks, who under the specious pretext of renovating the constitution of our country, and of adding to its longevity, are, in fact, doing all the little they can to accelerate its destruction!

Our author (seldom guilty of much *reserve* in the disclosure of his political opinions) boldly tells the people of England, that the House of Commons should be rendered subservient to the House of Peers, by allowing the members of the latter to influence parliamentary elections *openly*. Both Houses too, on the same very *condescending* principle of *openness*, he would wish to subject to the immediate influence of the Throne.

These, it must be confessed, are *bitter pills*; nor would they be found more easy of digestion to Englishmen than the *dies*, alluded to by our author, was to the Samnites; but we trust the period is not yet arrived, when (deserted totally by the good genius of our island) we must, *per fas aut nefas*, positively swallow them.*

As all pills, however, (adhering still to the *witty* allusion of our author) require a *something* to make them go down, so the physician before us, to render those of his own composition a little more palatable, administers a few remarks, in the form and shape of a *political sugar-plum*, on the necessity of a parliamentary reformation, and on the advantages that would accrue, if the simple jurisprudence of our Saxon fathers were adopted, instead of the laws of Norman extraction, to which so many additions are constantly made, and (when examined) so few real amendments.

Upon the whole, a work fraught with more despotic principles than the present we have not seen lately; nor do we wish soon to see again. Its tendency is, to annihilate the very essence of our constitution; and, after having totally demolished the fabric itself, to present the ruins—the *mighty ruins*—at the foot of *absolute monarchy*.

is simple, is spontaneous, and ceases to have its effect when we perceive in it any thing like *effort*, or—what is more reprehensible still—a puerile *play upon words*. With such play there are doubtless many readers who may be delighted; but we know, or, at least, have good reason to believe, that few of the number are readers of the European Magazine.

* What a misfortune it is to keep improper company!—Insensibly, after having reprobated the vice of *punning* in others, we have been guilty of committing something like a pun ourselves.

The

The London Medical Journal, for the Year 1787, Part the First. 8vo. Johnson.

THIS is the first part of the eighth volume of this valuable publication. The articles it contains are the following, viz.

1. Farther Observations and Facts relative to the Practice of Inoculation of the Small-Pox. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. John Covey, Apothecary at Basingstoke, in Hampshire.—Mr. Covey, in a plain practical manner, here continues to communicate the result of his experience with respect to Inoculation, which seems to have been extensive; and his remarks on this subject are highly deserving of attention.

2. Some Observations on the Connexion of the new and full Moon with the Invasion and Relapse of Fevers. By Robert Jackson, M. D. Physician at Stockton, in the County of Durham. Communicated in a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The doctrine of the Moon's influence on the human body, after having become almost obsolete, notwithstanding the endeavours of the learned and experienced Mead to support it, seems now to be gaining ground again. In the present paper, several curious facts are related, which seem clearly to shew that there is a connexion between the new and full Moon and the attack and relapse of fevers; and we hope these facts will tend to a farther and more ample investigation of a subject which is certainly extremely curious.

3. Case of a Woman at the Hague, on whom the Section of the Symphysis of the Osса Pubis has twice been performed with Success. By Mr. J. C. Damen, Surgeon at the Hague.—The obitetric reader will receive much useful information from this narrative.

4. An Account of the Efficacy of Mercury in the Cure of inflammatory Diseases, and the Dysentery. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by James Lind, M. D. F. R. S. Physician at Windsor, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

This paper will be particularly valuable to the practitioners of physic in hot climates. To the author of it the public are already indebted for an excellent treatise on the remittent fever of Bengal, and other works; and what he here says of the

diseases of the East Indies, appears to be the fruit of much experience in that part of the world. He enters into a particular account of a method of employing mercury in the Dysentery, which has lately, he observes, been adopted with great success on the Coromandel Coast; and was first made known to the different Surgeons in the Carnatic, by a letter sent to each of them from the late Mr. Paisly, first Surgeon of the Presidency of Madras.

5. Experiments and Observations on the external Use of Emetic Tartar. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. William Blizard, F. A. S. and Surgeon to the London Hospital.—Some curious facts, and of importance to Surgeons, are here related.

6. Case in which the Substance of the Uterus was in a great measure destroyed during Pregnancy; with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by William Blackburne, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.—This case is very interesting and remarkable, and well described, but for the particulars we must refer our readers to the Journal.

7. Farther Account of a Case of Mollities Ossium*. By Mr. W. Goodwin, Surgeon at Earl Soham, in Suffolk. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Hamilton, Physician at Ipswich, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

This case is so singular, that we shall extract the whole of Mr. Goodwin's account of it, which is as follows:

“The extraordinary softness of the bones in the case of Mary Bradcock, of Dalinghoe, near Wickham-market, in Suffolk, concerning which I did myself the pleasure of writing to you in August 1785, has been rendered much more singular since by a variety of circumstances, with an account of which I now beg leave to trouble you.

“At the date of my former account she was in the sixth month of her ninth pregnancy, and had been confined to her bed near twelve months. At the usual period she was delivered of a healthy male child that lived fifteen weeks; and being enabled, by the benevolence of the humane persons who contributed to her relief, to procure all the comforts her forlorn state

* See the London Medical Journal, vol. VI. page 282.

admitted, she regained a better state of health than she had known for some time before.

"During the spring of 1786 she continued in good health and spirits; but complained at times of pain flying from bone to bone. About the beginning of April she again became pregnant, but had no alarming symptoms till August, when the pain of her bones increased rapidly, and those which had been broken in 1785 began to separate where they had united with as great, or even more, pain than at their first breaking. This excruciating pain, which she suffered for several days previous to the dissolution of the callus, rendered her continually feverish from the irritation, and she declined hastily in health and appetite.

"Violent pain now seized fresh parts of the bony system, which, after a continuance of six or seven days, was sufficient to occasion new fractures, viz. of three ribs, and of each arm above and below the elbow, making, together, seven fractures, which, with the eight that happened in 1785, and the dissolution of their union the year following, make no less than twenty-three fractures which this unhappy woman suff'ered within the space of about two years and a half, and all without any violence, and chiefly while confined to her bed, in which she passed the whole of the last year of her life, laying constantly on her left side. You will be pleased to observe also, that in 1785 the pain continued several weeks before a fracture took place, but that of late a few days were sufficient to dispose the bones to give way.

"She died on the 19th of December last, aged four and thirty years. Her bones, when examined after death, were found to be so extremely soft, that even those of her arms could be easily cut through with a small penknife. The bones of the cranium had not escaped the effects of the disease, as they could easily be indented with the pressure of a finger. Of all the bones, those of the lower extremities had suffered the least, and but little softness was observable in them: the back bone, on the contrary, was a good deal affected, for it was nearly as soft as cartilage.

"With some difficulty the by-standers were persuaded to permit me to take off the left arm at the shoulder. This I shall keep for a few days for the inspection of the curious in the country, and shall then send it to your friend, Dr. Simmons, to

elucidate and prove the general truth of my narrative.

"It was observed in the former account*, that several of the patient's family had been afflicted with scrophula, but she herself had no symptoms of that disease externally. How far her extraordinary sufferings might be owing to any acrimony of that kind affecting the bony system, I will not pretend to determine."

To complete the account of this curious disease we must also extract the following remarks on it, by the celebrated Mr. John Hunter, in whose possession the arm sent by Mr. Goodwin to Dr. Simmons, now is.

8. Observations on the Case of Mollities Ossium described in the preceding Article; with some general Remarks on that Disease. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons by John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon extraordinary to the King.

"I beg leave to return you my thanks for your attention in sending me the very curious arm of the subject affected by the mollities ossium; and as you propose to publish the case in the next part of your Medical Journal, I have sent you some general observations upon the disease, with a few remarks on the dissection of this arm: these, if you think they will render the account more complete, may be annexed to it.

"This disease, commonly known by the term Mollities Ossium, in the adult, is, in my opinion, a species of the rickets which is peculiar to youth, and arises from a disposition for absorption of the substance of a bone, or a disproportion between the powers of depositing new matter and those of removing the old: this, in many instances, has been carried to a much greater extent in the full-grown than in the young subject; for in the most rickety child I have ever seen there was always some earth in the bones; but I have seen them in the adult so soft from the loss of the calcareous earth, that they have been almost as flexible as a tendon, and such bones have had little or nothing of the appearance of the natural animal part of a bone when only deprived of the earth; therefore they are not composed of the original animal part, but a new deposit of animal substance in a different form.

"In some of these bones it is curious to see the effects produced by the two different dispositions. In one part of the bone the ossific disposition is taking place, and

* See the London Medical Journal, vol. VII. page 219.

forming bone in the cavity, and in some places on the surface, of the original bone; but the disposition for absorption goes on too fast for the ossific, and even absorbs portions of the newly-set-up ossifications.

"Previous to my examination of the arm from the person whose case has been communicated to you, I injected the arteries, with a view to see if any alteration had taken place in that system of vessels; and in the dissection I observed the following appearances:

"The muscles, blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents, as far as they could be examined, were in no way remarkable.

"The os humeri was more vascular than is common, from which we may conclude the other systems of vessels were also increased; and it is probable that the absorbents were principally so; for we may remark, that whenever a part has greater actions to carry on than what are natural to it, the number of vessels which are the active parts of the body are always increased.

"The bones of the fingers were lighter and less compact than common. Those of the metacarpus were in some degree softer; the radius and ulna were still more so; and the os humeri was, if the expression is admissible, completely diseased.

"As I had not an opportunity of examining the different bones of the body, nothing can be ascertained respecting the disease being confined to particular bones, or its affecting equally those of the trunk and extremities; but the ribs could not have been equally diseased with the os humeri, without affecting the respiration so materially as to have made the patient very uncomfortable from that cause, which, as appears in the account, was not the case; for although the diaphragm might have acted very well, it is necessary

that it should have a circle of fixed points to act from to produce its effects in respiration.

"The os humeri retained its shape externally, and the cartilages at both the articulations appeared not in the least affected.

"The component parts of the bone were totally altered, the structure being very different from other bones, and wholly composed of a new substance, resembling a species of fatty tumour, giving the appearance of a spongy bone deprived of its earth and soaked in soft fat. This structure was most remarkable under the external lamella, which was not so much altered, making a kind of case for the other, and having the periosteum adhering to it, the whole could be readily cut with a knife.

"Near to the condyles a portion of this substance had been deficient for nearly two inches of the bone's length, and the outer shell at this part filled with a bloody fluid contained in cells. This part of the bone readily bent, and in the living body had been mistaken for a fracture; there was a similar appearance a little higher up than the middle of the bone for nearly an inch in length.

"The radius and ulna exhibited the same structure and appearances as the os humeri, and were also free from any absolute fracture, but had portions of the internal structure deficient, and the space filled up by a bloody fluid.

"It is probable that those parts which gave way first to the action of the muscles and other circumstances, and which appeared to be fractures, had those parts afterwards absorbed from a kind of necessity, stimulating the absorbents to remove the parts so affected."

[To be continued.]

The Vision; a Poem: To the Memory of Jonas Hanway, Esq. 4to. Doddsley.

THIS *Vision* is evidently the production of an untutored, and (from various circumstances we are inclined to think) a juvenile, follower of the muses.

On the sacred mount of Parnassus he can never, we fear, expect a situation of eminence. In the hallowed Temple of Virtue, however,—if we may judge from the amiable sentiments diffused through the piece before us—he may flatter him-

self with an honourable reception; and certain it is, that as few men laboured more to deserve well of his fellow-creatures than the late Mr. Hanway, so there is a degree of laudable zeal in having attempted, however feebly, to commemorate the illustrious moral, political, and religious virtues of a character, now exalted infinitely beyond the reach of either human panegyric or censure.

Travels through Germany, in a Series of Letters; written in German by the Baron Riebeck, and translated by the Rev. Mr. Maty, late Secretary to the Royal Society, and Under-Librarian to the British Museum. In 3 vols. 8vo. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 253.)

IN our last, after having with pleasure accompanied the sprightly Baron over a very extensive tract of *Terra Firma*, nor even lost sight of him in his various excursions into the regions of *Fancy*, we left *him*—where, at the close of the first volume, *he* left his *brother*—in the very midst of his observations upon the capital of the Germanick Empire.

Considering our former account then, but as the *first* stage of our journey together, we prepare with alacrity to proceed to the *second*.

On opening Vol. II. Letter I. we find an account of the Imperial library and cabinet of medals, both of which, as represented by our author, have scarce their equal in the world. Beside the court-library, which is open for all persons who choose to come, and furnished with the accommodation of tables, pens, ink and paper, &c. he says, there are several other public places where people may read; and in mentioning these, he takes occasion to “damn to everlasting fame” the court-bookfeller Tratten, for his meanness and his avarice, rendered more intolerable still from the wanton tyranny exercised by him over his *brother-bookfellers*, and the *literati* of the place in general. The women our author describes as more “composed,” more “determined,” and more “*manly*” than the French, but not so “*heroic*” as the English. Upon the whole, however, he classes them between the women of France and England; but with this difference, that in low life as well as in high life, they are not less fond of a *Cicisbea* than even the women of Italy. He next describes the commerce of the country; assigns the different causes by which it was suffered so long to droop; and ascribes its subsequent prosperity to the superior skill and industry of *foreigners*, by whom it is chiefly conducted.

In Letter II. the death of the great Theresa, which we were prepared to expect at the close of the last letter, is formally announced. Her character is exhibited in a very amiable light, both as a mother and a queen; and without hesitation, the Baron pronounces her to have been, “with all her weaknesses, one of

the greatest monarchs that ever sat on the throne.” Having paid this tribute to her memory, he exhibits the state of the country as the Empress left it. Hungary (which is universally allowed to be the richest part of the Austrian dominions) not only, according to our author, “possesses every thing that is produced in the other countries, but feeds them with its overflow, and excels them as much in the quality as in the quantity of what it produces.” From this fact (adverting to the axiom, that “*the more nature does for man, the less he commonly does for himself*,” and forcibly illustrating the truth of it in the Swiss mountaineer, who “extracts his *sustenance* from his *nakedness*, and has changed wildernesses into cultivated and inhabited lands,” as also in the Hollander, who “has turned the muddy sands of the Rhine and Maese into a garden”) he laments that “the excellent grounds in Hungary still lie waste,” and that “even what is cultivated is not turned to near the advantage it might.” To the inhabitants of other countries, *nearer to us than Hungary*, we apprehend this remark to be applicable; and, *where applicable*, may it have its due weight!

In Letter III. after some admirable strictures on Rousseau’s celebrated idea of a “social contract,” and on the principles of that species of politics called *Machiavelian*, which, however, our author avers, Machiavel did not *invent*, but merely from the conduct of Nero and Augustus, *collected* and furnish to modern Italy as a true *art* or *system* of government, he has a *lick* (to adopt a phrase *fashionable* in the days of Colley Cibber, however *vulgar* it may appear now) at his *dearly-beloved friends* the priests and jesuits, whom on all occasions, whether right or wrong, the Baron is *sure to remember*; nor does he scruple to add, that “the boasted freedom of Hungary is only a privilege of the nobility and clergy to *live at the expence of the whole country*.”

In Letter IV. we find little or nothing remarkable, unless it be this position (the truth of which we shall leave for the discussion of politicians) that “it is the principle

principle of the English to keep up as much as possible the national spirit of the *troops*, from an idea that the interests of the *government* are the same as those of the *people*, and that they have nothing to fear from a *mutiny*." Impressed with this opinion, he adds, that our patriots "have taken up a notion, *which no doubt will soon be realized*, of making every regiment provincial, by quartering it constantly in the county whose name it bears, and by suffering no man to be enlisted in it but those of that county; whence, they think, a still greater degree of attachment to the native place will be produced." The Imperial council of war, on the contrary, he says, "considers it as a stated maxim of policy to send the soldier as far as may be from the place of his birth, and to compose the regiments of men taken from various countries." "Thus," adds he, "different causes have different effects; and *John Bull* and *Squire South* still act upon different grounds." To this political digression succeeds a lively description of the *Croats*, whom our author in a former letter had represented as being so altered "*since they have been disciplined*," that instead of being a trusty, spirited, and generous soldiery, they are become a band of treacherous, tricking, cowardly robbers."

In Letter V. we are presented with an account of the Hungarian exports and imports; of the mines of the country, its animals, its climate, and the general appearance it exhibits; as also with a description of the uncommonly elegant and magnificent castle of Count Esterhazy, his very singular puppet-show theatre, &c.

In Letter VI. the author extending his views to other parts of the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, takes occasion to give a brief description of Tyrol, Inspruck, Carinthia, &c. and gives his ideas relative to the cause of that odd disease peculiar to the inhabitants of those districts, called the *Goitre*. At the close of the letter, there is likewise some account of those strange superstitious visionaries called the *Windes*.

In Letter VII. we have a list of the population of some of the Austrian dominions; a statement of the hereditary income, and expenditures; and a few pertinent remarks concerning the partition of Turkey.

In Letter VIII. outlines are given of the Emperor's plan of reformation, in consequence of the death of his mother.

Letter IX. contains little more than a

farther view of the reformations begun by the Imperial Joseph.

In Letter X. our author gives an account of his journey from Vienna to Prague, with remarks on the state and cultivation of the country of Bohemia, blended, as usual, with agreeable anecdotes.

In Letter XI. he continues his observations upon the Bohemians, their climate, the produce of their country, and their hatred to the Germans, &c.

In Letter XII. the Baron takes a particular view of the town of Prague, and gives a very lively description of the Jews settled there; in the course of which he makes the following apposite remarks, with which we are so highly pleased ourselves, that we should think it a kind of injustice to withhold them from our readers.

"What political inconsistency!" says he. "The government of this place allows the Jews, the professed enemies of Christianity, freedom of thought, and liberty to serve God in their own way, and refuses it to the Protestants, who think as we do in all the fundamental points of religion; whilst a hostile, deceitful, treacherous people are maintained in the full possession of their rights and properties. It is a remarkable phenomenon, dear brother, in the history of the human understanding, that while philosophers all contend, that the more alike men are, the more they love each other, in religion it should be quite different. Here the more likeness, the more hatred. A member of one of the great houses of this place would ten times rather treat with a Jew than with a Lutheran, though the Lutheran's religion and his own are so nearly alike. In Holland, the reformed are much more favourable to the Catholics than to the Lutherans, and the States General had much rather allow the former freedom of religion than the latter. The Anabaptists and Calvinists hate each other much more than either of them do the Catholics; and so, in short, you will find it universally, *the nearer the religious sects approach, the more they hate one another*."

In Letters XIII. and XIV. among other interesting matters, is an account of Dresden, its fortifications, its manufactures, and its people, whom he commends (as before he had those of Prague) for the happy art with which they blend *sensual pleasures* with *mental enjoyments*.

Letter XV. gives a view of the limited power

power of the Elector, a comparison of Bavaria and Saxony, and an account of the Italian Walshes, their frugality and industry, &c.

In Letters XVI. and XVII. we find our author at Leipfick; of the inhabitants of which, particularly the women, their way of living, amusements, &c. he gives most entertaining accounts.

In Letter XVIII. he makes an excursion to Weimar and Gotha; describes those towns; gives a character of the Duke and his *favourite*, Gothe; and pays some handsome compliments to Wieland, the celebrated poet.

Letter XIX. is occupied with an account of the Lutheran reformation, which began in Saxony, and which, according to our author, was produced by *other things beside theology*, as must be evident

to every person acquainted with the history of the century before Luther, who, he adds, "only gave the long-awaited-for signal of revolt."

In Letter XX. we are presented with a slight view of Wittemberg, and the adjacent country; with a description of Berlin, and with ideas on the causes of the dearth of provisions in Saxony, &c.

In Letters XXI. and XXII. a view of Potsdam, and a character of the late King of Prussia present themselves; to which succeeds the comparative state of an English and Prussian farmer, with remarks on the taxes of Prussia, on the influence of high taxes on the necessities of life, and on the wisdom and happy effects of the Prussian government.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Tatler, with Illustrations and Notes, Historical, Biographical, and Critical. 8vo. 6 vols. Buckland, &c.

THE first imperfection that struck us in the present edition of these celebrated "*lucubrations*" (and, indeed, it is the only glaring one we have discovered) was, the want of an index; a want not to be complained of in any of the *common* editions, and rendered particularly objectionable in the voluminous and classical one before us, from the multitude of anecdotes, notes, and other valuable illustrations which it contains, and which, from the defect in question, cannot be found but with immense difficulty by the numerous class of readers who take up such books for the mere purpose of *consulting them occasionally*.

It is rather surprising, indeed, that the Editor* did not foresee the inconveniences that would accrue from this omission; and, in the hope of having it removed soon, we shall proceed to lay before our readers an idea of the nature of the work in his own words.

"The editor of these volumes," says he, "claims no other merit than that of introducing them to the public. Neither the plan, nor much of the execution of it, is his own.

"It is now about five and twenty years since the outlines of the undertaking were sketched, in conjunction with the late Mr. Tonson, by a writer of distinguished taste and talents; who was prevented from pursuing it, by avocations of a far different and more important nature. It had been considerably altered, and car-

ried much farther than was at first intended; but all the information which was obtained by the active zeal and well directed enquires which that gentleman made among men of the first eminence in the world of letters, though sometimes superseded on indubitable authorities, has been faithfully preserved, and is distinguished by a signature in the accumulated collection which the reader has now before him.

"In all cases where the writers could be ascertained, their names are mentioned, and memoirs of them are now in preparation, which will either be published in a separate work, or interwoven with the illustrations of the *Spektator* and *Guardian*, almost ready for publication, and principally withheld, in hopes of their being benefited and enlarged, by expected communications from aged and literary people, friends to this undertaking.

"These admirable essays, at their first publication generally clear, might be in less need of comment; but as they frequently allude to facts which no longer exist, notes become now indispensably necessary. This part of the work has been the more difficult to execute, because the passages that most require explanation, contain allusions to popular fashions, modes, and follies, seldom recorded in common books, nor very minutely in such as are uncommon, being chiefly to be learnt from personal information. To obtain this, neither trouble nor expence

* Dr. Calder, as we are informed, assisted by Mr. Nichols, and by the Bishop of Dromore's papers. has

has been spared; nor will they be withheld or regretted, if this part of the work should be so fortunate as to meet with the approbation of the public, and become the means of enticing people to a better acquaintance with useful papers, which, for some time back, have been, perhaps, more generally bought than read."

From the present publication we have certainly received, upon the whole, much pleasing, as well as much useful informa-

tion. It has had the effect too of operating as a powerful stimulus to our wishes, that the proposed editions of the *Spectator* and *Guardian* may soon appear; for though the *Tatler* was the *first*, it was confessedly by no means the best of those periodical works, which raised the literary fame of England to such a pinnacle, at the commencement of the present century.

A New and General Biographical Dictionary; containing an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons in every Age and Nation, particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest Account of Time to the present Period. A new Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. 12 Vols. 8vo. Payne, &c.

THIS interesting and elaborate performance originally made its appearance in 1761, when it consisted of only eleven volumes, but received the addition of another volume afterwards. With the general merits of the work, the lovers of biographical information have been long acquainted; nor would we have thought

it worth our while to notice the present edition, if it had not, amidst other capital improvements, contained upwards of *five* hundred new lives; some of which, however, we cannot think selected with that judgment, which stamped so much value upon the former edition.

The History of New Holland, from its first Discovery in the Year 1616, to the present Time. With a particular Account of its Produce and Inhabitants, and a Description of Botany Bay; also a List of its Naval, Marine, Military, and Civil Establishment. To which is prefixed an Introductory Discourse on Banishment, by the Right Hon. William Eden. Illustrated with a Map of New Holland, a Chart of Botany Bay, and a General Chart from England to Botany Bay. In 1 vol. 8vo. Stockdale.

WHETHER it was a wise or an unwise scheme in Government to form a colony at Botany Bay, as a future receptacle for our felons, it becomes not *us* to determine. Whatever the event of it may be, *jacta est alea*—the die is thrown; and the experiment, notwithstanding every opposition, having been at length boldly carried into execution, let all farther conjectures on the subject be suspended, till time and experience shall enable us to pronounce with *some* degree of certainty on the imputed policy or impolicy of the measure.

The work before us is a compilation, evidently produced "on the spur of the occasion;" nor has it been *unworthily* so produced. From the voyages of the famous Don Pedro Fernando de Quiros, the first discoverer of New Holland; from the subsequent voyages of Capt. Dampier, and from the very recent ones of Capt. Cook, &c.* the literati, who

had money to purchase, and time to peruse, a variety of bulky and expensive volumes, were at no loss for information concerning that country, which, whether from its magnitude denominated an island, or dignified with the title of continent, is of little moment to geography. Still, however, our countrymen in general knew little more of the vast tract of land in question (beyond what they occasionally learned from scraps in news-papers and magazines) than if it had remained—what the Dutch navigators after De Quiros denominated it—a "*Terra Australis Incognita*."

This being the case, the compiler has our thanks for the industry with which he has so opportunely compressed within a small compass, a variety of important and authentic information, relative to a country, now, in a political light, likely to be considered as a permanent member of the British Empire.

* It is to Capt. Cook that we are indebted for a knowledge of that part of the country called South Wales; in which lies Botany Bay, the destined residence of our convicts.

With

With respect to the *introductory* discourse of Mr. Eden, it seems to have no more connection with the work itself,

than the idea of *banishment in general* may be supposed to have with that of *banishment to Botany Bay*.

An Introduction to Reading and Spelling, written on a new Plan, and designed for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. J. Hewlett. 3vo. Johnson.

“DESIGNED for the use of schools!”

If Mr. Hewlett had said “*intended*, or *calculated*,” we should have been prepared to give him some degree of credit for his “Introduction to Reading and Spelling;” and indeed it seems to us rather surprising, that an author, in attempting to elucidate the *elements* of our language, should discover himself incompetent to perceive the difference (and immense in reality the difference is) between two such obvious and simple words as a “*design*” and an “*intention*.”

Whatever Mr. Hewlett’s *design* might be, or whatever his *intention*, in the *execution* of his work there is a lamentable deficiency.—“Many spelling-books,” he tells us, “have been professedly writ-

ten for the ease of the master and the assistance of the scholar, but little has been done towards *systematizing* the language in order to exemplify the different varieties of its orthography, more than collecting from a dictionary tables of words consisting of two, three, four, five, or six syllables.”

From these premises our author forms this very *modest* conclusion, that *his own* spelling-book is superior to all similar productions that have yet appeared; but the misfortune of the work is, that, with all its pretended *method*, it is void of that *simplicity* which can alone render such performances intelligible to children, or useful to their masters.

Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, selected from the different Histories; with Observations and Reflections, chiefly adapted to common Life; and particularly intended for the Instruction of Youth. To which are added, Notes Historical. By J. Holt. Vol I. 12mo. Robinsons.

THESE characters are chiefly selected from the elegant pages of Hume and Smollett. They begin with an animated description of the great Alfred, and close with a correspondent one of Edward III. In his observations upon the royal cha-

acters already exhibited, Mr. Holt discovers no small degree of penetration and intelligence; and we shall be happy to accompany him in similar observations upon the characters of our more *modern* Kings and Queens.

The London Adviser and Guide: containing every Instruction and Information useful and necessary to Persons living in London, and coming to reside there, &c. By the Rev. Dr. Trufler. 12mo. Baldwin.

NO subject seems to come amiss to the *multifarious* pen of Dr. Trufler; and though, professionally considered, the immediate office of the reverend gentleman be to watch over the *spiritual* concerns of his fellow-creatures, yet to the promotion of their *temporal* interests his grand attention is generally directed.

For this strong attachment to the affairs of this world, our author has doubtless very *substantial* reasons; and though we have not precisely ascertained how many “*minutes advice*” the publication before us actually contains, yet he will excuse us if we affirm, that (some of his own former productions excepted) we never saw a work manufactured from similar materials, *avowed* by a reverend Doctor

of the Church of England, or indeed of any other Church.

Our Grub-street hirelings (the *doers*, for instance, of such *edifying* and *delectable* pieces as the “London Spy,” the “Tricks of London laid open,” &c. &c.) modestly decline the honour of having their names and titles prefixed to their works. Not so Dr. Trufler. He is superior to such paltry scruples; and, knowing *his* name to be a “tower of strength” in the front of a work formed *ad captandum vulgus*, he is rarely so negligent of his interest, whatever he may be of his fame, as to omit it. As for our own part, we should think the present performance would have come forth with a much better grace, if it had been announced as “the *genuine* produc-

tion of Mrs. —," (we know not the good woman's name) "*housekeeper* to the Rev. Dr. Trufler;" for surely *she*, or any other notable housewife, might have informed the world with as much accuracy as the Doctor himself, how much oil one lamp will burn in one hour; what a bullock's tongue should sell for, according to its size and goodness; what, if a good one, its appearances should be; whether it be, or be not, cheaper to give sevenpence for a pound of rump-steaks without

bone, than fourpence halfpenny for the whole rump; with a hundred other particulars of the kind, which give so much *lustre* and *importance* to the pages before us.

Upon the whole, Dr. Trufler is not without a very strong claim to praise in one sense; and it would be totally uncandid not to allow him to be one of the best, if not the very best *book-maker* in England, were he a little more accurate in his information*.

Zoriada; or, *Village Annals*. 3 Vols. 12mo. Axtell.

THE author of this novel possesses a happy knack at drawing characters; nor is the fable of his piece void of *interest*. Upon the whole, however, he offends us

by his gross inattention to propriety of language; and his work, though written with but little regard to elegance, is printed with still less regard to accuracy.

The Happy Release; or, the History of Charles Wharton and Sophia Harley. In a Series of Letters. 12mo. 3 vols. Noble.

A *Happy release* it certainly was to us, when we had finished the last page of these volumes.—There may be novels indeed, penned with less skill than that before us; but there are few, perhaps, in which there appears a more dangerous tendency to the youth of both sexes. In the character of a friend to virtue, and a foe to the seduction of female innocence, our novelist, in fact, rather *undermines* virtue, and *encourages* that very seduction which, as a moralist, he affects to stigmatise, and to expose.

Whatever the author's intention might be in his *closet*, we fear for the effects which his novel may produce in the *world*; and should fear more, had he discovered himself capable of embellishing it with those graces of composition, which experience shews to be essential, in order to give any work of the kind either a general, or a lasting circulation.—Thus far, then, "The Happy Release" will be harmless.

Juliana. By the Author of Francis the Philanthropist. 12mo. 3 vols. Lane.

THESE volumes are entitled to, at least, the negative praise of not being altogether contemptible; and more than this we can hardly say with justice of one novel in ten with which (to our sorrow, more, perhaps, than the sorrow of any other class of readers) the press at present literally groans.

The general outline of the story—which, by the by, is unskillfully interlarded with a number of epifodical incidents and characters that diminish, instead of encreasing, the main interest of the piece—may be comprised in a nut-shell.

Miss Juliana Monteville, the heroine of the tale, loves, and is tenderly beloved by a Mr. Falconer, who is, of course, the hero; but, like many heroes of a different description, an unfortunate one. To his marriage with Juliana the parents of the young lady will not consent. Actuated

by a spirit of family-pride, they declare that no man shall aspire to an union with their daughter, who cannot boast of noble blood in his veins. In this dilemma, so injurious to his feelings, and so mortifying to his hopes, young Falconer determines on paying a visit to our oriental regions. Not long after his embarkation for India, Juliana receives from her father the melancholy information, that her lover is no more. This intelligence he accompanies with an intimation—more distressing to Juliana still—that she must prepare for receiving the addresses of some other innamorato, more worthy of her. A multitude of adorers now flock round our heroine; but none of them will she in the least degree encourage, or suffer to banish from her heart the image of her dear, departed Falconer. At length, however, it appears, that the hero of the

* Among other lists which our illustrious book-maker gives as necessary for the information of the public, we have a pretended list of the London News-Papers; but so incompetent is he to furnish even so simple, and so idle a species of information as this, that he has omitted to notice the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST, one of the oldest, and to this hour (as numbers of our readers well know) one of the most respectable Evening Papers published in the metropolis.

tale "*verily liveth*," and is *not dead*, as had been reported. This being the case, after a reasonable portion of time has elapsed, Falconer returns to England; when (the father of Juliana having

Letters on Faith. Addressed to a Friend. By James Dore. Small 8vo. Buckland.

IN works like the present, the general intention of authors seems to be, not an improvement of mankind in the principles of Christian Virtue, nor even an illustration of the doctrine of Christian Faith, upon those grounds of rational argument, deduced with simplicity from the Gospel itself, by which alone impious scoffers and unbelievers can ever be effectually silenced. Their evident object, on the contrary, is, the promotion of bitter wranglings, dissensions, and animosities, and the display of a scholastic skill in metaphysical subtilities and distinctions, calculated merely to bewilder reason, confound common sense, and add fresh fuel to that destructive flame of zeal without knowledge, which has been always apt to blaze too fiercely of itself, among different sects and parties, even in the most intelligent ages of the Christian world.

LETTERS of the late Mr. STERNE.

[Continued from Page 64.]

LETTER V.

To ———.

Coxwold, Monday morning.

I SHALL forgive the tardiness of your passage hither, if it be true, as a still small voice of a York gossip has informed me, that you repose, with your infirm limb, on a sofa in Mrs. ———'s withdrawing-room, and have your coffee and tea handed to you by her two daughters, and one of them has charms enough for the three Graces—and that they play on their harpsichord, and with voices stolen from Heaven, sing duets to you while you, stretched on damask, command, as it were, that little world of beauty and good sense which surrounds you.

You cannot, my good friend, have known the good people with whom you are so happy more than eight and forty hours at most. Now I make this observation, merely to have the pleasure of making another, which is—that you have learned the art, and a very comfortable one it is, of setting yourself at ease with worthy spirits, when you have the good fortune to meet them. Indeed, I may claim the credit of having taught you the maxim, that life is too short to be long in forming the tender and happy connections of it. 'Tis a miserable waste of time, as well as a very base business, to be looking at each

already *opportunately* taken his leave of this world) the faithful pair are happily, and without farther obstacle, united in the sacred bands of wedlock.

In this heavy censure, far be it from us to include the gentleman who penned these Letters; concerning whom all the information we can communicate to our readers is, that he is an obscure, but respectable inhabitant of the Isle of Wight; where, if distinguished at all, he is distinguished alone for the enlightened candour of his sentiments upon religious subjects, and for the amiable illustration he gives of those sentiments by the general tenor of an exemplary life and conversation.

Having perused Mr. Dore's little tract with singular satisfaction ourselves, we sincerely recommend it to the attention of every reader who wishes to see the united interests of religion and virtue defended with ability on the immutable principles of reason and philosophy.

other, as an usurer looks at a security to find a flaw in it. No: if you meet a heart worth being admitted into, and you really feel yourself worthy of admission, the matter is arranged in five hours as well as five years.

Hail! ye gentle sympathies, that can approach two amiable hearts to each other, and chase every discordant idea from an union that nature has designed by the same happy colouring of character that she has given them!—But, *lucus a non lucendo*—I have received a kind of *disb-dash* sort of letter from Garrick, out of which all my chemistry cannot extract a sympathetic atom. I am glad, however, to have an opportunity of writing a short answer to him, that I may address a long postscript to his *cara sposa*.

I love Garrick on the stage better than any thing in the world, *except Mrs. Garrick off it*; and if there is any one heart in the world I should like to get a corner of, it would be her's. But I am too great a sinner to do more than approach the portal of so much excellence—there to bend one knee at least, and ejaculate at a distance from the altar.

I have often thought on what this spirit of idolatry, which is continually bearing me to the feet of some fair image or other, will do with me twenty years hence; and whether, after having had, during my younger days, a daisiel to smooth my pillow, I should find one,

one, in my age, to put on my slipper. However, I need not trouble myself or you about these conjectures; for I well know, that there is not life in me to make the experiment.

This instant brings me a letter from your kind hostess, who is determined not to let you go till I come to fetch you.—To-morrow, by noon, therefore, I shall embrace you, and her—and the damfels.

I am, most cordially, your's,
L. STERNE.

—————
L E T T E R VI.
To ————, Esq.
Crazy Castle.

THOUGH I hope and trust you believe that I am not only disposed to laugh with those who laugh, but to weep with those who weep; yet it is most true, my dear friend, that I could not but smile as I read the account you have sent me of your distress and disappointment; and when I gave your letter to Hall, for you see I am at Crazy Castle, he laughed the tears into his eyes.

Now you must not suppose, nor can you imagine, that either of us trified with your sufferings, for you know I love you, and Hall says you are a lad of promise; but we are merry at the amiable simplicity of your nature, in wondering that there is ever any villainy in a villainous world, and at the idea, how little a time you were destined to possess that delicious, for I will call it, with all its scrapes and duperies, a delicious sentiment. You have just opened the volume of life, and startle to find a blot in the first page: alas! alas! as you proceed, you will find whole pages so blotted and blurred, that you will scarce be able to distinguish the characters. 'Tis a sorry business, I must confess, to plant suspicion in a breast that has never known it, and to check the glow of hope which animates the beginning of the journey, by pointing out the interruptions and dangers that will be necessarily encountered in the course of it. But this is the duty of friendship, and arises from the nature of our existence and state of the world. If however, after all, you can acquire an useful experience, and be taught to put yourself on your guard, at the expence of a few score guineas, you have made a good bargain; so be content, and no more of your complainings.

But you will tell me, perhaps, that it is not the matter of the loss, but the manner of it, that you consider as a misfortune. The being treated so ill, and with so much ingra-

titude, is the business that afflicts you. Hall, who is still laughing, bids me tell you for your comfort, that he who *dupes* must be a *rafcal*; and he who is duped may be an *bonest man*; but he is a *cynic*, and administers his dose in his own way. Now was I to console you in mine, I should tell you, that gratitude is not so common a virtue in the world as it ought to be, for all your sakes; but ingratitude, my dear friend, is not an offspring of the present moment; it seems to have existed from the beginning, and will continue to disgrace the world when we have long been in the valley of Jehosaphat: nay, you must have read, indeed I know that I have written a sermon upon the subject, that of the lepers who were healed, but *one* returned to give thanks for his restoration. I do not, however, tell you these things that you may find consolation in the miserable habits of mankind, but that you may not suppose yourself worse used than the rest of the world, which is very common with young men like yourself, who feel at every pore, and have not yet had that collision with untoward circumstances which awakens caution, or begets patience.

And so much for you and your miseries, which I doubt not will have been dissipated by the bewitching smiles of some fair damsel or other, before my grave see-saw letter shall reach you. Let me know, I beg of you, your plan of operations for the winter, if you have one. You may, I think, though you may think otherwise, fly from the joys and damps of this pingenial climate, and winter serenely with me, in Languedoc; your company would do me good, and mine would do you no harm—at least I think so; and we shall return to London time enough to peep in at Ranelagh, and look at the birthday. In short, write to me upon the subject, and direct to me here, for here I am to be during this shooting month of September; so God bless you, and give you patience if you want it.

I remain
Your's most cordially,
L. STERNE.

—————
L E T T E R VII.
To W. C. Esq.
Coxwold, June 11, 1765.

SO Burton* really told you, with a grave face and an apparent mortification, that I had ridiculed my Irish friends at Bath for an hour together, and had made a large company merry at Lady Lepel's table during an whole afternoon at their expence. By heavens, 'tis false as misrepresentation can make

* The present amiable and excellent Lord Cunningham.

it. It is not in my nature, I trust, to be so ungrateful, as I should be, if absent or present, I should be ungracious to them. That I should make Burton look grave, whose countenance is formed to mark the smiles of an amiable and an honest heart, is not within my chapter of possibilities;—I am sure it is not that of my intentions to say any thing that is unurbane of such a man as he is: for, in my life, did I never communicate with a gentleman of qualities more winning, and dispositions more generous. He invited me to his house with kindness, and he gave me a truly graceful welcome, for it was *with all his heart*. He is as much formed to make society pleasant as any one I ever saw; and I wish he were as rich as Cræsus, that he might do all the good an unbounded generosity would lead him to do. I never passed more pleasant hours in my life than with him and his fair countrywomen; and foul befall the man who should let drop a word in dispraise of him or them!—And there is the charming widow Moor, where, if I had not a piece of legal meadow of my own, I should rejoice to *batten* the rest of my days;—and the gentle elegant Gore, with her fine form and Grecian face, and whose lot I trust to make some man happy who knows the value of a tender heart;—Nor shall I forget another widow, the interesting Mrs. Vesey, with her vocal and fifty other accomplishments!—I abuse them!—it must not be told—for it is false—and it should not be believed, for it is unnatural.—It is true I did talk of them for an hour together, but no sarcasm or unlucky fallies mingled with my speech: Yes, I did talk of them, as they would wish to be talked of—with smiles on my countenance, praise on my tongue, hilarity in my heart, and the goblet in my hand. Besides, I am myself of their own country: My father was a considerable time on duty with his regiment in Ireland; and my mother gave me to the world when she was there, on duty with him. I beg of you, therefore, to make all these good people believe that I have been at least misunderstood; for it is impossible that Lady Barrymore could mean to misrepresent me.

Read Burton this letter if you have an opportunity, and assure him of my most cordial esteem and respect for him and all his social excellencies; and whisper something kind and gentle for me, as you well know how, to my fair countrywomen; and let not an unmerited prejudice or displeasure against me remain any longer in their tender bosoms. When you get into disgrace of any kind, be assured that I will do as much for you.

I am here as idle as ease of heart can make me; I shall wait for you till the beginning of

next month; when, if you do not come, I shall proceed to while away the rest of the summer at Crazy Castle and Scarborough. In the beginning, the very beginning of October, I mean to arrive in Bond-street with my Sermons; and when I have arranged their publication, then hey go mad for Italy, whither you would do well to accompany me. In the mean time, however, I hope and wish to see you here: it will, after all, be much better than playing the Strephon with phitiscal nymphs at the Bristol Fountain. But do as you may,

I am

Most sincerely yours,

L. STERNE.

LETTER VIII.

To ———.

I DID not answer your letter as you desired me, for at the moment I received it, I really thought all my projects, for sometime to come, were *burned* to a cinder; or, which is the better expression of the two, had evaporated in smoke; for, not half an hour before, an affrighted messenger, on a breathless horse, had arrived to acquaint me, that the parsonage-house at ——— was on fire when he came away, and burning like a bundle of faggots; and while I was preparing to set off to see my house, after it was burned down, your letter arrived to console me on my way; for it gave me every assurance, that if I were left without an hole to put my head into, or a rag to cover my ——— body, you would give me a comfortable room in your house; and a clean shirt into the bargain.

In short, by the carelessness of my curate, or his wife, or some one within his gates, I am an house out of pocket—I say, literally, out of pocket: for I must rebuild it at my own costs and charges, or the Church of York, who originally gave it me, will do those things, which, in good sense, ought not to be done; but which the wife-acres who compose it will tell me they have a right to do. My loss will be upwards of two hundred pounds, with some books, &c. &c. so that you may now lay aside all your apprehensions about what I shall do with the wealth that my sermons have brought, and are to bring to me. I told you *then* that some devilish accident or other would provide me with the ends of getting rid of the means; and I had a cross accident in my head at the time, which I did not communicate to you; but it is not that which has fallen out, nor any thing like it; though this may fall out too, for aught I know, and then the fee simple of my sermons will be gone for ever.

Now these sermons of mine were, most
of

of them, written in the very house that is burned down, and all of them preached, I fear again and again, in the very church to which it belonged; and they now answer a purpose I never dreamed or thought of; but so it is in this world, and thus are things hinged and hung together; or rather unhinged, or unhung; for I have my doubts at present, whether we shall see the dying gladiator next winter. The matter, however, that concerns me most in the business, is the strange unaccountable conduct of my poor unfortunate curate, not in *setting fire* to the house, for I do not accuse him of it, God knows, nor any one else; but in *setting off* the moment after it happened, and flying, like Paul to Tarfus, through fear of a prosecution from me.

That the man should have formed such an idea of me, as to suppose me capable, if I did not foorth his sorrows, of adding another to their number, wounded me sorely. For, amidst all my errors and follies, I do not believe there is any thing, in the colour or complexion of any part of my life, that would justify the shadow of such an apprehension. Besides, he deprived me of all the comfort I made out to myself from the misfortune;

which was, as it pleased Heaven to deprive him of one house, to take him and his wife, and his little one, into another—I mean into that where I lived myself. And he who now reads my heart, and will one day judge me for the secrets of it—he well knows that it did not grow cold within me, on account of the accident, till I was informed that this silly man was a fugitive, from the fear of my wrath.

The family of the C——s were kind to me beyond measure, as they have always been. They are a sort of people that you would like extremely; and before the summer is past, I hope to present you to them: though, if I recollect, you know the charming damsel of the house already, and the rest of it, though not so young or so fair, are as amiable as she is. As I cannot leave you in possession of a better subject for your reflection, &c. I shall say adieu, and God bless you. In a few days you shall hear again from

Your affectionate and faithful

L. S T E R N E.

I write this from York, where you may write to me.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

D R U R Y - L A N E.

Mar. 16. **M**ESSIAH. [masked.

17. Seduction—Virginia Un-

19. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion.

20. Cymbeline—The Romp.

21. Resurrection.

22. Seduction—The Sultan.

23. Redemption.

24. Seduction—The Sultan.

26. She Would and She Would Not—

Richard Cœur de Lion.

27. Isabella—The Sultan.

28. Judas Maccabæus.

29. All in the Wrong—The Romp.

30. Redemption.

31. Count of Narbonne—Sultan.

April 2. }

3. }
4. } Passion Week.
5. }
6. }

7. }

9. School for Scandal—Quaker.

10. Country Girl—Alchemist.

11. Heiress—Harlequin's Invasion.

12. Seduction—First Floor.

13. As You Like It—The Sultan.

14. Julia—First Floor.

16. Seduction—Richard Cœur de Lion.

17. Venice Preserved—Who's the Dupe?

18. Heiress—Double Disguise.

19. Macbeth—The Sultan,

C O V E N T - G A R D E N.

March 16.

17. Duenna—Devil upon Two Sticks.

19. Such Things Are—Love and War.

20. Man of the World—Ditto.

21.

22. Such Things Are—Love in a Camp.

23.

24. Love in a Village—Barataria.

26. King Henry the Eighth—Rosina.

27. Conscious Lovers—Intriguing Chamber-Maid.

28.

29. Such Things Are—Love and War.

30.

31. Careless Husband—Comus.

April 2. }

3. }
4. } Passion Week.
5. }
6. }

7. }

9. Such Things Are—Enchanted Castle.

10. He Would be a Soldier—Deserter.

11. Much Ado About Nothing—Guardian.

12. Artaxerxes—Devil upon Two Sticks.

13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Love and War.

14. Distressed Mother—Comus.

16. School for Wives—Stage Coach.

17. Chapter of Accidents—Three Weeks after Marriage.

DRURY-LANE.

20. School for Fathers—First Floor.
21. Isabella—The Romp.
23. Love for Love—Mistake of a Minute.
24. School for Fathers—Harlequin's Invasion.
25. Strangers at Home—The Humourist.
26. Grecian Daughter—Who's the Dupe
27. She Would and She Would Not—The Padlock.
28. Douglas—Double Disguise.
30. George Barnwell—Harlequin's Invasion.
- May 1. Seduction—Virgin Unmasked.
2. School for Scandal—Sultan.
3. Isabella—Distressed Baronet.
4. Country Girl—Double Disguise.
5. Seduction—Who's the Dupe?
7. Jane Shore—Bon Ton.
8. Love for Love—Too Civil by Half.
9. Twelfth Night—Irish Widow.
10. Heiress—Humourist.
11. Love in a Village—Distressed Baronet.
12. Isabella—Ditto.
14. School for Scandal—Who's the Dupe?
15. Love in a Village—Distressed Baronet.
16. Trip to Scarborough—Too Civil by Half.
17. Maid of the Mill—Distressed Baronet.
18. Beggars Opera—Bon Ton.
19. Mourning Bride—First Floor.
21. Way to Keep Him—Distressed Baronet.
22. She Would and She Would Not---Defերter.
23. Way of the World---Humourist.
24. Cymbeline---Bon Ton.
25. Natural Son---Irish Widow.

COVENT-GARDEN.

18. Careless Husband—Love and War.
19. Such Things Are—Rofina.
20. He Would be a Soldier—The Defերter.
21. Duenna—Guardian.
23. Way to Keep Him—Love and War.
24. Fontainebleau---Intriguing Chambermaid.
25. Brothers—Poor Soldier.
26. Duenna—Mist in her Teens.
27. Cymbeline---High Life Below Stairs.
28. Love in a Village---Intriguing Chambermaid.
30. Miser---Rofina.
- May 1. Love in a Village—Bonds without Judgment.
2. Such Things Are—Ditto.
3. Artaxerxes---Intriguing Chambermaid.
4. Belle's Stratagem—Poor Soldier.
5. Man of the World—Love a la Mode.
7. Miser—Love in a Camp.
8. Such Things Are—Rofina.
9. Cymon—Love and War.
10. Castle of Andalusia—Bonds without Judgment.
11. Brothers—Maid of Bath.
12. Love in a Village—Barataria.
14. Henry VIII.—Citizen.
15. Duenna—Nina.
16. School for Wives—Hob in the Well.
17. Fontainebleau—Nina.
18. Chapter of Accidents—Romp.
19. Roman Father—Love in a Camp.
21. Winter's Tale—The Cantabs.
22. Orphan—Midnight Hour.
23. Suspicious Husband---Poor Soldier.
24. Midnight Hour---Nina---Bonds without Judgment.

H A Y M A R K E T.

- May 16. Spanish Friar—Harvest Home.
18. Hamlet---Ditto.
20. Ditto---Ditto.

23. Spanish Friar---Agreeable Surprise.
25. Much Ado About Nothing---Harvest Home.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 5.

His Majesty's Commission was read for passing several bills, and the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sydney, having taken their seats in their robes, the Speaker of the Commons attended, when the Royal Assent was given to Sir John Skynner's annuity bill; the Fawkenor divorce bill; the bill for repairing county gaols; and to eight read and in-closure, and one naturalization bill.

Adjourned to the 16th inst.

APRIL 19.

The order of the day was read for the second reading of the bill for carrying into effect the commercial treaty with France, and the consolidation of the duties. The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of Coventry rose to move, that it should be committed. The noble Earl said, that the bill was not only expedient, but necessary, in the present exigency of our affairs.

affairs, as he verily believed it would save us from ruin. He concluded a short speech with moving for its commitment.

Lord Viscount Stormont said, that he was extremely unhappy to observe so much want of attention or of respect in ministers to the privileges of Parliament, as the bill now on the table indicated them to possess. He trembled for the consequences of that measure. He was afraid it would leave a precedent behind it of the most fatal tendency. It was not merely for a parliamentary form that they were contending, but a constitutional principle—and a principle, the wisdom and utility of which were manifest. To argue that this bill was not complicated and heterogeneous, was to argue in a way very loose indeed. For what could be more opposite than the internal regulation of duties, and the final arrangement of a great external contract? Surely, if these things had been huddled together by chance, they ought not to be defended by argument. Taking it in no more hostile way than that they had been all confounded in the same bill, merely to save time, or to save labour, were they merely for the sake of a convenience to sacrifice a principle? The constitution was involved in the question; for the standing order of the House stated, that “the annexing any foreign matter to a bill of aid or supply was an unparliamentary proceeding, and destructive of an essential principle of the constitution.” It was certain that the most enlightened of our ancestors thought it so essential to prevent the House of Commons from mixing with bills of supply any other matter, that innumerable precedents occurred in the Journals, of the spirit and determination of the House in rejecting bills under that imputation. In a speech of Lord Chancellor Northington, he said that the mixture of any matter incongruous ought to dispose the Lords at all times to reject any bill of supply so presented to them. The noble Viscount professed his astonishment, that the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, whose vigilance and zeal in maintaining the dignity of the House he had ever remarked with pleasure, should on this occasion be supine and indifferent. The noble Lord pointed out various objections which he had to parts of the bill which respected the commercial treaty, but all which he knew it was in vain to urge while it was coupled with a money bill.

Lord Sydney said, that he could not see the bill in the light in which it was considered by the noble Viscount. The fact was, that the whole of the objects were perfectly homogeneous; they were component parts of one system, and were of necessity brought

together to make that system complete. The consolidation of the duties leading to the regulation of all the custom-house rates, would have been incomplete, unless the duties as now laid upon French commodities by the treaty had been included. The book of rates was thus made up; and certainly the system, though naturally extensive, was perfectly uniform.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that the regulations of the House with respect to complex money bills were perfectly sound and wise. The standing order was founded on the best policy, and he was persuaded their Lordships would constantly preserve their privilege. But he must observe, that after looking through the Journals of the House for precedents, he observed that the protests had been entered against bills of supply for the service of the year, and not against any money bills of the nature of the present, where the money was a diminutive object, and came in not as a matter of supply, but collaterally as a branch of a system. He concluded with a pointed comparison of the miserable and shattered condition of France, as recently exemplified in the dismissal of her ministers on account of the clamours against them—with the flourishing state of England, where, in proposing means for the simplification of the duties, and the collection of the revenue, though the debt was so large, and the taxes so heavy, there was a spirit that made us harmonize in the means, and an ability that made us sustain the task.

Lord Loughborough could not sit silent, he said, under the very strange and very new doctrines thrown out by the noble Lord who spoke last, on the difference between bills of supply and mere money bills. It was a novelty of a most alarming kind, and went to the destruction of the constitutional principles on which the standing order was founded. The noble and learned Lord, in a vein of warm and impassioned eloquence, contended that their dignity was annihilated, and their use in the legislature at an end, if they were not at liberty to use their discretion whenever the House of Commons chose to insert a clause about money in any bill that they wished to rescue from the danger of deliberation. He contended, that the subjects in the bill before them were most opposite in their nature, and that the argument could not be sustained for one moment, that they had the most distant connection with one another.

The Lord Chancellor said, that no one Peer could feel more sensibly than he did the necessity of supporting the dignity and the privilege of the House. It was his most fervent wish to preserve their rights in the

most sacred purity; and he thought no one thing was more essential to their true importance, than the right of preventing any money bill from coming before them coupled with other matter. But the present bill was certainly not of the quality that could excite the alarm of the House. He explained its nature at length, and argued against the idea of its being a money bill, in any respect, more than they would call a turnpike or a canal bill, a money bill.

The question was then put on the commitment,

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Majority	41

Adjourned.

APRIL 21.

A business as new as unexpected took place—Earl Tyrone of the Kingdom of Ireland was introduced between the Marquis of Caermarthen and Lord Sydney; and after his Majesty's patent of creation was read, he took the oaths and his seat, as Baron Haverfordwest of the Kingdom of England. Earl Shannon of the Kingdom of Ireland was next introduced by the same noble Lords, and took the oaths and his seat, as Baron Carleton of the Kingdom of England. This ceremony being over, a few private bills were read, and the House adjourned.

APRIL 25.

His Majesty being seated on the Throne, gave the Royal Assent to the consolidation of duties bill.

APRIL 26.

The Duke of Norfolk, after having consulted with the Lord Chancellor for a few minutes, moved, That the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors might be read a first time.

The bill was accordingly read a first time; after which the Duke of Norfolk observed, that the prisons of this Kingdom were crowded with unfortunate debtors, whose distresses were so great that they claimed the commiseration of the Legislature. In order that sufficient time might be given to make an enquiry into their cases, his Grace moved that the bill might be printed, and that it might be read a second time on Tuesday the 8th of May.

This was agreed to, and the House ordered to be summoned for that purpose.

Adjourned.

MAY 3.

Their Lordships heard counsel in the cause between Parker and Welles. It was brought by writ of error from the Court of King's Bench. This cause is of very great moment respecting the extension of the bankrupt

laws. Mr. Parker, the plaintiff in error, was in the joint possession with his father of a farm of 800 acres: A small portion of the land was let out to a man, who carried on the business or trade of a brick-maker, and at length failed, and was declared a bankrupt. Some time prior to the failure of this man, and the expiration of his term in the brick-kiln, the two Parkers surrendered their case to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whose fee the lands belong, and a new lease was taken out in the name of Parker the son only, who is plaintiff in error, so that he had the sole possession of the 800 acres at the time the brick-maker became a bankrupt. The brick-kiln falling on his hands by the expiration of the bankrupt's term in it, Mr. Parker purchased the implements of the bankrupt, and carried on the business of brick-making, for sale, on his own ground. Some time after a commission of bankruptcy was taken out against himself; but he disputed the legality of the commission on this principle, that as the work was carried on upon his own ground, and to so small an extent that the profits bore no proportion to his other means of living, he could not be within the meaning of the bankrupt laws, any more than a gentleman who raises coals upon his own estate. Upon this question two trials at law took place, one in the Court of Common Pleas, the other in the King's Bench. In the former Lord Loughborough was decidedly of opinion that Parker's case was not within the meaning of the bankrupt laws; and upon his Lordship's recommendation, the jury found that he was not a bankrupt. In the Court of King's Bench, on the second trial, a special verdict was found; and Lord Mansfield delivering the opinion of the Court, declared that Mr. Parker was a bankrupt; and such the Court adjudged him to be. From this judgment Mr. Parker appealed by writ of error to the House of Lords; and eleven out of the twelve Judges of England attended the pleadings, Lord Mansfield alone being absent: But after all it is not clear that a decision will be given upon the direct merits of the question, as much depends upon the wording of the record of the special verdict found by the jury in the Court of King's Bench. The Lord Chancellor moved that the following questions be put to the Judges for their opinion.—“Are the averments in the record sufficient to support the judgment? If sufficient, what judgment could be pronounced? Whether enough had been found by the jury to enable their Lordships to say that Parker was a bankrupt?” The Judges prayed for time to consider the questions, and the House granted it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 2.

In a Committee of Supply, voted the following sums:

18,574l. 13s. 10³/₄d. to make good deficiency of annuity fund, 1758.

127,796l. 19s. 3¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1778.

35,039l. 13s. 5¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1779.

184,234l. 3s. 2¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1780.

11,235l. 5s. 11¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1782.

292,448l. 14s. 7¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1783.

532,652l. 18s. 4d. to make good deficiency of ditto, 1784 and 1785.

533,410l. 6s. 7¹/₂d. to make good deficiency of commutation tax.

172,776l. 12s. 6d. for reduced officers of land forces and marines.

223l. 7s. 6d. for allowance to reduced horse guards.

55,092l. 10s. for reduced officers of American forces.

3,422l. 11s. 8d. on account of officers late in the service of the States-General.

172,525l. 15s. 10d. for Chelsea Hospital.

11,812l. 8s. 6d. for pensions to officers widows.

3,253l. 11s. 0¹/₄d. for the difference between British and Irish establishment.

465,117l. 19s. 11d. for extraordinary of the army.

This day a long debate took place on the eighth charge against Mr. Hastings, relative to the article of Presents. The charge was brought by Mr. Sheridan, who, as on a former occasion, was witty, humorous, eloquent, and brilliant. He observed that there appeared to be two principles on which Mr. Hastings seemed to have grounded his administration, and on which he built his hopes of extorting and amassing money—the one was **ANGER**, the other **CORRUPTION**. Both had been applied successively, and successfully: the former, however, was not always of a long duration; it was too dreadful and violent to be resisted, and therefore it was soon over, when the object for which it was raised had been attained: but his corruption knew no discontinuance. His anger was like a tornado, or hurricane, which soon exhausted its rage; but his corruption was like the monsoon, or trade wind; it continued always in one direction. Mr. Sheridan read part of the Act passed in 1773, for the regulation of the conduct of the Company's servants abroad, by which act they were strictly enjoined not to receive any presents, of any

nature, on any pretence whatever: He then instanced the 23,000l. taken from Cheyt Sing, the 100,000l. from the Begums of Oude, and various other sums, as direct infractions of the act of 1773. The Court of Directors had always found fault with the Governor-General for taking presents; but they had acted rather in a manner to encourage, than to repress his spirit of rapacity: all their censures and directions on that head might be thus analyzed—"For as much as you have received certain sums of money privately, we are very angry; but in as much as a particular share of them is placed to our account, we are not a little pleased." He said, that if there was any part of the charge to which Mr. Hastings might object, it was that the money taken by him from the different Princes in India, was called by the general name of **PRESENTS**, when, in truth, that money was extorted. The friends of that gentleman had represented those Princes as mirrors of liberality and munificence; and so they might be; but when an army of 100,000 men, disciplined and commanded by European officers, was sent forth in all directions, for the express purpose of laying the country under contributions, it might not be just to ascribe the money sent to the Governor General, to any extraordinary fund of liberality. Some stress had been laid by the friends of Mr. Hastings on this circumstance, that no charges had been brought against him in India, of corruption or extortion, for many years back. But this would not appear surprising to those who remembered the fate of Rajah Nundcomar: when those who had been oppressed saw that a man of the highest rank had been hanged, because he had dared to accuse the Governor General of corruption, it was not surprising that they had remained silent. Upon the case of Nundcomar he said, he would not dilate, as that business would soon come before the House, in all its shocking circumstances; this much, however, he would venture to say for the present, that no law had ever been so notoriously prostituted or tortured, to give sanction to murder, as was that under which the black and bloody deed of hanging the Rajah was perpetrated. Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving that the eighth charge, relative to presents, contained matter of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq.

Major Scott admitted that Mr. Hastings had mistaken the meaning of the act of 1773; but so had the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Ministers of that day. He made the Rockingham administration accessory to

the death of Nundcomar—he read several letters in praise of Mr. Hastings, and particularly from Lord Cornwallis, which had just been received: He endeavoured to do away the force of the charge, by proving, or attempting to prove, that Mr. Hastings was poor.

He mentioned, among other curious facts, that it had cost Mr. Hastings about 7000*l.* for procuring *intelligence* which, as the agent of the Governor-General, he had applied to various purposes, and had given a portion of it to a MORNING PRINT, which immediately abused Mr. Hastings for his beneficence.

Mr. Burgess defended Mr. Hastings; and Mr. Wilbraham, Sir James Johnstone, Mr. Grenville, and Lord Mulgrave supported the motion. The noble Lord in particular said, that the SHABBY DEFENCE set up by Major Scott, that the Court of Directors was wrong as well as Mr. Hastings, was a severe accusation in itself, as it admitted the whole charge.

The Committee at last divided upon Mr. Sheridan's motion, which was carried by a majority of 111.

Ayes,	—	165.
Noes,	—	54.

The House was then resumed, upon which

The Chancellor moved, that the report be now brought up. This brought on a conversation, the substance of which was this:—Some gentlemen desired to know whether it was intended that the question of impeachment should be finally discussed and determined this night. It appeared to be the wish of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox that it should; but Mr. Pitt wished that it might be deferred till the next day, and that the House should do nothing more on this day than receive the report. There were many gentlemen, he observed, who, though they admitted guilt in Mr. Hastings, found in him also merit enough to cover that guilt; and therefore they would wish for an opportunity to defend upon that ground, and shield him from impeachment; and he thought it fair that they should have that opportunity; he confessed however, that, for his own part, he could see no plea of a SET-OFF with regard to merits on this occasion.

Mr. Pitt's opinion at length prevailed; the report was received, and it was agreed that the question of impeachment should come on the next day, and then the House adjourned.

APRIL 3.

The Insolvent Debtors bill was read a third time and passed.

The order of the day was then read, for the adjourned consideration of the resolutions

already adopted by the Committee on the charges against Mr. Hastings.

The question being put, that these resolutions be read a second time,

Major Scott rose and remarked, that if this report was final, he would now state his objections to it; but that, if the general vote of impeachment should not come on till after the report of a select Committee on the subject, he would defer his observations till that time.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that as some gentlemen, he understood, intended to balance Mr. Hastings' services against his guilt, before they determined whether he deserved to be impeached or not, the present was the most proper time for pursuing that line of argument. Gentlemen might now judge whether his general merits were sufficient to preponderate over the charges brought against him, without waiting for the report of any Committee that might be appointed to reduce those charges into a compact form.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was surprised that the honourable Gentleman should think of prescribing to the House the proper time of expressing their objections on this subject. There was another stage, in which objections might be stated. It seemed to have been the sense of the House last night, that a select Committee should be appointed to prepare the articles of impeachment; and that the general vote should not be put till after the report of that Committee should have been received. He did not, therefore, feel himself called upon to state his sentiments on that head at present.

Mr. Sheridan replied to the observations of the right honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Burke was of opinion, that the putting a person's services in the balance against his delinquency, was only to be adopted at the commencement of a prosecution, and not after specific charges had been regularly substantiated against him. There had been no examples of a contrary conduct. There was no occasion, therefore, for such a line of argument in the present case; particularly as the accused person himself, at the bar of this House, had disclaimed every idea of such set-off, or balance.

Mr. Fox thought, that this was the proper time for coming to a general vote, either to impeach Mr. Hastings or otherwise. He also conceived, that the plea of a set-off would be of no weight; for it would be putting general rumours of merit in the scale with specific crimes.

The resolutions were then read in order, and severally agreed to.

Mr. Burke then moved, that the resolutions already voted against Mr. Hastings, the articles

articles of charge on which those resolutions were founded, the minutes of evidence heard on the occasion, and other papers which had been laid before the House, be referred to a select Committee; and that it be an instruction to that Committee to prepare articles of impeachment.

This motion being assented to,

Mr. Burke presented a list of members to form the Committee.

The names of those gentlemen were then read, and the question put separately on each.

The Members nominated were Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, the Hon. Mr. T. Pelham, Sir James Erskine, Mr. Wyndham, the Hon. Mr. St. John, Mr. Francis, Mr. Aufruther, Mr. Welbore Ellis, Mr. Adam, M. A. Taylor, Esq. Right Hon. Frederick Montagu, Sir Grey Cooper, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dudley Long, Esq. Lord Maitland, Hon. G. A. North, General Burgoyne, and Mr. Grey.

When the question was put, that Mr. Francis should be one of the Committee, a division was demanded, when there appeared,

For Mr. Francis,	96
Against him,	54

Majority	42
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Mr. Burke afterward moved, that the select Committee have power to examine witnesses. He also moved, that this Committee have power to adjourn from time to time; and that they may sit during any adjournment of the House.

These motions being agreed to, the House adjourned.

APRIL 4.

The Commercial Treaty and Consolidation Duty bill being read a third time, Mr. Pitt proposed a clause to be added, for accounts to be made out and delivered to Parliament every year, within fourteen days after their meeting, of the amount of the revenue, and the expence of collection. The clause was agreed to, and added to the bill by way of rider.

Mr. Rose proposed another clause, that the duties collected might be appropriated to the consolidated fund. This clause was also agreed to, and annexed to the bill by way of rider.

A motion was then made, "that the bill do now pass;" when

Mr. Jolliffe rose, and contended against the bill as dangerous to the manufactures, and ruinous to the whole interests of the country.

Mr. Fox said, he would not again trouble the House with the arguments he had before urged against the treaty; but unfortunately he continued still of opinion, that

the Treaty with France would be of very bad consequence to the commercial interests of the country, and much worse to the political; and that it would be destructive to the glory and prosperity of this country. In his opinion, the Treaty, so far from being the security of the peace, would by the continual disputes which might arise on its meaning, speedily produce a war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that he had so often trespassed on the indulgence of the House, that he did not wish to advance any thing that might provoke a debate on a subject already so perfectly exhausted, that it might be said invention was at a stand. With respect to the reduction of the duty on Portugal wine, the Court of France, and the British Minister resident at that Court, had come to an explanation on this point, and it was agreed that this reduction should take place. As to the Court of Spain, he did not think it proper to urge what he could say on that subject; but if the Hon. Gentleman wished to satisfy himself, he should direct him to documents, which, he trusted, would sufficiently do away his fears on that head.

Sir James Johnstone insisted that the Treaty was so far beneficial as to lower the price of corruption—inasmuch as we got wine, millinery, &c. on cheaper terms than heretofore—and those could not be done without, such was the luxury of the times.

The question being called for, the House divided,

For the bill	119
Against it	43

Majority	76
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APRIL 5.

A petition was presented to the House controverting the legality of Mr. Hobart's election for the city of Norwich.

The House resolved, that this petition should be taken into consideration on the 2d of May.

Mr. Steele then moved, that this House should adjourn till next Tuesday se'night, the 17th instant.

This motion being assented to, the House adjourned.

APRIL 17.

Sir James Johnstone moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the laws for elections in Scotland, so far as related to the discretionary powers of returning officers.

The Lord Advocate seconded the motion; which was carried without any opposition; and the Hon. Baronet and the learned Lord ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

APRIL 18.

Mr. Brett moved, That an Address might be presented to his Majesty, to increase the annuities of the widows of surgeons and surgeons mates in the navy, for their present stipends were not sufficient for their support. It was about 20*l.* a year. The House agreed to this motion, and adjourned.

APRIL 19.

The order of the day being read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq.

Mr. Francis rose, to bring forward that charge which relates to Mr. Hastings's mal-administration of the revenues of India. He said, with regard to the present charge, he would affirm, that if Mr. Hastings was innocent in other respects, this alone would be a sufficient reason for impeachment. He represented the lands of Hindostan as the private and inheritable property of the Zemindars; a property which they claimed in consequence of the regulations of the Shaster, the religious code of the Bramins, a book of very great antiquity. This right had been grossly violated by Mr. Hastings, for he established a Committee of Circuit, consisting of persons who went about as collectors of the revenue; and his manner of making the establishment was consonant to his system of oppression and peculation. He had put up the lands to auction; and as it was natural to suppose that the Zemindars, who were the owners of them, would not offer more for them than they were worth, they fell into the hands of knavish adventurers. Thus, by a flagrant act of tyranny, the original proprietors were ejected from their possessions for the space of five years. He also permitted Canto-Baboo, his Banyan, (a servant who acted as agent or broker) to farm many of these lands, to the amount of thirteen lacks and a half of rupees per ann. This was contrary to an express regulation, prohibiting Banyans from taking any farms of the East-India Company. Though Mr. Hastings had pretended that the institution of a Committee of Circuit would tend to the advantage of the revenue, the reverse had taken place; for the balances and remissions had amounted to 230 lacks of Sicca rupees. He had talked of prosecuting the Members of this Committee for peculation; but had afterwards declined all thoughts of a prosecution, thinking, perhaps, that such inquiry would bring to light some particulars that might tend to his own discredit.

The Committee of Circuit was preceeded by the establishment of Provincial Councils, in pursuance of Mr. Hastings's plan of making frequent changes in the revenue

system, for the purpose of rapacity and corruption. The Provincial Councils were afterwards abolished to make room for a Committee of Revenue; the Members of this last Committee were mere tools in the hands of Gungagovin Sing, a man of an infamous character, who acted as Douan, or Collector-General, and who was greatly patronized by the Governor-General. The establishment of this Committee of Revenue proved highly injurious to the Company. By these and other means did Mr. Hastings contribute to the diminution of the country's treasure, and the emolument of himself and friends. Having treated copiously of these points, he concluded with moving, That it is the opinion of this Committee, after considering the said charge, and hearing evidence thereon, that Warren Hastings, Esq. by his conduct in this affair, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

After Mr. Francis had concluded his harangue, Major Scott, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Burke, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Fox, spoke on the occasion.

At length the House divided on Mr. Francis's motion, when the numbers were,

Ayes	—	71
Noes	—	55

Majority for the impeachment 16

At half past twelve the House adjourned.

APRIL 20.

The order of the day being read for re-committing the bill for abolishing certain powers exercised by Ecclesiastical Courts, and the House having resolved itself into a Committee for that purpose,

Mr. Bastard rose to explain the principles, the nature, and the object of the bill. He owned there were several clauses of the bill about which he wished to hear what the Hon. Gentleman, or indeed any other professional person's opinion was. Notwithstanding this he contended, that the principle of the bill was laudable, and, from the various abuses which had first of all suggested the idea of it, become altogether indispensable.

Mr. Scott contended, that the common law was not adequate to the protection of character, which he conceived the most valuable right individuals derived from society. He illustrated this idea by adducing a variety of instances in which injuries of this sort were left without redress. He also rested much of his argument on the antiquity of the institution against which the present bill was formed.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon thought the Ecclesiastical Court adequate to the punishment of various crimes not cognizable in other Courts. He mentioned particular cases of incest.

The

The Committee divided, when there appeared,

For the bill	91
Against it	80

When the House was refused,

Mr. Alderman Newnham wished to be informed, whether it was the intention of the Minister to make any provision for the increase of the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Pitt replied, that all the proceedings on that subject must come from his Majesty, from whom he had received no instructions.

Mr. Alderman Newnham then gave notice, that he would, on the 4th of May, make a motion to that effect.

On the order of the day being then read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, Mr. Pitt rose to state his motion concerning the modification of the existing taxes. He was happy to inform the House, that notwithstanding the vast necessary expenditures of the preceding year, which naturally arose from the contingencies of the last war, yet that the finances of the country were in such a flourishing state as to afford ample resources for every emergency, without adding any new burthens to those which the people already suffered; and it was with more than common satisfaction he could affirm, that, together with a just and adequate provision for the necessary exigencies of the state, the surplusage of one million annually remained for the diminution of the national debt. He then said, that he would not engage the attention of the House in a further preliminary, but only recapitulate the various sums which have been already voted in the Committee of Supply.

He then, in general terms, examined the naval estimates, mentioning, that for the ordinary services 18,000 men had been voted, the necessary expence of which amounted to 936,000*l.* and that the extraordinaries amounted to 2,288,000*l.* The next article which came under consideration was the army estimates, the ordinaries of which amounted to the sum of 1,411,165*l.* and the extraordinaries to 420,000*l.* Total 1,831,165*l.* It ought, however, to be recollected by the Committee, that some allowances were necessary in those calculations, as the various averages must be considerably different, according to the exactions of the times; but he hoped at the same time it would be admitted, that every exertion had been made by the present Minister; and that, from an exertion of many articles of importance, great savings had been accomplished. The third statement comprehended the estimates of the ordnance, the amount of which was 328,000*l.* The fourth and last article of

money voted in the Committee of Supply was comprised under miscellaneous affairs, comprehending roads in Scotland, Somerset-House, British Museum, and money on addresses, 96,763*l.* The deficiencies of the taxes to be made good the current year amounted to some extent. These deficiencies did not arise from any mismanagement of the revenue, but from the failure of the crop in the West-Indies.

He afterwards proceeded to state the deficiencies which would probably arise in the revenue and its connections. This calculation was rather speculative, and depending upon particular contingencies, which would only answer certain emergencies, it should certainly be noticed what were the additions expected from the contingencies. The principal of these were the expectancies from the Public Accountants. Of the 240,000*l.* the sum of 60,000*l.* had been already received, and other considerable sums were naturally expected. With regard to the army savings, he expected 180,000*l.* consisting chiefly of sums which were formerly unavoidably expended, but which were now happily retrenched. The consolidation of the customs, with the tax on cambrics, he trusted, would produce 100,000*l.* and the debt due from the East-India Company was 322,000*l.* With these additions to the land and malt tax, considered at 2,750,000*l.* and the surplus of the sinking fund, on the 5th of April, amounting to 1,226,000*l.* made the total of the ways and means 6,767,000*l.* From these estimates only, the account of the present year would stand 91,000*l.* in favour of the public. The extension of our commerce was a very fortunate circumstance for the community, and this must be attributed to the happy adjustment of our new commercial regulations.

With respect to the debt due to the Bank, which amounted to 2,000,000*l.* he intended to issue 500,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, which, towards a discharge, had been agreed to be received as the first instalment of the sum due, at the interest of twopence halfpenny per diem. Stating the sums already voted, and making observations on them, he recurred to the ways and means, the principal article of which was the land and malt tax. In the conclusive parts of this estimate, he congratulated the House and the Country in being enabled to make good all the probable deficiencies, and appropriating the 250,000*l.* quarterly, towards the discharge of the national debt, without injuring our credit, and without laying any new burthens upon the public, to whose interest and welfare he would at all times carefully attend. To invigorate the national credit, he stated several
other

other probable advantages, and entered into a minute calculation of the produce of each quarter, the first ending the 5th of July next, and the other the 5th of April 1788. Hence he estimated, that the annual surplus would amount to 500,000*l.* which sum he intended to add to the present year. Besides, a sum of 240,000*l.* was due for money advanced to contractors, army agents, and others of a similar description. There was a sum of greater amount due, 60,000*l.* of which had already been paid, and the remainder was in a promising state of settlement; consequently it might very soon be expected into the Exchequer.

With regard to some of these articles, many gentlemen, when he had last opened his Budget, had expressed their doubts; he was therefore happy to obviate their objections, by asserting the truth of his positions. The salutary operations of the treaties were already become visible. New markets were opened, and various encouragements afforded to trade, which had never before been discovered. The modification of the taxes, the alteration of the duty on wines, the addition to the revenue on foreign brandy, occasioned by the reduction of the duty, and the many steps adopted for the suppression of smuggling, all tended to the advancement of the public interest. Mentioning very perspicuously the debt due from the East-India Company, the statement of the supplies, and ways and means, the former of which amounted to 6,676,000*l.* and the latter to 6,767,000*l.* and explaining each particular with his usual accuracy and happy attraction, he concluded by moving, "That the sum of 1,226,000*l.* being the surplus of the sinking fund on the 5th of April last, should be applied to the purposes of the current year."

Mr. Sheridan said, that the Minister fed the nation with false hopes, for at the very moment that he was holding out the pleasing prospect of a surplus, he knew very well that the papers on the table demonstrated, that instead of a surplus there was a deficiency in the receipt of the Exchequer.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the deficiency had been occasioned by an event which God alone could have prevented, a failure of the crops in the West-Indies; in consequence of which there had been a smaller importation than usual of sugar and rum into the kingdom; and hence the duties on these two articles had been less productive. The commerce of the country had also undergone a temporary and partial suspension, during the pendency of the treaties: this was another cause of the deficiency in the revenue. But as commerce would soon find new channels, and begin to flow through them with in-

creased rapidity, he would look in future, not for a deficiency, but for a considerable surplus. After some few observations made by Mr. Fox and Sir Grey Cooper, the question was put on Mr. Pitt's motion, which was carried; and the House being immediately resumed, adjourned.

APRIL 23.

Mr. Gilbert having brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the same being moved to be read a second time,

Sir Grey Cooper rose, and said he had paid every attention to the statement by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) on Friday last, but was not of opinion the statement of that Gentleman was perfectly satisfactory. The Hon. Gentleman had stated, that after all the services of the year should be satisfied, and all the ulterior claims provided for, there would remain a million surplus for the purpose of liquidating the national debt. He did not agree with the calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman; he did not however wish to undervalue the resources of the country, in which he had great confidence, but wished to have the finances of the country fairly stated. Every man who had any property at stake in the country, must wish to see a fair statement; such statement had not been given, and it was to him an unpleasant task (though he conceived it his duty) to go about to persuade them that so favourable a statement was an unfair one. He then read over part of the supply, and on the sum of 96,000*l.* for extraneous services, contended that it was stated too low, and that the extraneous services for the year would at least amount to 300,000*l.* He made several observations on the mode of stating what sums were in the Exchequer, and paid several compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the army savings, and for the purpose of making the old taxes more productive instead of enforcing new ones. The sum of 250,000*l.* as an expected increase in the Customs, he contended it was improper for any reliance to be laid on, as bad crops or other circumstances might cause a considerable defalcation. What might be gained by some parts of the treaty, and by the duty on cambrics, would be lost by other parts. The loss to the revenue in the reduction of the wines of Portugal and Spain alone he estimated at 200,000*l.* and the same on brandy. After several other observations, he concluded by asserting, that by one mode of calculation a deficiency would exist in the ways and means of 883,000*l.* and by another of 921,000*l.*

Lord Newhaven said, as the Hon. Baronet had stated to the House what he conceived to be the balance against the country, he

(Lord

(Lord Newhaven) would take the liberty of stating to the House what his opinion on the subject was. His Lordship then went into a detail of the ways and means and the supply, and concluded by making the ways and means exceed the supply by 977,774*l.* which sum he said was a balance in favour of the country.

Mr. Steele rose, and went into a reply to Sir Grey Cooper, and argued, that if any sum was wanted in addition to that of 96,000*l.* for extraneous services, it must be very trifling, and would not exceed two or three thousand pounds; and for such addition there was a surplus which could amply supply such want. After a few other observations, he concluded by asserting, that on the 5th of January next all services would be satisfied, and a surplus remain.

Sir Grey Cooper spoke in reply.

Mr. Sheridan urged, that what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet, carried the utmost conviction to his mind; and sorry he was to find, that all the positions he and his friends had advanced last year, were now verified beyond the shadow of a doubt. Considering these facts, that the finances of the country had been misrepresented, and that instead of surplusses, there appeared deficiencies, he was convinced of the necessity of renewing the proposition made last year concerning the appointment of another Committee to examine into the state of the revenue, report their opinion, and inform the House and the publick of the real state of our financial affairs. From the doctrine of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) we had last year been taught to calculate the average of our income and expenditure from the statement of the year 1785. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. The income of that year had been estimated at 15,300,000*l.* and subsequent years were reckoned at the flattering calculation of 15,397,000*l.* but these happy prospects were imaginary, and not founded on truth: he therefore could not conceive how they meant to realize the sum of 1,200,000*l.* when it was admitted that our expenditures were considerably above 16,600,000*l.* The article of Ways and Means, including the consolidation plan, the expectations from the cambricks, and various other affairs, were stated in such a complicated manner, that he wished we received a little plain dealing. With regard to the sum expected from the East-India Company, he differed from the gentlemen who composed administration, and he was justified, from the proceedings of the Directors, who had lately refused their acquiescence.

Mr. Dundas rose to say a few words on the East-India Company. He was obliged

to the Hon. Gentleman for giving him an opportunity of stating to the House what he knew to be the real situation of that very important concern: and happy were it for this country, were her debts within an equal probability of liquidation as those of the Company; for it was his sincere opinion, that within a period of nine or ten years, with any degree of prudence in the government, every farthing of their debt would be completely discharged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wonder that the Hon. Gentleman affected so much scepticism on a fact it was so natural for him and his friends to wish, as nothing but the falsity of this fact could, in the least degree, alleviate the very daring outrage, which, under their administration, had been offered to the Company. He adverted to the resources which he had formerly stated and explained, as forming a rational ground for expectation, that the exigencies of the public might be altogether supplied, without imposing any new burthens.

Mr. Sheridan replied to both. The speeches of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and his Right Hon. Friend, had confirmed instead of resolving his doubts of the importance of the Company. He repelled the insinuation of the Right Hon. Gentleman against the bill of his Right Hon. Friend, by alledging that the miserable argument raised on the word charters, was so perfectly trite, that to mention it was ridiculous; but he desired the House to compare the two cases. The measure of his Right Hon. Friend was bold and manly; that of the Right Hon. Gentleman was only filching what he had not the courage to seize. After some little further conversation, the resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to.

APRIL 24.

Mr. Francis called the attention of the House to a subject which, though of a private nature, and one in which he himself was personally interested, yet he conceived it to be incumbent on him to state it in his place, as it was a gross attack upon him in his capacity as a member of Parliament. He alluded to a letter in a public newspaper of that day, signed "John Scott," wherein his character had been most grossly traduced in one of the most impudent libels that ever disgraced the press. He did not however come to the House to demand protection—he came to give them information, that he should seek that redress which the laws of his country had provided for such offences—He had already retained counsel for that purpose, and he was determined to prosecute to the utmost the hon. gentleman, who, by

his nodding assent, seemed to acknowledge the publication.

Major Scott denied that there was any breach of the privileges of the House in the publication alluded to—He had written that letter to the Hon. Gentleman, not in consequence of any thing he had said in the House, but in answer to a pamphlet written by that gentleman, purporting to be a speech, wherein he conceived that there were some improper insinuations against his character. As the Hon. Gentleman had made no direct complaint to the House, nor stated specifically what the breach of privilege was, he apprehended they had nothing to do with his intentions of prosecuting the business in the Courts of law.

Here the matter ended.

Sir Gilbert Elliott gave notice, that on Tuesday next it was his intention to bring forward a motion for impeaching Sir Elijah Impey of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Dundas submitted it to the Hon. Baronet, whether it would be proper, at so late a period of the session, to bring forward a question which much necessarily involve an immense mass of investigation. Tuesday was the first of May, and from the present forwardness of the public business, it was probable that the session of Parliament would not be much protracted beyond that time.

Mr. Fox agreed in thinking it was now too late in the present session; but the delay, he said, could not be attributed to his Hon. Friend, who had been prevented by the importance of other business from bringing forward his motion sooner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in consequence of the notice given by the worthy Alderman (Newnham) a few days ago, of a motion relative to the situation of the Prince of Wales, which undoubtedly was of much importance, and could not receive too much of the attention of the House. If the Hon. Member meant to persist in his motion, and to agitate a question of such peculiar delicacy and singular novelty, he hoped he would explain himself more fully, by stating the nature and extent of the motion which he meant to bring forward.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, he was not prepared to say exactly what parliamentary form he should adopt, in submitting his motion to the House; but the object of it was to relieve the Prince of Wales from the embarrassments under which he laboured, and which he trusted would meet with the hearty support of the House. The sole intention of the motion which he should have the honour to propose, was to rescue an amiable Prince from a situation disgraceful to his rank, who, with a magnanimity that would ever

reflect on him immortal honour and glory, had appropriated so great a part of his revenue to the discharge of his debts, that what remained was very inadequate to support the splendour of his birth (a loud cry of hear! hear! hear! from all parts of the House).

Mr. Fox was of opinion that the worthy Magistrate had sufficiently explained himself, by stating the substance of his motion. And he was sorry that the Right Hon. Gentleman, instead of dwelling on the delicacy of the subject, had not informed the House that it was under the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Pitt explained what he meant by the peculiar delicacy of the subject. The intended motion of the Hon. Member, the House had been informed, was to rescue the Prince of Wales from the embarrassments of his situation. Was it not then a subject of the greatest delicacy to enter into a discussion how that situation was brought about? for such must be the nature of the discussion. It was a subject that was not new to him. It had been often under his consideration, and however painful it must be, he knew too well the duty he owed to himself and to his country, to hold out any expectations of support from Administration. Here this interesting conversation terminated.

Mr. Fox entered into a long detail on the shop tax, which he said was not only partial and oppressive, but also unproductive to the revenue. It was not merely the value of the tax that excited opposition, but the injustice and impartiality of imposing what might be termed a personal mulct on individuals. An additional tax on alehouses would be far preferable to the present impost; but other taxes might be devised that would prove better than either. He finally moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for repealing the said tax.

Mr. Lambton, member for Durham, in an eloquent maiden speech seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt observed, as the question had been so fully discussed on former occasions, he should be very concise at present. It was his opinion, that the competition between traders would always be the means of procuring living profit, which would not be much, if at all, diminished by the present tax. After some other observations, he declared his dissent to the motion.

Several other members spoke, and on a division the numbers were 147 for the motion, and 183 against it.

APRIL 25.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the bill for altering the mode of collecting the duty on post-horses.

Mr.

Mr. Martham said he had several questions to put on that subject, and he should oppose the bringing in a bill at present.

Mr. Pitt apprehended, that unless the honourable Member was very anxious to enter into a debate, it was rather singular in him to object to the bill before it came into the House.

Mr. Martham acquiesced in this, and the bill was brought in, and ordered to be printed.

APRIL 26.

The order of the day being read for reading the first time the bill to farm the Post-horse tax,

Mr. Martham wished to know what the right honourable Gentleman's object was in this bill; for he thought the bringing forward a bill which would occasion a general departure from that system of collecting the revenue which has hitherto characterized the government of the country, should be founded and supported upon principles of the greatest necessity and expediency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the object of the bill was to enforce the full payment into the Exchequer of what was absolutely collected, for there existed now frauds, which, although the country individually paid their quota, yet the channel in a great measure was diverted from the Treasury. He did not think it necessary to enter into any defensive detail of argument on the first reading of the bill.

He knew it might be urged, that farming taxes were creative of corruption, influence, jobs, and oppression. In answer to this he could only say, that he trusted there would be provisions in the bill to prevent the farmers, or those subordinates whom they might depute to enforce the collection, from having the power of any exercise of oppression.

Mr. Bastard objected to the tax being farmed. He thought the measure should not have been brought forward without an explicit statement of the amount, as well as the manner of the frauds that were represented to exist.

Sir Joseph Mawbey said, he had sentiments against the measure; but from what the right honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had stated, those sentiments were altered.

Mr. Drake recommended the House not to be captious. He thought it was brought forward by Mr. Pitt with no other motive but that of rendering the tax more efficient.

Mr. Jolliffe was convinced it was a measure the most inimical to the constitution of any that could be adopted. He said, the Gallomania was so prevalent, that the first measure of taxation, after the treaty had

passed, was brought forward on the positive principles of arbitrary government.

Mr. Fox rose in opposition to the principle of the bill. He replied particularly to the arguments of Mr. Pitt in its defence.

Mr. P. Sloper thought were this tax established, on the same principle he should expect to find the shop-tax farmed.

Mr. Pitt said a few words in reply.

Mr. Sheridan approved of the opposition to the tax, and adduced several pointed arguments to shew its inimical tendency against the principles of a free government.

Lord John Cavendish spoke against the bill.

The House then divided. The numbers were, for the first reading 73, against it 39 Majority 34.

APRIL 27.

In a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Rose moved, that the sum of 340,397l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the deficiency under the heads of grants.—This motion received the assent of the House, and was followed by a considerable number of others, relative to the Supplies.

Mr. Sheridan then rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for better supplying his Majesty's ships with seamen, and encouraging volunteers to enter into the naval service. As this was a point of considerable importance, and one that required great deliberation, he did not wish to have the proposed bill passed during this session. He only wished the House to consider the business maturely, that some decisive steps might be taken in it at the commencement of the next session. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Alderman Newnham then stated the purport of his intended motion concerning the Prince of Wales. He affirmed, that in his proposition, he meant to shew the highest respect to his Majesty and his illustrious family; and that the whole would be grounded in substance as follows: That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an examination of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's affairs—To afford his Highness such relief as was necessary to rescue him from his present embarrassed state—and to assure his Majesty that the House would make good the same.

Mr. Rolle expressed his sincere regret that the Hon. Member was resolved to proceed. He begged him to refrain from such a motion. He was convinced it was too delicate a subject for the discussion of the House, and that it might tend to create jealousy and animosity between the Prince and his Royal Father. Whenever the motion came forward, he declared that he would move the

previous question, and that he was at all times ready to give it his hearty negative. It now became the country gentlemen, he said, to stand forward, and act independently, as he conceived that both the church and constitution were in the most imminent danger.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly mentioned his disapprobation of the measure. He deprecated the motion, as it would involve the promulgation of circumstances of a very delicate nature; which circumstances, when known, would certainly induce the House not to grant the relief which many gentlemen now thought necessary. He confessed that it would be very painful in him to be obliged to reveal the facts alluded to; but he found it a duty incumbent, as a servant to his Majesty, and to the publick.

Mr. Sheridan, and several other gentlemen, gave their opinions, when the subject was dropt for that day.

Mr. Minchin's motion for an alteration of certain Penal Laws was, upon the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who imagined that it was dangerous to introduce sudden alterations of the Penal Laws, negatived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to explain what he meant by his observations on the Prince of Wales's affairs. The circumstances which he had mentioned, he said, were nothing of an extraneous nature. They only comprehended a particular correspondence, and the delicate situation between a father and son, and between a King and an Heir Apparent.

Mr. Sheridan appeared to receive great satisfaction from the explanation, and expressed his happiness that the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer meant no other transaction.

APRIL 30.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the poor laws, Sir Edward Astley in the chair; when

Mr. Rolle expatiated on the pernicious effects resulting to society from the want of a proper system of poor laws. He bestowed many compliments on a certain Gentleman * for his exertions, which had been of great utility, but there was still room for considerable amendment. He then took notice of the disagreeable circumstances in which bastard children were involved by the want of a right exercise of the laws. His motion tended to remedy that defect. He afterwards concluded by proposing that the Chairman be permitted to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the settlement of bastard children.—Ordered.

The House was then resumed, the motion made and agreed to.

Mr. Alderman Newnham rose to state, that when he had explained the nature and form of the motion concerning his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he had before announced to the House, the Right Hon. Gentleman alledged, the manner of it was the most exceptionable that could have been chosen. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would mention that form which he would have liked better. Whether that was done or not, he should think himself bound in honour to persist in taking the sense of the House on the question in some shape or other. He did not, however, think himself pledged to the form which he had mentioned specifically, as he certainly wished to bring on the business in a manner the most unexceptionable. He trusted it would not be imagined the motion originated with him. He did it at the express desire of his Royal Highness. And if he had been that rash man to agitate so important a matter of his own accord, he should even then have brought such a state of nerves with him, as would have prevented his shrinking, notwithstanding the menaces of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He added, that the business was rendered so serious by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Rolle) stating that both church and state were in danger, as to make it necessary for that Hon. Gentleman to explain himself, in justice to his own character, as well as the illustrious personage to whom the remark referred.

Mr. Fox observed, that insinuations of a very extraordinary nature had certainly been thrown out when this business was before mentioned. He was not in the House when these were explained, but he was glad to understand the explanation restricted them to a certain private correspondence. And he could assure the House, whenever that was presented, it would do honour to the loyalty, the duty, and the deference of a son to his father and sovereigns. There were, he knew, reports of another nature; and it was supposed these were of too great delicacy to be mentioned in that House. But what would gentlemen say when informed, that the whole tale, which had been fabricated for the purpose, was from first to last altogether void of any foundation. [Here the whole House burst out, "hear him! hear him!" feeling the allusion directed to a certain tender connection; and the Right Hon. Gentleman repeated the declaration.] He never conceived that a slander, which supposed a fact in its own nature impossible, could have received any countenance but from the vulgar. But the abuse was scandalous in the extreme, and a consequence of that

* Mr. Gilbert.

that licentiousness by which the first characters in the kingdom were sufferers. This declaration, which he made from authority, he trusted, however, would put an end to the infamous falsehood, which he was sorry to find had been too much and too long in circulation. But if any gentlemen should continue to doubt the fact, it was incumbent on them, in deference to the constitution, to bring forward an immediate enquiry into its truth. For his own part, he was happy that he knew it to be false, and was authorized to make the assertion to the House. Indeed, there was no part of his Royal Highness's conduct which would not bear the strictest inspection, and even appear the more honourable the more it was scrutinized. He apprehended gentlemen would hardly expect the expenditure of every shilling, or even every thousand pound to be particularly specified. This sort of examination of the accounts of an Heir Apparent, where gentlemen of liberality were the auditors, could not, he was sensible, take place. But even to this there would be no objection. The Prince would not shrink from any fair and open investigation, however minute. All these circumstances considered, he hoped none but those who were anxious to support an Anti-Brunswick faction could be against the relief which the friends of the Prince and their country were solicitous to administer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and exculpated himself from ever having the least concern in any of the insinuations alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He asserted, nothing had been advanced that could relate to any thing ever said or done by him, and for that reason he would not utter a word in reply. It was to correct the statement of the Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, Mr. Newnham, that he had risen. He certainly would bring forward no form, nor mention any, as his objection was to the whole substantially, which he deprecated in the most serious manner. He was in the recollection of the House, but would not now, by any artifice whatever, be induced to anticipate a discussion which he should enter upon at last, not without much real reluctance; though as it was to come forward, he was prepared to meet it. And he did not doubt he would be supported by all who were the real friends of their sovereign and their country.

Mr. Alderman Newnham replied.

Mr. Rolle called upon Mr. Fox to state whether he spoke from authority in the very important intelligence which he had communicated; confessing, at the same time, that the report alluded to had been received, and

made a very general impression in the country.

Mr. Fox said he spoke from authority the most direct and unquestionable.

Sir Edward Ashley signified his entire satisfaction with what he had heard, and regretted the present embarrassments of his Royal Highness. He knew a great number of gentlemen both in the House and out of it, who would cheerfully assist in building his house, and paying his debts.

Mr. Sheridan said, the Hon. Gentleman who had put the question, ought to state to the House, that he was satisfied with the answer which had been given by his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. Rolle said, he would tell that Hon. Gentleman, that he should always find him a loyal subject.

Mr. Sheridan rose with warmth, and said that the House ought to come to a resolution, that the report was scandalous and seditious, and insisted the Hon. Gentleman, as a man of honour, should say whether his doubts were done away or not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rescued his Hon. Friend on the principle of freedom of debate, which ought always to be supported.

Mr. Sheridan alledged, that freedom of debate was not concerned in the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman.

A few words then passed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Grey, the one pledging himself to prove the motion could proceed on no circumstances of absolute necessity; the other closing with him on that ground, and promising to establish that necessity whenever the discussion was fairly before the House.

MAY 1.

There not being more than sixty Members in the House, at half past three o'clock, to ballot for the Norwich undue election, the House adjourned.

MAY 2.

After the House had ballotted for the Norwich Election Committee,

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge rose to submit the motion he had some days ago announced, concerning the representation of the people, to the consideration of the House. All admitted that representation to be imperfect and incorrect; it was therefore in his opinion high time that the abuses which had been so long complained of should be amended. But as he thought gentlemen did not shew much inclination to a discussion which had been already so often brought forward, he would content himself with merely taking the sense of the House on his motion, which was, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the present state of the representation

presentation of the people in Parliament. There appeared,

Against the motion 101

For it ——— 57

The order of the day was then read, for the second reading of the bill for letting to farm the duty on post-horses.

The Hon. Mr. Marsham rose, and stated his objections to this new mode of collection. There were no good grounds, in his opinion, for the alteration proposed by the present bill. It did not appear to him, that there had been so much fraud and evasion as would justify such an innovation. He also conceived it to be informal, to proceed to any change in the mode of collecting a tax, without having the previous opinion of the Commissioners of the Revenue, in support of the necessity, or, at least, the expediency, of altering the former system. The commission of this business into the hands of farmers, was likewise an improper delegation of the powers of government. One clause of the bill, in particular, was repugnant to the forms of the constitution; namely, that which would continue farmers for a term of years. The blank, indeed, was not yet filled up with a specific number; but the plural *years* indicated that there would at least be two. The House, he thought, had no power to fix so decisively the continuance of a tax. With regard to the probable event of this experiment, he was apprehensive that the revenue would lose rather than gain by it. The tax, in the way in which it was now collected, began to be very productive. It would, therefore, be advisable to wait till some real necessity existed for altering the collection. For the reasons he had stated, he would give his decided negative to the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the bill from the strictures of Mr. Marsham. He thought the notoriety of evasions a very sufficient ground for the change which he had proposed. He appealed to the House, whether they had not convincing reasons to believe that numerous frauds had been committed, with respect to the tax now under consideration. Where so universal an opinion of fraud prevailed, there was no necessity for the production of written documents to prove it. The Hon. Gentleman had disputed the propriety of altering the collection of a tax, without previously consulting the Revenue Boards. In answer to this, he would observe, that Parliament was competent to any alteration of this kind, without having the opinion of the Commissioners of Revenue. However, he had always wished them to suggest any improvement which they might think expe-

dient. The present bill, by entrusting the collection to persons who would be more directly interested in the prevention of frauds, would render the tax much less liable to evasion. There was, therefore, some reason to expect, that the revenue would be benefited by it. At any rate, no loss would accrue from it; for the tax would be put up at the greatest sum which it had hitherto produced in a certain time. The bill, also, was very unlikely to produce any of those vexations and oppressive consequences which some gentlemen had apprehended.

Mr. Marsham explained.

Mr. Lambton observed, that he was not induced, by the plausibility of the Right Hon. Gentleman, to vote in favour of the bill; but was rather confirmed in his apprehensions of its sinister consequences. It would furnish a bad precedent, contribute to the undue influence of the Crown, and produce inordinate wealth to individuals. It was also, he conceived, an unconstitutional measure. He looked with horror at the probability of the introduction of a principle which occasioned so much opposition in a neighbouring country.

Mr. Rose was of opinion, that the bill would give no influence to government, but would rather tend to diminish it; as the distributors, who were concerned in the present collection, and who were appointed by the Crown, would be removed, and the tax would be put up to public auction. He also vindicated the bill in other points.

Mr. Bastard went into a very elaborate investigation of the measure, which he condemned with much warmth, as highly unconstitutional, and inadequate to the end proposed. He insisted that it was levying more money on the subject than could come into the public treasury, and mentioned a great variety of other and most serious mischiefs, which it would assuredly introduce and promote.

Mr. Powys wished only, as he meant to vote for the reading of the bill, to state under what head also he meant to give that vote. He then shewed the several objections he had to the measure, and how these might be removed in the Committee, declaring at the same time, if they were not, that the measure would be such as he could not support.

Mr. Martin was of opinion, that the bill contained several advantages, as well as disadvantages. However, he would agree to its second reading.

Mr. Rolle defended the principle of the bill.

Sir Richard Hill remarked, that the arguments

ments of the gentlemen who had opposed the bill had operated like a reflecting telescope, so as to convince him of the utility of the measure. He made some humorous remarks on those arguments, and found room for some strictures on the Coalition.

Mr. Wyndham said, that the malice of the Hon. Baronet had outrun his wit. Having rallied him with success, he condemned the bill for several reasons, but principally for its introduction of a principle which might pave the way for a general system of farming.

The Attorney General considered the post-horse tax as peculiarly adapted to the plan of farming, and one that could not be exempted from evasion but by that mode of collection.

Mr. Sloper signified his disapprobation of the bill.

Lord Maitland also objected to it.

Mr. Drake, jun. spoke in favour of it.

Mr. Fox opposed it as an unconstitutional measure.

Mr. Alderman Townsend likewise expressed his objections to it.

On a division for the second reading of the bill, the numbers were,

Ayes — 162

Noes — 95

Majority 67

MAY 3.

The order of the day being read, for the further consideration of the Hon. Mr. Foley's divorce bill, counsel and witnesses were called to the bar on the occasion; after which the bill was read a second time.

The bill relative to the dock-yard of Kingston upon-Hull being read a second time, a motion was made, that it be committed this day three months, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

MAY 4.

Passed Foley's divorce bill.

A petition was brought up from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the city of London, praying for leave to bring in a bill against forestalling and regrating, which were stated as the principal causes of the high prices of provisions. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman Newnham being called upon by the Speaker, and anxiously expected by the whole House, which consisted of upwards of four hundred members, rose, and mentioned that it was with the utmost satisfaction he informed the House, that his motion was now no longer necessary.

Mr. Drake was very happy at what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, and hoped that the accommodation would be satisfacto-

ry. In the delivery of his speech, he mentioned some ludicrous points with regard to his voice and oratorical powers, which were received very laughably by the House. He concluded by a general eulogium on the royal family, on the King and Queen particularly, and gave his hearty concurrence to the proposed mode of accommodation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that no man in that House could more rejoice at the satisfaction which the Hon. Gentleman had expressed, than he did; and he felt it as a peculiar happiness, that he had, from certain circumstances, been persuaded to decline his motion. He professed the greatest attachment both to the Sovereign and the Prince; and he hoped that every man would see the impropriety of urging the cause of necessity, as he was fully persuaded there was no necessity in the present case.

Mr. Rolle also expressed his happiness at the Hon. Alderman's speech. He congratulated the country on the supposed terms which were about to be adopted, and he hoped that they would be such as would be honourable to all parties, otherwise he, as an independent gentleman, would be the first to remonstrate against the conciliatory proposition. In the course of his speech he strenuously defended his own former sentiments.

Mr. Fox observed that he had no intention of advancing any thing which would be productive of a debate on the present occasion. He heartily rejoiced at the supposed terms which were about to take place. He hoped that the friendly professions of the Right Hon. Gentleman would be exemplified, not only in words, but in substantial actions; and he insisted that the motion was perfectly necessary, and would always maintain the expediency of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that with regard to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Rolle) concerning particular terms of accommodation, he must affirm, that he knew of no terms; consequently the Hon. Gentleman's observations were entirely unnecessary. As to what had been mentioned by a Right Hon. Gentleman relative to the necessity of the measure, he denied it; and with regard to substantial actions, instead of mere words, he would remind the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the proceedings were not to rest solely on one side, but that equal exertions and equal consistency would also be expected on the other.

Mr. Rolle explained, and mentioned, that when he stated his independence, he only meant that he was entirely unbiassed by any administration.

Mr.

Mr. Fox followed, by asserting, that he was convinced of the merits of the motion, had not a mode of accommodation intervened. He did not wish to say any thing on the subject, which would tend to protract the conversation, as such a circumstance might destroy that harmony which was necessary.

Mr. Sheridan joined very heartily in the general congratulation; but while he mentioned thus far, he wished to be understood that the Prince, if he had been called upon, would never have shrunk from the most minute investigation. He then, with great feeling, adverted to the cruel insinuations which might possibly have wounded the feelings of *another person*, whom every delicate and honourable mind must wish to shield from unmerited suspicion, whatever conclusion malice or ignorance might presume to draw; it was only from the prejudiced and uninformed that the conduct and character of the person

he alluded to, could fail to meet with the truest and sincerest respect.

The order of the day being read for going into a Committee on the bill for farming the tax on post-horses,

Mr. Sheridan opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He renewed his objections to the bill, as unprecedented and unconstitutional, and insisted on dividing the House in its present stage.

On a division, the numbers were,

Ayes,	—	147
Noes,	—	100

Majority 47

The Committee then went through the bill with amendments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday next he would propose the additional duty on retail dealers in spirits.

[To be continued.]

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF A MEXICAN FATHER TO HIS SON.

[From CULLEN'S Translation of the ABBE CLAVIGERO'S "History of Mexico."]

MY son, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother like the chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we possess in thee; but, however short the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to assist thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee still more than I do; repose in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy sighs to him. Reverence and salute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and the distressed be not dumb, but rather use words of comfort. Honour all persons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, respect, and service. Guard against imitating the example of those wicked sons, who, like brutes that are deprived of reason, neither reverence their parents, listen to their instruction, nor submit to their correction; because, whoever follow their steps will have an unhappy end, will die in a desperate or sudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beasts.

Mock not, my son, the aged or the imperfect. Scorn not him whom you see fall into some folly or transgression, nor make him reproaches; but restrain thyself, and beware lest thou fall into the same error which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifest thy good breeding in all

thy words and actions. In conversation do not lay thy hands upon another, nor speak too much, nor interrupt or disturb another's discourse. If thou hearest any one talking foolishly, and it is not thy business to correct him, keep silence; but if it does concern thee, consider first what thou art to say, and do not speak arrogantly, that thy correction may be well received.

When any one discourses with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyself in an easy attitude; neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor spitting too often, nor looking about you here and there, nor rising up frequently if thou art sitting; for such actions are indications of levity and low-breeding.

When thou art at table do not eat voraciously, nor shew thy displeasure if any thing displeases thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, share with him what thou hast; and when any person is entertained by thee, do not fix thy looks upon him.

In walking, look where thou goest, that thou mayst not push against any one. If thou seest another coming thy way, go a little aside to give him room to pass. Never step before thy elders, unless it be necessary, or that they order thee to do so. When thou sittest at table with them, do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayst merit their favour.

When they give thee any thing, accept it with tokens of gratitude: if the present is great,

great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is small, do not despise it, nor be provoked, nor occasion displeasure to them who favour thee. If thou becomest rich, do not grow insolent, nor scorn the poor; for those very gods who deny riches to others in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give to others. Support thyself by thy own labours; for then thy food will be sweeter. I, my son, have supported thee hitherto with my sweat, and have omitted no duty of a father; I have provided thee with every thing necessary, without taking it from others. Do thou so likewise.

Never tell a falsehood; because a lie is a heinous sin. When it is necessary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the simple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou observeest in others, if thou art not called upon to correct them. Be not a news-carrier, nor a sower of discord. When thou bearest an embassy, and he to whom it is borne is enraged, and speaks contemptuously of those who sent thee, do not report such an answer, but endeavour to soften him, and dissemble as much as possible that which thou heardest, that thou mayst not raise discord and spread calumny of which thou mayst afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is necessary in the market-place; for in such places there is the greatest danger of contracting vices.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF A MEXICAN MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTER.

[From the SAME.]

MY daughter born of my substance, brought forth with my pains, and nourished with my milk, I have endeavoured to bring thee up with the greatest possible care, and thy father has wrought and polished thee like an emerald, that thou mayst appear in the eyes of men a jewel of virtue. Strive always to be good; for otherwise who will have thee for a wife? Thou wilt be rejected by every one. Life is a thorny laborious path, and it is necessary to exert all our powers to obtain the goods which the gods are willing to yield to us; we must not therefore be lazy or negligent, but diligent in every thing. Be orderly, and take pains to manage the economy of thy house. Give water to thy husband for his hands, and make bread for thy family. Wherever thou goest, go with modesty and composure, without hurrying thy steps, or laughing with those thou meetest, neither fixing thy looks upon them, nor casting thy eyes

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that the proposal is made to try thee; then accept it not hastily, although thou knowest thyself more fit than others to exercise it; but excuse thyself until thou art obliged to accept it: thus thou wilt be more esteemed.

Be not dissolute; because thou wilt thereby incense the gods, and they will cover thee with infamy. Restrain thyself, my son, as thou art yet young, and wait until the girl, whom the gods destine for thy wife, arrive at a suitable age: leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When the time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the consent of thy parents, otherwise it will have an unhappy issue.

Steal not, nor give thyself up to gaming; otherwise thou wilt be a disgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughtest rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to shame. No more, my son; enough has been said in discharge of the duties of a father. With these counsels I wish to fortify thy mind. Refuse them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happiness depend.

Such were the instructions which the Mexicans frequently inculcated to their sons. Husbandmen and merchants gave their sons other advice regarding their particular professions.

thoughtlessly, first to one side, and then to another, that thy reputation may not be sullied; but give a courteous answer to those who salute and put any question to thee.

Employ thyself diligently in spinning and weaving, in sewing and embroidering; for by these arts thou wilt gain esteem, and all the necessities of food and clothing. Do not give thyself too much to sleep, nor seek the shade, but go in the open air and there repose thyself; for effeminacy brings along with it idleness and other vices.

In whatever thou doest, encourage not evil thoughts; but attend solely to the service of the gods, and the giving comfort to thy parents. If thy father or thy mother calls thee, do not stay to be called twice; but go instantly to know their pleasure, that thou mayst not disoblige them by slowness. Return no insolent answers, nor shew any want of compliance; but if thou canst not do what they command, make a modest excuse.

cuse. If another is called and does not come quickly, come thou, hear what is ordered, and do it well. Never offer thyself to do that which thou canst not do. Deceive no person, for the gods see all thy actions. Live in peace with every body, and love every one sincerely and honestly, that thou mayst be beloved by them in return.

Be not greedy of the goods which thou hast. If thou seest any thing presented to another, give way to no mean suspicions; for the gods, to whom every good belongs, distribute every thing as they please. If thou wouldst avoid the displeasure of others, let none meet with it from thee.

Guard against improper familiarities with men; nor yield to the guilty wishes of thy heart; or thou wilt be the reproach of thy family, and wilt pollute thy mind as mud does water. Keep not company with dissolute, lying, or idle women; otherwise they will infallibly infect thee by their example. Attend upon thy family, and do not go on flight occasions out of thy house, nor be seen wandering through the streets, or in the market-place; for in such places thou wilt meet thy ruin. Remember that vice, like a poisonous herb, brings death to those who taste it; and when it once harbours in the mind, it is difficult to expel it. If in passing through the streets thou meetest with a forward youth who appears agreeable to thee, give him no correspondence, but dissemble and pass on. If he says any thing to thee, take no heed of him nor his words; and if he follows thee, turn not thy face about to look at him, lest that might inflame his passion more. If thou behavest so, he will soon turn and let thee proceed in peace.

Enter not, without some urgent motive, into another's house, that nothing may be either said or thought injurious to thy ho-

nour; but if thou enterest into the house of thy relations, salute them with respect, and do not remain idle, but immediately take up a spindle to spin, or do any other thing that occurs.

When thou art married, respect thy husband, obey him, and diligently do what he commands thee. Avoid incurring his displeasure, nor shew thyself passionate or ill-natured; but receive him fondly to thy arms, even if he is poor and lives at thy expense. If thy husband occasions thee any disgust, let him not know thy displeasure when he commands thee to do any thing; but dissemble it at that time, and afterwards tell him with gentleness what vexed thee, that he may be won by thy mildness, and offend thee no farther. Dishonour him not before others; for thou also wouldst be dishonoured. If any one comes to visit thy husband, accept the visit kindly, and shew all the civility thou canst. If thy husband is foolish, be thou discreet. If he fails in the management of wealth, admonish him of his failings; but if he is totally incapable of taking care of his estate, take that charge upon thyself, attend carefully to his possessions, and never omit to pay the workmen punctually. Take care not to lose any thing through negligence.

Embrace, my daughter, the counsel which I give thee; I am already advanced in life, and have had sufficient dealings with the world. I am thy mother, I wish that thou mayst live well. Fix my precepts in thy heart and bowels, for then thou wilt live happy. If, by not listening to me, or by neglecting my instructions, any misfortunes befall thee, the fault will be thine, and the evil also. Enough, my child. May the gods prosper thee.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I SEND you what I believe will be deemed a curiosity, though it should not be considered as a literary one. In my junior days I had frequently heard it asserted, that a highwayman had once filed a bill in a Court of Equity for a discovery and equal division of the booty taken on the road; but the improbability of so extraordinary an instance of effrontery ever existing, always inclined me to disbelieve it. The death of a very old practitioner has accidentally thrown into my hands a copy of the bill, with the several orders made upon it; all which I have every reason to believe genuine. If you should agree with me in opinion concerning them,

you will probably allow them a place in the *European Magazine*.

I am yours, &c.

CAUSIDICUS.

IN THE EXCHEQUER.

To the Right Honourable the Chancellor and Under-Treasurer, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Honourable the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

HUMBLY complaining, sheweth unto your Honours, your orator John Everett, of the parish of St. James's, Clerken-

well

well, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, debtor and accountant to his Majesty, as by the record of this honourable Court, and otherwise, it doth and may appear, that your orator being skill'd in dealing, and in buying and selling several sorts of commodities, such as corn, hay, straw, horses, cows, sheep, oxen, hogs, wool, lambs, butter, cheese, plate, rings, watches, canes, swords, and several other commodities, whereby your orator had acquired to himself a very considerable sum of money, to the amount of 1000*l*. and upwards. And Joseph Williams of the parish of —, in the said county of Middlesex, gent. being acquainted therewith, and knowing your orator's great care, diligence, and industry in managing the said dealing, he the said Joseph Williams, in or about the year of our Lord 1720, applied himself to your orator, in order to become your orator's partner therein; and after several such applications and meetings had between him and your orator for that purpose, your orator depending on the fair promises of the said Joseph Williams, that he would be a faithful partner to your orator, and would fairly settle with your orator on account of the joint-stock, which was to be provided and employed in the manner herein after mentioned; your orator at length agreed, that the said Joseph Williams should become his partner in the said dealing, in buying and selling the abovesaid commodities and cattle. And although no article was drawn between the said Joseph Williams and your orator for the said partnership; yet it was firmly agreed on by and between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, that they both should equally provide all sorts of necessaries, at the joint and equal expence of both such, as horses, bridles, saddles, assistants, and servants. And it was further agreed, that they both should equally bear and pay all such sums of money, as should be laid out and expended on the roads, at inns, taverns or ale-houses, or at markets or fairs, or elsewhere, for, and on account of carrying on the said joint-dealing: and your orator and the said Joseph Williams were equally to pay all such sum or sums of money, as should be necessary to be laid out in the said dealing, and the said partnership was by the said agreement to end and cease at Michaelmas, which should be in the year 1721. And your orator further sheweth unto your honours, that pursuant to the said agreement, your orator and the said Joseph Williams went on and proceeded jointly in the said dealings with good success on Hounslow-Heath, where they dealt with a gentleman

for a gold watch, and from thence your orator and the said Joseph Williams returned to their respective houses in London, and in three or four days after the said Joseph Williams came to your orator, and informed him that Finchley in the said county of Middlesex, was a good and convenient place to deal in, and so persuaded your orator to go along with him there to deal; he the said Joseph Williams at the same time assuring your orator, that the said commodities were very plenty at Finchley aforesaid, and that if your orator and the said Joseph Williams would go to deal there, it would be almost all gain to them. On which persuasions of the said Joseph Williams, your orator was prevailed on and encouraged to go along with the said Joseph Williams to Finchley aforesaid, where the said Joseph Williams and your orator dealt with several gentlemen for divers watches, rings, swords, canes, hats, cloaks, horses, bridles, saddles, and other things to the value of 200*l*. and upwards. And your orator further sheweth unto your honours, that about a month after the said dealing at Finchley aforesaid, the said Joseph Williams came to your orator, and informed him that he heard there was a gentleman at Blackheath, who had a good horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things to dispose of, all which he believed they might have for little or no money; and the said Joseph Williams telling your orator, how much he and your orator might get to themselves, in case they could prevail on the said gentleman to part with the said things, your orator was thereupon prevailed on again to go along with the said Joseph Williams to Blackheath aforesaid, where they met the said gentleman, and after some small discourse had between your orator, the said Joseph Williams, and the said gentleman, they dealt for the said horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things, at a very cheap rate, and thereupon returned to London with the said horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things; which, as your orator avers, were well worth 50*l*. and upwards. And your orator further sheweth unto your honours, that your orator and the said Joseph Williams continued in their joint dealings together until Michaelmas aforesaid, during which time your orator and the said Joseph Williams dealt together in several places, viz. at Bagshot in Surrey, Salisbury in Wiltshire, Hampstead in Middlesex, and elsewhere, to the amount of 2000*l*. and upwards; during which time your orator laid out, paid and expended his share of all

all necessary expences, and money for carrying on the said *joint dealing*; and your orator not in the least doubting but that the said Joseph Williams would have *fairly accounted* with your orator, for and concerning the said *partnership*, your orator, after the expiration of the said *partnership*, had several *further dealings* with the said Joseph Williams, for several sorts of *goods, wares, and merchandizes*. But your orator at length finding that the said Joseph Williams began to *shuffle with him*, became very uneasy, and desired the said Joseph Williams to come to a *fair account* with your orator, touching and concerning the said *partnership*, which the said Joseph Williams refus'd to do, though often requested thereunto by your orator, in a very friendly manner: And the said Joseph Williams, instead of *accounting fairly* with your orator as aforesaid, brought an action at law against your orator for 200l. pretended to be due to him from your orator; and by reason of your orator's suffering himself to lie in prison, on account of the said *partnership*, the said Joseph Williams declared against your orator on the said action, and brought on the same to a trial at the Common-Pleas bar at Westminster in the last term, when by the neglect of your orator's attorney, in not subpoenaing your orator's witnesses, in order to enable your orator to make a proper defence on the said trial, the said Joseph Williams obtained a verdict against your orator for 50l. or some such large sum of money. And the said Joseph Williams now threatens that he will speedily take out an execution against your orator, and levy the said sum on your orator's *stock and goods*, and that he will also bring several other actions at law against your orator. And although your orator did soon after the said verdict apply himself to the said Joseph Williams, to adjust and amicably settle all accounts with your orator, and that he hath since been often requested thereunto by your orator's *friends and agents* in a very friendly manner, yet he still refuses so to do; and sometimes the said Joseph Williams gives reports out in speeches, that your orator had *not any such skill and knowledge in or about the said dealings, as he pretended*, and that your orator never acquired to himself thereby, or otherwise, any sum of money whatsoever; whereas your orator expressly charges (as the truth is) that your orator understood the said *dealings and affairs* as well as any other man did; that thereby your orator acquired to himself the sums aforesaid; and that upon that account, the said Joseph

Williams apply'd himself to your orator to become his partner. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends that he never applied to your orator to become your orator's partner, but that your orator applied to him the said Jos. Williams for that purpose; whereas the said Joseph Williams did, as your orator charges, really apply himself to your orator on that account, several times and in several places, before your orator would admit him to be your orator's partner. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends and declares that your orator was by the said agreement, to bear *two thirds of all the expences, costs and charges in providing necessities*, and otherwise, in and about the said *partnership*, when there was not in reality any other agreement made between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, touching or concerning the said *partnership*, than what your orator hath herein before set forth. And the said Jos. Williams well knows in his conscience, that the same is true; notwithstanding he now reports, and gives out in speeches, the contrary thereof, well knowing that *no witness was present at the time* of your orator's making the said agreement with him. And the said Joseph Williams designing to *defraud your orator of his right and title to one moiety of the profits of the said premises*, doth therefore now deny the said agreement. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends, that when your orator and the said Joseph Williams dealt for any of the said commodities, that your orator had the disposal thereof, and kept all the money arising by the sale thereof, and that he the said Joseph Williams always paid the money which was paid for the said commodities *so dealt for*; whereas the said Joseph Williams (as your orator expressly charges) well knows the contrary thereof to be true, and that when your orator and the said Joseph Williams had dealt for many *horses, swords, watches, canes*, or other things, your orator paid as much money for the same, as the said Joseph Williams. And your orator also charges that the said Joseph Williams, who had the *possession and disposal* thereof, received all the money arising thereby, and never accounted with your orator for the same, or paid your orator part or share thereof; which if he would now do, a considerable sum of money would remain due to your orator, after paying or allowing thereout all the money so recovered by the said verdict on the said action as aforesaid with the costs thereof. Therefore the said Joseph Williams ought not to vex your orator

orator with any such actions at law. And at other times the said Joseph Williams denies, that he ever brought any action at law against your orator, and that if he did, the same was brought to recover a just and honest debt; whereas in truth, the said action was so brought on the account aforesaid, and on no other account whatsoever. All which practices and doings of the said Joseph Williams and others in confederacy with him, are contrary to right, equity, and good conscience, and render your orator less able to pay the debts which he oweth to his Majesty, at the receipt of this honourable Court. In tender consideration whereof, and for as much as your orator's witnesses, who could prove the truth of all and singular the said premises to be as herein set forth, are either dead, or gone beyond the seas into places remote and unknown to your orator, and for that your orator is remediless in the premises by the strict rules of the Common law, and relievable only in a Court of Equity before your Honours, where just discoveries are made, frauds detected, and just accounts stated: To the end, therefore, that the said Joseph Williams, and the rest of the said confederates, may severally upon their respective corporal oaths, true, full, direct, and perfect answers make to all and singular the said premises, as fully as if the same were here again particularly repeated and interrogated; and more especially that the said Joseph Williams may set forth and discover whether your orator had not such great skill and industry in the dealings, affairs, and business aforesaid, as herein before is mentioned; and whether your orator had not acquired to himself thereby, and otherwise, the said sums of money set forth or any other, and what sum or sums of money; and whether the said Joseph Williams did not apply himself to your orator, to become your orator's partner herein, as before is set forth, or how otherwise; and whether such partnership was not entered into, and such agreement made as herein before are also set forth, or in why, and what other manner and form carried on; and whether the said agreement, or any other, and what agreement was made between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, touching and concerning the said partnership, or any other, and what partnership. And that the said Joseph Williams may also set forth a d discover what sort of commodities he usually dealt in with your orator, and in what manner, and

at what prices were the said commodities paid for, and by whom, and at what times and places; that he may likewise set forth and discover, how much money was really paid in all the said dealings, affairs and business, during the said partnership, and who paid the same, or any, and what part thereof, towards carrying on the said partnership and joint dealings, and when, and where the same was paid, and what books, papers, writings, and memorandums, and accounts, were ever kept by, or between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, during the time they so continued partners together, and where the same are now, and in whose custody or keeping; and that he may set forth all the said books, papers, writings, memorandums, and accounts in *hæc verba*; and that the said Joseph Williams may further set forth and discover what other dealings he had with your orator since the said partnership determined, and wherein did the same consist, and when were the same so had. And that the said Joseph Williams may moreover set forth, whether he did not bring such action at law against your orator, as is herein before set forth, or any other, and what action; and when, and where, and why he so brought the same, and what proceedings were had thereon, and whether such verdict was obtained therein as aforesaid, or any other, and what verdict, and for what sum of money: And that the said Joseph Williams may, by the decree of this honourable Court, be compelled to come to a fair account with your orator concerning the said premises, and be ordered to pay to your orator, on stating the said account, what shall appear to be justly due to your orator. And that your orator may be further, and otherwise relieved in all, and singular, the said premises, according to equity and good conscience, and the nature and circumstances of his case; and that in the mean time the said Joseph Williams may, by the injunction of this honourable Court, be enjoined from proceeding any further at law against your orator, upon the said verdict so obtained as aforesaid, and also from proceeding at law against your orator, on any other of the said actions, which the said Joseph Williams threaten'd to commence against your orator.

And your orator shall ever pray, &c.

JONATHAN COLLINS,

IN THE EXCHEQUER.

3d OCTOBER, 1725.

Between JOHN EVERET, Plaintiff,

AND

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Defendant.

BY BILL.

MIDDLESEX. Upon the motion of Mr. Serjeant Girdler, of counsel with the defendant, praying that the bill filed in this cause might be referred to John Harding, Esq. Deputy Remembrancer of this Court, for scandal and impertinence; and that he may examine into and report the same to this court with all convenient speed, which is this day ordered by the court accordingly.

29th NOVEMBER, 1725.

Upon the motion of Mr. Serjeant Girdler, of counsel with the defendant, praying that the report of John Harding, Esq. Deputy Remembrancer of this court, made in this cause the 24th of November instant, whereby the said bill is reported both scandalous and impertinent, might be confirmed; when, upon reading the said report, and on hearing Mr. Philip Ward and Mr. Welden of counsel with the plaintiff; and upon reading the said report and the plaintiff's bill: it is this day ordered by the court, that the said report shall be, and is hereby confirmed; and that it be referred back to the said Deputy Remembrancer to tax the defendant his full costs in this cause, and that a messenger or tipstaff of this court do forthwith go and attach the bodies of Mr. William White

and Mr. William Wreathock, and bring them into court, to answer the contempt of this court.

6th DECEMBER, 1725.

Whereas by an order of this court, made the 29th day of November last, the Tipstaff was ordered to take into his custody and bring into this court William White and William Wreathock, the plaintiff's solicitors in this cause—reflecting upon the honour and dignity of this court; and the said William White and William Wreathock being now brought into court, this court, upon consideration had of the premises, doth fyne the said William White 50l. and the said William Wreathock 50l. and commit them to the custody of the Warden of the Fleet until they pay the said fynes: and it is ordered by the court, that Jonathan Collins, Esq. whose hand-writing appears to be set to the said bill, do pay the defendant such costs as the Deputy shall tax, and the court declares the indignity to the court as satisfied by the said fynes, and the Deputy not to consider the scandal in the taxation.

John Everet, the plaintiff, was executed at Tyburn in 1730.

Joseph Williams, the defendant, at Maidstone in 1727.

William Wreathock, one of the Solicitors, was in 1735 convicted of robbing Doctor Lancafter, but was reprieved and transported.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ALBION MILL.

[Illustrated by a VIEW.]

WHEN we consider the great works by which civilized nations are distinguished from those which may be said to be still in the state of nature, we are surprized at the comparison, and can hardly persuade ourselves that the creature who has changed the face of nature by cultivation, and covered immense tracts with edifices where every convenience is united, is of the same species with the wandering savage, whose understanding seems scarcely sufficient to overmatch, by subtlety, the stronger and more ferocious animals he is surrounded with. The effects of persevering industry, wonderful as they are, would be insufficient to produce this difference, if the sagacity of contemplative individuals were not continually employed in calling forth the latent powers of nature, for the production of effects which far exceed those of mere animal strength. The winds and the waters have long been subservient to the direction of

man, in performing the laborious operation of triturating our principal food, corn, and various other heavy works, formerly effected by human strength: and the curious spirit of research of modern times has availed itself of a few of those powerful agents which are termed chemical. The invention of gunpowder has changed the art of war, and totally altered the system of attack and defence: an agent not less powerful, namely water in the form of steam, has been applied to purposes of a more peaceful and beneficial kind. That immense edifice, the Albion Mill, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge, of which we have given a Perspective View, calls our attention to the great changes it is probable this agent may hereafter produce in the appearance of the civilized world; and convinces us that our readers will thank us for a short view of the subject.

The first account we have of the application

tion of the expansive force of steam to mechanical purposes is in the "Century of Inventions," published in 1663 by the Marquis of Worcester. His description of an engine to raise water by fire is sufficiently applicable to the engine afterwards published by Captain Savary as his own invention; though by no means clear enough to justify the charge which Desaguliers brings against the latter of having stolen it. The man who could construct a steam-engine from the account of the Marquis of Worcester, deserves to be ranked in the first class of inventors.

Captain Savary, according to his own account, having drank a flask of Florence at a tavern, and thrown the empty vessel upon the fire, plunged its neck in a basin of water, and saw it suddenly filled by the water which rose in the place of the condensed steam. Desaguliers affirms that he never made such an experiment, because the flask would have been beaten out of his hand by the rushing in of the fluid; which he would not have failed to mention. But the writer of this article has made the experiment without any such effect taking place, though the water rose very suddenly. It is certain, however, that Captain Savary bought up and destroyed all the copies he could procure of the Marquis of Worcester's book: a circumstance by no means conclusive with respect to the charge of plagiarism against him; as a real inventor, after discovering that he has been anticipated, would probably have acted in the same manner.

This first fire engine consisted of a boiler, a steam vessel, and a pipe with two valves opening upwards, of the same kind as the fixed valves in common pumps. The boiler communicated with the steam vessel by means of a pipe passing from the upper part of each; and the steam vessel communicated with the main pipe by a tube issuing from its bottom, and inserted into the main pipe between the upper and lower valves. It was set to work as follows: The boiler being filled with water to a certain height, and heated, and the steam vessel likewise filled, a cock in the pipe of communication between these two vessels was turned. The steam from the boiler immediately passed through, and by pressing on the surface of the water in the steam vessel, forced it through the upper valve of the main pipe; for both valves opening upwards, the water was of course prevented from falling through the lower. When the operator perceived that the whole of the water was forced out of the steam vessel (as might easily be ascertained by its heat at the lower part), he then turned a cock so placed as to cool the outside of the steam vessel by

sprinkling it with water; the cock in the tube of communication from the boiler being first turned so as to prevent the influx of more steam. It is not difficult to determine the consequence. The steam in the vessel thus cooled becomes condensed into drops of water on the inside surface, and a space is left containing neither air nor steam; in a word, a vacuum. It is to be observed, that the lower part of the main pipe is supposed to be immersed in the water intended to be raised. This water will therefore rise by the pressure of the air into the steam vessel through the main pipe, for the same reason as it rises in the common pump, and with the same limitation; namely, that the height be not above 33 feet. The coldness of the external surface informs the operator when the vessel is filled; at which period he turns both the before-mentioned cocks into their original situation, by which means the external stream of cold water ceases, and the steam again passes from the boiler, and by its pressure forces the water up as before.

Nothing need be said in this short sketch concerning the apparatus by which both cocks are turned at once, and the contrivances for filling the copper to a due height, and for ascertaining the strength of the steam. Engines of this construction were usually made to work with two receivers or steam vessels, one to receive the steam while the other was raising water by the condensation. It has since been improved by admitting the end of the condensing pipe into the steam vessel; by which means the vacuum is much more suddenly and effectually made than by water on the outside.

The advantages of this engine are, that it may be erected in almost any situation, requires but little room, and is subject to very little friction in its parts: its disadvantages are, that great part of the steam is condensed, and loses its force upon coming into contact with the water in the steam vessel, and that the heat and elasticity of the steam must be increased in proportion to the height the water is required to be raised to. On both these accounts a large fire is required, and the copper must be very strong when the height is considerable; otherwise there is danger of its bursting.

The art of raising water by steam was greatly improved by Thomas Newcomen an ironmonger, and John Calley a glazier, both of Dartmouth, who, in the years 1710 and 1711, made experiments to ascertain the practicability of working a piston by steam. When we consider the many admirable contrivances which are usually exhibited in mechanical apparatus, we cannot avoid being struck with admiration at the skill and forethought which they so eminently

indicate. But those who have laboured in researches of this nature, well know how many fruitless trials are made, and how much of accidental discovery always accompanies these investigations. The entertaining account in the second volume of Desaguliers' *Course of Lectures*, of the various casual events by which the steam engine with a piston was brought to a considerable degree of perfection, cannot therefore in the least derogate from the merit of these ingenious men, who are certainly entitled to the grateful remembrance of the public.

The following short account may give an idea of Newcomen and Calley's steam engine; one of which has been worked for many years at Pimlico, near London. Instead of a steam vessel, as in the Marquis of Worcester's engine, there is an upright cylinder of cast-iron, into the lower part of which steam may be admitted from a boiler. A piston, wadded at the circumference so as to be air tight, is suspended from one end of a lever, in such a manner that it may move perpendicularly up and down in the cylinder. At the other end of the lever is suspended a heavy weight, which is attached to the upper part of a lifting and forcing pump of the usual construction. When the engine is at rest, this weight preponderates, and draws the piston up, nearly to the top of the cylinder. It is likewise to be observed, that two other pipes besides that communicating with the boiler, are inserted in the bottom of the cylinder; the one intended to inject cold water, and the other, called the education pipe, serving to draw off the water thrown in, either in the form of steam, or in its dense form by the injection pipe. The education pipe is carried beneath the surface of a vessel of water, and its end, which is turned up, is covered by a flap or valve. To set this engine to work, the copper must be filled to a certain height, and made to boil. The pipe of communication being then opened, the steam rises to the upper part of the cylinder, and the included air being much heavier, passes out through the valve of the education pipe. At this period an operator, by turning two cocks, shuts the steam pipe and opens the ejection pipe, which throws a stream of cold water against the bottom of the piston, whence it falls down in drops, and in less than two seconds forms a vacuum by condensing the steam. In this situation the upper surface of the piston is pressed by the whole weight of the atmosphere, at the same time that there is no counteracting force on the other surface; both air and steam being taken away. The piston therefore yields, and is pressed downwards into the cylinder,

moving the lever and drawing up the large weight and pump rod at the other extremity. Before the piston has arrived at the bottom, the operator again turns the two cocks; so that the injection ceases, and steam is again admitted into the cylinder. The weight at the other end of the lever consequently preponderates, and drives the force of the pump into its barrel. A repetition of the process of injection and cutting off the communication of steam causes the piston to descend as before, and thus the work may be continued for an unlimited time.

In this engine likewise the cocks are opened and shut by mechanism attached to the lever itself; so that the attendance required is very little more than is necessary to supply the boiler with water, and to prevent the fire from going out.

The chief advantage of this engine beyond the former is, that the water may be forced to any height without increasing the force of the steam, which never need be much greater than that of the atmosphere; and therefore the boiler is very little endangered. The maximum of its power depends upon the area of the piston; for the larger the area, the greater the column of the atmosphere that presses it, and consequently the heavier the weight or counterpoise may be. If the piston be thirty-six inches in diameter, it will be pressed by a column of the atmosphere equal in weight to a column of mercury of that diameter, and thirty inches in height; that is to say, almost seven ton.

But, notwithstanding the great skill and contrivance displayed in this engine, it is at present almost entirely superseded by one of a much better construction, invented and perfected by Messrs. Watts and Boulton, of Birmingham. In their engine, instead of the piston being depressed by the weight of the atmosphere, the steam is thrown upon it; the upper part of the cylinder being closed, and the rod of the piston, which is smooth and polished, being admitted through a perforation, which is wadded so as to be air tight. The ascent of the piston is obtained by letting the steam out of the cylinder into a vessel at a considerable distance, where it meets with, and is condensed by a jet of cold water, while a vacuum is constantly maintained in the lower part of the cylinder by the action of the pump that carries off the injection water. The force of steam employed in this engine is usually equal to one atmosphere and a quarter, and the whole apparatus is regularly worked by the principal lever.

The advantages of this construction are, that by increasing the force of the steam the power of the engine may be increased, with-

out

out enlarging the diameter of the cylinder; and a less expence of steam is required, on account of the condensation being performed at a distance from the cylinder, which is not therefore cooled by the injection of the cold water. This last circumstance renders it capable of making a greater number of strokes in a minute, with a much less expence of fuel than the old engine. In some of the latest improved engines the action of the steam is rendered equal on the lever, by adapting the figure of the arch at its extremity, so that the lever is in effect rendered longer towards the end of the stroke, where the power of the steam is weaker.

Messrs. Watts and Boulton, at a prodigious expence, and by the exertion of skill and industry, which not only redound to their credit as individuals, but likewise add to the reputation of the community to which they belong, have applied the immense force of this engine to a variety of purposes. Its utility in supplying large towns with water, draining marshes, and pumping the water out of mines, is great and obvious; but its application as the first mover of mill-work has not been made till within a few years past. The almost infinite advantage which may be derived from the erection of pumps, mills, and every engine hitherto worked by wind, water, or animal strength, in any situation whatever, subject to the single condition that fuel be cheap, need not be pointed out. And if we reflect that the power of wind is variable and not considerable in any of the apparatus yet constructed; that the expence of water, even where it can be had, is no trifling object; and that there certainly is not a place in the world, where horses or other animals can be maintained as cheap as a fire which would produce a sufficient quantity of steam to do the same work; it must be al-

lowed that the condition here mentioned does not deserve to be considered as a limitation; and that the prospect of advantage which may hereafter be derived from these engines can scarcely be estimated on account of its magnitude. We are already in possession of mills driven by steam for spinning of cotton, expressing oil, cutting tobacco, grinding drugs and colours, forging metals, and grinding corn. Of the last, the Albion Mill on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge is a most magnificent example. In this the vertical stroke of the piston causes a rotatory motion by a crank fixed at the other end of the lever, which acts much in the same manner as we every day see the knife-grinder's wheel turned in the streets. One steam-engine turns ten pair of stones, each pair grinding about nine bushels of corn per hour without intermission day and night; besides which it gives motion to the several apparatus for hoisting and lowering the corn and flour in loading and unloading the barges, fanning the corn to clear it of its impurities, and sifting and dressing the meal from its first to the last state in which it is perfectly cleared for the use of the baker. It is impossible, in a short essay like the present, to describe the many ingenious and happy contrivances by which these several parts are connected with the first mover, so as to be worked either all together, or in parts, which are instantly either set in motion, or detached and stopped by a few superintendant workmen. Every lover of science, and every friend to mankind, will receive pleasure from the inspection of this immense machine; and it will, doubtless, be an addition to their pleasure, when they are informed that the profits are such as have already placed the inventors in that rank of opulence which they so eminently deserve to possess.

P O E T R Y.

LINES WRITTEN A FEW WEEKS SINCE.

HOW loud the wind howls! Hark! 'tis
like the wave

That breaks tumultuous on the rocky
shore!

Ye spirits of the gale, its force restrain,
And save my blossoms, save my wint'ry
store

The sun's obscur'd!—and, ere the Muse can
tell,

Its radiant pow'rs their brightest beams
disclose;

And now again the shadowy scene returns,
And now again meridian splendor glows!

The clouds impetuous scud beneath the sky!
See! see their shadows fleet along the
hills!

'Tis interesting all! and thro' my breast,
So grand the scene, a gentle horror thrills.

The feather'd warblers, mounted on the
gale,

With shrieks affrighted swift are borne
along:

How wild their cry!—how chang'd their
little notes,

How chang'd since last we prais'd their
evening song.

Alas,

Alas, my trees! how wild your branches wave!

Your leaves, your blossoms fly the wafting blast;

Torn from the parent stem they scatter wide,
See all around the vernal ruins cast!

See! on the bosom of the neighbouring pool,

The little wave attempt in vain its pow'r:
See, see! the reeds now lash its shivering breast,

Now rise and spread around the scanty show'r!

The tender corn bows down its infant head,
Yields to the storm, and to its parent earth

Clings for support—and mark! with many a kiss,

Asks succour there, whence late it ow'd its birth.

Insatiate spirits of the wind, Oh spare!
Deform no more this transient spring of ours!

Thine is the Winter's reign! O cease thy rage,
Destructive to my fruits and budding flow'rs.

How loud the wind howls! Hark! 'tis like the wave

That breaks tumultuous on the rocky shore!

The voice of Pity and the Muse how vain!
O spare my blossoms! spare my wint'ry store.

Dover.

D. RUSTICUS.

PARODY ON THE RACE-HORSE.

By T. C. RICKMAN.

I.

SEE the Ball-Room thick crowded, the dance is begun,

Here thro' the bright circle what soft murmurs run;

An hundred gay characters float in the maze,
Lords, gamblers, fine ladies, all keep up the gaze;

While with neck like a swan, and with high-beating breast,

With waist nicely taper'd, and form'd to be prest,

Scarcely touching the floor, full of frolic and game,

The elegant fair-one first challenges fame.

II.

Now the Park's thickly throng'd, the high Phaeton see,

The delicate hunter, gilt coach, vis-a-vis;

Each grace and each charm every party displays,

And Fashion peeps forth in a thousand sweet ways:

While alike fitly bred for a ball-room or course,

The phaeton to drive, or to curb the fleet horse;

By this time fair virtue is an obsolete word,
And the elegant fair-one's a whore to a Lord.

III.

Grown stale, somewhat ag'd, and unfit for my Lord,

Devoid of all passion, her appetite's cloy'd;
While beaux and box-swellers, her pedigree trace,

Tell whose she has been, from the groom to his Grace;

And what style she has liv'd in with pleasure count o'er,

As they loiter their time at some bagnio door;

While with poverty funk, and diseases worn down,

The elegant fair-one's a girl of the town.

IV.

At length, from St. James's to Wapping she's stray'd,

Her blood all polluted, her system decay'd;
On straw, at some bunter's, she gives up her breath,

Or in some filthy kennel's arrested by death:
Who so lately each pomp, and each gaiety knew,

Is now left a horrible sight to the view;
Her relics a pitying crowd now behold,
And the elegant fair-one to the surgeon is fold.

ON RETIREMENT,

Written by MASTER DREWITT, of the Grammar School, in Plymouth, at the age of 13.

DISTANT from busy Courts, where tumults rise,

And sounds of wild contention pierce the skies,

In a low mansion, happy is the man,

'Midst rural scenes, who follows wisdom's plan.

From vain allurements safe, detesting strife,
There, tho' obscure, he leads a peaceful life.

What if Fame's voice no more his ears delights,

Nor the shrill trumpet to the war invites;

Yet the soft pipe is heard o'er all the plain,

Warbling sweet accents in a rural strain.
Thus half'd Aurora ushers in the day,

While echoing hills and vales return the lay.
At noon when Phœbus' scorching rays descend,

The groves a cool and pleasing shade extend;

Where lofty pines exalt their tow'ring heads,

And the firm oak his branches widely spreads.

At eve, the lowing herds pursue their way
Along the meads, and mourn declining day;

And when night's veil o'er all the earth is drawn,

Fair Cynthia sheds her influence o'er the lawn;

Whose

Whose beams play on the mur'm'ring rills
that glide,
In mazy courſes, with a gentle tide.
In ſpring, the trees their fruits benignant
yield,
And blooming verdure decks the flow'ry
field.
Summer its ſweets without reſtraint affords,
And ſmiling plenty crowns the ruſtic boards.
Autumn its charms diſplays with bounty
here,
And paints with beauty the declining year ;
And when cold winter cloaths the country
round
With hoary froſt, and chills the fruitful
ground,
The turf quick blazes on the hearth, to
chear
The Peaſant's heart, when ſnow and ſtorms
appear.
Peace in thoſe ſcenes of ſweet retirement
dwells
With true delight, tho' lodg'd in moſſy
cells.
The mind at eaſe, by virtuous ardour fir'd,
Releas'd from care, by harmony inspir'd,
Without reſtraint there meditates on
Heaven,
And grateful homage pays for what is given.
No love of pomp, no thirſt of gold invades
The man that lives in theſe ſequeſter'd
ſhades.
Then, O ye great, deſiſt, who 'midſt the
noiſe
Of ſplendid Courts ſeek real ſolid joys :
Know that on riches waits a train of cares,
And vain ambition virtue's power impairs.
'Tis not to reign, or rule, or heap up wealth,
Can e'er procure content, or peace, or health ;
But virtue, which exalts the mind on high,
Will give ſupport, when other comforts
die.
Seek virtue then, and in that power confide,
Which beſt will ſteer your bark thro' life's
ſtrong tide ;
And tho' this world be loſt, will firm re-
main,
Soar to the ſkies, and there immortal reign.

The VIOLET. A Poem.

I.

THEE, Flora's firſt and favourite child,
By zephyr nurſt on green bank wild,
And chear'd by vernal ſhow'rs !
Thy fragrant beauties let me ſing,
Cerulean harbingers of ſpring,
Cnattiſt violet, Queen of flow'rs !

II.

Thy velvet birth, in golden groves,
The roſy hours and laughing loves
With genial kiſſes fed ;
And o'er thee peace, as on a day
In early innocence you lay,
Her ſylvan mantle ſpread.

III.

When you in azure ſtate appear,
Thy preſence ſpeaks the purple year,

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And promis'd ſummer nigh :
Thus kiſſes blow the lovers fire,
Till the warm ſeaſon of deſire
Mature the ſpring of joy.

IV.

Blue ſkirts the rainbow's arch in air,
Blue melts the maſs of colours there,
The Heavens are hung with blue :
And ſhe, the nymph that charms my ſoul,
Her eyes celeftial azure roll,
And beſt reſemble you.

V.

What tho' in humble ſhades you dwell,
And lurk in thicket, brake or dell,
Waſting your ſweets away :
Yet ſhalt thou live embalm'd in ſong,
And thou ſhalt reign diſtinguiſh'd long,
The blooming Queen of May !

VI.

Then quit the wild, leſt ſome rude thorn
Invade thy beauties tender morn,
All lovely as thou art ;
So ſhall thy Poet liſt his voice,
And to confirm thy annual choice,
Still lodge thee next his heart.

EPIGRAM

On the PROVERBS at the Head of WINE'S
ALMANACK.

WING, ſoothſayer ſage,
O'er old Almanack page
Said, " War begets poverty, poverty peace."
This oracle thus
Is fulfilled by us :
Our ſocs by late war
Made poor as we are,
Shake head, and ſhake hands, and hoſtilities
ceafe.

Now let us proceed
The Sage further to read ;
That " Peace maketh riches flow ; Pride is
war's ground."
When peace makes us rich,
And thence pride at ſuch pitch,
As not to contain,
But to war go again,
Is event not ſo near,
As at preſent to fear.

War begets poverty,
Poverty peace,
Peace maketh riches flow,
Fate ne'er doth ceaſe.
Pride is war's ground,
War begets poverty,
The world goes round.
So leave to poſterity this to expound,
For Fate turns the wheel thus eternally round.
Jan. 1784. J. E.

EPIGRAM

On the PRESENT PROFFESSED PATRIOTS.
Exitus acta probat. OVID.

WHILE jarring parties in the Senate
Hall,
To ſerve their country make pretenſion all ;
3 B And

And some for Fox, and some for Pitt contend,
In doubtful balance time doth each suspend;
Each speaks us fair, but we must wait for facts;
The Exit of the Scene will prove their acts.
Let both of them be careful lest they fall
Under the sentence on Bellhazzar's wall.

J. E.

OCCASIONAL ODE,

Performed at the CATCH CLUB.

WHEN beauty's soul-attracting charms
Shall cease to kindle fond alarms;
When at the festive board, disguis'd
Like prudence, cold reserve shall sit,
And caution's moral laws be priz'd
Far, far above the burlis of wit:
When manners thus deprav'd we see,
Farewell, sweet harmony, to thee!
But while the swift electric flame
Of beauty darts thro' all the frame;
While Britain's darling, Britain's pride,
Whose breast with ev'ry grace is stor'd,
Shall deign, in courteous mood, to guide
The pleasures of our social board;
While thus we frolick frank and free,
All hail, sweet harmony, to thee!

VERSES left at the WHITE-LION,
CALAIS, supposed to be written by
Mrs. PIOZZI.

OVER mountains, rivers, vallies,
Here are we return'd to Calais,
After all their taunts and malice,
Entering safe the gates of Calais.
While confin'd, our Captain dallies,
Waiting for a wind at Calais,
Wand'ring muse, prepare some sallies,
To divert the hours at Calais.
Turkish ships, Venetian gallies,
Have we seen since last at Calais;
But though Hogarth, rogue who rallies,
Ridicules the French at Calais,
We who've walk'd o'er many a palace,
Well content return to Calais;
For striking honestly the tallies,
There's little choice 'twixt them and Calais.

Its Companion. at the SHIP INN, Dover,
apparently by the same hand.

HE whom fair winds have wasted over,
First hails his native land at Dover,
And doubts not but he shall discover
Pleasure in every path round Dover;
Envious the happy crows that hover
About old Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover,
Nor once reflects that each young rover
Feels just the same, return'd to Dover;
Hoping, though poor, to live in clover,
Once safely pass'd the Straits of Dover;
But he alone his country's lover,
Who, absent long, comes home to Dover,
And can, by fair experience, prove her
The best he has seen since last at Dover.

A PANEGYRICK

ON THE LATE

FLOYER SYDENHAM,

The PLATONIC PHILOSOPHER.

WHILE vulgar souls the public notice claim,

And dare to stand as candidates for fame;
While Sydenham's worth in shameful silence lies,

Who liv'd unnotic'd, and neglected dies;
My muse indignant wakes her dormant fire,
And rous'd by friendship boldly strikes the lyre.

Ye lib'ral few, who in his footsteps tread,
Rise, and assert the honours of the dead;
Genius sublime, who first from barb'rous night

Led wisdom forth, far beaming heav'nly light;

Who first the Greek philosophy display'd,
And Plato's depth in English garb array'd;
Whose matchless skill his elegance commands,

His graces copies, and his fire expands:
For this shall future Bards his worth prolong,

Example bright, and theme of endless song.
Oh! hadst thou liv'd in those exalted days,
"When Monarchs crown'd philosophers with bays;"

When Alexandria's godlike sons appear'd,
And truth restor'd, her head majestic rear'd!
Who rose unvail'd, perspicuous to the wife,

Tho' by the vulgar seen in dark disguise;
Then had thy mind with native worth elate,
Shone thro' the ruins of a falling state;
And far extended wisdom's endless reign
O'er Rome's wide-spreading, tottering domain.

Then had thy genius met its just reward,
And from the vulgar and from Kings regard:

Then had thy days with plenteous ease been crown'd,

Thy pupils noble, and thy name renown'd;
Thy death lamented thro' immortal Rome,
And the fair column planted o'er thy tomb.
But doom'd to live where Truth's resu-

gent light
Yet scarcely glimmers thro' Oblivion's night;
Where genuine Science scarcely lifts her head,

For ages bury'd with the mighty dead;
Where Wealth, not Virtue, is the road to fame,

And ancient Wisdom is an empty name;
Where Plato's sacred page neglected lies,
And words, not things, are study'd to be wife;—

Here shone thy wisdom o'er this sea of life,
Rous'd with perpetual storms of grief and strife,

Like some fair lamp, whose solitary light
Streams from a watch-tower thro' the gloom of night;

And

And shines secure, tho' raging waves fur-
round
Its splendours beaming o'er the dark pro-
found.
Here, while alive thy genius was alone,
Thy worth neglected, and almost unknown.
Here, thy disciples and thy friends were
few,
Nor those all just, magnanimous and true:
For some, whom Heav'n had blest with
wealth and pow'r,
Turn'd mean deserters in the needful hour;
While others prais'd thy genius, and ad-
mir'd,
But ne'er to ease thy wretched state desir'd;
Barely contented wisdom to receive,
Without a wish its author to relieve.
Such was thy fate while Matter's drowsy
ties
Held thee an exile from thy native skies:

Bur now emerg'd from sense and error's
night,
Thy soul has gain'd its ancient orb of light;
Refulgent shines in Truth's immortal plain,
And scorns dull body and her dark domain.
No gloomy clouds those happy realms assail,
And the calm Æther knows no stormy gale;
No vain pretenders there, no faithless friends,
No selfish motives, no ignoble ends.
Oh! may some spark of Truth's celestial
fire
My breast like thine with sacred warmth
inspire;
Teach me like thee, with vigour unconfin'd,
To soar from body to the realms of mind;
To scorn like thee, Wealth's despicable
race,
The vain, the sordid, impudent, and base.
THOMAS TAYLOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Berlin, April 28.

THE following was published in the
Royal Gazette by order of Government.

It is well known, that after the death of
the late Philip Ernest de Schaumbourg Lippe,
which happened on the 15th of February of
this year, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel on
the 17th of the said month took possession
of the town of Buckebourg, and all the
county of Lippe Schaumbourg, his Highness
having looked upon that county as a vacant
sief, for the House of Hesse Cassel, and
having contested the right of succession in the
infant son of the late Count. This proceed-
ing occasioned movements in the Empire of
public notoriety. The Directions of the
Circles of Westphalia and the Lower Rhine
sent repeated exhortations to the Landgrave,
and the Imperial Aulic Council issued ordi-
nances relative to the evacuation of the
county of Lippe Schaumbourg; but his
Prussian Majesty in particular interested him-
self most zealously in that affair, both as
Chief and Director of the Circle of West-
phalia, and as a friend to the House of Hesse.
The mediation of that Monarch produced
this happy effect, that the Landgrave, in a
letter to his Majesty, declared, that he had
given orders to his Lieutenant General de
Lofberg to draw off the troops from that
part of the county he had occupied, reserv-
ing, however, his rights. Thus this event,
which had made such a sensation in the Em-
pire, and which might have brought on se-
rious and disagreeable consequences, is hap-
pily adjusted by the patriotic care of his
Prussian Majesty, and will be submitted to
legal discussion, without its being necessary
to employ means hurtful to the public
tranquillity.

Hague, May 13. An action took place
on the 10th instant between a considerable
detachment of the regiment of Efferen, and
a party of volunteer Burgesses of Utrecht.
It having been resolved to cut off all com-
munication between Utrecht and the other
parts of Holland, and to reduce that city to
submission by force of arms, the regiment
of Comte d'Efferen was ordered to occupy
the post of Vreeswyk, situated on a branch
of the Rhine, called the Vaart, and the chief
channel of communication between Utrecht
and the southern parts of Holland. On such
information reaching Utrecht, an opposition
to the seizure of this important post was im-
mediately resolved upon; and a detachment
of two hundred and fifty, chiefly volunteer
Burgesses, under the command of Baron
d'Averhoul, undertook this expedition.—
They set out about seven in the evening of
the 10th, and a ter a march of three hours
discovered a military party advancing, though
they could not, from the obscurity of the
night, discern either their number or dispo-
sition. Baron d'Averhoul halted, in order
to arrange his corps for sustaining the attack,
when they were fired upon by a party in
ambuscade, whom it was impossible to dis-
cover, from a turning in the road; and this
discharge was instantly followed by a second.
The Burgesses, having recovered from the
confusion occasioned by this unexpected at-
tack, immediately began a very warm fire
of their musquetry, supported by two field
pieces. The action continued about half an
hour, when Efferen's regiment was com-
pelled to retire in great confusion.

Among the killed in this skirmish are,
M. Cornelis Visscher, Adjutant to M.
d'Averhoul, killed on the second charge;

and B. Vander Vleck, of the artillery, killed a short time after. Van Schyppen, a bombardier, had a bullet lodged in his breast; and a child of twelve years old, while supplying a cannon, was shot in the belly.

The Burgeses of Utrecht in this rencounter took twenty-seven prisoners, according to whose report about 100 men on their side

were killed; and of the Burgeses seven are killed, and about twenty-five or thirty wounded. Among the booty obtained by the victors are 30 officers chests, 260 muskets, a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c. together with the military chest, containing 40,000 florins.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 18.

THE match between Mendoza, the Jew, and Martin, the butcher, was decided, after a hard-fought battle of thirty-one minutes, in favour of the Jew. It was acknowledged by the amateurs to be one of the best battles they had seen since the days of Professor Broughton. The battle was fought on Barnet course, in the presence of many thousand spectators, among whom were the Prince, and several other of the young men of distinction, who countenance this athletic and masculine game.

Last night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in Tooley-street, Southwark, which consumed seven houses, and greatly damaged four others.

21. On Thursday last the Short Annuities of 1777, which were given as a douceur to the loan of that year, finally expired, by which the Sinking Fund will be benefited 25,000*l.* per year.

The first divorce bill brought before the Irish House of Lords, since they reassumed their judicial authority, was rejected unanimously, as tending to encourage breaches of conjugal fidelity.

24. This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the Recorder passed sentence of death on 13 convicts, who have been capitally convicted this Session.

26. This morning fifteen convicts were executed in the Old-Bailey, pursuant to their sentence.

28. The English Governor of Bombay has sent 200 Europeans, and 500 seapoys, and taken possession of a small island, called *Die Garcia*, situated 200 leagues north east of the Isle of Bourbon; on which island the deceased Count de Buffly had permitted a French family, and some negroes, to reside, merely for ascertaining to whom it belonged. The English alledge they want it for a watering-place, though the French suspect they design it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the Isles of France and Bourbon. The French Ministry have written to our Court on the subject, that the troops may be withdrawn immediately.

Letters from America say, that General Patterson, General Shepherd, Colonel Pupper, Captain Buffington, &c. under the command of General Lincoln, have put an end to the rebellion in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire. General Shepherd ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the party, to disperse his people immediately, or he would fire upon them. Wiley immediately ordered his people to disperse, which they did. These letters all agree in Wiley's flight to Vermont, and the capture of different parties of rebels almost daily.

PREFERMENTS, MAY 1787.

WILLIAM FAWKENER, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Lieut. Gen. Lancelot Bough to be Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot, vice Sir William Boothby, deceased.

Wm. Smith, esq. to be Deputy Commissary of Mustlers in South-Britain, vice George Overend, esq. deceased.

Lieut. Gen. James Cunninghame, to be Colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, vice Sir John Wrottesley, deceased.

John Reed, esq. to be Colonel of the Northumberland militia, vice the Right Hon. Lord Lovaine, resigned; and Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Reed, esq. promoted.

Mr. Quarre, jun. Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, vice his father, deceased.

Edward Langton, esq. to be Deputy Teller in the Exchequer to the Earl of Hardwicke, vice William Beldam, esq. dec.

The Rev. Septimus Hodgkin, L.L.B. to be Chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, vice the Rev. Westrow Hulke, dec.

Major-General Scott, to be Colonel of the 58th regiment.

John Edward Ashley, esq. Captain in his Majesty's first regiment of foot guards, to be one of the Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The Earl of Levin, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, to be Dean of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle, and

and likewise Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal in Scotland.

The Earl of Dunmore, to be Captain General and Governor in chief of the Bahama Islands.

Gerald Fortescue, esq. to be Ulster King of Arms, and principal Herald of all Ireland, vice Sir William Hawkins, deceased.

William Cockell, of Gray's-inn, esq. to the state and degree of a Serjeant at Law.

George Wolf, esq. to be Consul for the King of Denmark in the Port of London, and other ports in this kingdom.

Hugh Carleton, esq. to be Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas in Ireland.

John Bennet, esq. to be a Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's-bench, in Ireland.

Arthur Wolfe, esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor-General, in Ireland.

MARRIAGES, MAY 1787.

THE Rev. Edmund Ferrers, rector of Cheriton, Hants, to Miss Young, daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns.

At Worcester, the Rev. Mr. Tristram, of Belbroughton, to Miss Barrington, daughter of the late General Barrington.

Henry Clarke, esq. merchant at Boston, to Miss Dunsdale, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

George Scott Palmer, gent. of Norwich, nephew to the late Sir Roger Palmer, to Miss Ann Burlingham, of Market-Harling, Norfolk.

George Hoar, esq. to Miss E. Cook, niece of Major Cook, of New Ormond-street.

The Rev. Thomas Ward, M. A. Prebendary of Chester, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Bayley of Colchester.

In Dublin, Capt. Sloper, to Miss Maria Fortescue, niece to the Earl of Clermont.

At Carlisle, Richard Lowndes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Brougham, youngest daughter of the late Henry Brougham, esq. of Brougham-Hall, Westmorland.

Lieut. Pye Bennet, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Pye, daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. Pye.

The Rev. John Salt Lovat, rector of Loughton in Essex, to Miss Mary Cosens, late of Yetminster, Dorset.

The Rev. Nelson Braithwaite, rector of West Lynn, to Miss Upwood, daughter of the Rev. Thorowgood Upwood.

Mr. George Weymer, jun. attorney of Reepham, to Miss Varlo, daughter of Major Varlo.

Dr. John M Namara Haycs, of Golden-square, to Miss Anne White, daughter of the late Henry White, esq.

Christ. Cooke, esq. of the navy pay-

office, to Miss Charlotte Dixon, daughter of Colonel Dixon of the Engineers.

The Hon. George Henry Neville, brother to the Earl of Abergavenny, to Miss Caroline Walpole, daughter of the Hon. Rd. Walpole.

The Rev. Thomas Willis, rector of Upper-Clatford and Illsfield, Hants, to Miss Etwall, of Andover.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, to Jane youngest daughter of Mr. Idie, and niece of Sir Philip Musgrave.

Wm. Grey Cooper, esq. son of Sir Grey Cooper, bart. to Miss Isabella Franks, of Teddington.

M. de Rautzen, consul-general of Sweden, to Miss Gorsett, only daughter of Walter Gorsett, esq. and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Walpole.

The Right Hon. Lord Altamont, to the Hon. Miss Howe, daughter of Lord Howe.

Mr. Anthony Lechmere, youngest son of Edm. Lechmere, esq. of Harley Castle, to Miss Berwick, only daughter of Joseph Berwick, esq. of Worcester.

— Hedgely, esq. of Grosvenor-street, to Miss Vandeman, of Queen-Ann-street.

Charles Mitchell, esq. Captain in the 49th regiment, to the eldest daughter of Alex. Collingwood, esq. of Ryal, Northumb.

The Rev. John Goodrich, to Miss Good, of Bristol.

Col. Nash, to Miss Louisa Pownall, daughter of Jacob Pownall, esq. store-keeper of Plymouth dock yard.

Captain Talbot, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Anne Preston, of Bath.

The Rev. Henry Hetley, vicar of South-Newton, to Miss Seward, daughter of Abraham Seward, esq. of Wilton.

The Earl of Aldborough, to Miss Hemmiker, daughter of Sir John Hemmiker, Bart.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, MAY 1787.

APRIL 14.

MRS. Glover.

15. Mrs. Fitzgerald, relict of the late Col. Anstruther Fitzgerald.

John Beddingfield, esq. of Caistor, in Norfolk.

16. George Crompton, esq. of the Inner Temple, an eminent Special Pleader, and author of a book on the practice of the courts.

Mr. Wm. Burgefs, of Odiham, Hampshire. Lately, James Browne, esq. of Alfred House, Bath.

17. Robert Shirley, Earl of Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, and a Baronet, born July 10, 1723, married 1755 Miss Catherine Cotton, by whom he has left several children.

Mr. Thomas Garnett, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, attorney at law.

Mrs.

Mrs. Pearse, wife of Capt. Pearse, of Hartford, in Huntingdonshire.

Mr. Isaac Thornton, formerly of Fleet-street, grocer, and late an officer of the Court of Requests.

At Bath, Lieutenant-General Sir William Boonby, Bart. Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.

Lately, Thomas Davison, sen. attorney at law in Newcastle, and Secretary to the Society of the Sons of the Clergy at Durham.

Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. at Bath.

19. Henry Major, esq. proctor in Doctors Commons, and one of the Common-councilmen of Castle Baynard Ward, aged 83.

Mrs. Linwood, relict of Nicholas Linwood, esq.

Mr. James Bendry, tea-broker, in the Old Jewry.

Lately at Hull, in the 73d year of his age, Richard Howard, esq. a merchant of that place.

21. Mr. Jonas, many years Clerk of the Admittments to the High Court of Admiralty.

Wm. Baldam, esq. one of the clerks of the Treasury, and deputy to the Earl of Hardwicke, Teller of the Exchequer.

22. Sir James Paley, Knight.

Mrs. Goodchild, wife of Joseph Goodchild, esq. of Tunbridge.

At Dublin, Alderman Sweetnam.

Samuel Steele, esq. High Sheriff of the county of Dublin.

23. Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. brother to the Dutchess of Grafton, nephew to the Marquis of Stafford, Colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, a Major-General in the army, and Member for Staffordshire.

The Rev. Wellrow Hulse, son of Sir Edward Hulse, chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

24. At Oxford, in his 88th year, on his return from the circuit, John Williams, esq. of Bodlaividden, in Flintshire, one of the Welch Judges.

25. Mr. Ward, Packer, of Bishopsgate-street.

26. John Addison, esq. of Whitby, one of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.

27. At Hatfield, in Yorkshire, in the 87th year of his age, Mordecai Cutts, esq.

Joseph Wakelin, esq. of Snaresbrook, Epping Forest.

28. Harbord Evans, esq. of Highmead, in Cardiganshire.

Mr. John Slater, Surgeon, of Great Ealing.

Lately, John Wright, esq. of Hatfield Peverel, in Essex.

Lately in Ireland, Lord Viscount Strangford.

29. James Dawkins, esq.

Miss Powel, sister of the Lady of John Lucas, esq. of Faby-hill, Glamorganshire.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lord Elcho.

30. Robert Quarrie, esq. Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and Usher of the Green Rod at St. James's.

Mrs. Grote, wife of Andrew Grote, esq. of Blackheath.

Lately, in the 84th year of his age, at Newcastle, Captain Jonathan Forbes, Deputy Governor of Clifford's Fort near Tyne-mouth, and Captain of a company of Invalids.

MAY.

1. At Camberwell Mrs. Barbara Medley, in the 101st year of her age. She had been fourscore years an inhabitant of that parish.

3. Mrs. Edmunds, of Somerset Coffee-house.

Mrs. Yates, the late celebrated actress. (See p. 313).

4. Mrs. Riddell, Lady of Walter Riddell, esq.

Tho. Moor, esq. late Major in the 3d or Innerkilling regiment of horse.

Mrs. Bailey, at Liverpool, aged 105 years. Her mother lived to the age of 116 years.

Mrs. Merrill, wife of Mr. Merrill, Bookseller, at Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Wrench, of Stanmore; they died within a few hours of each other.

5. Mrs. Spottwood, wife of George Spottwood, esq. of New Bridge-street.

6. Richard Jackson, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel.

Frederick St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Mr. John Godfrey, of Ockam, near Ripley, in Surrey.

7. Mr. Henry Jarvis, surgeon, in May's Buildings.

Mr. Hayes, apothecary, Hampstead.

Timothy Earl, esq. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

John Hopkins, esq. at Northallerton, Yorkshire, aged 76.

Mr. Francis, commoner of University College, Oxford.

8. John Bodicote, esq. in Paragon-Buildings, Bath.

Lately, Mr. John Howes, of Gray's Inn, Curitor for Suffolk and Worcester.

9. Mr. Thomas Ashmore, of Ely Place.

At Petersham, Surrey, James Tamez Grieve, esq. of Moscow.

Lately, at Aston, Henry Lambie, esq. a Middlesex Justice of Peace, and the original of Major Sturgeon, in the Mayor of Garrat.

10. Sir William Watson, Knight, a Member of the College of Physicians.

The Rev. John Bowen, many years Rector of St. John's parish in the Island of Antigua.

11. Abraham Cosnett, esq. formerly a merchant in Crutched Fryers.

12. The Rev. Tho. Williams, at High Wycombe, Bucks, lately a Chaplain in his Majesty's cavalry.

13. At Westham, Essex, the Rev. Jonathan Reeves, 18 years Lecturer of that parish, and joint Lecturer of White Chapel.

James Dallaway, esq. of the Foit near Stroud, in Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Carrington Garrick, at Hendon, Middlesex, nephew of the late David Garrick, esq.

Mr. Tho. Wharrie, wine merchant at Hull.

Mr. Charles Lambert, Deputy Register of the Diocese of Lancaster.

14. Evan Pugh, esq. late Alderman of the Tower Ward; he served the office of Sheriff in the year 1780.

15. At Stockwell, James Cranmer, esq.

16. Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. Edward Bull, Blackwell-hall, Factor.

17. Mr. Townsend, wine merchant, Lime-street.

18. Mr. William Thomas, Linen-drapeer, at the corner of the Adelphi.

William Blathwayte, esq. of Dirham, in the county of Gloucester.

19. Lieutenant Gen. Robert Skeene, Col. of the 48th regiment of foot, and Member for the county of Fife.

At Bath, Mrs. Puters, a near relation of Sir John Strange.

20. Joseph Barr, esq. of Hatton Garden, a Portugal merchant.

Mrs. Barr, wife of Wm. Barr, esq. of Southwark.

Mrs. Savage, of Marlborough, a widow lady aged 92.

12. In Charles-street Hoxton, Frederick Havercamp, formerly a sugar refiner.

At Brielhelmstone, Stratford Canning, esq. a merchant.

22. Dr. Dawson, many years a physician at Doncaster.

Lately, at Tewkesbury, the Rev. Mr. Hayward, rector of Dirrock, in Gloucestershire.

23. James Kirkpatrick, esq. Barrister at Law, Town Clerk of the Corporation of Bristol, and Recorder of the Borough of Bridport, in Dorsetshire.

Lately, at Chelsea, Mr. Michael Nowlan, a Madeira merchant.

24. At Bristol Hot-Wells, George Johnstone, esq. formerly Governor of West-Florida, and a Captain in the Navy.

William Mitford, esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Mr. Hart, printer, in Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE Pearce, of King's-Arms Passage, Cornhill, London, broker. Francis Godolphin Waldron, of Clement's-lane, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, bookseller. James Maund, late of Kentish-town, Middlesex, but now of Adam and Eve court, in St. Mary-la-Bonne, brandy-merchant. George Shew, late of Yeovil, in Somersetshire, goldsmith, ironmonger and cutler. John Smith, of Bromyard, in Herefordshire, baker. Wm. Williams, now or late of Bristol, saddler. Joseph Stone, of Bromyard, in Herefordshire, baker and maltster. Benjamin Eyre, Hodgson Atkinson, and William Walton, all of Tokenhouse-yard, in the city of London, merchants. James Freshfield, jun. of West Smithfield, London, watchmaker. William Brightwell, of Milk-street, London, linen-draper. Lewis Harris, of Houndsditch, near Bishopsgate-street, London, and Henry Harris, of Dudley-street, Birmingham, wholesale jewellers, hardware and toy-men, dealers, chapmen, and copartners. Thomas Hatch, of Princes-street, Soho, Middlesex, man's mercer, dealer and chapman. Christopher Yates, of St. Catharine's-court, within the liberty of the Tower of London, merchant. Edward Baker, of St. James's Market, Westminster, butcher. George Gregory, of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, linendraper. James Draper, of Manchester, cotton and tustian manufacturer. James Whitthead, of Walsall, Staffordshire, baker and maltster. James Bate and John Nicholls, of Fulford, Staffordshire, carriers and copartners. James Harris, of Bath, saltman. John

Rogers, of Bristol, grocer. Robert Jellet, of Cuckenhams, Gloucestershire, innholder and vintner. William Fisher, of Bath Easton, Somersetshire, carrier. Aaron Scott, of Milbourn Place, in the township of North Shields, Northumberland, mariner, dealer and chapman. William Lolley, of Liverpool, wine, rum, and brandy merchant, sweets-maker, dealer and chapman. Hugh Jones, of Chester, broker. Tho. Wright, of Birmingham, distiller. Daniel Constable, of the Old Bailey, London, printer. John Abfalom and Ann Ismonger, of James-street, Covent-Garden, Middlesex, milliners, haberdashers, and copartners. Francis Noel, of Hanover-street, Middlesex, confectioner. Edward Hague, of Fenchurch-street, London, merchant. Charles Willes, of Guildford, Surrey, draper. Fowler Bean, of Camberwell Surrey, apothecary. Thomas Bone, of Pickwick Lodge, Wilts, maltster. James Sidgreaves, jun. and James Cardwell, of Liverpool, rum and brandy merchants, and copartners. John Leach, of Damside, in Darcey Lever, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, dealer and chapman. Abraham Bellamy, of Southwark, Surrey, blacksmith. Jeremiah Doughton, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, baker. Samuel Corden, of Bedford-street, Middlesex, dealer in coals and chapman. Hen. Tozer, jun. of Brixham, Devonshire, mariner. Joseph Kavanagh, of Rochdale, Lancashire, grocer. John-Christopher Falck, of Moorfields, merchant, dealer and chapman. John Sodart, of South-Cave, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman. Rich. Perry, of Norton-Falgate, ironmonger.

List of Ships, outward-bound, taken up by the Hon. East-India Company for the Season 1786.

Voyages	Ships.	Commanders.	Configments.	Chief Mate.	Second Mate.	Third Mate.	Fourth Mate.	Surgeon.	
1	King George	Geo. Miller	Bombay & China	C. Gardyne	Abel Vyvyan	Eam. Harrison	Wm. Langford	Wm. Yare	Sd. from Downs Nov. 23
2	Earl of Chesterfield	Jn. Crantoun	St. Helena & Bencoolen	Ch. Chambers	Wm. Johnson	Sam. Millner	David M'Iver	Tho. Walls	Ditto, Feb. 19
3	Thetis	Julian. Nutt	Bengal	Il. Bullock	Iver M'Millan	Chas. Baker	Jn. Davey	Rob. Macara	} Sd. from Downs Jan 6
4	Lord Camden	N. D. n. e, jun.	Madeira & Bengal	G. Gooch	G. Stewart	Jn. Timins	Rob. Veil	Lach. Maclean	
5	Mcville Caffie	Ph. Dundas	Bombay & China	P. Bryfon	W. Watfon	Nath. Spens	Wm. Renton	Geo. Ure	
6	Locko	John Baird		C. Samways	Gil. Trow Becket	Giles Newton	Hen. Smith	Jof. Styles	} Sd. from Downs Jan 6
7	Princess Royal	Jas. Horncastle	Coast & Bay	G. Hooper	Steph. Hawes	Chas. Hen Stone	Jas. Pendergrafs	Arch. Little	
8	Britannia	Edw. Cumming	Madeira & Bengal	T. Barrow	Wm. Sibbs	Henry Ridley	J. L. Richardson	Geo. Wilfon	} Portsmouth, Feb. 21
9	Admiral Barrington	Ch. Lindegren	China	G. Pearlson	James Hogg	Wm. Buchanan	Wm. Bowers	Jn. Burdell	
10	Lafcelles	R. A. Farington	Coast & China	Andrew Patton	R. Curtis	Jas. Hutchins	T. P. Acland	A. Maitland	Sd. from Downs Jan 17
11	Royal Admiral	Jof. Huddart	Ditto	C. Moore	Ed. Harriman	Tho. Heining	Edw. Manby	Jn. Durham	Ditto, Jan. 20
12	Osterley	J. d. Clarkson		T. Sandon	Jas. Nash	Jn. Piercy	Abrah. Vickary	Tho. Lee	Ditto, Jan. 22
13	Atlas	Allen Cooper	Bengal	Jer. Dawkins	Fred. Roberts	Tho. Pearle	Jn. Campbell	Geo. Brown	Ditto, Jan. 24
14	Henry Dundas	Angus M'Nab	Coast & Bay	Fr. Hall	Sam. Pittman	Alex. Chalmer	Rich. Colnett	Jn. Nevin	} Portsmouth, Feb. 21
15	R. dney	Allen Chatfield	Madeira & Bengal	G. Stevens	Rob. Williams	Rob. Scott	John Luard	Wm. Batty	
16	Houghton	Jas. Munro	Coast & China	Jn. Bridges	Rob. Hutton	Jas. Stewart	Edw. Foord	Jn. Baker	Downs, Feb. 19
17	Glatton	C. Drummond	Madeira, Coast & China	W. Macnamara	Greg. Lewin	C. M. Verner	Jn. Smithett	Jas. Stormonth	Ditto, March 4
18	Earl Fitzwilliam	Jas. Dundas		Chas. Raitt	Henry Hale	Jas. Donaldson	Rob. Bayard	Wm. Kneller	Ditto, Feb. 18
19	Francis	R. Burrowes	St. Helena & Bencoolen	Geo. Saltwell	W. H. Wheatley	Wm. Frazer	J. W. Hilton	T. Williamfon	Portsmouth, Feb. 21
20	Minerva	R. Fairful	Coast & Bay	J. Bakley	Kennard Smith	Thomas Cheap	Wm. Wells	Mait. Maitland	Portsmouth, Apr. 1.
21	Burbridge	T. Robertson		Edw. Coxwell	Hen. Crawford	Jn. Pearson	J. B. Croughton	Jn. Heugh	} Downs, Feb. 19
22	Princess Amelia	Steph. Williams	Madeira, Coast & Bay	Samp. Hall	John Lambert	Jn. Gale	Jn. Howden	Jas. Bell	
23	Hawke	R. Pennel	Coast & China	R. Rivington	Owen Ellis	Jn. Smith	Thos Holmes	Rob. Morris	Portsmouth, Feb. 21
24	Rofe	J. H. Dempster		Wemyfs Orrock	Jas. Hamilton	W. B. Walth	Wm. Money	Geo. Hewetfon	Downs, Feb. 21
25	Woodcot	Ninian Lewis	Madeira & Bombay	Ben. Burrough	Behoe Tealing	And. Grieve	Barto. Lanty	Tho. Baillie	Ditto, March 12
26	General Elliott	P. Drummond		Jas. Normaud	David Milne	Nath. Spens	Jn. Dowfe	James Small	Sailed
27	Warren Hastings	J. P. Larkins	Bombay	F. W. Leigh	Thos. Dundas	Rob. Rhode	Jn. Elmere	Jas. Lumbert	Downs, April 13
28	Dover	J. Denis	China	Thomas Gale	Wm. Sheppard	John Stewart	P. M. Mills	John Smith	Downs, March 12
29	Marquis of Lansdown	Dav. Folmé		Jas. Young	James Tennant	Jn. Pritchard	Rt. Ives Browne	C. Williamfon	Ditto, March 19
30	Earl of Wycombe	Jn. W. Wood		Effex H. Bond	Wm. Hird	G. W. Hiamfon	Flower Humble	Thomas Lyon	Ditto
31	Lord Walsingham	J. Paiba	Ditto.	Francis Ellis	Chapman Jacobs	Geo. Stewart	Wm. Hurry	Ste. Aldhouse	Sd. from Downs Ap. 1.
32	Hartwell	Edward Fiott		Cha. Christie	Sam. Sunner	Jas. Crisp	Greg. Jackson	Rash Bird	Sailed
33	Nottingham	Arch. Anderfon		James Storar	John Bell	Robert Mangles	Peter Wm Ifege	Jer. Taylor	Downs, April 10
34	Belvedere	William Greer	Ditto.	David Dunlop	Milliken Craig	Adam Cumine	G. A. Orton	Ja. Kitchen	Beginning of May

N. B. This List being subject to Additions and Alterations, will be corrected every Month.