

European Magazine,

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

For J U N E, 1787.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of ISRAEL MAUDUIT, Esq. from an original Picture, by CHAMBERLAIN, in the Possession of B. LETHBRULLIER, Esq. And 2. VIEW of LONDON from the PRINCE'S HEAD, BATTERSEA, in SURREY.]

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L O N D O N ;

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
And J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.'s Journal is left for him at Mr. SEWELL'S. The length of it obliges us to decline inserting it.

A Friend of *Mr. E.* should have recollected that the inscription sent us has been already printed.

The original Letter from *Mr. Garrick* on the riot at Drury-Lane Theatre, is received, and will be inserted next month. Any other Letters from the same hand will be acceptable.

The closing of the Parliament will now afford us opportunity of paying off our arrears to our numerous Correspondents.

ERRATA. Page 468. Col. 1. last line, for *pronounce*, read *propound*.

Col. 2. line 2 from bottom, for *Commandant*, read *Commanders*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 14, to June 16, 1787.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, June 4, to June 9, 1787.

North Wales	5	5	4	6	2	10	1	9	4	6
South Wales	4	11	4	0	2	9	1	6	4	4

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—29—92	57	N. W.
30—30—40	54	W. N. W.
31—29—94	62	W.

J U N E.

1—30—16	67	W.
2—29—98	54	N. N. E.
3—29—96	59	N. E.
4—29—93	56	N.
5—29—95	61	W. S. W.
6—29—75	50	N.
7—29—96	53	W.
8—30—92	61	S. S. W.
9—30—17	65	S. S. E.
10—30—15	65	E.
11—30—02	65	E. N. E.
12—30—00	64	N. N. E.
13—29—90	59	N. N. E.
14—29—64	56	E. S. E.
15—29—66	68	S.
16—29—88	65	N. W.
17—30—03	64	W. N. W.
18—30—03	63	W.

19—29—80	61	W. N. W.
20—29—75	61	W.
21—29—72	60	E.
22—29—70	60	W.
23—29—76	67	N. N. W.
24—29—73	64	N. N. E.
25—29—68	66	W.
26—29—75	64	W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

June 26, 1787.

Bank Stock, 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	New S. S. Ann. shut
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, shut	India Stock, shut
	India Bonds, 60s.
	New Navy and Vict. Bills —
3 per Cent. red. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Ann. 21 9-16ths
3 per Cent. Conf. shut	for the 30 yrs. Ann. 1778, 13 opening 7-16ths
73 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 per Cent. 1726, shut	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per Cent. 1751, shut	Lottery Tickets 154
3 per Ct. Ind An. —	17s. 6d. a 18s.
South Sea Stock, shut	Prizes —

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

For JUNE, 1787.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of ISRAEL MAUDUIT, Esq.

(With a PORTRAIT of him from an Original Picture by CHAMBERLAIN, in the Possession of B. LETHIEULLIER, Esq.)

THE Gentleman whose Portrait ornaments the present Magazine, has for many years past been celebrated in the political world for his activity, knowledge, and intelligence. He had at one period the singular honour of directing the opinions of the publick on a very important and interesting question. By his efforts the sentiments of the people of Great Britain received an almost total change in relation to the German war, and by that means an entire alteration was effected in the system of European politics. Of such a man the world has a right to expect some information, and that expectation we shall attempt to satisfy.

ISRAEL MAUDUIT, Esq. from the best information we have been able to obtain, was born in the West of England, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Dissenters School at Taunton, where he distinguished himself in a manner sufficiently flattering to the expectations and agreeable to the wishes equally of his relations and of his instructors. After the first stages of his education were completed, he accompanied his friends, Joshua and Lafcelles Iremonger, and Benjamin Lethieullier,

Esqrs. in their travels; and from the friendly intercourse which always subsisted between him and these Gentlemen, we may presume that the connection then formed with them was satisfactory to all the parties*. Being destined to the Ministry amongst the Dissenters, we are informed that he some time preached to a congregation at the Hague, then in other protestant chapels abroad, and afterwards in England. How long he continued in the performance of his ministerial function we are unable to ascertain, but it is imagined to have been but a short period. On his quitting his profession, he entered into partnership with Jasper Mauduit, his brother, as a merchant, and conducted his business with such diligence, ability, and success, that at length he obtained a very large property. On the death of his brother he carried on the business with equal credit and advantage on his own account.

It was not in the mere routine of a mercantile employment that Mr. Mauduit was satisfied to confine his abilities. Possessed of great political information, and a compleat knowledge of the various interests and views of the Powers of Europe, he felt himself competent to figure

* We are informed that Mr. Mauduit in his Will bequeaths to Joshua Iremonger, of Wherwell, Esq. the sum of one thousand pounds, to be paid in a month after his decease: and he adds, that being a man of affluence, he begged his acceptance of this legacy as an acknowledgement of his former favours conferred on him, on his first setting out in life. To Mr. Iremonger, jun. he bequeathed 100l. per annum during the first ten years after his decease.

in a higher sphere, and in the beginning of the present reign wrote a pamphlet, which was attended with the most serious and important effects. "At this period (i. e. in 1760) the majority of the publick, says Dr. Smollett, seemed equally to wish and to hope that a new system of politicks would be embraced. They could not reflect without regret, that notwithstanding the prodigious sum of eighteen millions sterling granted in the preceding sessions of parliament for the prosecution of the war, not one expedition was carried into act upon the British element for the annoyance of the enemy; for as to the reduction of Canada, it was the necessary consequence of those conquests made, and those measures taken, in the course of the preceding year. They reflected that a great number of capital ships lay inactive in the different harbours of Great Britain, while the French privateers insulted the Channel, disturbing the commerce of England; and that an armament equipped at a monstrous expence, and seemingly sufficient to reduce all the remaining French settlements in the West-India Islands, was detained in idle suspense at Spithead, until the season for action was entirely elapsed. They saw with concern that the eyes and efforts of the administration were more and more directed to

the operations in Westphalia and Saxony; and indeed their perception in this respect was considerably assisted by a performance published at this juncture, under the title of "Considerations on the present German War;" a performance fraught with such perspicuity, candour, and precision, as could not fail to operate very powerfully on the conviction of the publick, which accordingly thus aroused, seemed to wake at once from an inconsistent dream of prejudice and insatiation."

This pamphlet was read with great avidity, and produced the effect intended by it. Several answers appeared, but none of them deserving of any notice. Our author however thought it advisable the next year to add to his former arguments still more conviction, and published "Occasional Thoughts on the present German War;" in which he resumed the subject with equal ability and effect. To these pamphlets it is probable the British nation may owe more than to any other cause, that state of neutrality which has since been observed respecting the German powers, and which has been favourable in a high degree to the finances of this kingdom, as well as to the general repose of Europe.

[To be continued.]

VIEW of LONDON from the PRINCE's HEAD, BATTERSEA, in SURREY.

THERE have been many Views of the City of London since the invention of printing and engraving. The first of them which we recollect is by Hollar, a very scarce print, of great price, highly valued by connoisseurs. To a philosophic mind it may afford matter to ruminate upon, when a comparison is made of the vast alteration which has happened in the course of a century between London in its present increased state, and its former contracted size; between the architecture of ancient times, and the architecture of the present day.

The last views of London are by Mr. Ellis, and do great credit to the improvement of the arts of drawing and engraving. One of them is from the height of Wandsworth, the other from Flamsted-House in Greenwich Park; each commanding parts of the River Thames, and both exhibiting very picturesque appearances.

The View we have chosen differs from all we have hitherto seen, and we venture to pronounce it extremely exact. The Artist has shewn it as it really is in

an afternoon, when the Sun is in the West. Every building may then be distinguished by the naked eye, from St. George's Church in the Borough, to Limehouse, Shoreditch, Islington, every edifice of height both in the city and its environs, till it ends at Chelsea. The richness of its foreground, beginning at the gate; cattle at water; rich meadows planted with asparagus, intermixed with other vegetables; corn fields and mills seen over a flat surface for five miles, and terminated by such magnificent buildings as perhaps no city in Europe can excel; form all together as picturesque a scene as perhaps can be found in the most florid describer of landscape that has yet offered himself to public notice.

We shall at a future opportunity present our readers with another View taken in this neighbourhood, when we shall offer some thoughts on the impolitic tenure upon which most part of the property in this neighbourhood is held, and an account of the Penitentiary-houses which were intended to be built in the neighbourhood of this delightful spot.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS soon as the enclosed Letter from Doctor *Johnson* to Mr. *Baretti* has appeared in your Magazine, it will not fail to be copied in the Newspapers, &c.; and most probably without mention of the work that first introduced it to the Public. For your own credit therefore, I advise you to announce this very valuable and singular Article in your previous Monthly Advertisement, especially if you wish for future Supplies of the same Kind from

Your Humble Servant, &c.

[WE have followed the Advice offered by our Correspondent;—a Continuance of whose Favours we earnestly solicit, thanking him both for the Preference he has already given us, and for his Attention to the future Interests of our Magazine.]

ORIGINAL LETTER

From Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON to JOSEPH BARETTI, at MILAN.

YOU reproach me very often with parsimony of writing: but you may discover by the extent of my paper, that I design to recompense rarity by length. A short letter to a distant friend is, in my opinion, an insult like that of a slight bow or cursory salutation;—a proof of unwillingness to do much, even where there is a necessity of doing something. Yet it must be remembered, that he who continues the same course of life in the same place, will have little to tell. One week and one year are very like another. The silent changes made by time are not always perceived; and if they are not perceived, cannot be recounted. I have risen and lain down, talked and mused, while you have roved over a considerable part of Europe: yet I have not envied my *Baretti* any of his pleasures, though perhaps I have envied others his company; and I am glad to have other nations made acquainted with the character of the English, by a traveller who has so nicely inspected our manners, and so successfully studied our literature. I re-

ceived your kind letter from Falmouth, in which you gave me notice of your departure for Lisbon; and another from Lisbon, in which you told me, that you were to leave Portugal in a few days. To either of these how could any answer be returned? I have had a third from Turin, complaining that I have not answered the former. Your English stile still continues in its purity and vigour. With vigour your genius will supply it; but its purity must be continued by close attention. To use two languages familiarly, and without contaminating one by the other, is very difficult; and to use more than two, is hardly to be hoped. The praises which some have received for their multiplicity of languages, may be sufficient to excite industry, but can hardly generate confidence.

I know not whether I can heartily rejoice at the kind reception which you have found, or at the popularity to which you are exalted. I am willing that your merit should be distinguished; but cannot wish that your affections may be gained.

I would have you happy wherever you are : yet I would have you wish to return to England. If ever you visit us again, you will find the kindness of your friends undiminished. To tell you how many enquiries are made after you would be tedious, or if not tedious, would be vain ; because you may be told in a very few words, that all who knew you, wish you well ; and all that you embraced at your departure, will care for you at your return : therefore do not let Italian academicians nor Italian ladies drive us from your thoughts. You may find among us what you will leave behind, soft smiles and easy sonnets. Yet I shall not wonder if all our invitations should be rejected : for there is a pleasure in being considerable at home, which is not easily resisted.

By conducting Mr. Southwell to Venice, you fulfilled, I know, the original contract : yet I would wish you not wholly to lose him from your notice, but to recommend him to such acquaintance as may best secure him from suffering by his own follies, and to take such general care both of his safety and his interest as may come within your power. His relations will thank you for any such gratuitous attention : at least they will not blame you for any evil that may happen, whether they thank you or not for any good.

You know that we have a new King and a new Parliament. Of the new Parliament Fitzherbert is a member. We were so weary of our old King, that we are much pleased with his successor ; of whom we are so much inclined to hope great things, that most of us begin already to believe them. The young man is hitherto blameless ; but it would be unreasonable to expect much from the

immaturity of juvenile years, and the ignorance of princely education. He has been long in the hands of the Scots, and has already favoured them more than the English will contentedly endure. But perhaps he scarcely knows whom he has distinguished, or whom he has disgusted.

The Artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues, in imitation, as I am told, of foreign Academies. This year was the second exhibition. They please themselves much with the multitude of spectators, and imagine that the English school will rise in reputation. Reynolds is without a rival, and continues to add thousands to thousands, which he deserves, among other excellencies, by retaining his kindness for Baretti. This exhibition has filled the heads of the Artists and lovers of art. Surely life, if it be not long, is tedious, since we are forced to call in the assistance of so many trifles to rid us of our time, of that time which never can return.

I know my Baretti will not be satisfied with a letter in which I give him no account of myself : yet what account shall I give him ? I have not, since the day of our separation, suffered or done any thing considerable. The only change in my way of life is, that I have frequented the theatre more than in former seasons. But I have gone thither only to escape from myself. We have had many new farces, and the comedy called *The Jealous Wife*, which, though not written with much genius, was yet so well adapted to the stage, and so well exhibited by the actors, that it was crowded for near twenty nights. I am digressing from myself to the play-house ; but a barren plan must be filled with episodes. Of myself I have nothing to say, but that I have hitherto lived without the concurrence of my own judgment ; yet I
 continu

continue to flatter myself, that, when you return, you will find me mended. I do not wonder that, where the monastic life is permitted, every order finds votaries, and every monastery inhabitants. Men will submit to any rule, by which they may be exempted from the tyranny of caprice and of chance. They are glad to supply by external authority their own want of constancy and resolution, and court the government of others, when long experience has convinced them of their own inability to govern themselves. If I were to visit Italy, my curiosity would be more attracted by convents than by palaces; though I am afraid that I should find expectation in both places equally disappointed, and life in both places supported with impatience, and quitted with reluctance. That it must be so soon quitted, is a powerful remedy against impatience; but what shall free us from reluctance? Those who have endeavoured to teach us to die well, have taught few to die willingly; yet I cannot but hope that a good life might end at last in a contented death.

You see to what a train of thought I am drawn by the mention of myself. Let me now turn my attention upon you. I hope you take care to keep an exact journal, and to register all occurrences and observations; for your friends here expect such a book of travels as has not been often seen. You have given us good specimens in your letters from Lisbon. I wish you had staid longer in Spain, for no country is less known to the rest of Europe; but the quickness of your discernment must make amends for the celerity of your motions. He that knows which way to direct his view, sees much in a little time.

Write to me very often, and I will not neglect to write to you; and I may perhaps in time get something to write: at least, you will know by my letters, whatever else they may have or want, that I continue to be

Your most affectionate friend,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

London, June 10, 1761.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ATOMS of INFORMATION.

Junctarum discordia semina rerum.

THE ingenious Mr. Grose, in his Treatise on Ancient Armour, speaking of the *caliver*, observes, "That it was *less* and *lighter* than a musquet [or harquebuse] is evident, from its being fired without a rest." In a note he adds, "This is confirmed by a passage in Shakspeare, where Falstaff, reviewing his recruits, says of Wart, a poor, weak, under-sized fellow, "Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hands, &c." meaning, that although Wart is unfit for a musqueteer, yet if armed with a *lighter* piece, he may do good service.

It appears, however, from "Certain Discourses written by Sir John Smythe, Knight, concerning the Formes and Effects of divers Sorts of Weapons, &c. 4to. 1590." that our author's remark has no solidity. Sir John, p. 5. b. has the following paragraph:

"*Calivers* also (as they terme them) being of a greater length and height of bullet, and more ranforced than harquebuzes, and therefore a *great deale heavier*, they doo better allow of than they doo of light, well formed, and ranforced harquebuzes; alledging for their reasons, that calivers will carrie further poynt and blanke, and also give a greater blowe than harquebuzes. In the which they doo verie little consider, that neither calivers nor harquebuzes (considering their uncertaintie) are to bee used by anie skilfull soldiers with anie vooles of shot against the enimie in the field, above three or foure scores at the farthest, and that harquebuzes within that distance will wound and kill as well as calivers: besides that, through the lightnes and shornes of them they are so manable, that the harquebuziers may skirmish

a great

a great deale longer, and with more dexterity, than the caliverers with their calivers : as also, that upon a hastie retraite they may verie well save and keepe their peeces being so light, to the intent to make head againe ; whereas the *caliverers* in such actions, through *the overmuch heavines of their peeces*, doo most commonlie cast them away, and trust to their heeles : whereby with great reason it may be concluded, that light harquebuzes, well-formed, of convenient length, and ranforced, such as the olde bands of Italians and Wallons doo use, are a great deale more maniable, more fit, and therefore of greater effect for soldiers to use in the field, than our ordinarie and *heavie calivers* that our such men of warre doo so much allowe of."

Dr. JOHNSON, in his Life of Milton, describing the school once kept by his author, has the following paragraph : "Of institutions we may judge by their effects. From this wonder-working academy, I do not know that there ever proceeded any man very eminent for knowledge : its only genuine product, I believe, is a small History of Poetry, *written in Latin* by his nephew, of which perhaps none of my readers has ever heard."

We may be sure at least, that Dr. Johnson had never seen the book he speaks of ; for it is entirely composed in English, though its title begins with two Latin words, viz. "*Theatrum Poetarum* ; or, A Complete Collection of the Poets, &c." a circumstance that probably misled the biographer of Milton.

Mr. FENN, the editor of "Original Letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Richard III. &c. &c." is unlucky in his earliest remark on the first of these very entertaining and valuable productions.

"We are (says he) in this letter acquainted with the first introduction of a young lady to the gentleman intended for her husband, and are informed that she "made him gentil cher in gentyl wife;" but it appears somewhat extraordinary, that being heiress of a family of rank and fortune, any intimation should be given to the father of the lover, of presenting her with a gown, and especially as "the goune nedyth to be had."

Needeth to be had, does not signify that the young lady was *in want* of a gown,

but that it was *necessary* such a present, in conformity with established custom, should be bought for her. Every wedding, at this period of time, was prefaced by reciprocal gifts, from the relations on either side, to the young couple. Sir John Nevile paid for the dress of the gentleman who was to marry his daughter,

Item 2 mantilles of skins, for his gown, — — — 48s.
Item 2 yards and half of black velvet for his gown, — — — 30s.
Item 9 yards of black sattin for his jacket and doublet, at 8s. the yard, - 3l. 12s. &c. &c.

See the *Forme of Cury*, &c. published with the late Mr. Brander's MS. by Mr. Pegge, p. 171.

IN the Library of the Royal Society, is an ancient MS. [marked 1334] which would have afforded much assistance to Mr. Pegge in the foregoing publication. I shall extract one receipt in cookery from it, for a reason that will be tubjoined.

"At a feste riall pecokkes schal be dight on this manere. Take and flee of the skynne, with the fedurs, tayle, and the necke, and the hed ther on. Then take the skyn with al the fedurs, and lay hit on a table abroad, and strawe ther on grounden comyn. Then take the pecok & roste hym, and endore hym with rawe yolkes of eggus, and when he is rosted, take hym of, and let him cole a while, and take and sowe hym in his skyn, and gilde his combe, and so serve hym forthe with the last cours."

This receipt is given not only on account of its singularity, but because it serves to explain an appearance not uncommon in ancient representations of what is called by painters *still life*. In such pictures we sometimes find a table spread with many dishes, viz. pasties, &c. and among other things, a peacock in his feathers. But for the intelligence the foregoing receipt affords, who would have supposed this bird had already passed the ceremonies of cookery, and was in a state to be eaten ?

From the same MS. we may acquaint ourselves, that the respect paid to our ancient nobility extended itself to what in the language of their times might have been denominated *belly-worship* ; for the following articles occur in several of the *formules* already mentioned.

"Take

“Take conynges parboylet, or elles rabbits, for thai ar bettur *for a lorde*; and frie hem in fresh grees, and hole *for a lorde*; and for other, calpon hem on gobettes”—“and for a *gret lorde* take squerelles instede of conynges”—“a hole chekyn *for a lorde*”—“and if hit be *for a lorde*, put vii leches in a dische, or v, and make a dragee of fync sugre.”—“When he [a pig] is roasted, lay orthwart him ever on barre of silver foile, and an other of golde, and serve hym forthe so al hole to the borde *of a lorde*.”—“Take chekyns and chop hem, but *for a lorde* al hole, &c.”—“and *for a lorde* put no broth ther to, but put ther to yolkes of eyren beten, &c.”—“and lay *for a lorde* in a dish iiii trenchers, &c.”

REMARKS on the Publication of CAPTAIN COOK's last Voyage. 1784.

Dr. DOUGLAS has been heard to say, that his sole undertaking was to render Captain Cook's Journals a readable book. He therefore only corrected their grammatical errors, and broke the whole narrative into chapters, paragraphs, and sentences; preserving, as far as possible, every line of the original copy, without disgracing it by such ineffectual scenery and foppish reflections as infest the volumes of Hawkesworth.

Captain Cook would never permit any drawing to be finished, till he had compared it with the objects represented; and if the artist happened to have thrown in a single circumstance, such as a tree, or a rock, to heighten the view, he always required such adscititious matters to be obliterated.

Plate XXVII. One of the Voyagers assures me (and every spectator must agree with him) that the most valuable part of the present was the Lady herself, these females being as beautiful and well-shaped as any in the world. Till I received this assurance, I suspected Bartolozzi of having thrown some Italian airs

and graces into the figure of this young woman of Otaheite.

Plate XXVIII. These women always cover their breasts with tufts of feathers. See Hawkesworth, vol. II. p. 265. where there is a print by Bartolozzi of a dance like that in Sherwin's plate before us.

Plate XXXVIII. This plate has need of a comment. It represents one of the young men who had undergone a state of probation in the woods, by fasting for a week, or more. During this trial, they usually divert themselves by plaiting their hair with grass so elaborately, that it will keep its form for several years, being never disentangled by the comb. After enduring the utmost severity of hunger, &c. these heroes are received back with honour, and are supposed capable of the hardest achievements.

My informant also described their method of catching vermin in their hair, and would have rendered the whole process perfectly intelligible, could a young lady then present have prevailed on to let him exemplify on her head the manner in which they divide their locks, throwing them over each other, so as to cut off the retreat of the colony settled in them.

Plate XLVII. The upper part of this woman's face was daubed with red ochre and fish-oil; the lower with chalk and the same very delicate varnish. My informant was once compelled to salute a whole circle of such females in New Zealand, and consequently (as he observed) became as stinking and as many-coloured a brute as the best of them.

Plate LI. Mr. Webber assured me that these animals [sea-horses], however sluggish they appear, are sufficiently dangerous when attacked. They then raise themselves on their hind parts, and strive to pin down their pursuer with their two long tusks, which at other times assist them in clambering on to the ice.

[To be continued.]

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

I Offer you a curiosity which proves the extreme attention of Mr. Pope to the judgment of others, from the moment he first thought of translating any part of Homer.

The papers from which the inclosed remarks are exactly transcribed, once accompanied his early version of as much of

the Iliad as relates to the acts and death of Sarpedon, afterwards published in the sixth volume of Tonson's Miscellany. These morsels of criticism were communicated to Mr. Pope by a friend; and then were remitted by him to that friend, for further information and advice. They are sometimes a little obscure, for want of the

the marked passages they referred to, but still are sufficient to attest the persevering industry of our great translator.

As these fragments appear alternately in the hand-writing of Mr. Pope and a Mr. Bridges, (of the latter I shall add a short memorial) their names are here subjoined to their respective observations, that all confusion might be avoided. Perhaps the difference in their hands that kept their sentiments distinct in the Manuscript, could not commodiously be expressed by typographical varieties.

The Rev. Ralph Bridges, of Trinity College, Oxford, became Master of Arts, May 13, 1702, and Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, July 7, 1724. He was the last domestic Ch. plain to Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, who presented him a little before his death (viz. June 1713) to the rectory of South Weald, in Essex: on this preferment he lived till November 23, 1758*. He was sister's son to Sir William Trumball, who left him guardian of his only son; and through Sir William, he became acquainted with Mr. Pope. This Ralph was younger brother of John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Seagrave, in Northamptonshire; who collected materials for the history of that County, since published, in two volumes folio, by the Rev. Mr. Whalley. Many curious letters of Sir William Trumball, (some of them relating to Mr. Pope) and some original letters of Mr. Pope himself to the aforesaid Mr. Ralph Bridges, are now in the possession of his nephew, the Rev. Brooke Bridges, rector of Oringbury, (near Wellingborough) in Northamptonshire.

In one of these letters (as I am informed) Mr. Pope confesses his ignorance of the Greek language; but at the same time asserts the possibility of making a good version of Homer, by aid of the Latin and English translations, without understanding a word of the original.

Dr. Johnson, at the end of Mr. Pope's life, has printed one of his letters to the same Mr. Bridges on the subject of Homer. I am, Gentlemen, &c.

Homer, Iliad, M. line 298.

Ἐν ῥ' ἕμειν, ὡς εἰ λέων—&c. the whole simile.

And while two pointed javelins arm his hands,

Majestic moves along, and leads his Lycian bands.

* He published four sermons, as follows.—2. Cor. ch. v. 7. 4to. 1724.—1 Kings ch. iii. 9. 4to. 1727. Before the Lord Mayor.—1 Kings ch. i. 9. 4to. 17—Rom. ch. v. 13. 4to. 1638. Aflize.

So fill'd with sullen rage and stern disdain,
The lordly lion stalks across the plain, &c.

This simile you seem to have applied to the verses above; whereas, according to Homer, the lines below are applied to it.

BRIDGES.

Pray give me your opinion of the two lines below, which I have added to the end of the simile; and be pleased to read Homer once more in this place, for he seems to me to connect the simile both with what goes before and what follows.

He foams, he roars, *he rends the panting prey.*
POPE.

This is not in the original.

BRIDGES.

I own this is not in the original. Would it be better thus?

He rushes to the prey.

POPE.

“Being resolved (says our author) to get his prey, or be wounded in the attempt.” Not that he is already master of it.

BRIDGES.

The two last of the following lines are added, to clear the comparison, according to the sense of it. They immediately follow the simile—

He foams, he roars, he rushes on his prey;
' Thus to the fort divine Sarpedon goes,
' Thus fix'd on death or conquest, dares his
foes;
O'erlooks the tow'rs, and meditates their fall;
To sure destruction dooms th' aspiring wall:
Then casting on his friend an ardent look,
Fir'd with the thirst of glory thus he spoke,
&c.
POPE.

— extended * reign.

I question not but you have good authority for using that word * so.

BRIDGES.

Mr. Dryden in several places. POPE.

—flows along the plain.—

Some such word that is more agreeable to the plainness required in a speech.

BRIDGES.

The lines as they are now corrected, and made nearer to the sense of Homer, are these

Why boast—

Where—

Our—

And—

Why—

Admir'd—

I wish you had read Sir John Denham's translation of this speech with mine (which is printed in his poems). Do you think it will not be necessary I should make some apology to the world in the argument, or otherwise, for attempting the speech after that author? POPE.

1. The opposition betwixt renown and immortality, to me seems not to be exact. What think you of, *Disgrace* or *Old Age*?

2. Alter these. This is Homer's sense. "At that rate (says Sarpedon) I myself would never be foremost in battle, nor would I ever desire you to engage in war."

3. Leave out these two lines.

4. *Lets both.*

5. Leave out these lines also. If I mistake not, the six last do sufficiently and very well express the sense of the three verses in Homer. BRIDGES.

Homer, Iliad, M. line 322 beginning

Ω πέπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον — &c.

1. 2. The verses were thus when you objected to them.

Could we, by flight, elude the fates' decree,

1. Or change renown for immortality,

2. What glorious madman then would vainly dare

In fighting fields to urge thy soul to war?

Do you approve of this alteration?

Could all our care elude the fates' decree,

X Or flight secure our immortality,

For lust of fame I would not vainly dare

In fighting fields, nor urge thy soul to war.

Or, of this?

Could we, by flight, elude the fates' decree,

Fame were well lost for immortality;

Nor should I then for lust of glory dare

In fighting fields, or urge thy soul to war,
But since, &c.

Is the sense of either of these clear enough? Is there no objection to the second line of these alterations marked thus X. In short, which do you like best, or do you like none?

3. You would have two lines here left out, which there is a necessity of keeping in to clear the sense, as when we meet I will show you.

5. These two lines I have left out, as you advise. POPE.

Homer, Iliad, M. line 390.

Ἄψ δ' ἀπὸ τείχεος ἄλτο λαθὼν — "He secretly retires from the lines." That is all Homer says of him.

With deep regret the Lycian king beheld
His friend retreating, and his troops repell'd,

It does not appear in Homer that Glaucus's troops retreated with him. I rather believe the contrary. BRIDGES.

Altered thus:

With deep regret the Lycian king beheld
Disabled Glaucus slowly quit the field.

POPE.

Homer, Iliad, M. line 397, beginning

Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἄρ' ἑπαλξέν ἑλὼν —

— πολέεσσι δὲ θῆκε κέλευθον

"and opens a way for the multitude to enter." This I think ought to be put into another verse, and added to the two excellent lines above. BRIDGES.

Do you approve them thus all together?

Swift to the battlement the victor flies,
Tugs with full force, and every nerve applies:
It shakes, the pond'rous stones disjointed
yield,

The rolling ruins smother along the field;
A mighty breach appears, the walls lie bare,
And, like a deluge, rushes in the war.

POPE.

Homer, Iliad, M. line 406.

Χώρησεν δ' ἄρα τυτθὸν ἑπαλξίης —

"Then turning to his Lycian troops, he thus encourages them." That is what Homer says. By all means alter these lines. BRIDGES.

The lines objected to are these:

With his own fires his fainting troops he
warms,

Revives their rage, and animates their arms.

Will the following do?

Then rais'd with hope, and fir'd with glory's
charms,

His fainting squadrons with these words he
warms, &c.

For you will find Homer mentioning in this place the hopes Sarpedon had of gaining glory in this battle—

— ἐπεὶ οἱ θυμὸς ἐέλπετο κῦδος ἀρεῖσθαι.

Iliad, lib. 12, M. beginning at the 413th line.

Ὡς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δὲ ἀνακτος ὑποδδίσαντες
δροχλήν.

This just reproach inflam'd the Lycian crew,
They join, they thicken, and th' assault re-
new;

Unmov'd, th' embodied Greeks their fury
dare,

And fix'd — the weight of all the war.

As on the confines of adjoining grounds,
Two stubborn swains with blows dispute
their bounds;

They

They tug, they sweat, but neither gain nor yield

One foot, one inch of the contended field.

† Thus obstinate alike, they fight, they fall,
Nor these can keep, nor those can win the wall.

Their manly breasts are pierc'd with many a wound,

Loud strokes are heard, and rattling arms resound.

POPE.

† Unless you compleat the comparison with a *Thus*, your readers will be at a loss to distinguish whether you mean the swains in the simile, or the troops engaged in fight.

BRIDGES.

See the whole passage (as it is altered) above. The 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, lines are newly altered.

POPE.

§ The trench is fill'd, the tow'rs are cover'd o'er

With copious slaughter and with floods of gore.

§ That is not quite agreeable to Homer's simplicity. But, however, it may do.

BRIDGES.

Or this?

The copious slaughter covers all the shore,
And the high rampires drop with human gore.

POPE.

— superior might

You need not alter that.

BRIDGES.

It was only marked as having been twice used in this translation. The other has since been put out, so this stands.

POPE.

The Greek descends. —

Patroclus must be mentioned here expressly by name, or the reader's left to guess who this Greek is.

BRIDGES.

Patroclus lights, and sternly waits the war.

POPE.

With equal clamours issuing on the ground.

By all means change that verse.

BRIDGES.

I could have been glad to have known what it was you objected to in this verse; whether to the expression *issuing on the ground* (which Mr. Dryden uses), or to the *clamours*, which makes a part of the simile in Homer? I do not well know how

to alter it, till you tell me. Is this better or worse?

on the plain

With equal rage descending on the ground,
The warrior kings a dubious fight maintain,
Fought the fierce kings, and wound return'd for wound.

It is the simile of the Vulture, in the 16th Iliad, line 428.

Ὠς δ' ὡς αἰγυπιοὶ, γαμφώνυχες, αἰκυλο-
χειῖλαι, [ονταί.

Ἡίτην ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ μεγέλα κλάζοντε μαχ-
Ὠς αἱ κεκλήγοντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὕρσαν.

POPE.

|| — impending fate.

I see no reason for any alteration there.

BRIDGES.

It was marked only on account of having been used in another place, and is to remain here.

POPE.

|| You need not alter this. To do you justice here once for all, you have an admirable talent in turning Homer's speeches, which I always thought the best and most difficult part of him.

BRIDGES.

¶ By all means alter that.

BRIDGES.

Mr. Dryden led me into it. Virg. Æneid 12.

The lance drove on, and bore along the death.

This was the following expression.

Not so Patroclus' deadly spear, that sung
Through cleaving skies, and bore the death along:
Aim'd at his breast, it pierc'd the mortal part,
Where the strings close around the solid heart.

Do you approve of this alteration, which is nearer?

Not so the Greek's inevitable dart,
Which pierc'd his breast and found the
mortal part

Where the strings close around the solid heart.

SIR,

I observe you have made very few remarks on this second part of the Episode of Sarpedon, and fear it was want of time, not want of seeing the faults, that caused it to pass with fewer blots than the other.

POPE.

THE

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 .

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

Two Dialogues : containing a comparative View of the Lives, Characters, and Writings of the late Earl of Chesterfield and Doctor Johnson. 8vo. Cadell.

THIS is an addition to the many late attacks on the character of Johnson, and such an attack as from the mode of it would, could he now be sensible of it, hurt him most of all others. His contempt for the late Lord Chesterfield is well known.—To be compared with him would be in itself a mortification ; but that his Lordship should rise superior in the comparison were intolerable. Happily, however, the opinion of the world is already too well formed with regard to both characters for any ability to overturn it ; and much less can it be shaken by the feeble attempts of so frothy a writer as the author of these Dialogues. The interlocutors are a Lady of Fashion and good sense, a Colonel of the Guards, and an Archdeacon. The Colonel very naturally takes up the Peer, and the Doctor is left in the hands of the Archdeacon ; and very sadly indeed is he disposed of.—“*Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes.*”—The Archdeacon is drawn as an enthusiastic admirer of Johnson ; and as enthusiasm and reason do not often meet, he is able to assign no one rational cause for his admiration, other than general exclamations of wonder at his ability and his virtue. The Colonel, on the contrary, like a good soldier, carries on the war *in detail*, and ruins the character of Johnson by little and little. To say the truth, there are some indefensible points ; but surely his friend the Archdeacon might have made an honourable capitulation : instead of that, he is a rank coward, and surrenders every post, one after the other, on the very first summons. He shows himself as little master of the attack as the defence ; for he is as feeble in charging Lord Chesterfield, whose character is certainly not impregnable, as he is in defending Johnson. Altogether, the sagacious author of these

Dialogues is of opinion, that, as a moralist and as a man, the Peer is far beyond the Doctor.—Such a paradox we should naturally expect to be supported with great ingenuity, but we were disappointed. From the account we have given of the imaginary disputants, it is easy to see that the victory was pre-determined before a sword was drawn. When a man thus disputes with himself, it is easy to set a Catiline above a Brutus ; and the issue of such contest therefore proves nothing. This work is introduced by a long-winded, imaginary, and very foolish letter from some fictitious Cantab. to a personage whom he styles his Dear Philosopher. This introductory letter, which has no other use than to tell a needless lie, consists modestly of four-and-twenty pages ; but these are the arts of book-makers : “*alter non fit, Avite, liber.*” The Colonel applies to Johnson several passages of censure from his works, and concludes with declaring, that in his opinion they are more fit to be predicated of Johnson himself, than of those to whom he applied them. The following passage, introduced by the Colonel as prefatory to his defence of Lord Chesterfield, reaches the very acme of absurdity.

“ Then will I speak right on.—
I'll tell you that which you yourselves do
know,
Shew you sweet *Stanbope's* wounds, poor poor
dumb mouths !
And bid them speak for me : but were I
Brutus,
And *Brutus Antony*, there were an *Antony*
Would ruffe up your spirits, put a tongue
In every wound of *Stanbope*, that should move
The books around us here to rise and speak.”

In this quotation who is Brutus ? and who is Antony ? and how does it happen that their ghosts are to be raised by this

Colonel, who evidently is no conjurer, to defend the character of a man who lived eighteen hundred years after them. The following extract is nearly equal in merit: "Oh, Chesterfield, I have read thee with the eyes of a father, anxious not only for the temporal, but the eternal interest of his children; and my heart tells me, that in the sight of our great all-seeing Parent, the work for which thou art vilified on earth, *must have more of merit than sin.*" Who would look for such a petty, lame, and impotent conclusion, from a beginning so awful and solemn, and where there is a direct appeal to the Deity? We question if the English language affords so complete an instance of the bathos.

With the following extract we will conclude our remarks, premising, that in our idea it contains more good sense than all the rest of the work. It is the opinion of the Lady, after hearing all the arguments pro and con.

"Notwithstanding my brother's pænyric on the friendly qualities of his idol, I cannot think that either he or the Philosopher had a heart truly formed for that tender connection. They seem to me to have possessed an equal degree of selfishness, though it shewed itself under very different shapes: one was continually trying to bully, and the other to inveigle the world into an exclusive admiration of his particular talents. The men accuse our sex of being actuated by a spirit of rivalry and mutual injustice to each other; yet surely this is not only as visible among themselves, but more productive of general disadvantage.—What the Archdeacon observed of Johnson and Garrick, leads me to make a similar observation on Johnson and Chesterfield. Had these two men, of rare and different talents, instead of kindling into a contemptuous animosity, contracted a solid friendship, on the noble plan of honouring, of enjoying the perfections and correcting the deficiencies of each other, how infinitely might such conduct have contributed to the pleasure, improvement, happiness, and lasting glory of both! But the defects in each were too strong to let him derive all possible delight and advantage from the faculties of the other. Great as they both were in their separate lines, I cannot think that either was truly

entitled to the epithet of amiable or good; for I am equally offended by truth that is delivered with brutality, and by politeness that is utterly insincere: I own myself as much an enemy to the splanetic malevolence of Johnson, as to the licentious vanity of Chesterfield. Could they have blended their better qualities; could the gaiety of the Wit have cured the spleen of the Philosopher; and could the strong intellect of Johnson have annihilated the libertinism of Chesterfield; each might have been, what I think neither was, a truly accomplished and happy man; and each might have been rendered, by such a process, a more perfect and delightful writer: for, as it is, though we admire the wonderful understanding and energy of mind displayed by Johnson, though we are charmed by the wit, elegance, and knowledge of the world, that we find in Chesterfield, yet it is certain that each fails us in the very point where, from his particular pursuits, we might naturally suppose it most safe to take him as a guide. The literary judgments of Johnson, and the worldly admonitions of Chesterfield, appear to me equally unfound. The first are surely not consistent with truth and justice; and for the latter, I am afraid no apologist can perfectly reconcile them to honesty and virtue. Yet there is such a mass of real, though different excellence united to the gross failings of those two authors, that, as a parent anxious to collect every thing that may render me useful to my children, I read them both with equal eagerness; and I find much innocent instruction in Chesterfield, that a mother's heart is inclined to adopt. Let rigid moralists tell me, if they please, that all his parental merit is of the womanish kind; and that he is, at best,

Fine by defect, and delicately weak.

As to Johnson, I have indeed many jarring ideas of his excellencies and defects; yet, I believe, I may give you my notion of his character comprized in a line by which Pope has described the whole species. I shall conclude, therefore, by telling you, that he was, to my apprehension,

A Being darkly wise, and rudely great."

The London Medical Journal. Vol. VIII. (Concluded from Page 331.)

9. FARTHER Observations on the Addition of Lime-water and Magnesia on common Peruvian Bark. By

Thomas Skeete, M. D. Physician to the New Pinbury Dispensary.

Dr. Irvine having, in the last volume

of the Medical Journal, endeavoured to invalidate the conclusions which our author has drawn on this subject in his treatise on Bark, he has here added some remarks which he thinks will confirm his former opinions.

10. An Account of the successful Extirpation of a remarkable Schirrus of the Scrotum. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons by Mr. Richard Hall, Surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary.

The man from whom this enormous tumour was extirpated, was about fifty years of age. It began as a small indolent swelling in the coats of the scrotum, and in the course of eleven years gradually enlarged, so as to hang down below his knees. At the time it was removed, the dimensions of this enormous mass were as follow, viz.

“ From the os pubis to where the preputium appeared, thirteen inches and a half.

“ From the os pubis to the lower extremity of the tumour, twenty-two inches and a half.

“ Lesser circumference of the tumour below the os pubis, eighteen inches.

“ Largest circumference, three feet four inches, after extirpation; and when free from all fluid contents, it was found to weigh thirty-six pounds and a half.”

11. An Account of a curious Fact relative to the Effects of crude Mercury. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons by Michael Underwood, M. D. Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

This is the case (and a singular one it is) of a clergyman, who for more than thirty years had been in the habit of mitigating the attacks of his asthma, by swallowing crude quicksilver; and in the course of that time had taken to the amount of more than an hundred weight of it, without the least bad effect. At length his old complaint having ceased to trouble him, he for several months laid aside the use of his remedy, but in the interim was seized with an intermittent, for which he took a great deal of bark. While he was under this latter course, a friend, who had been lately attacked with asthma, happening

to call on him, the clergyman advised him to make a trial of his favourite medicine, and his friend, upon hearing such a satisfactory account of it, was ready enough to comply; but enquiring with solicitude how he might be able to swallow so unmanageable a fluid, the clergyman very readily furnished him with the best directions, by swallowing an ounce of it in his presence. The consequence of this friendly recommendation of his catholicism was a salivation, which took place in about eight-and-forty hours, and continued very severely for eight or ten days.

12. An Account of the late Dr. Hugh Martin's Cancer Powder; with brief Observations on Cancers. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Of the remedy here mentioned, the principal ingredient appeared to be arsenic, and in this respect it resembles the remedy of Plunket. Dr. Rush gives some judicious remarks on its application, and on the treatment of cancers in general.

13. The Antiseptic Virtues of Vegetable Acid and Marine Salt combined, in various Disorders accompanied with Putridity. Communicated in a Letter to John Morgan, M. D. F. R. S. and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic at Philadelphia, by William Wright, M. D. of Trelawny, Jamaica.

That vegetable acids and marine salt are antiseptics has long been known; but their effects, when mixed, seem to have been but lately discovered. Dr. Wright recommends a mixture of three ounces of lime or lemon-juice, with as much marine salt as the acid will dissolve, and the addition of a pint of any simple distilled cordial water, sweetened with a sufficient quantity of sugar. To adults he gives a wine-glass full of this medicine every two, four, or six hours; and the complaints in which he particularly recommends it, are the dysentery, diabetes, remittent fever, belly-ach, and putrid sore-throat. In all disorders where a gargle is necessary, Dr. Wright makes use of the above mixture in preference to any other; and he finds that it speedily cleanses the tongue, gums, and fauces, and sweetens the breath.

An Abstract of the Bill for manning the Royal Navy with Volunteers. With a full Defence of its Principles and Operation: Being the Substance of Six Letters addressed to William Pulteney, Esq. and of Ten Letters to the Right Hon. William Pitt; with Additions: in which the Rights of British Seamen are strenuously defended; and all the Objections made to the Bill, both in and out of Parliament, are fairly stated, and fully refuted. Also a Letter addressed to the Gentlemen of the Faculty; with Copies of Answers thereto. By John Stevenson. 8vo. 1787.

THE little work before us—more to be noticed certainly from its *quality* than its *quantity*—is evidently the pro-

duction of a gentleman, who to much nautical knowledge (much too of that knowledge which results from an atten-

tive survey of the various *manœuvres* that agitate the *terra firma of politics*) adds, in no small degree, that *rough*, but manly and disinterested spirit of independence, which, amidst all his *glories*, and amidst all his *sufferings*, is still allowed to be one of the most honourable distinctions of a British Seaman.

The present object of Mr. Stevenson is, to expose the gross absurdity, the palpable injustice, as well as inefficacy, of the mode so long sanctioned by *custom*, of manning the Royal Navy by an IMPRESS;—a mode which, while it confessedly sets at defiance every principle of our constitution, is not in itself, confessedly also, less *impolitic*, than from its origin it has been found *oppressive*; and which, wonderful to add! is suffered alone to exist in a nation, proudly, and in many other respects justly, styled *the freest upon earth*.

After having presented his readers with a correct abstract of the well-known, though rejected Bill, which it is the express purpose of these pages to illustrate and to defend, the author, without farther preliminary or preface, proceeds to his announced statement of the substance of his Letters on the subject to Mr. Pulteney and to Mr. Pitt.

With the contents of those Letters, as published at large a considerable time ago in the Papers, we must presume our political readers in general to be already amply acquainted. Sufficient is it then to observe of the substance of them now submitted to our consideration, that Mr. Stevenson, without losing sight of a single argument he had formerly advanced, nay, without omitting an opportunity of *strengthening* that argument, while endeavouring to *compress* it, vindicates, in various additional points of view, the rights of British Seamen; whom, with not less propriety than emphasis, he affectionately styles his “brethren of the WAVE*.”

Of his Letter to the Gentlemen of the Faculty, the object is to know, “if they think the present mode of forcing Seamen into the service, together with that confinement which is necessary for *securing* them, are often productive of di-

seases and death; and in particular, whether that depression of spirits, which may reasonably be supposed to flow from such arbitrary proceedings, has, or has not, a strong tendency to injure the human frame?” To this important question we have a very satisfactory reply in the affirmative by Dr. Buchan, the celebrated author of “Domestic Medicine.” The truth of it is also very pointedly illustrated by quotations from Dr. Blane’s “Observations on the Diseases of Seamen,” and Mr. Rymer’s “Chemical Reflections;” as also by the very judicious observations contained in a Letter from a Navy-Surgeon of Great Hermitage-street.

We will not presume to affirm that the plan proposed by Mr. Stevenson for rescuing from slavery the most useful set of men in our dominions is practicable *in toto*; but we perfectly agree with Dr. Buchan, when shortly commenting upon the subject, he expresses his astonishment “that the wisdom of the British Legislature should not hitherto have been able to devise a mode of manning the Royal Navy, without violating every law of the constitution, and every feeling of humanity.”—Perfectly do we also agree with our author himself, when he observes, that “nothing but insatiation in the extreme can dispose any man to believe, that the robbing our brave Seamen of *their rights* will induce them to *defend those of their enslavers*;” and that “the honour and interest of the nation are deeply wounded, by the *imprudent, disgraceful, and expensive custom of commencing hostilities against its best friends, preparatory to its acting hostilely against the common enemy*.”

Let not, however, the Tars of Old England despond. The spirit of the nation has long been powerfully excited in their favour; and we have good authority to affirm, that in the course of the ensuing session of parliament, something effectual will be done by Government for their relief; though not altogether, perhaps, according to the ideas suggested either by their friend Mr. Pulteney, or by their advocate, more zealous still, Mr. Stevenson.

* Who is there, unless it be he who never trod—who rather, it should be said, never crept or crawled beyond the purlieus of a court of despotism, that will dispute the truth of the following observation?—“Those,” says our author, “who think that Seamen ought to be *forced* into the service of Government upon its own terms, must know, that even their shoe-blacks and chimney-sweepers would laugh in their very faces, were they to attempt the commanding of their services upon the same conditions. Necessity may sometimes oblige Government to command the service of Seamen in the Royal Navy; but the right of Government to fix the precise terms or value of that service, cannot possibly flow from the same source: in almost every other possible case the reverse holds true; namely, the terms of encouragement on the part of the employer, rise in proportion to the exigency of the service.”

Travels through Germany, in a Series of Letters; written in German by the Baron Riefbeck, 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.

[Concluded from page 334.]

THE First Letter of the Third Volume commences with fresh traits of the character of his late Prussian Majesty, which our author exhibits in a very *amiable*, as well as *grand* point of view; and in our opinion, from the striking facts adduced, *justly* so exhibits it.

In Letter II. after having pointedly ridiculed the absurd assertion in Linguet's Annals, that "the King of Prussia had more *soldiers* than *peasants* during the last Silesian war;" the Baron gives us a statement of the number of Prussian subjects, when the late King acceded to the throne; with ideas on the subsequent state of science and literature in Berlin, and on the causes of the slow progress of German genius, illustrated with sketches of the most distinguished literati, poets, &c.

In Letter III. he takes a view of the amusements at Berlin; laments the contemptible condition of the ACTORS; gives a favourable, and (as we have had access to know) an authentic account of the *present* King of Prussia; and produces anecdotes of Frederick I. which represent him (as a Sovereign) in a most despicable light.

In Letter IV. we have a short account of the duchies of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin; with a character of the inhabitants of both—their revenues, their farmers, their nobility, their women. To this succeeds a description of the Hamburgers—their luxury, and their epicurism; nor does the author, *en passant*, omit to notice the Lake of Allierflus, the city of Altona and its inhabitants.

In Letter V. an account is given of the trade of Hamburg, which our author describes as being "without comparison the most flourishing commercial city in all Germany;" and where, he says, "except at London and Amsterdam, there is hardly a port where you see constantly so many ships."—Having pointed out the bad effects of the Danish government on the Hamburgers, the Baron closes his present epistle with an account of the

Legislative Assembly of the State—the Council—the Income—the Taxes—and with some humorous particulars concerning Goss, the well known "*orthodox*" priest of Hamburg.

In Letter VI. the author, having made an excursion into the territories of Denmark, gives what he deems the characteristics of the Danes; humorously relates the circumstances attending his visit to a Danish priest; represents the government of Denmark as "the most despotic in the universe;" mentions the principles of government recommended by the unfortunate Struensee; and, on his return out of Lapland, describes the town of Lubeck, which, he says, "has scarce half the importance of Hamburg in point either of population, riches, or trade*."

In Letter VII. we have a description of the electorate of Hanover, with a character of the inhabitants. An account is also given of the towns of Bremen and Emden, and the duchies of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. To this account is added a character of our amiable young prince the Duke of York, in his capacity of Bishop of Osnaburg; with a farther description of Hanover, which the Baron affirms to be, "upon the whole, the most miserable part of all Germany."

In Letter VIII. after some remarks on "*ideal beauty*," which, according to our author, is not even to be discovered in Germany, he censures the natives for their national pride; and, after a comparison between them and the inhabitants of the southern nations, gives to the latter the preference in bodily strength and beauty, but ascribes to the former a superiority in strength of mind. To these discussions succeed an account of Gottingen and its university, as also of Cassel and its inhabitants.

In Letter IX. a description is presented of the Hessians, whom the Baron represents as "deformed to a degree," but in some measure to "make up in *strength* what is wanting in *beauty*." We next have a character of the Prince of Fulda;

* The gentleman who drew up the Table of Contents to this volume, was grossly inattentive to his duty when he made the author assert Lubeck to be "*superior* to Hamburg in population, riches, and trade." The Baron's words are precisely as we have above stated them.

and of the people, with an account of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, the margraviates of Anspach and Bareith, &c.

In Letter X. we have a view of Francfort, its trade, its government, its colleges, its city-government, its *literati*, and its *Jews*.

In Letter XI. the author, having proceeded to Mentz, gives a short account of Hochst city and its china manufacture, with anecdotes of Bolongaro, the celebrated Italian mentioned by Moore. He next describes the villages, farms, and inhabitants he had met with on his way from Francfort; and gives us a view of Darmstadt, Hanau, Fredericksdorf, the Odenwalde, the Speffart, and the Dannersberg mountains, &c.

In Letter XII. the northern part of the city of Mentz is described, and an account given of the cathedral, and of the clergy of the place; to which succeed several pertinent remarks, brightened with such illustrations as could alone flow from the pen of an enlightened *philosopher*, on the absurdity of "laws compelling seducers of women to marry them."

In Letter XIII. some account is given of St. Roniface, who has so long enjoyed the honour of being styled "the Apostle of the Germans;" and after this account, we are agreeably entertained with descriptions of Rinegau, Rudestein, the Count of Ostein's magnificent palace, and the romantic prospect from it. To these succeed a sketch of the city of Bingen, its inhabitants, its traffic, and (blended with a description of the people of the Rinegau) a "comparison of the modern and ancient Germans."

In Letter XIV. the Baron exhibits the state of the military establishment of Mentz, and the nature and extent of its fortifications; ridicules the absurd magnificence and dissipation of the Court of Mannheim; and gives a particular description of the Mannheimers, and their city, which, upon the whole, our author pronounces inferior to Munich.

In Letter XV. dated "Cologne," to which he had travelled by water from Mentz, a very romantic and picturesque view is given of the country near the Rhine. Here, says our author—but, as we hinted before, he is rather fond of *paricature*—"here," says he, "we had a Scotchman with us, who had come over land from the East-Indies. The man was like a madman. He found something like Scotland in every place we admired; but on my asking him what there was in

his own country like the vineyards which we saw, he swore that, as to these, their uniformity and dull regularity made them an unpleasing sight, and obliged him to refresh his eyes with a sight of the impending hills.—I answered him only," adds the Baron, "by bringing him a glass of red Asmaanshauser wine, which he found very drinkable."—The finest spots in this country the Baron describes to be those about Bacharachand, Kaub, St. Ggar, and Coblentz; which last, though reckoned a dead town, contains, he says, about twelve thousand inhabitants.

In Letter XVI. our author enters into a description of Cologne, which he affirms, "is in every respect the ugliest town in all Germany," and not possessed of "a single building worth seeing within its walls, which are nine miles in circumference;" and as for the inhabitants, they are indebted to him for this compliment, that a *third part of them* are "privileged beggars, who form there a regular corporation." Accounts he also gives us of the "illimited" freedom enjoyed by the ecclesiastics, and of the wantonness of the nuns. Upon the whole, he says, "the obstinacy with which the several corporations of the place defend their privileges, the rudeness of the common people, which some love to decorate with the name of liberty, and the immoderate and unrestrained licentiousness which obtains universally, render Cologne very deserving of the name of *Little London*, by which some of its inhabitants love to distinguish it.—Like the *great London*," he adds, "it is remarkable for the pride of the common people, and the intolerance with which they treat strangers."

In Letter XVII. the Baron continues his description of Cologne, and particularly notices the army, the commerce, and the population of the place, which, he observes, is disgraced by the intolerance and bigotry of the inhabitants.

In Letter XVIII. we have a view of the different countries from Cologne to Amsterdam—their cities and villages, people, trade, manufactures, religion, &c. We have likewise a few strictures on the government and police of Holland, which he represents to be as extraordinary as the country, every thing bearing a taint of "the inconversible melancholy and nigardly humour of the natives."

In Letter XIX. after dissenting opinions concerning the ancient formation of the countries near Amsterdam, and some remarks on the dykes and canals, our author points out the deficiency of the

internal strength of the republic; gives a description of the States General; assigns the causes of the universal anarchy prevalent there; affirms the reformed, as they are called, and the Memnonites to be the real instruments by which the Stadtholder is oppressed and undermined; describes those instruments to be "the same which brought Charles to the block and Cromwell to the protectorate;" and exposes in lively colours the poverty and nakedness of the Dutch, as exhibited by them in the late war.

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America.
By John Adams, L. L. D. 8vo. Dilly:

THERE are few men who can alledge a better title to *defend* the constitutions of government of the said *United States* than the celebrated author of these pages; for few were there, we believe, who took a more active part than himself in diffusing the *semina* by which the constitutions in question were called into existence, and at length established on their present basis, unstable as it may appear to a discerning politician, unwarped by prejudice or local attachment, and capable of looking farther into futurity than a few days, or months, or years.

But where, it may be asked, is the politician of this description to be found?—In truth, we know not; for long have we ourselves vainly looked for him in England, in America, and, indeed, in the world of politics at large, Utopia alone excepted; whither, it must be owned, we are rarely inclined to carry our researches.

In the fortunes of the gentleman now before us in his *literary* capacity, as blended with those of America in her *political* one, we behold one of the most signal instances, to be produced in the history of nations, of the revolutions, the *prodigious* revolutions, that may be produced by time—a momentary space of time—so momentary indeed, as to appear, in the circumstances immediately alluded to, but as events of yesterday.

As a reward for having been so instrumental in exempting America from her connection with Great-Britain, and in forming the Provinces, thus before connected, into so many independent States (*independent*, it should be added, so far as necessity, and an attention to their mutual interest and safety, may for a few years hold them *dependent upon each other*, or as the powers of Europe, in

In Letter XX. we are presented with accounts of Ostend, Antwerp, and Brussels, followed with a character of the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, the Arch-dutchess, &c.

In Letter XXI. the Baron, drawing his observations towards a close, takes a general review of Germany; which we would with pleasure present for the amusement of our readers, if, from our admiration of the work, we had not made so many copious extracts from it already.

the profundity of their wisdom, may refrain from interfering in their concerns) honours upon honours have been heaped upon Dr. Adams; and of those honours we consider as none of the least memorable the measure so *delicately* adopted by his grateful countrymen, of selecting *him* as the man of all others the most proper to appear in the character of their *first* Ambassador at the Court of St. James's—that identical Court, where we may all recollect to have heard the very name of Adams reprobated, the principles and conduct of the man execrated, and his person with every brand of political infamy proscribed; but where, as a proof of the lengths to which the mild, *accommodating* spirit of a nation may go, when fairly put to the test, we now see him treated with all the respect due to an illustrious Minister, the Representative of an Empire, mighty though yet but in its infancy.

This is not the first time that we have had occasion to enquire into the merits of Dr. John Adams, even in the humble character of an *author*; nor do we think so meanly of his literary talents as to wish it may be the last.

In the work now under consideration, we are presented with a series of letters (rather, indeed, should we call it a *collection*, for there is no proper *series*) which our legislative Doctor seems to have penned in his hours of *otium cum dignitate*, as a relief from the cares and fatigues connected with the duties of his public station.

Whatever foundation there may be for this remark, certain it is, that the letters before us, as bearing, at least, the *semblance* of having been written at different periods, and to different correspondents, are admirably calculated to serve as an apology for the many *repetitions* which

occur throughout the work, and which, otherwise, a reader of attention might think unpardonable.

From this stricture, however, let us not be supposed to imply a general disapprobation of the present performance, strongly as we are inclined to except to some of its constituent parts.

We are, on the contrary, happy in acknowledging to Dr. Adams, that we have experienced much satisfaction from the liberality of sentiment with which he has *touch'd upon* (we must not say, *enquired into*) several of the political forms of government that at present do exist, that heretofore have existed, and that, at certain future periods, *mutatis mutandis*, will doubtless exist again.

Remarks like these, even though amounting not to actual *discussions*, were very proper to give an illustration to the subject immediately before our author; and that subject he has farther elucidated with skill by exposing the futility of the various plans so officiously formed by certain visionary philosophers of the political order, and so impertinently obtruded by them upon America, as being (*each, it is to be observed, sufficiently of itself*) proper to serve as models for the government of her *first-born* States; where, it must be confessed, if we may judge from the effects that have hitherto been observed, a *proper* model of the kind (seriously to be adopted, and stedfastly adhered to) is still the grand *desideratum* that remains to give to the wide, unsettled districts in question either political consequence or commercial prosperity.

* Among the *self-created* legislators of America, the French, so lately rendered converts to the principles of universal liberty, seem to carry off the palm with respect to *number*, whatever they may do with respect to *ability*.—It is to be remarked, however, (and remarked to the honour of Dr. Adams) that in express terms he disavows the report, so industriously propagated, that he had applied to the Abbé de Mably, for his sentiments relative to the government of America. Of the Abbé's political talents, he, on the contrary, expresses himself in terms of sovereign contempt; nor does he hesitate to represent him, in his *legislative* capacity, as an author merely specious, and calculated to please no readers but those of the meanest understanding.

† For this grand condescension, Great Britain is certainly not a little indebted to his Excellency; but, alas! so many *exceptions*, so many *capital* exceptions does he make in defending the constitutions of his dear *United States*, that nothing of the real spirit of the British Government seems to be left, beyond what a political Anatomist might be inclined to call the *caput mortuum* of Great Britain. With all the boldness of oracular wisdom, he tells his countrymen what great reason they shall have to exult, if they make their comparison with England, and the English constitution; nor does he scruple to add, in one of his paroxysms of *holy* zeal, that, on comparing every constitution on which he had remarked with the constitutions of the United States, the sons of America should “*fall upon their knees*” in gratitude to Heaven for having been graciously pleased to give them birth and education in that country, and for having destined them to *live under her laws*.”

collected

What that model is, or what, indeed, it should be, it belongs not to us to pronounce.

In common with other politicians, and with other philosophers, we certainly have our own ideas upon the subject. Too modest, however, to aspire, like our author, to *legislative honours*—honours, which might be soon converted into *disgraces*, if submitted to the scrutinizing eye of the fastidious Dr. Adams—we forbear, at present, from motives of *prudence*, to reveal what those ideas in reality are.—Who knows but that, in the very next edition, they might furnish a subject to the Doctor sufficient to furnish a *second* Postscript to his work, more brilliant and more extensive than the *first*!

Among the writers of the day whose opinions on the subject of legislation Dr. Adams has thought proper to combat, we think him most successful in his attacks upon M. Turgot; at whom, indeed, the artillery of his arguments seems to be, in general, chiefly directed*.

The present constitutions of the States of America have been said, and are by our author allowed to be, modelled from the constitution of Great Britain; so far, at least, that each of them has a Governor, a Council, and an Assembly—not merely, however, it is to be understood, *because it is the British Constitution*, but *because it is the best of constitutions* †.

In the truth of this position M. Turgot had refused to acquiesce; and had, indeed, in direct opposition to the principle on which it is founded, given it as his decided opinion, that all authority should be

collected into one centre—that of the nation.

In exposing the fallacy of this theory (though in reality, from the vague, inconclusive language in which it is couched, it is hardly possible to tell with precision what that theory actually is) our author with great ingenuity shews, that if M. Turgot means by it a pure democracy, he has neither reason nor experience to support him; no “*pure democracy*” having ever existed even in the “*smallest States*.”

Again, if by one centre M. Turgot means an *aristocracy*, our author maintains, that, on enquiry, it will be found an aristocracy is perpetually, from principles of jealousy, liable to be broken and dissolved, merely to prevent, what, of the two, is certainly the greatest curse—an oligarchy; and incontestibly does he shew, that no countries have been ever rendered rich or happy, in which there were not *different orders*, producing a *mutual balance*.

Dr. Adams concludes, then, that by *one centre* M. Turgot must mean *one assembly*; a conclusion for which he has

the sanction of Dr. Franklin. Here also Dr. Adams shews, with no small political address, that from the natural inequality of men, either in respect of riches, ancestry, or ability*, in *one assembly* there will perpetually be found all the inconveniences of *two*, without the *BALANCE* which two would produce.

We should trespass in length (trespass, too, upon the patience of our readers) were we to enter more minutely into the present political enquiries of our author. Of the remainder of his work, a considerable portion is occupied with the opinions, and with *comments* on the opinions, of Plato, Machiavel, Sidney, Milton, Locke, Montesquieu, Hume, and other distinguished writers on Government.

In the *truth* of these comments the reader must not always put an implicit faith. In general, he will find them shrewd, plausible, and ingenious; but by no means let them form a part of his *political creed*, though they flow from the *politico-apologetical pen* of his Excellency Dr. John Adams.

Thoughts on the Mechanism of Societies. By the Marquis de Casaux, Fellow of the Royal Society. Translated from the French (under the Inspection of the Author) by Parkyns Mac Mahon. 8vo. Robinson.

THE “mechanism of societies,” according to the enlarged ideas we are apt to annex to the expression, forms but a small part of the subject discussed in the lively pages before us. The author, on the contrary, seems to have sat down with no other object in view than that of representing in, what he thought, their true light the *national effects* ultimately resulting from the establishment of a *national debt*; and, in order to give to that object all the magnificence which it could possibly be made to exhibit, he has with great propriety adopted Great Britain for the theatre of his speculations.

Of the many topics which, in the course of the present century, have agitated the minds of men as *politicians*, and disgraced their researches as *philosophers*, we know of none in which perplexity, contradiction, and absurdity, have prevailed to so ridiculous an excess as in those connected

with the vast, the varied, and complex science of *public economy*.

In England with respect to that branch of the system in question which relates immediately to *our own* national debt, so long accumulated, and so long, incredible as it may appear, likely to be accumulated still, the predominant opinion seems to have been *ab origine*, that this same debt, operating like a mill-stone round our necks, would, one day, crush us with its weight into political perdition.

At length, however, as the debts of England increased, her credit and her prosperity were observed to increase also; a circumstance, which, while it checked the croakings of timid, ill-boding, state-mongers, and seemed to evince the entire fallacy of their predictions, produced a new set of speculators, who, not less sanguine in their hopes than the others had been gloomy in their apprehensions, bold-

* We like not here the epithet “*natural*.” In point of *ability*, Nature may justly be said to have produced a vast inequality among mankind; but with respect to *riches* or *ancestry*, Nature, properly so termed, is totally out of the question.—It one individual be richer, or of a more ancient family than another, he is not so *naturally*, but *factually*.

ly, from the self same premises, maintained doctrines repugnant *in toto* to those of their desponding predecessors.

To this last class of *political theorists* (or rather, as we have heard both classes styled, *political dreamers*) belongs the ingenious, the plausible, but, upon the whole, the superficial, the delusive Marquis de Castaux.

For the merit of *arrangement* in the composition of his work, the Marquis is entitled to little praise—so little, indeed, that, in an introductory dissertation, the editor has thought it necessary to give an analysis, or something like an analysis, of its various contents; and incumbent has he also thought it upon him to tell the reader, with all the *nonchalance* imaginable, that, if he finds no change of opinion when he has perused the arguments of the author, tending to shew that taxes, whatever their amount may be, are no evils—that hoarding up treasures to avoid them would be a great evil—that reimbursement, beside being useless, would be detrimental—that England is, at least, twice as rich as at the commencement of the present century, &c.—we ought to *throw the book into the fire*.*

These positions, with others equally daring, equally paradoxical, the author supports by a variety of most acute arguments and subtle hypotheses; and all we regret is, that, in discussing subjects of such vast national magnitude, he discovers in almost every page, that the solidity of his judgment keeps pace by no means with the vivacity of his imagination.

To gratify that vivacity, he seems proudly to trample under foot the opinions of all other writers who had happened to tread before him in the same path of political investigation. They were, without

exception, *wrong*; and *he, he only*, has yet evinced himself to be *right*. The Marquis does not, it is true, say so in express terms; but what other inference can we draw from the general tendency of his work, which is, to rear a visionary fabric by the mere dirt of a luxuriant fancy, after having subverted all the essential rules and maxims that our fathers had handed to us as truths not less sacred than those of the Gospel itself?

In a word, the arguments and hypotheses of our author are always apt to dazzle, seldom to convince. The book, however, may so far have its use, that, in all probability, it will lead to other investigations, more profound, and more satisfactory.

We cannot dismiss the present article, without expressing our disapprobation of the practice, which certain translators have of late years introduced, of announcing their works to have been executed (as in the instance before us) “under the inspection of the author.” Of this practice, the founder, if we mistake not, was Mr. Holcroft; a writer whom the public is by no means disposed to hold cheap, even when he *sloops* to translate; and in whom, of course, when he does so *sloop*, there is the less necessity to have recourse to any such *frivolous* expedient to give a sanction to his labours.—As to the translation immediately under consideration, if it really was executed, as affirmed, “under the inspection of the author,” it is a circumstance from which we are inclined to think an injury has been derived, instead of a benefit; the work being frequently interlarded with Gallicisms, and other impurities of language, which we should not have expected from the pen of Mr. Mac Mahon.

* To this curious piece of advice, we, for ourselves, reply, that our opinion upon these subjects has undergone no change from the whole string of arguments adduced by the Marquis; yet so it happens, that at the present moment, while gravely deliberating upon the general merits of his performance, the weather is so uncommonly sultry, we know not how to obey the injunction in its *literal* sense, without *ordering a fire to be kindled for the purpose*.—Were there, however, twenty opportunities before us of *burning* our author's printed “Thoughts,” far would it be from our wish to destroy an *ota* of them; and yet *the time has been* when, in the Marquis's own country as well as in ours, those Thoughts, *as meddling so deeply with STATE-MATTERS*, (might, with all their ingenuity, nay, perhaps, chiefly for their *ingenuity's sake*) have attained a distinction more *honourable* still—that of being committed to the flames, not privately by a Reviewer in his closet, but publicly in the streets by the hands of the common Executioner.—In this respect, then, exultingly may it be exclaimed, both in France and England, *Tempora mutantur!*

Thoughts

Thoughts on the Education of Daughters: with Reflections on Female Conduct in the more important Duties of Life. By Mary Wollstonecraft. Small 8vo. Johnson.

IT has been asserted by some writers, paradoxically enough, it must be confessed, that *learning* never flourished more than when the art of *criticism* was neither understood nor practised; and that before so many *rules, directions, and systems* for the conduct of the ladies were published (or, indeed, before any were published at all) the manners and morals of the fair sex were infinitely less exceptionable than they are at present.

But we, who delight not much in paradoxes, and entertain a rooted antipathy to pompous absurdity and nonsense, scruple not to doubt the truth of both these positions, and positively to deny the inferences obviously intended to be drawn from them: for certain it is, that *if* our modern literati are inferior to the *very* ancient ones alluded to, (which, after all, it might be thought, an enlightened *Hot-tentot* would hardly have the confidence to affirm) the blame is by no means to be imputed to CRITICISM; and *if* our modern females have sunk in their accomplishments, or (as it is rather alledged) deviated in their virtues from that standard of perfection which we are so often graciously pleased to allow to their grandmothers (merely, perhaps, were the truth examined, because we never personally saw, or conversed with them) we must refer to *other*, and to *very different* causes than the works that have been *professedly written for their IMPROVEMENT*.

Historia Succincta Hospitalis S. Elizabethæ, extra Muros Imperialis Monasterii S. Maximi, Ordinis S. Benedicti, prope Treviros. A Succinct History of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, &c. 8vo. Cadell.

IN the work before us, the circumstance that chiefly attracts our attention, while it interests our feelings, and commands our admiration, is the amiable zeal with which the author vindicates the rights of humanity, liberty, and justice, as violated with peculiar cruelty in the treatment of the poor.

Of both civil and religious freedom we have certainly known more powerful advocates; but a more pleasing one we hardly recollect. To remove the immediate oppressions of the distressed and helpless part of mankind, however, is (as we have already intimated) his grand ob-

ject; and for this purpose he exhibits, with all the warmth of a virtuous, but indignant philanthropist, the horrid and sacrilegious abuses that have, from time to time, crept into the opulent, and truly superb, hospital, of which he has here undertaken to give the history from its origin.

From the account given by our author, it appears, that the said hospital (or rather, properly to denominate it, the said monastery or abbey) was founded in or about the year 1245, by an Abbot named Henry à Broich, and endowed by him as an asylum *perpetually* to be held sacred for

On those causes we have before repeatedly expatiated, and expatiated with sorrow. To a mind turned for observation, they require, indeed, but little illustration. With respect to the works in question, however, we must remark, that for many of them we are indebted to the most ingenious, as well as most meritorious, characters in the kingdom, both male and female; nor is it long since we had an opportunity of recommending to the particular attention of our readers a valuable, well-written tract of a "Clergyman of the Church of England," similar in its tendency to that before us*.

In the present performance, we find nothing of that affectation of historical research, nothing of that needless display of *book-knowledge*, which, as being its chief blemishes, we could not help disapproving in the production alluded to; and which, if on such a subject not altogether in character from the pen of a *Gentleman*, would have been perfectly ridiculous from the pen of a *Lady*.

As an authoress, Mrs. Wollstonecraft has *other* merits to plead; and though her "Thoughts" are seldom new, nor always perfectly just, she yet knows how to communicate them with perspicuity and judgment which we often look for in vain even in the pages of *professional* writers.

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* "Strictures on Female Education."—See p. 257.

the benefit of the poor, the sick, and the infirm, to the total exclusion of every other class of objects whatever.

By various Popes and Emperors the original grant was confirmed afterwards; and such were the additions made to the funds of the monastery, that the charitable intentions with which it had been founded might, without the base intervention of fraud and treachery, have been greatly extended, and the institution rendered a blessing to the hapless victims of adversity and affliction, not less permanent in itself than diffusive in its effects.

For several ages, we are told, amidst the numberless abuses that were suffered to prevail, from the negligence or corruption of the abbots and inspectors, some laudable efforts were made to restore the institution to its pristine dignity: but ever since the commencement of the present century, it has continued rapidly, and without interruption, to degenerate; nor, in the whole course of that period, has any account been kept of its funds,

which, it appears, have been profusely squandered by the abbots in whatever manner they themselves thought proper.

This being the case, our author makes a forcible appeal to the feelings of the Emperor; and earnestly but respectfully entreats him to persevere in the glorious enterprise he has so successfully begun, of terminating the various ecclesiastical frauds and oppressions that still exist within his dominions; and particularly to take under his cognisance those which are the immediate subject of the pages before us.

From a work written with such laudable views as the present, we cannot withhold our hearty applause. When the cause of humanity is at stake, no liberal mind will ever consider the subject as *local*; and to us, when oppression is suffered to rear its head, it matters not where the scene lies, or whether the objects of it live in Germany or in Turkey, in England or in Nova Zembla.

An English translation of this interesting performance is published.

An Address to Captain Evelyn Sutton; containing Professional Remarks on his Conduct, as Commander of his Majesty's ship *Isis*, on the 16th of April 1781; on the Evidence given by the Witnesses, on his Trial at Portsmouth, in December 1783; and on the Judicial Conduct of his Court-Martial. By a Seaman. 8vo. 2s. Nicoll.

THIS author blames Captain Sutton for his *astonishing* backwardness, after the firing ceased, on the 16th of April 1781: he also charges several of the witnesses, especially the officers of the *Isis*, with giving very unseaman-like evidence on the trial; and he animadverts on the judicial conduct of the Court-Martial with peculiar freedom and force. He fairly combats Capt. Sutton's complaint against the Commodore for not ordering a Court-Martial to assemble at Port Praya or Saldanha Bay: he insists that the *Isis* might have yielded immediate obedience to the Commodore's orders for cutting or slipping; and that her damaged throats might all have been stoppered and set up in *one hour* after the firing ceased, which would have been *three hours* sooner than that business was actually completed. By a close adherence to facts and fair reasoning, he justifies the Commodore in bringing the Captain to trial; and ably defends the conduct of the former throughout the whole of that trial.

In order to shew the improper conduct of the Court-Martial respecting questions of opinion, our author contrasts several questions *opposed* by the Court, with others which they thought fit to pronounce

in the course of the trial, with great judgment, perspicuity and justice. But, in order to enable our readers to judge for themselves, we give the following concluding paragraphs in the writer's own words.

"Upon a review of the whole subject in question, I am greatly astonished at your unaccountable conduct on the 16th of April; I am also much surpris'd at the contradictory and unseaman-like evidence produced to the Court in the course of your trial; and I reflect on the inconsistency, ignorance and partiality of your Judges, with wonder and indignation. In waiting for a boat till two o'clock, to answer the signal for all Captains, you must have been blind to that advantage which the dimitted Hannibal presented to your view; for otherwise, you would have ordered a piece of sheet-lead to have been nailed over that large shot-hole which was hid to be in your pinnace's quarter. When you pleaded the disabled condition of the *Isis*, in opposition to the Commodore's orders for cutting or slipping your cable immediately, you must have thought that it was not the duty of the British Commandant to capture the enemy's disabled ship; for otherwise,

you must have known, that the damages, which the *Isis* had received, could furnish no good reason for avoiding an immediate pursuit: and you must also have been sensible, that the time, then elapsed, had been fully sufficient for the purpose of completing every necessary repair. In telling Capt. Hawker, between three and four hours after the action, to acquaint the Commodore, that you would follow him as soon as your topsail-sheets and braces were spliced, you seemed to be ignorant, that one of the enemy's ships was then towing off the dismasted *Hannibal*. In suffering the *Isis* to get so far a-stain of the Commodore, and to keep so long out of her station, after you had joined the *Romney*, you acted very unlike a British seaman; but it seems you had determined, that the enemy should not be interrupted in towing the *Hannibal* off *without a mast standing*.

"The evidence given by your officers proved them to have been in several instances egregiously ignorant of their profession as seamen; and their want of that attention to the dismasted ship which would have stimulated them to a laudable activity in every part of their duty, shewed them to have been shamefully regardless of the honour and interest of their country as Britons.

"When the Court asked the Boatswain of the *Isis*, how long he thought, as a seaman, it would take, with a good ship's company, to put the *Isis* into a proper condition to go to sea, they must have forgot, for the moment, that the solution of the question belonged solely to them as Judges, not to the witness; and they must also have forgot, in their great zeal to procure such matter as might furnish pretexts for their intended justification of your astonishing backwardness, that the *Hannibal* was then driving to leeward *without a mast standing*. Again, when your Judges asked the witness, whether he thought, if the Commodore had made your signal to chase, that the *Isis*, fitted as she then was, could have carried more sail than she did? they certainly ought to have recollected, that the dismasted *Hannibal* was then towed by one of the enemy's ships, and, consequently, that the sails of the towing ship had to perform the task of impelling both ships through the yielding fluid. In asking Lieutenant Harvey, whether, as a Lieutenant of the *Isis* and a seaman, he thought the setting of the main-sail would have endangered the mast's going over-board, the Court

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acted very unlike seamen and Judges. In short, sir, they seem not to have considered, that there were thousands of British seamen well-qualified to write *glaring impropriety* over the question, and *shameful ignorance* over the answer.

"Having declared my sentiments positively on some parts of your conduct, the evidence of your officers, and the proceedings of the Court-Martial; and given my opinion freely on other parts; I think it is incumbent on me to declare, that, throughout the whole, I have strictly followed the dictates of my conscience. Should you, or any of those who are particularly concerned, think that I have erred in any particular, you need only to exhibit your complaint, and I shall shew my readiness to give up freely, or defend strenuously, as the case shall require. Your defence before the Court-Martial was rested chiefly on the damages you received in the action, and the incapacity of your *bad ship's* company to complete the repairs in a short time: but I have clearly proved, I trust, that the former plea was glaringly absurd, and the latter highly unjust. Our seamen, sir, appear to have been, throughout the late war, as brave, and as firmly attached to their King and Country as ever. They have often proved, under Providence, the chief defence of their country; and their gallant achievements have long been the admiration and envy of the commercial nations. But alas, for many of our late naval commanders! by unfortunately becoming political partisans, they forgot, totally forgot their duty as servants to the public; and instead of sedulously pursuing the true interest of their country, they did every thing in their power to promote the base views of their pernicious party. A baleful party spirit, and a general want of discipline, have lately pervaded the Royal Navy; and even our Courts-Martial have honourably acquitted, when they ought to have *condemned* the prisoner. In short, sir, our Naval Courts-Martial, by acting directly contrary to their knowledge as seamen, and their duty as Britons, have rendered themselves exceedingly contemptible. The most favourable conjecture I can frame upon their injurious conduct is, that when the reputation or the life of a commander has been at stake, they have chosen what they deemed the least of two evils; and under the influence of that sentiment, they have ventured to *acquit* those whom their conscience pronounced *capitally guilty*. Should any think that I am

Ggg

mistaken

mistaken in this conjecture, to such I can only say, they are at full liberty to frame any other which they may judge more probable.

“As your Judges, sir, were not *unanimous* in their sentence of honourable acquittal, what I have said against them is intended to operate against the majority only, without affecting those who did not think proper to concur with them in that sentence. Considering the conduct of the Court as the most bare-facedly bad, and the sentence as one of the most exceptionable that ever was pronounced by any Court-Martial in this country, it is *some* consolation to reflect, that the Members who composed it were not *unanimous*. Much more deference is paid to the proceedings of Courts-Martial than they generally deserve. Landmen too commonly say, “the members are gentlemen of great professional knowledge, and of strict honour;” but every seaman, who investigates their proceedings, must conclude, that they have been, in many instances, either shamefully deficient in professional knowledge, or strangers to true honour. To those who may be supposed to ask, Whence could such pernicious conduct in our naval Courts-Martial have arisen? I answer, From that partiality which one Commander has for another, from party prejudice, and from self-interested motives. The partiality of one Commander towards another appears very conspicuously on the trials of Lieutenants, for disrespectful behaviour to their Commanders. As the parties, in such cases, must be considered as standing in that relation which they bear to each other as Commander and subordinate officer, the Courts-Martial ought to be composed of one half Commanders, and the other half Lieutenants; but as Courts-Martial are now formed, Lieutenants are denied one of the greatest privileges which Britons derive from the peculiarly happy constitution of their country; namely, that of being tried by a jury of their *peers*; and, consequently, Lieutenants are sometimes punished for daring to show a *smile* on their countenance, when they speak to, or look at, their jealous and arbitrary Commanders. Even a smile of complacency is construed into that of contempt, and the unhappy culprit gets punished, by his jury of Captains, whilst those Commanders who turned their backs on an inferior enemy, and fled ingloriously from the following foe, have been *unanimously* and *honourably* acquitted. I am persua-

ded, sir, that partiality and injustice never appeared more glaringly, in the conduct of any Court-Martial, than it did in that of yours; and, for the sake of my much-injured country, I wish that a power were lodged in proper hands, for the important purpose of *reversing* the sentence, and *punishing* the guilty. In that case, sir, your Judges would only need to peruse attentively the 10th, 13th, and 14th articles of war, review seriously the evidence of several respectable witnesses on the trial, and *tremble* for the consequences.

“To conclude, I can truly say, sir, that I am totally unacquainted with you, your witnesses, and the Members of your Court Martial; and, therefore, cannot be supposed to have written from personal pique or resentment. Conceiving my country to have been greatly injured by the astonishing backwardness of the *Isis* and the *Moumouth*, on the 16th of April 1781, I have endeavoured to set the several transactions in their true light; and to repel those insults, which were, in the course of your trial, offered to the understanding of every British seaman. There are thousands in the kingdom well able to judge on the subject; to them I appeal, for the candour and justice of my observations. I pretend not to infallibility, nor do I wish to establish any thing contrary to truth and justice. You are, sir, or ought to be a seaman; and you have a number of naval friends; your witnesses, and your Judges likewise, are or ought to be seamen; and they also have many professional friends. If you, or any of them, should think that I have materially misrepresented any particular, it will be incumbent on ye, either to appear against what I have advanced, or candidly acknowledge the irresistible force of truth. Should any thing that I have said, on this important subject, operate to the future prevention of such pernicious conduct in our Naval Commanders, Courts-Martial, and witnesses, one great end of my writing will be answered; and I shall rejoice, at being instrumental in promoting the welfare of my country. Fully persuaded, that the arguments which I have used will, when fairly weighed in the professional balance, carry conviction to the mind of every enquiring seaman, I boldly throw down the gauntlet. If there be a seaman in the kingdom, who thinks himself qualified to take it up, I call upon that seaman to meet me in fair controversy at the bar of the public.”

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

P R O L O G U E

T O

BONDS WITHOUT JUDGEMENT.

O R,

THE LOVES OF BENGAL.

By GEORGE MONCK BERKELEY, Esq.

WITH shaft satyric, shot from Phoebus' bow,

'Gainst wisdom's foes to aim th' unerring blow,

To check the rising follies of the age,
May well be deem'd the province of the stage:

Here, whilst their gentle breasts indignant burn,

Here Fashion's offspring may some moral learn.

This night on India's shore our scene we lay,
Tho' not for want of game so far we stray.
When here in vain on Beaux our Beauties smile,

Enrag'd they vow to quit the tasteless isle;
And though 'gainst venal love they loudly rail,
Yet blushing, for the Land of Husbands sail;
Whilst Neptune's self indignant bears the weight,

And with reluctance wafts th' unworthy freight.

When India's guilty shore these damsels reach,
Unnumber'd Nabobs through the golden beach;

Who, whilst their feeble frames scarce stand the gale,

Explore the beauties of each living bale.

To you, ye Fair, belongs th' important cause,
'Tis you must vindicate blest Hymen's laws;

For if from th' East this fashion we import,
And Arcot's customs lead the British Court,

To Plutus then your ancient sway must yield,
And vanquish'd Love shall quit fair Albion's field.

Were this the case, should some rich heirs'ess start,

Whose countless thousands charm each throbbing heart,

Why then, th' aspiring youth who wish'd to win her,

Must e'en go but with Christie or with Skianer.

Then some sad Peer, who found 'twas time to wed,

From Ways and Means to Hymen's altar led,
Would ask his friend, "Pray, where bought you your Rib?"

Whil' he'd reply—"Why, faith, I dealt with Squib;

And as your courtship I am somewhat flow in,

I got her at the Hammer—Just a-going!"

On you, ye Fair, who haply scorn the plan,
To seek so far that faithless creature man;
Who, spurning Plutus, and his fordid art,
For love alone exchange the generous heart—
On your support our anxious Bard relies,
And hopes to take his plaudits from your eyes!

For if your critic frowns do not confound him,
He smiles at all the Nabobs that surround him.

MAY 21. The *Midnight Hour*, a Farce of three acts, translated from the French by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre.

This piece might be classed among speaking pantomimes, in the general manner of Beaumarchais. It consists of artifices to elude the care of a guardian, who was averse to the pretensions of the lover of his ward, but who had engaged his consent, if the lover could fix her heart, and take her out of his house before twelve at night. All this is accomplished by a species of mechanism which deceives the galleries, and by a little assistance from the dialogue passes with considerable approbation.

Before the Farce, the following Prologue, written by Mr. Woodfall, jun. was spoken by Mr. Pope.

[Several Lines are omitted in delivery from the Stage, on account of the Length of the Composition.]

SENT by the Fair your mercy to implore,
Who sins again, tho' pardon'd oft before
What arts of rhetoric can your pity raise,
Disarm your anger, and excite your praise?
All, all are vain; nor can I well defend her,
Who is in writing plays an old offender.

Yet not this night she bids your tears to flow

For Halfwell's * goodness, or for Euston's * woe;

Yet not this night your patience she assails
With Widows Vows *, and Shawls *, and Eastern Tales *:

A Frenchman's fancy gave the bustling birth,
Which now, in Paris, source of constant birth,

Reigns the dramatic idol of the day,
And from its rival pieces bears the palm away.

Once had she fought by Gallic scenes to please;

Whate'er their spirit, elegance, or ease,

To

* Alluding to the Author's former productions.

To France John Bull each harsh term had apply'd,

And spirit, elegance or ease deny'd.

"You bring your farce † from France!—It shall not pass;

"A Frenchman's drama—is indeed a farce!"

Thus had he spoke, while pride his bosom feels,
Nor granted Frenchmen wit but in their heels.

But now no more to *Prejudice* he bends,
(Since Peace her influence o'er the land extends,) [blind,

No more with mists she seeks his sight to
And cloud the native candour of his mind.

For soon as Peace her gentle reign begun,
She fled, as phantoms fly before the sun,
In other climes her baneful pow'r to try,
To point the insult, and to wing the lie.

Peace, when her radiant smile again she wore,
And bad our banners stream with blood no more,

Aloft in air her wand of olive held,
And the mists rais'd by Prejudice dispell'd.

Oh, Prejudice! to Falshood near ally'd,
Thou stubborn child of Ignorance and Pride:
Proud without worth, and senseless tho' severe,
To science hostile, as to folly dear!

Thy slave no more, the Briton can submit
To truth's decree, and grant a Frenchman wit:
To give just praise, his lib'ral soul aspires,
His merit owns, and owning it admires;

On *Figaro's* tale enjoys each hum'rous stroke,
Trick following trick, and joke succeeding joke;
And hears brave *Richard's* story with delight,
Tho' chaste, not dull; not frivolous, tho' light.

And should our scenes no ill-spent time employ,

But gild the coming hour with harmless joy,
Forgive the Fair-One, who this night essays
To dress a French Muse *a-la-mode Angloise*;
Forgive her error, if when praise inspires
Her glowing hopes, and fans her mental fires,
Too oft the talk of Author she assume,
And bid, with rapid haste, the flowers of fancy bloom. [re's gain,

But should her *MIDNIGHT HOUR* no laurel
Her hopes prove fruitless, and her wishes vain;
And should it boast nor humour, sense, nor ease,

No wit to dazzle, and no plot to please;
Think, think her version but to please was plan'd,

And scatter censure with no lavish hand:

But bear in mind the moral poet's line,
"To err, is human; to forgive, divine."

June 20. The new Theatre in Welleshoe-square was opened with *As You Like It*, and *Ally in her Teens*, for the benefit of the London-Hospital. Some difficulties having arisen from the opposition of the rival Managers of the Winter Theatres, several of the principal performers were intimidated from appearing in the characters intended for them; it would be therefore unfair to criti-

cize a representation, which must have been too hasty to be either perfect or correct.

Previous to the play, Mr. Palmer spoke the following Prologue.

WHERE'ER fair Science rear'd her laurel'd head,

In ev'ry clime where Truth her light has
Where civil union harmoniz'd mankind,
And join'd to polish'd manners taste refin'd;
Thither on eagle wings the Muse has flown,
There fix'd, and made the favour'd spot her own. [slow,

In Greece her tuneful strain she taught to
And the scene charm'd with imitated woe.

Terror and Pity seiz'd th' impassion'd breast,
And the fair MORAL to the heart was press'd.
The Magistrate soon saw, in Virtue's cause,
The stage a supplement to public laws;
And from the Nation's fund, with gen'rous aim, [flame.

Rais'd the proud dome, and fann'd the Poet's
The well-proportion'd pile was seen to rise
On marble columns tow'ring to the skies.

No more the stroller with his mimic art
Rumbled about each village in his cart.

No more bedaub'd, and grim with lees of wine,
He outrag'd modest Nature in each line.

An Amphitheatre,—whose spacious room
"Could hold uncrowded Athens in its womb,"
Gave him the splendid scene, the gorgeous hall,
The bulkin'd pride, and the long trailing pall.
Their vagrant life the actors then gave o'er,
Deem'd BEGGARS, ROGUES, and VAGA-
BONDS no more.

In Britain long our scene neglected lay;
The BULL, the GLOBE, presented every play.
To Inns and Taverns Shakspeare had resort:
The Bard's own genius was his best support.

At length fatigued with war and civil rage,
With monarchy restor'd we rear'd the Stage.
And now, our minds while bright ideas fire,
We bid this night another dome aspire; [fear,
And hope,—while your protection quells each
The Muse will find a safe asylum here.

Yet some there are who would our scheme annoy;

'Tis a monopoly they would enjoy.

Th' Haymarket, Covent-Garden and Old Drury
Send forth their edicts, "full of sound and fury."
Three jarring States are leagu'd in jealous fit,
And they—whom WIT maintains,—WAGE
war on WIT.

But wit, like day-light, nothing should restrain,
The sun in Goodman's-fields and Drury-lane;

And if the Drama list on Virtue's side,
Say—can the moral be diffus'd too wide?

If the Sun gild you West with golden ray,
The East may feel the beams of rising day.

Like generous rivals, let all parties boast
One only struggle—who shall please you most!
Fines and imprisonment no more proclaim,
But praise the soil from which our GARRICK
came.

† The *Midnight Hour* was originally intended as an afterpiece: and performed as such on the first night of representation.

If still their rage,—our fortune here to mar,
 “Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,”
 Our means are honest; our hearts firm and true;
 The contest glorious! for we fight for you.

At the end of the farce, Mr. Palmer came forwards and repeated the following speech to the audience:

“*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

“I am sorry, on the first night that I have the honor of seeing this Theatre graced by so splendid an appearance, to be obliged to trouble you with the peculiar circumstances of my situation.

“I had flattered myself, that I should be able, during the summer months, to exert my best endeavours in your service.

“This Theatre was built under a letter of approbation from the Lord Lieutenant Governor of the Tower; and being situated in a Palace and fortress, in a district immediately within his jurisdiction, his consent, added to a Licence obtained from the Magistrates, authorizing a place of Public Entertainment, were deemed legal authority.

“The first stone of the building was laid on the 26th of December, 1785.

“At that time, the Managers of the Theatres at the West end of the town, made no kind of objection.

“In the course of the last summer, when I performed at the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market, Mr. Colman wrote a prologue, which I spoke on my benefit night, and among others, were the following lines:

For me, whose utmost aim is your delight,
 Accept the humble offering of this night;
 To please, where-ever plac'd, be still my
 care,

At Drury, Hay-market, or Wellelose-square.

“As Mr. Colman knew the plan I had then in view, it was fair to conclude that he did not meditate an opposition.

“Mr. Harris, the Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, gave his consent in writing, that Mr. Quick should be engaged here.

“After all this, to my great astonishment, when a large expence had been incurred, and this house was completely ready for opening, the three Managers thought good to publish in the news-papers, extracts from different Acts of Parliament, accompanied with their joint resolution, to put the Act in force against this Theatre.

“They went a step further, they served me with this notice—

[Here Mr. Palmer read a copy of a notice sent to him, signed by Thomas Linley, Thomas Harris, and George Colman, acquainting him, that instructions were given to lodge informations against him for every appearance he should make in any play, or

scene of a play, at any unlicensed Theatre, contrary to the statute.]

“I have the satisfaction to find, that those three gentlemen are the only enemies to this undertaking; and it will be for themselves to consider, whether they are not, at the same time, opposing the voice of the public.

“For myself, I have embarked my all in this Theatre; persuaded, that under the sanction I obtained, it was perfectly legal: in the event of it every thing dear to my family is involved.

“I was determined to strain every nerve to merit your favour; but when I consider the case of other performers who have been also threatened with prosecutions, I own, whatever risque I run myself, I feel too much to risque for them!

“I had promised a benefit play for the use of the London Hospital; and all the performers agreed with me, that one night, at least, should be employed for so useful a purpose.

“We have not performed for hire, gain or reward; and we hope that the three Managers, with the Magistrate in their interest, will neither deem benevolence a misdemeanour, nor send us, for an act of charity, to hard labour in the House of Correction.

“I beg pardon for trespassing thus long upon your patience: circumstanced as things are, and a combination being formed to oppress and ruin me, it is not, at present, in my power to give out another play.

“Under the Act of Parliament, which empowers the Magistrates to allow certain performances, I have obtained a licence; and to whatever purpose of innocent amusement this Theatre may be converted, your future patronage will abundantly compensate for every difficulty I have had to encounter.

“Tumblers and Dancing Dogs might appear unmolested before you; but the other performers and myself standing forward to exhibit a moral Play, is deemed a crime.

“The purpose, however, for which we have this night exerted ourselves, may serve to shew, that a Theatre near Wellelose-square, may be as useful as in Covent-garden, Drury-lane, or the Hay-market.

“All that remains at present, is to return my most grateful thanks for the indulgence with which you have honoured me this night. I forbear to enlarge upon that subject: my heart is too full—I have not words to express my feelings. I shall be ever devoted to your service.

“Until it is announced, that this house shall be again opened with a species of entertainment not subjecting me to danger, I humbly take my leave.”

In consequence of an insinuation in one of the newspapers that Mrs. Siddons had declined

clined speaking the following EPILOGUE, on account of its indelicacy; Mr. COLMAN has thought proper to publish it in a collection of his fugitive works, just published.

EPILOGUE

To the Tragedy of

JULIA: or, The ITALIAN LOVER.

Intended for Miss FARRER.

At the side scene.]

MAY I come in?—The Prompter bids me enter—

And yet, I vow, I'm half afraid to venture.
Advancing.]

"*Be your eyes wet? yes, faith!*"—nay truce with sorrow!

Julia's quite well; and dies again to-morrow. *To-morrow* did I say? *To-morrow's* Sunday, So, if you please, they'll die again on Monday. I've heard the Tragedy with strict attention—The tale, they say, is fact, and no invention; And while deep critics ponder on its merits, I'll tell you how it acted on my spirits.

As by the scenes I took my silent stand, Each act that pass'd I hail'd this happy land! Bards who from history or fiction glean, Rarely in England place the tragic scene; Led by the Muse they sail o'er distant seas, Scale Alps on Alps, or pierce the Pyrenees: Abroad in search of cruelties they roam; Follies and frailties may be found at home. Passions in warmer climes that fiercely burn, Here lose their rancour, and to humours turn; Not cank'ring inwards with a treach'rous stealth,

Break nobly out, and keep the soul in health. No lovers here, contending for a Wife, Mix pois'nous bowls, or draw the murderer's knife:

No Julia here should find her virgin fame Arraign'd for crimes she shudders but to name;

Safe from such horrors in a generous nation, Where madness only dreams assassination. No! tho' the moonlight walk, and precious Picture,

Conspire with jealous Fulvia to convict her;

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I hear Mr. Malone designs to print the Poems of Shakspeare at the end of a new edition of his plays, I inclose a few remarks that occurred to me on reading the same gentleman's former publication of Venus and Adonis, &c.

Your humble servant, &c. W.

Venus and Adonis.

Page 409.

Leading him prisoner in a *red-rose chain.*]

So *Ronsard*, Livre XIV. Ode XXIII.

Les Muses hierent un jour

De chaînes de roses amour, &c.

Tried, fairly tried, in our High Court of Drury,

She'll stand acquitted by an English Jury.

Wife was the man, who each returning morn

Thank'd his kind stars he was in England
And wiser still the fair, that lot possessing,
Who proves she knows the value of the blessing,

With pity who beholds poor Julia's fate,
Yet prizes, as the ought, her happier state;
The charms of English worth who can discover,

And never wish for an *Italian Lover*.

* * I did not know that the pen of malice or slander had ascribed the suppression of this Epilogue at the Theatre to the pretended indelicacy of its contents, till I had seen the generous vindication of it by another hand. The Epilogue was written at the particular instance of a very worthy friend of Mr. Jephson, by whom, and by the author, it was received with cordial thanks, and the warmest approbation. Mrs. Siddons, however, seeming to expect the Epilogue, her importance to the piece rendered the friends of the author unwilling to question her claim, and a few alterations were made in the introductory lines, which the change of the supposed speaker required; *supposed*, for Mrs. Siddons, after keeping the Epilogue some days, returned it with a declaration that she would not speak it; and a request of another. The alterations, with an additional couplet, occurred between the sixth and thirteenth lines, and are here subjoined with the variations.

You've heard the Tragedy with due attention—
The tale they say is fact, and no invention.
How ill our Bard has touch'd it, or how well,
Many sage Critics will precisely tell:
Let me then, while they ponder on its merits,
Say how it mov'd a Patriot Female's spirits.

While crimes like these on foreign records stand,
How warmly must we hail this happy land!

410.

These *blue-vein'd violets* whereon we lean.]

So in *May's* Supplement to *Lucan*:
Sapphirum pulchro pendentem pectore,
vincunt

Cœrulea venarum violaria.

413.
The sun that shines from Heaven, *shines*
but warm.]

Mr. *Malone* very properly explains this passage as follows: "The sun affords only a natural and genial heat: it warms, but it does not burn." He might, however, have elucidated his text by the words of *King Lear* addressed to *Regan*:

———— her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn.

416.
Struck dead at first, what needs a second
[striking?]

So in *Cymbeline*:

What shall I need to draw my sword?
The paper
Hath cut her throat already.

420.
To note the *fighting* conflict of her hue,
[&c.]

So in *Hamlet*:

Sir, in my heart there was a kind of
fighting.

Again, in the *Taming of a Shrew*:

Such *war* of white and red within
her cheeks.

422.
The sea hath bounds, but deep desire
hath none.]

So in *Macbeth*:

———— But there's no bottom, none
To my voluptuousness.

426.
His meaning struck her ere his words be-
gun.]

So in *King Henry IV. P. II.*

———— Priam found the fire, ere
he his tongue.

427.
Shone like the moon, in water seen by
night.]

So in *K. Henry VI. P. I.*

As plays the sun upon the glassy streams.

429.
Measure my *strangeness* with my unripe
years.]

So in *Romeo and Juliet*:

I, *measuring* his affections by my own.

Strangeness is *shyness*. So in *Cym-
beline*:

Has *strange* and *previsit*.

See Mr. *Steevens's* note on this passage,
Mr. *Reed's* edition, p. 220.

458.
For an *orped* swine.] There is no oc-
casion for reading, with Mr. *Malone*,
o'er-fed. *Orped* is certainly the true
word, though I confess my inability to
explain the precise meaning of it; or
even to find its probable derivation. It
occurs, however, in a *Herring's Tayle*:
*containing a poetical fiction of divers
matters worthy the reading.* 4°. 1598.

"Straight as two launces coucht by *orped*
knight in rest."

Again, in the 7th book of *Golding's*
translation of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*,
1587.

"—— that *orped* *Sinis*, who
"Abus'd his strength in bending trees,"

Again in the 8th book:

"—— Yet should this hand of mine,
"Even maugre dame *Diana's* hart, con-
found this *orped* swine."

Again in the 11th book:

"—— from thence a woofe, an
orped wight," &c.

Again in the 13th book:

"—— The *orped* giant *Polypheme*
—"terribilem *Polyphemon*."

Bailey says (but without authority)
that *orped* is an old word signifying *gild-
ed*, which, however, would not accord
with the sense wanted in the foregoing
passages.

Rape of *Lucrece*.

479.
Hiding base sin in *plaits* of majesty.]

So in *King Lear*:

Time shall unfold w at *plaited* cunning *bides*.

Ibidem.

Nor could the *moralize* his wanton fight.]

Mr. *Malone* very properly observes,
that to *moralize* is to *interpret*. He
might have added, that the same word
occurs in *Venus and Adonis*:

Unlike thyself thou hear'st me *moralize*.

So also in *Randolph's Muses Looking-
Glass*, where two Puritans are made
spectators of a play, a player, to recon-
cile them in some degree to a theatre, pro-
mises to *moralize* the plot; and one of
them answers,

"—— that *moralizing*

I do approve: it may be for instruction."

Again, Mrs. *Flowerdew*, one of the
characters, says—"Pray, Sir, continue
the *moralizing*." The old Registers of
the Stationers likewise afford numerous
instances of this custom, which was en-
couraged by the increase of puritanism.
See Mr. *Steevens's* Observations on the
Platt of the Seven deadly Sins, *Malone's*
Supp. Vol. I. p. 62.

496.

Her lily hand her rosy cheek lies under,
Cozening the pillow of a lawful kiss;
Who therefore angry, seems to part in
funder,
Swelling on either side to want his bliss;
Between whose hills her head intomb'd is:
Where, like a virtuous monument, she lies,
To be admir'd of lewd unhallowed
eyes.]

The same thought (though not so fantastically spun out) occurs in a manuscript Tragedy, entitled *The Second Maiden's Tragedy*, 1611. of which see an account in the St. James's Chronicle, May 20, 1780; and in the *Biographia Dramatica*, Vol. II. page 331. edit. 1782.

"Tyr. Look on yon face, and tell me what it wants.

"Gov. A thousand years sleep, and a marble pillow."

The tyrant is pointing to the dead body of a lady which had been just taken out of its monument.

528.

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish
springs.]

A congenial idea, though water be the object in question, occurs in Golding's version of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, book XV. p. 191. edit. 1587.

"Here nature sendeth new springs out,
and there the old in takes."

553.

— from his lips, &c.

To attempt the representation of breath is, I believe, an absurdity of which the most whimsical and servile Dutch painter was never guilty: and why should the breath of Nestor be more visible than that of his companions?

— From his lips did fly

Thin winding breath that pur'd up to the sky,

conveys an apt idea of an old man sucking a pipe of tobacco at his door in a trolly morning.

Had Shakspeare produced no poetry of a higher strain than is to be found among the happiest parts of this collection, he would have been everlastingly doomed to accompany the quaint, the dull, our Withers's, our Syvetters, who are rarely mentioned, except as sport for literary ridicule.

554.

— all *boln* and red]

Mr. Steevens was guilty of an oversight when he proposed to read *scowln* instead of *boln*, for the latter is the genuine word. So in Thomas Newton's *Herball to the Bible*, 1587. "— by eating thereof

[Hawkweed] these small creatures preserve themselves from *emboldening* and drop-like swelling, &c." *Bollen* indeed (as appears from the much-lamented Mr. Tyrwhitt's excellent glossary to Chaucer) is the part. pa. of *Bolge*, Sax. swollen. So in Chaucer's *Complaint of the Blacke Knight*, v. 101.—"Wightes *bollen* hertis, &c."

Again in Phaer's version of the tenth book of Virgil's *Æneid*:

"— with what bravery *bolne* in
pride

King Turnus prosperous rides—

— *iumiaufq;* secundo

Marte ruat?

Sonnet 16. p. 594.

So should the *lines of life* that life repair.]

Mr. Malone confesses the obscurity of this passage. The *lines of life*, perhaps, are *living pictures*, viz. children.

604.

Mr. Steevens, in his note on—"When sparkling stars *twire* not, &c." after the words—"thou mak'it the evening bright and cheerful," might have added—So in the book of Job, ch. 29. "When the morning *stars sang* together, &c."

A Lover's Complaint.

P. 742.

A thousand favours from a *maund* the
drew.]

Mr. Malone very truly says a *maund* is a hand-basket. He might have subjoined the following instance from *Newton's Herball to the Bible*, 8°. 1587. "Of the greater sort of these rushes, our people do use to make mats, horse-coliers, wilchins, frailes, and little *maunds*."

P. 758.

Who, glaz'd with crystal, gate the glowing
roses

That flame through water which their hue
encloses.]

A similar allusion is found in one of the most elegant of Martial's Epigrams, viz. *De Cleopatra Uxore*.

Primos passa toros, et adhuc placanda marito,

Merferat in nitidos se Cleopatra lacus.

Dum fugit amplexus; sed prodidit unda
latentem,

Lucebat toris cum tegetetur aquis.

Condita sic puro numerantur lilia vitro,

Sic prohibet tenues gemma latere rosas.

Influi, merfufq; vadis Iustantia carpsit

Ufua, perfpicua plus vetuiftis aqua.

Lib. IV.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 7.

THE Judges attended the House, to hear and give judgment in a writ of error, in which Archibald Taylor was plaintiff, and John Blair defendant. This case is of singular importance to the factors who convey goods to the several ports, creeks, and havens of the kingdom, from one port to another by water carriage. The plaintiff loaded a small boat with coals at the quay of Bromielaw, on the river Clyde, and landed them at Rothsay in the island of Bute, which is situated at the mouth of the river or firth; both places are branches of the port of Glasgow.—The defendant is a Custom-house officer in the said town, and by virtue of his office seized the boat and the coals, contending that they were liable to pay the duties imposed upon coals *carried by sea* in any ship or vessel, by virtue of the 9th and 10th of William III. the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th of Ann. A special verdict was obtained in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in support of the seizure.

The clear question for the determination of the House was, Whether goods conveyed from one branch of a port to another branch of the same port, could be deemed to be *borne by sea*; and as such liable to *out-port duty*. Mr. Wight and Mr. Campbell were heard a considerable length in support of the exemption, alledging that the Island of Bute was land-locked on each side, and that a passage which commenced in fresh water, under any sense of the word, being in the *same port*, could not be deemed a *sea voyage*. The Attorney General and the Lord Advocate were heard in support of the Revenue officer. When the pleadings were finished, the Lord Chancellor put the following question to the Judges, "Whether upon the finding of the Jury, the Judges were of opinion that the goods in question were liable to the duties imposed by the several Acts of Parliament?" Lord Chief Baron Eyre delivered the opinion of the Judges in a very clear and convincing speech, that whatever distinctions might arise with respect to the criminal jurisdiction under the maritime law, with respect to the strict interpretation of the body of water which constituted a *sea*, in contradistinction to a river; yet that for all the purposes of the Revenue laws, and as a clear direction to the Revenue officers, the goods were liable to pay duty, the neglect of which subjected them to seizure. The Lord Chancellor put the question, that the writ of error be reversed. Ordered.

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MAY 10.

The Lord Chancellor walked down to the bar, when Sir Francis Molyneux introduced Mr. Burke, attended by Mr. Fox on his right, and Mr. Sheridan on his left hand; Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, Mr. Francis, Mr. Pelham, Sir James Erskine, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Watkin Lewes, Lord Mulgrave, with about fifty other gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Mr. Burke, with great solemnity, approached the bar, with an Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.—Mr. Burke holding the resolution in his hand, said, "My Lord Chancellor, I am authorized by the Commons of Great Britain to impeach Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, at the bar of this House, with having committed divers high crimes and misdemeanors in his character of Governor-General of Bengal; and I am further authorized to inform your Lordships, that the Commons will most readily join in every measure that may be necessary to bring the said impeachment to a speedy decision."

Mr. Burke then delivered the *vote* to the Lord Chancellor.

After which the Commons withdrew, and his Lordship, in his place, read the message; after which it was again read by the clerk at the table.

Adjourned.

MAY 14.

Mr. Burke, accompanied by about forty Members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, and said he was commanded, in the names of all the Honourable Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, to deliver to their Lordships the Articles of Impeachment which he then held in his hand against Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor-General of Bengal, accusing him of high crimes and misdemeanors. The articles were received and read in the usual form.

A motion was then made and agreed to, that the further consideration of the business should be postponed till Thursday next.

MAY 15.

The Judges being assembled, the Lord Chief Baron gave the opinion of the Judges upon the Writ of Error, in the cause of Parker and Wells. The proceedings were deemed erroneous; the judgment in the Court of King's Bench was ordered to be reversed; and a writ of *Venire Facias* to issue, *de novo*, for a new trial in the King's Bench.

3 H

The

The Lord Chancellor left the Woolfack, and in a short speech expressed his satisfaction with the opinion given by the Judges. His Lordship was upon the point of putting the question, when

Earl Stanhope rose, and spoke for some time; after which

The Lord Chancellor put the question, to agree with the opinion of the Judges.

Ordered.

MAY 18.

Lord Rawdon proposed, that the pawn-brokers' bill, which was originally intended to continue for seven years, should be confined to one; and that instead of being extended all over the country, it should not reach beyond the bills of mortality.

Agreed.

Lord Hopetoun rose to move, that as a resolution had passed the House in 1708-9, and further confirmed by that of 1711, that no Scotch Peer, accepting of an English title, should have the privilege of voting in the election for a Scotch Peer, a copy of it should be sent down to the Lord Register of Scotland, previous to the next election. He thought this the more necessary, as the Lord Register could not otherwise know how to act. His Lordship stated a variety of reasons in support of his motion, and trusted the motion would meet with the unanimous approbation of their Lordships.

The Duke of Queensberry thought the parties concerned ought to be heard by Counsel at the bar of the House.

The Marquis of Carmarthen said it was the plainest that could be submitted to their Lordships. What were the resolutions of the House good for, if not adopted as principles of action? Their Lordships had no alternative, but either to agree with the motion, or rescind the resolution.

The Lord Chancellor owned the existence of such a resolution, but contended that it was not law. He denied there were any precedents on the Journals to justify the spirit of the motion. He stated the object of it as involving an absurdity and informality. He appealed to the usage of the House of Commons, and concluded that it would be precipitate in their Lordships to come to an immediate discussion on the subject.

Lord Stanhope totally differed in opinion from the noble Lord. In all cases where the question affected the privileges of their Lordships, a resolution ought to have all the effect of law. He would not allow that the vote of election for a Scotch Peer was a private right. They voted in consequence of holding that right as a public trust. He quoted the authority of the late Sir George Saville on that point.

Lord Sydney answered the noble Earl, by calling to his recollection some of the arguments suggested by the noble and learned Lord on the woolfack. He was decidedly against the motion.

Lord Kinnaird, in a very manly and conclusive speech, of some length, argued with much earnestness for the motion.

The Duke of Richmond said it was not now a matter of dispute, whether or not the regulation of the year 1709 was proper, but whether or not it should be transmitted to the Lord Register of Scotland, as a direction for his management of elections. If the motion was not consented to, he was convinced it would tend to an infringement of the privileges of the Scotch Peers, who were undoubtedly a numerous and respectable class of men. He would therefore give his cordial vote for the motion, as founded in justice and equity.

An explanatory conversation then ensued between several of the foregoing Peers.

The question was then put, when the numbers were,

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In favour of the question 16
Adjourned.

MAY 21.

The Royal assent was given by commission, to 42 public and private bills; the Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, and the Marquis of Carmarthen.

The Lord Chancellor read a message from his Majesty, of which the following is a copy:

GEORGE REX.

"It is with great concern his Majesty acquaints their Lordships, that from the accounts which have been laid before his Majesty by the Prince of Wales, it appears that the Prince has incurred a debt to a large amount, which, if left to be discharged out of his annual income, would render it impossible for him to support an establishment suited to his rank and station.

"Painful as it is at all times to his Majesty to propose any addition to the heavy expences necessarily borne by his people, his Majesty is induced, from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales, to recur to the liberality and attachment of their Lordships for their assistance, on an occasion so interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and to the ease and honour of so distinguished a branch of his Royal family.

"His Majesty could not, however, expect or desire the assistance of the House but on a well-grounded expectation, that the Prince will avoid contracting any new debts in future.

care. With a view to this object, and from an anxious desire to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's income to support amply the dignity of his situation, his Majesty has directed a sum of ten thousand pounds per annum to be paid out of his Civil List, in addition to the allowance which his Majesty has hitherto given him. And his Majesty has the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince of Wales has given his Majesty the fullest assurances of his firm determination to confine his future expences within his income, and has also settled a plan for arranging those expences in the several departments, and for fixing an order of payment under such regulations as his Majesty trusts will effectually secure the due execution of the Prince's intentions.

"His Majesty will direct an estimate to be laid before the House of the sum wanting to complete in a proper manner the works which have been undertaken at Carleton House, as soon as the same can be prepared with sufficient accuracy, and recommends it to their Lordships to consider of making some provision for that purpose."

G. R.

Lord Sydney then moved, that the said message should be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

Agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor having moved that the Post Horse duty bill be now read a third time,

Lord Stormont said, he did not rise to trouble their Lordships, by entering in detail on the bill, but expected that an innovation of so extraordinary a nature, without precedent, at least since the Revolution, would be supported by some very strong arguments; and in consideration of that supposition, he should wait till he heard what the noble Lord (Lord Sydney) should say in defence of a bill, which carried so many evils on the very face of it, that he was really surprized to think, that Administration should attempt to force it down the throats of the people, even in opposition to the very respectable minorities that protested against it in every stage of debate. He therefore looked to the noble Lord, whose situation, and information, undoubtedly enabled him, nay, even made it his duty, to assign reasons for the introduction of the most objectionable bill that ever had appeared on the table.

Lord Sydney declared, he should be very happy at any time to give every information in his power, but at the same time he thought it hard, that he should be particularly called on to account for the introduction of a bill that originated in the Commons. He had sat long in the Lower House, and always

understood that if a bill originated in the Upper House, the question relative to the birth or necessity of that bill, should be naturally directed to the House in which it originated. The rule, in his opinion, should be reciprocal; at all events, he thought the preamble sufficiently stated the necessity of the bill.

Lord Townshend spoke for some time against the bill, particularly the principles of it; which, he insisted, were beyond the limits of the constitution.

The Duke of Norfolk took up the matter on much the same ground.

Lord Hawkesbury insisted, that the farmers only were to be invested with the same power that the distributors of the stamps at present enjoy; and added several other remarks in answer to what had fallen from the noble Lords in opposition to the bill.

Lord Carlisle wished to know why the inn-keepers were excluded from bidding; when the duty should be set up to auction; as, in his opinion, they were the most competent to manage it, and to give the highest value.

Lord Sydney replied, that as they had been the cause of necessitating this bill, from their tricks and evasions, it would be rewarding, instead of punishing, to admit them to that privilege.—His Lordship then adverted to some observations made by the noble Lord who had just sat down, declaring, that he verily believed the principal opposition to the bill arose from the word *Farm*—and that had the word *Lease* been substituted, the whole, in all probability, would have passed unnoticed.

The Lords Denbigh, Hawkesbury, &c. having delivered their sentiments, the question was put, and carried without a division.

The Deputy Serjeant having announced to their Lordships 'A message from the Commons,' the Gentlemen of the Commons were called in.

Mr. Burke presented a fresh charge against Mr. Hastings; at the same time adding, that Warren Hastings, Esq. was then in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and that it was the desire that he should be given in custody of the Gentleman Usher. On which

Lord Walsingham begged the attention of their Lordships for a few minutes on the subject of Mr. Hastings. He said, he believed it was needless to acquaint their Lordships of the importance of this affair; the Commons of Great Britain, in their justice and dignity, had impeached Mr. Hastings of High Crimes and Misdemeanors. He therefore wished on the present occasion, every thing might be conducted with that dignity and gravity

which the subject undoubtedly required. He also wished that the two Houses should preserve that harmony which had, and he trusted ever would subsist betwixt them. In order to preserve this, he thought the mode of precedent the most eligible; in consequence of which he intended to make two motions; the first, that Mr. Hastings should be taken into custody by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; and the second, that he should find security for his personal appearance as often as the House thought proper to call on him, himself in ten thousand pounds, and two securities, each in five thousand. This, his Lordship observed, was as high as any required in similar cases; to verify which his Lordship read a variety of articles from the Journals relative to the sums required on those occasions. He said, he should now move for the appearance of Mr. Hastings at the bar of the House in the custody of the Black Rod, in a motion similar to that in the case of Dr. Sacheverel in 1709; which being done, and no sign of opposition,

Sir Francis Molyneux was ordered to take Mr. Hastings into custody, which accordingly he did, and conducted him to the bar of the House.

Mr. Hastings prayed at the bar to be admitted to bail, and to have Counsel assigned him. Mr. Hastings being ordered to withdraw,

Lord Walsingham rose and moved, that Mr. Hastings should be bound in ten thousand pounds, and have two sureties, each in five thousand pounds.

The Duke of Norfolk rose and said, that Mr. Hastings had been accused of greater crimes than any man had been, who had ever appeared at the bar of that House, and that they were a disgrace to the British name over the whole world. He thought, therefore, with respect to sureties, they ought not to be confined to precedents, but they should stamp their proceedings with solemnity to the world. He should therefore propose fifty thousand pounds. He said some men that had spent the greatest part of their lives in India, in the situation of Mr. Hastings, had made immense fortunes, of three or four hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Hastings was, perhaps, one of these. However, if he understood that this was any way inconvenient for Mr. Hastings, he would immediately withdraw his motion.

Lord Townsend seconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopetoun thought that such bail would, perhaps, be inconvenient, and therefore he was rather inclined to the motion of Lord Walsingham.

The Chancellor observed, that if their Lordships were to depart from precedents,

they would, in fact, by the bail they imposed, mark out the heinousness of crimes.

The Duke of Norfolk replied, that if they followed precedents, they should follow the highest, which was forty thousand pounds: this was agreed to, that Mr. Hastings should be bound in twenty thousand pounds, and each of his bail in ten thousand pounds.

Mr. Hastings was called in, when the result of their proceedings was intimated to him. He thanked their Lordships for the great indulgence. He was desired to mention the names of his bail and Counsel, which requisition he complied with.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Sullivan appeared, and swore that they were housekeepers, and that each of them had, after the payment of all his debts, at least ten thousand pounds sterling. They were then admitted as bail.

Mr. Hastings then named the Counsel, who were Mr. Piomer, Mr. Law, and Mr. Dallas. Upon motion they were admitted.

Adjourned at past twelve o'clock.

MAY 22.

The cause between Sutton and Johnstone came at length to a decision. After Judge Gould had, in a speech of some length, delivered his opinion, a debate arose among their Lordships, whether the matter in dispute should be again referred to the opinion of all the Judges. This was negatived without a division; and then, on the question being put for affirming the decrees of the inferior courts, and reversing that of the Exchequer Chamber, the House divided, and the numbers were declared to be,

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This judgment was finally given in favour of Governor Johnstone, by a majority of 13.

The order of the day being read, for the House to go into a Committee on the bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,

The Duke of Norfolk said a few words in support of the bill. He observed, that political expediency pleaded no less than humanity in favour of the measure, there being at the present moment three thousand three hundred persons confined in the several jails of the kingdom, on *mesbe* process, and five thousand, including those who were held in execution. So many hands that might be industriously employed, lost to the public and to their families, could not but be considered as a very serious evil. Without expatiating upon this, and the other forcible inducements that must press upon the minds of their Lordships for passing the bill, he should just move, that the House should then resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the several clauses of the said bill.

The Chancellor then rose, and leaving the
woolstack,

woolstack, made a very grave and impressive speech against the motion. He first considered the principle on which the laws gave the compulsory power to creditors of seizing and confining the person of debtors. This, he said, had less cruelty in it, than was unthinkingly supposed. There was more cruelty in defrauding an industrious and well-meaning tradesman; and thus perhaps eventually reducing him and a family dependant on him, to beggary, than in imprisoning an idle, an unprincipled, or a dissipated member of society. In reality, he had observed, that there were on an average twenty *cruel debtors*, for one *cruel creditor*. The indulgence and humanity of creditors was well known to those who, like him, had received so much experience in bankrupt cases. Nor were the horrors of imprisonment and the miseries of a jail so great as they were commonly imagined to be—if any, they were caused principally by the profligacy, the dissipation, and the wickedness that prevailed in those places. He had the authority of a man, highly respectable for his humanity, and his knowledge of that subject, to say, that the interior management of the prisons in this country, were a disgrace to the whole system of our laws, and to the administration of justice. It was a reform in this particular, that most required the interference of the Legislature. He should be extremely sorry to be supposed capable of resisting the calls of humanity, or of standing in the way of any relief that might be intended to be held out to the unfortunate—but what was the description and character of those who wanted to be relieved by this bill? It was not the trader, who had suffered in consequence of his enterprize, and of a spirit by which the country might be benefited, who would receive relief from it, but, in general, those who, with their eyes open, ran into extravagancies which they could not afford—or, in other words, revelled on the property of others. Our laws had wisely granted a constant and regular relief to those who were deficient to their creditors, in consequence of commercial losses—but made no provision in favour of profligate or extravagant persons, who first undid themselves, and afterwards endeavoured to involve others in their ruin. For, whom did the bill, proposed for their Lordships consideration, embrace? It comprehended no less the inconsiderate and imprudent, than the unprincipled and vicious. He should not consider, as the Noble Duke had done, the *number* of persons confined in the several prisons, though he knew that number was *in general the same*, however it might increase as an *insolvent act was expected*; but he should consider of that number to whom it would extend. It would include

those who had been in prison one, two, or three months, as well as those who had languished in confinement for years; it would comprehend those who had gone into prison of their own voluntary act, on purpose to procure this indemnity, as well as those, few he believed in number, who had been cast into it through the unrelenting cruelty of creditors. And if the relief of this last class only had been intended, he was sure that there would have been little or no solicitation made for the passing of the bill. Were this bill in the form in which it was brought before their Lordships to pass, it would only be an encouragement to knavery. It would encourage others, after involving themselves in this country, to run over to Boulogne or Calais, and there live upon the money they had borrowed, till a bill should be enacted in Parliament to enable them to come back to England, and laugh at those who had been the victims of their own credulity. In the description of persons to be relieved by this bill, officers of the navy and army were mentioned. These men certainly deserved well of their country, and merited remuneration for their services, but he questioned how it could be done with propriety from the *purses of individuals*. It should rather be by a reward from the *public*, than by a screen from their creditors. The Chancellor then considered the various kinds of persons who would be liberated from the claims of creditors, by the bill; among whom he particularly reckoned those who had granted annuities to an amount not exceeding 1000. to one person—so that a man would be permitted to grant annuities to a less amount, to as many persons as he thought proper, with a certainty of being able to defraud them. He then recurred to Mr. Howard's declaration respecting the profligacy and dissipation that prevailed in the English prisons, and threw out some hints towards their reform. He could not refrain from mentioning an anecdote which he heard from that gentleman.—He was lately solicited by a Quaker to go with him to the King's Bench prison, to inspire him with fortitude enough to visit a friend, who had been just before arrested and carried to that jail. The reason he gave for desiring that Mr. Howard would attend him, was, that he should be too much shocked at seeing his friend in that condition to be able to bear it alone. But how did their Lordships conceive that he found him? He found him *half intoxicated playing at fivees*, and when his friend asked him if he would just step within, and cheer his depressed spirits with a glass of wine—the unfortunate prisoner, whose wife and family were starving, declared, that he *had been drinking punch*, and did not choose to *mix his liquors*; but would rather than be

though

thought *charity*, go in with him and drink another bowl! His Lordship made many other observations of a nature no less keen and decisive against the bill. After a review of the effects of former insolvent acts, and that which is commonly called the Lords Act, he intreated their Lordships to be consistent in their conduct, and not wantonly to supersede laws which they had themselves enacted, and to break through assurances that they had given. He urged, they should found their proceedings no less on justice than mercy—he therefore moved, as an amendment, in order to get rid of the bill, that on that day four weeks it should be referred to a Committee.

Other Lords spoke on the question, but in a stile and manner too minute to be detailed; and the motion for the House resolving itself into a Committee on this business was negatived, so that all prospect of relief was lost during this Session of Parliament.

MAY 24.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's message concerning the affairs of the Prince of Wales—Lord Sydney immediately rose, and offered his sincere congratulations to the House, on the amicable adjustment of every difference which had taken place between the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent to the Throne. A reconciliation between characters of such elevated rank, whose interests were so intimately connected with those of the public at large, could not but inspire the House, and the nation in general, with the most pleasing sensations. He had not the smallest doubt, that the House would cheerfully accede to his Majesty's proposals for the relief of the Prince, who had assured his Royal father, that he would, in future, take care to prevent his expensures from exceeding the limits of his income. The House might, therefore, expect no further demands for the payment of any debts which his Royal Highness might contract. His Lordship afterwards entered into a panegyric on the public and private virtues of his Majesty, who had testified, on this occasion, the greatest concern at being obliged to encroach, as it were, on the liberality of the public, and had displayed his patriotism by his sentiments of regard for his faithful subjects, while his conduct towards the Prince his son had exhibited his paternal affection in the most advantageous light.

He concluded his harangue with moving, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, purporting that this House would take the proper steps for complying with the terms which he had recommended to their consideration, respecting the payment of the debts of the Prince of Wales, and the completion of Carleton-house.

No other Nobleman rising to speak, the question was put on Lord Sydney's motion, which was carried *nemine dissentiente*.

Adjourned.

MAY 28.

Black Rod, with a message from the Commons, introduced

Mr. Burke, accompanied by about twenty Members, who brought up thirteen charges against Mr. Hastings.

The Lord Chancellor read the heads of the said charges; after which Black Rod informed the House, that Mr. Hastings was in waiting, ready to attend their Lordships commands.

Ordered to attend at the bar.

Mr. Hastings was accordingly brought to the bar, when he prayed the House to grant him a copy of the charges, that he might be heard in his defence by Counsel; (whom he named) that he might have time to prepare his defence; and that he might be admitted to bail. Mr. Hastings withdrew, and the House, without debate, granted his prayer. The same Counsel were assigned, and the same bail accepted, as on the former occasion.

MAY 30.

His Majesty went in the usual state to the House, and at half after three, being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for.

The Speaker addressed his Majesty as soon as he came to the bar, and stated, that he had brought up with him two bills, by which the House of Commons had granted to his Majesty an additional supply. He said, it was with the highest satisfaction that his Majesty's faithful Commons had been able to provide for the services of the current year, without being obliged to have recourse to any new loan. He mentioned likewise, that the House had attended to the arrangement which his Majesty had lately recommended, and had unanimously voted the necessary provision for a distinguished branch of his own family. He then proceeded to enumerate the transactions of the sessions, nearly in the order in which they had been recommended to their attention by his Majesty in his Speech from the Throne. He said, they had taken such measures as appeared to them most likely to carry into effect the several articles and conditions of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, which his Majesty had concluded with the Most Christian King; that the state of the revenue had engaged their most constant attention, and it had been an especial object with them to secure it in such a manner, as should best support the national credit, and add to the prosperity and safety of his Majesty's dominions; and that they had passed

passed bills containing regulations for the ease of the merchants, and for simplifying the public accounts in the various branches of the revenue.

After which the following Bills received the Royal assent, viz. The Consolidating Fund Bill—The expiring Laws Bill—The Wine allowance Bill—The Excise duties Bill—The Glass duties Bill—The Newcastle Playhouse Bill—The Bill relative to the Leith Road, and the buildings of Miln-square—with six other Bills. His Majesty was then pleased to deliver the following most gracious speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I cannot close this session of Parliament without expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which I recommended to your attention, and at the same time returning you my particular thanks for the proofs which you have given of your affection for me, and for my family and government.

“ The assurances which I receive from foreign powers of their good disposition to this country, and the continuance of the general tranquility of Europe, afford me great satisfaction; but dissensions unhappily prevail among the States of the United Provinces, which as a friend and well wisher to the Republic I cannot see without the most real concern.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ The cheerfulness with which you have

granted the necessary supplies, and the ample manner in which you have provided for the several establishments, demand my sincerest thanks.

“ I see with particular satisfaction that you have at the same time been able to furnish the sum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt without imposing any new burdens on my people.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I reflect with peculiar pleasure on the measures which you have taken for enabling me to carry into effect the treaty of navigation and commerce with the Most Christian King, and for facilitating the collection and simplifying the accounts of the various branches of the revenue, which I trust will be productive of the most beneficial effects. And I rely upon your using your best endeavours in your several counties to carry into effect the measures which have been taken for the prevention of illicit trade, and to promote good order and industry among every class of my subjects.”

The Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, then said,

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ IT is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the thirty-first day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the thirty-first day of July next.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 7.

THE Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Saltash election reported to the House, that the Earl of Mornington was unduly elected, and that John Lemon, Esq. ought to have been returned as the representative.

Mr. Pitt, in a Committee, called the attention of gentlemen to the proposition which he was about to submit to their consideration for the improvement of the revenue, by laying an additional duty on licences for the sale of spirituous liquors. The system which he meant to adopt tended to the following effect: That the additional rate might not fall heavily at any one period of the year, he proposed that the duties raised under this head should be paid by installments, with an interval of six weeks between each payment. The sum that might be produced by the augmentation now proposed, he would estimate at 80,000*l.* Having stated his sentiments on these points, he moved that every public house where spirituous liquors are retained,

under the rent of 10*l.* per annum, should pay an additional duty of 2*l.* for the annual licence; that every house of this kind, whose rent is between 10 and 15*l.* should pay 2*l.* 8*s.*; between 15 and 20*l.* 2*l.* 16*s.*; between 20 and 25*l.* 3*l.* 4*s.*; between 25 and 30*l.* 3*l.* 12*s.*; between 30 and 35*l.* 4*l.*; between 35 and 40*l.* 4*l.* 8*s.*; between 40 and 45*l.* 4*l.* 16*s.*; and between 45 and 50*l.* 5*l.* 4*s.*; at which sum he proposed the additional duty should cease its extension. His reason for precluding any further advance proceeded from maxims of justice, it being generally acknowledged that houses at and about 50*l.* rent per annum seldom or never sell a quantity of spirits equal to those of an inferior rent. After a brief explanatory speech he moved separate resolutions to the foregoing effect.

Sir Benjamin Hammett made a few observations in opposition to the plan, and was answered by Mr. Pitt, who obviated his objections.

The resolutions were then agreed to

Mr.

Mr. Pitt, in a Committee, (Mr. Steele in the chair) after specifying the hardships which the wine merchants would suffer, if no drawback were allowed for the wines in their possession previous to the date of the Consolidation Act, moved a resolution in substance as follows: That a drawback duty of 8l. a pipe be allowed to those who have 252 gallons, or a ton, of wine in their possession previous to the existence of the Consolidation Act---and so in proportion, admitting the sum of 8l. for every pipe; but with this exception, that those who do not possess one ton of wine shall not be allowed any drawback whatever.

Several gentlemen made various observations on the proposition, after which it was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply, and resolved, That 5,500,000l. should be raised by loans or Exchequer bills; and that towards making good the supply, the following sums should be applied---74,102l. 9s. 10d. imprest and other monies remaining in the Exchequer.---44,806l. 2s. 7d. being the amount of army savings and stoppages.---180,000l. remaining in the Exchequer, of monies granted for the use of land forces in 1785

Lord Mulgrave, after an introductory speech, presented a petition from a certain description of people in the coal trade on the river Tyne. It was read by the Clerk, and stated, that the proprietors or superior traders in coals had, by some unwarrantable monopoly, diminished and injured their business considerably.

Sir M. W. Ridley and several others opposed the contents of the petition. It was ordered to lie on the table; when

Mr. Pitt in a Committee moved, that the sum of 13,000l. some odds, should be allowed to claimants for the losses which they had sustained in their property by the cession of East Florida to the Spaniards at the conclusion of the war.

Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Dandass rose to open his India budget; and he begged that none of the facts which he was obliged to disclose in the course of this discussion, might be applied to any other business now before the House. This, he observed, he expected from the Gentlemen on both sides of the House equally. Much had been said on a former day concerning a late dispatch from Lord Cornwallis. That Nobleman had undoubtedly sent them such an account of the country, and the sources of which it was capable, as was not very flattering. His statements

were almost as much against the Company, as if they had been made by any of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite to him. He had calculated the net debt of the Company in India at seven millions sterling and odd. He would however own that the debt was somewhat more; and, as he estimated it, the standing debt of the Company in India could not be less than nine crores of rupees, or rather above nine millions sterling. He then mentioned the several sources of Indian finance, and described at the same time the various particulars of which the expenditure consisted; and after taking in all the reduction intended on the Revenue charges, the Civil charges, and the Military and Marine charges, he concluded that there would be a surplus of 180 lacks of rupees over and above answering all the claims of the current year. In Bengal, however, the seat of the supreme Government was fixed, and here we were to look for all the excesses in the revenue. The two other presidencies of Madras and Bombay were supported from the Treasury of Bengal. In the former he stated that there remained a surplus of eight lacks of rupees, after clearing every expence. So that by the papers lying on the table it was obvious, he presumed, to every Member of the Committee, that on the whole account there would be a favourable balance, after deducting 30 lacks annually to Bombay, of 138 lacks. The Right Hon. Gentleman then shewed the expence of the Company's investment, and that the sums expended on that head amounted on an average, for a long succession of years, from a million to about a million and a half annually; so that by the surplus he had proved that must remain in the Treasury of Bengal, the Company's investments were amply secured. The resolutions he should move, were intended by him as a plan of government, which, by standing on the Journals, would operate as a check on the servants of the Company for the time to come. The resolutions were then moved, and, after some debate, agreed to without a division.

MAY 8.

Mr. Phelps, chairman of the Norwich Committee, made a report, that the Hon. Henry Hobart was duly elected a Member to serve in Parliament for the city of Norwich.

The Post-Horse farming Bill was reported, several amendments disagreed to, and others agreed to. The Bill with the amendments ordered to be ingrossed and printed, and to be read a third time to-morrow, if ingrossed.

Mr. Rose in a Committee of supply, moved, that a duty of 4d. per gallon be laid on

on all foreign Geneva, imported into this kingdom. Agreed to.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the report of the Committee of Impeachment,

Lord Hood, Mr. Wilkes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. N. Smith, strenuously defended the character of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Courtenay replied to Lord Hood and Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Pitt rose and reprobated the idea of a set-off, merits against demerits, in very strong terms. He acknowledged that many measures, during the administration of Mr. Hastings, were uncommonly brilliant; and that in these his merits were unquestionable. But he trusted no man, who seriously regarded the honour of the House of Commons, would expect that the justice of the country would admit of any compromise whatever. The accusations which had been preferred against Mr. Hastings, were now not only the cause of the House, but, in his opinion, involved the honour of every member individually. Nor had he less hesitation from the importance of the subject; it affected the government of the whole empire. It was a question which shook the basis of the constitution, for it was literally a question of responsibility.

On the call for the question, Major Scott wished that the business might be postponed, as he had some important observations to make.

Mr. Fox and other gentlemen had no objection to postpone every part of the articles, excepting the first charge. The House then divided on the propriety of admitting the first article, as the basis of an impeachment in the other House, when there appeared, Ayes, 175; Noes, 89.

MAY 10.

Mr. Burke moved for letters and correspondence between the East-India Company and W. Hastings, Esq. while Governor-General of Bengal, and for correspondence between Majors Palmer and Drury and Warren Hastings, Esq. The motion was agreed to, and the papers ordered to be laid before the House. He also brought up a further report of the Secret Committee, which was ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

In a committee of duties on glass, resolved, "That a duty of 5½d. be charged upon every square foot of French plate glass—11. 9s. upon every cwt. of French flint glass—8s. 1d. upon every cwt. of French spread window glass called broad glass—19s. 10d. upon every cwt. of other French window glass—4s. 0½d. upon

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every cwt. of French bottles—1s. 8d. upon every cwt. of glass manufactures of France."

Mr. Burke moved that the order of the day for the further consideration of the resolutions against Warren Hastings, Esq. be read.

The clerk read the second resolution—the charge of the Princesses of Oude, and, after some little debate between Major Scott, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Courtenay, the question being put, that the charge of the Princesses of Oude should stand as an article of high crimes and misdemeanors against Warren Hastings, Esq. it was carried in the affirmative.

The same question was then put separately on the Farruckabad charge, the charge of Contracts, the charge of Fyzoola Khan, and the charge of Presents, all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Burke then moved, that the said articles be engrossed. Ordered.

He then moved that a clause might be prepared to enable the House to bring further charges against Warren Hastings, Esq. and that he be put to answer them; and that the committee appointed to draw up the impeachment prepare the same, and that they withdraw immediately. Ordered.

Mr. Burke then went to the bar, and brought up the report of the committee appointed to draw up the clause, which was received, read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Burke then moved, "That Warren Hastings, Esq. be impeached," which was carried without a division.

Sir Edward Montague moved, "That Mr. Burke do, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the House of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great-Britain, impeach Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and that he acquaint their Lordships, that with all convenient speed the Commons would exhibit the articles of impeachment, and make good the same."

The motion being agreed to, Mr. Burke, attended by the members, went to the bar of the House of Lords, where in form he impeached Warren Hastings, Esq. of high crimes and misdemeanors.

MAY 11.

Mr. Dempster opposed the third reading of the Calico bill, because he thought it would serve the interest of the manufacturers in and about London, at the expense of those in more retired situations. He also thought it would prove hurtful to the revenue.

Mr. Alderman Newnham insisted the bill could not be attended with any of these bad effects.

The question being put on the third reading of the bill, the numbers were, Ayes, 78; Noes 14.

On the third reading of the Farming the Post-Horse Duty bill, a trifling conversation ensued, in which nothing new occurred. The speakers were, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Powys, Sir John Miller, Mr. Wilbraham, Sir Richard Hill, and Sir Gregory Page Turner.

On the question being put, the House divided; Ayes, 116; Noes, 56.

Mr. Grey gave notice that he should on a future day make a motion respecting the Post-Office.

MAY 14.

Mr. Orde brought up a clause to be added by way of rider to the bill for disposing of certain Crown lands. It went to empower the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to appropriate certain surplusses to the purposes therein mentioned. It was twice read, and, after a few words, agreed to.

The resolutions from the Committee appointed to examine into the state of the East India revenues were read a first time, and upon being ordered for a second reading, a short altercation took place between Mr. Dundas and Mr. Hussey; the latter affirming that the accounts as now produced were very fallacious, and that the East-India Company had not been in such a flourishing state as to discharge, in the course of one year, a million sterling of their debt. The former made references to different estimates, proving the truth of his positions. The resolutions were at last read a second time.

Mr. Dempster called on Mr. Pitt to know whether some recompence was not intended to be made to the Commissioners of the Public Accounts.

Mr. Pitt said, he meant to close the commission with the present session, as there was no further occasion for their investigation; and he meant to move, before the rising of Parliament, an Address to his Majesty to grant such a sum as he might think proper as a reward for their services. This he deemed a more honourable way of marking the House's approbation of the Commissioners' merits, than by a vote of the committee.

MAY 15.

In a committee on the Lottery bill, a clause was moved, that upon the payment of the first subscription of twenty per cent. Tickets to the amount of ten per cent. should be issued, which might be brought immediately into the market.

Mr. Grey opened his promised motion, by assuring the House his duty as a member compelled him to bring it forward. He disclaimed any personal motives to a noble Lord (Carteret) at present at the head of the Post-Office; and though he must allude to his Lord-

ship, and even mention his name in the course of the present motion, he had no other stimulus for so doing, than to lay open the abuses in that office.

The first abuse he mentioned was a transaction that took place on the resignation of Mr. Barham, agent for the packets at Dover. This gentleman got leave to resign, with a pension of 250l. per annum in favour of Mr. Walcot; the office was afterwards transferred to Mr. Lees, (now secretary to the Irish Post-office) and was accompanied with an annuity of 400l. a year. Besides this, there was an annuity of 350l. granted, to whom, who can tell? for what? we are equally ignorant, in the name of A. B. This, he said, was a corrupt transaction; in which he did not charge his Lordship as personally concerned, but he must be acquainted with the circumstance. For the proof of the assertion he read a long extract from Mr. Lees's letter or memorial on that occasion. Although he exculpated Lord Carteret from this corrupt dealing, yet it was sufficient ground for him, in his place, to move an inquiry into it.

But there were many other causes for the motion he was about to make, that proved the wasteful profusion of this office: and in which it will be exhibited, that the public money is not only lavished away, but that the packets are notorious for smuggling, under the colour of the protection they claim. He then enumerated instances wherein several of the packets were continued in pay, notwithstanding they were laid up as unfit for service, and other causes that keep them out of employ, or wherein they were detained for improper purposes. The Grantham packet took three months and ten days to perform a voyage usually done in a much shorter time. The Tankerville was laid up for ten months, yet she was continued in pay. The King George was seized for smuggling, yet she is continued in pay. The Hampden was also improperly kept in pay.

There were many other abuses, some of which are too ludicrous to mention—such as a waiter or coachman appointed to the command of a packet; and all this was transacted in the face of Government. The right honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) could not plead ignorance; for his noble Relation (Earl Tankerville) had informed him of these transactions—began a reform of abuses—was encouraged in it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and when he had proceeded to a considerable length—was dismissed from office—and the noble Lord, his coadjutor, who opposed his reformatory, continued at the head of that department. There was no prospect therefore of a reform, but thro' Parli-

ment. No voice in office was there ready to stop the evil; for it derived its source from the fountain where it ought to be checked. Of this the Noble Lord was not clear of suspicion.

For endeavouring to stop these iniquitous proceedings, though encouraged in the pursuit, the world knew his Noble relation, the Earl of Tankerville, was dismissed. It was not from the capricious will of arbitrary power he received this indignity; it proceeded from a worse cause—it was because he *complained* of these abuses, endeavoured to reform them, and opposed Lord Carteret. Then the Right Hon. Chancellor supported his Lordship, in opposition to his former acknowledgment of Earl Tankerville's good offices; and for this the Noble Earl was dismissed. He concluded with moving, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the abuses of the Post-Office."

After the Speaker had read the motion,

Mr. Pitt said he had no objection to it; and as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grey) declared his motive for bringing this charge against Lord Carteret and himself (Pitt) was his Parliamentary duty, he hoped the object of his motion would be confined to censure on the persons on whom it might fall. He was at all times open to information, and of course attended to the noble Earl's representations. But he could assure the House, the ground of inquiry did not exist; and to say he paid no attention to future regulations, was not a fact. It must be in the remembrance of the House, that two years ago he moved for certain regulations in every department of the revenue, and amongst them, the Post-Office was mentioned by name, and particularly the packets. This was agreed to, and an act was passed, empowering Commissioners to inquire into the fees of every officer in the Post-Office; as well as into the services, perquisites, duties, and emoluments of every clerk, &c. in all the departments. But as the Hon. mover was not at that time a member of this House, his ignorance of this commission was excusable. From the operations of this act, he expected more good to arise, than from the endeavours of the Hon. Gentleman or his noble relation. The Commissioners were armed with great authority by the legislature, and they were the proper persons to act. It rested only for him to say, in answer to the other part of the complaint, that he only acted officially, in signing the warrant for the annuity to Mr. Lees.—It was in consequence of a memorial, signed by Earl Tankerville and Lord Carteret, then Post-Masters General, representing the state and services of the parties mentioned, (Barham, Walton,

and Lees) that he issued the warrant as a Lord of the Treasury, for the 400l. to be paid annually to the latter Gentleman. This is made a charge against Lord Carteret and me; I therefore hope he will prosecute his inquiry with diligence, and present the whole of the facts as they really are, before the conclusion of the present Session.

After this a long altercation took place, but when the Speaker put the question, the motion was agreed to without a division.

The Speaker then called to Mr. Grey to name his Committee; when the following were appointed: Mess. Sheridan, Fox, Windham, Marham, St. John, Courtenay, Jolliffe, Francis, Grey, Bastard, Anstruther, and Lambton.

It was then moved, that the Committee have power to call for papers, persons, and records. Ordered.

MAY 16.

Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier moved, that the petition concerning the forestalling provisions, and regulating the conduct of salesmen, be referred to the consideration of a committee, in order that its allegations might be examined, and a report made to the House.

Mr. Alderman Townsend reprobated the motion, and said from a correspondence with every market-place in the Kingdom, it appeared the London market was the cheapest, except Inverness; but whether the meat sold there was fat or lean, he could not tell. He was for rejecting the motion.

Mr. Viner rose, he said, to second, not the first, but the second motion.

Mr. Burke acknowledged the influence of the city, the very ignorance of which was more regarded than the knowledge of the other places: He recommended it to them to think more favourably of forestallers. It was by their means our markets were so well furnished: and he certainly thought the present state of these more an object of gratitude than complaint. It was our duty, and our honour, to regard the overflowing bounty of Heaven, in this respect, with sincere acknowledgments. He was happy the business was conducted with so much good humour; and proposed deferring the motion till the month of August, when an abundance of the finest lamb in the world, green-pease, cauliflower, and all the luxuries of the season, would convince the Aldermen, Commoncouncilmen, and the whole body of citizens, that there was every where enough to make glad the heart both of man and beast.

Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier defended his motion, by stating his dislike of speculation in this as much as in any other branch of trade.

trade. He wished only to have the bill brought in and printed this session.

Mr. Alderman Newham, who meant to have seconded the motion, would have liked it better had the object of it been to prevent those from making it a trade, who were a kind of middle-men between the seller and the buyer.

Sir Watkin Lewes pressed the propriety of adopting the motion, that the bill might have the advantage of a general perusal by the members during the recess.

The motion was however thrown out, on the question being put, without a division.

MAY 17.

The second report of the Secret Committee against Mr. Hastings being read a second time, it was moved that the contents of this report, namely, the revenue charge, should form another article of impeachment against him.

Major Scott expressed his decided disapprobation of this motion.

The question being put, the motion was agreed to.

Sir Adam Ferguson having desired the clerk to read the petition of some British merchants, lately presented to the House, praying for compensation for the loss of their property, which had been seized and confiscated in America, moved that this petition be referred to a Committee. He thought it a great hardship, that their property should have been seized, when so many others who had remitted to America goods equally prohibited by law, had escaped by the connivance of government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, as the goods seized were prohibited by law from being sent to any of the provinces then in rebellion against his Britannic Majesty. Besides, granting the demand of the petitioners would open a door to so many applications of a similar nature as would become burthenome to government, exclusive of the impropriety of them.

Mr. Alderman Watton, having stated the particulars of the case, remarked, that half the property of the petitioners had been returned by the captors, their vessel having been taken by an American privateer, which, with its prize, was retaken by a British ship. The question being put, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Dempster then rose on the subject of a petition from some merchants in West-Florida, who had sent some articles into Fort Mobile for its defence, which were seized by the Spaniards on the reduction of that fort. The petitioners prayed the House to grant them a compensation, as the goods were sent on the governor's promise of payment; but

as the Minister, when the petition was offered, would not signify his Majesty's consent to its being received, he would move that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to order an enquiry to be made into the claims of the petitioners, and grant them proper relief, which this House will make good.

Mr. Pulteney seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the petitioners had first applied to the Treasury, then to the Ordinance, next to the Courts of Law; and lastly, when their claims were not allowed by those to whom they had been referred, had sought relief from this House. Their claims were inadmissible; for they would have lost the property in question even if it had not been sent into the fort. He would therefore object to the motion.

The motion was decided in the negative.

MAY 18.

Report was made from the Committee appointed to enquire into the abuses of the Post-office department.

Ordered the continuance of their sitting, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Mr. Adam rose to communicate what he promised concerning the sufferings of the late inhabitants of East-Florida. He drew a comparison between them and West-Florida, who had been voted the sum of 13,000*l.* by a resolution of that House. The arguments which had been formerly advanced as a distinction between the two classes of people, he considered as very unsatisfactory, the inhabitants of East-Florida having, by their loyalty and sufferings, an equal claim to the beneficence of the British Parliament. He was convinced that nothing effectual could be done this session, but he thought a Committee might be appointed to enquire into the sufferings of the inhabitants, and report their opinions thereon. He concluded by making a motion to that effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recurred to his observations a few days ago concerning the distinction between the inhabitants of the two Floridas. He would not again enter upon the merits of the case, but would only simply declare, that he found it expedient to oppose the motion.

Sir James Johnston and several others spoke. At last the question was put and negatived.

MAY 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his Majesty, which the Speaker read from the chair. It was exactly the same as that delivered to the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated, that the estimates were preparing, and

and would be ready to lay before the House next Wednesday. He therefore moved, that his Majesty's message be that day taken into consideration.

Mr. Alderman Newnham was happy at the event of this day. He by no means arrogated any merit in facilitating the matter, but expressed his satisfaction that nothing done by him had impeded the conclusion, to which the business was now brought; and he sincerely hoped no contingency would henceforth interrupt the harmony thus established.

Mr. Rolle was pleased to see the matter come before the House in the only proper channel in which it could come. But he would meet the question fully, and hoped the accounts of the debts would be laid before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured him there was no intention of concealing them, that they were getting ready for the use of the Members, and would soon be forthcoming.

Mr. Burke moved, that Mr. Hastings should, in virtue of an Impeachment carried up against him to the House of Lords, be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

After a few words from Mr. Burke and Major Scott, the motion passed.

The Serjeant at Arms then reported, that Mr. Hastings was in his custody.

It being voted that Mr. Burke should acquaint the House of Lords with these proceedings, as he moved towards the door,

The Speaker said aloud, Gentlemen, attend our messenger, on which several members of the House accompanied him.

Mr. Grey reported that most of his allegations had been made out.

Lord Maitland objected to an imperfect report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was anxious to know when it would be finished, and would have been glad that the report had been perfect.

Mr. Fox stated the progress of the Committee.

Mr. Grey insisted that he had completed what he had proposed.

Lord Maitland alleged the matter would in a day or two be entirely finished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy the matter would be so soon brought to a conclusion.

Adjourned.

MAY 23.

Mr. Burke appeared at the bar, and reported to the House, that he had, according to the orders of the Hon. Commons of Great Britain, delivered in to the Lords another charge against Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal; and that he had likewise informed their Lordships, that the said Warren Hastings, Esq. was in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, ready to be surrendered to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, whenever their Lordships pleased.

The Serjeant at Arms intimated, that he had, in obedience to the commands of the House, delivered Mr. Hastings to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the delivery of certain estimates * illustrative of the Prince of Wales's affairs, and specifying his debts, moved, "That the order for

* The following papers were laid on the table.

State of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's debts to the 5th of July 1786, and also an abstract of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's three years expenditure from the 5th of July 1783, to the 5th of July 1786.

D E B T S.

Bonds	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	13,000	0	0
Purchase of Horses	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	4,000	0	0
Expences of Carlton-house	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	53,305	16	5
Tradesmen's Bills	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	90,804	13	7
						<hr/>		
						161,110	10	0

EXPENDITURE from the 5th of July 1783, to the 5th of July 1786.

Household	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	29,277	0	0
Privy Purse	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	16,050	0	0
Payments made by Col. Hotham, particulars delivered to his Majesty	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	37,203	0	0
Other extraordinary expences	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	11,406	0	0
						<hr/>		
						93,936	0	0
Salaries and allowances	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	54,734	0	0
Stables, &c.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	37,919	0	0
Mr. Robinson's extraordinaries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	7,059	0	0
						<hr/>		
						99,712	0	0
						<hr/>		
						193,648	0	0

considering

considering the Message from his Majesty on the subject to-day, be discharged." Agreed to. He then briefly stated, that he imagined, for the better satisfaction of gentlemen, the papers now presented might be permitted to lie on the table, and the consideration of the Message resumed to-morrow. Having made a motion to that effect, the proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Vyner wished to know, whether the estimates concerning the repairing and enlarging of Carleton House were likewise included in the accounts now presented.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the estimates for which the Hon. Member appeared anxious, were not included in the papers now produced; that his Majesty had given orders for such an account; that the architect, or director of the works,

had delivered an estimate; but that it was not considered as sufficiently accurate, consequently suppressed, and orders issued for a more ample and explicit detail. Whenever the estimate was completed, it would be submitted to the inspection of Parliament. He supposed that the amount of the expences would be about forty or forty-five thousand pounds sterling, forty thousand pounds for the repairing, enlarging, and completing of Carleton House, and five thousand pounds for pictures. Perhaps he might be mistaken in a trifling calculation; but whenever an accurate statement was received, the Hon. Gentleman, and others, would be amply satisfied.

The subject was then dropt.

Mr. Grey presented the report * from the Committee appointed to examine into the abuses

* REPORT from the Committee appointed to inquire into Abuses of the Post-Office.

The Committee appointed to inquire into certain abuses of the Post-Office met, according to the order of the House, and proceeded to examine the same.

A narrative transmitted to the Post-Office here, by John Lees, Esq. Secretary to the Post-Office in Ireland, was presented to your Committee, and your Committee finding matter therein, which appeared highly deserving of further investigation, examined the Earl of Tankerville, late Postmaster-General; John Walcot, Esq. Agent to the Postmaster-General at Dover; Anthony Todd, Esq. Secretary to the Post-office; and Pellegrin Treves, Esq.

That it appeared to your Committee from the evidence of these persons, that Mr. Lees, on receiving his appointment of Secretary to the Post-Office in Ireland, entered into a security to pay the sum of 350l. sterl. a year, out of the profits and emoluments of the said office, to a person described by the said Mr. Lees by the letters A. B. and whose real name, it appears by a letter from Mr. Lees to Mr. Todd, likewise laid before your Committee, Mr. Lees considered himself bound to conceal. That the annual payment aforesaid was to take place on the death of a Mr. Barham, an ancient and meritorious officer in the service of the Post-Office; and who had, as a reward for his services, been permitted to retire, with the enjoyment of the emoluments attendant upon the office of Agent to the Packet-boats at Dover. That it appeared to your Committee, that Mr. Treves was the person to whom the annual sum of 350l. was to be paid; and that the security for the payment thereof was given by Mr. Lees and Mr. Walcot to Mr. Treves; that the payment of this sum was required of Mr. Lees, as the condition of his appointment to the office of Secretary to the Post-Office in Ireland, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walcot, who was appointed in the room of Mr. Barham.—That Lord Carteret, who was joint Postmaster-General with Lord Le Despencer, at the time of the above appointment, was privy to the same; and that the engagement to pay Mr. Treves 350l. a year, after the death of Mr. Barham, was, in fact, the condition of the appointment of Mr. Lees.—That it appeared to your Committee, that Lord Carteret had been greatly displeas'd and disquieted by the discovery of this transaction, contained in the narrative of Mr. Lees, already mentioned. That Mr. Todd, who has for many years past been Secretary to the Post-Office, informed your Committee, that such a transaction was totally unprecedented; and that he expressed his disapprobation of it to both Postmasters-General at the time it took place.

That it further appeared to your Committee, from the examination of Mess. Todd and Treves, that a payment of an annuity of 200l. a year, had been exacted from a Mr. Dashwood, appointed to the office of Postmaster-General in Jamaica. That this annuity was exacted from Mr. Dashwood, as the condition of his appointment to the last-mentioned office, and has been regularly paid by him to Mr. Treves, who has never performed any public service in the Post-Office, or in any other public department, to entitle him to any public reward.

That it further appeared to your Committee, that Crisp Molineux, Esq. Agent to the Packets at Helvoetsluys, was permitted, with the knowledge of Lord Carteret, to dispose of his office to a Mr. Hutchinson for a sum of money. That complaints have been made against Mr. Hutchinson for improper conduct in his office. That a letter was written to him, from the Post-Office, in the month of January last, by the order of Lord Carteret, informing Mr. Hutchinson, that if he did not perform his engagements to Mr. Molineux, Mr. Molineux must have his place again. That it appeared to your Committee, that Mr. Mo-

abuses of the Post-office. The report was read by the clerk, which stated, in a full and explicit manner, the charges alledged, and particularly specified the annuity of 350l. given to a Mr. A. B. whom nobody knew, excepting the noble Lord at the head of the

lineux was, from his situation, incapable of discharging the duties of the office; and that Mr. Hutchinson had not properly discharged those duties.

That it appeared to your Committee none of these transactions were entered in the books of the office, but on the contrary had been kept concealed.

That it further appeared to your Committee, that upon the death of Mr. Allen, a Mr. Staunton, Postmaster at Illeworth, a place worth 400l. a year and upwards, was, in addition thereto, appointed Comptroller and Resident Surveyor of the Bye and Crose Road Letter Office, to which a salary of 500l. a year, and the perquisites of coals and candles, is attached. That a house has been always attached to this department. That his Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury expressed his desire to the Postmaster-General, that the house attached to this department might be allotted for another purpose, in order to save the expence of an additional house to the public. That Lord Carteret proposed to the board at the Post-Office, that an allowance of 100l. a year should be made to Mr. Staunton, in lieu of his house. That Lord Tankerville resisted the same; that since Lord Tankerville's removal from the office of Postmaster-General, that allowance has been made. That the peculiar motives to these various instances of undue preference, as well as the objections to Mr. Staunton being the object of them, appear more fully from Lord Tankerville's narrative.

That it appeared to your Committee, as well from Lord Tankerville's evidence, as from the correspondence and narrative delivered in by his Lordship to your Committee, that he had made frequent representations to his Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury, respecting the abuses which he had discovered in the Post-Office, and that he was encouraged in the belief, that he would have the support and assistance of Government in redressing the same: that he was, soon after such encouragement, removed from his office of Postmaster-General.

That during these inquiries, the attention of your Committee was directed to a specific charge against Lord Tankerville, stating his having countenanced a corrupt transaction, respecting the appointment of a Mr. Peisly to be coal merchant to the Post-Office, which charge was, upon this inquiry, discovered to have arisen from a misapprehension, and to be totally without foundation.

Your Committee likewise received information respecting the origin of the misunderstanding between Lord Tankerville and Lord Carteret, which is alledged to have arisen in the proposed nomination of a Mr. Dashwood, by Lord Tankerville, to the office of Riding Surveyor, against the opinion of Lord Carteret; and when Mr. Dashwood had been charged with having committed several frauds, as Master and Captain of a Packet, and for which he had been dismissed the service.

The evidence of this transaction appears in the Appendix to this Report; but as this matter is not stated as an abuse practised in the Post-Office, but as the commencement of a difference between the Postmasters-General, your Committee do not consider it as within their province to report upon the merits of the case.

That it further appeared to your Committee, that various and extraordinary abuses exist in the management of the packet boats; particularly, that no deductions have been made from the hire of any of the packet boats whilst under repair, seizure for smuggling, or when unemployed, and that they have been for many months together in that situation.

That it further appeared to your Committee, that the receipt of perquisites and incidents by the Postmaster-General, particularly in coals, candles, and tin ware, were excessive; and that various articles of furniture have been improperly, and contrary to precedent, supplied to persons having appointments under the Post-Office; respecting all which matters your Committee have inserted several papers in the Appendix to this Report.

That owing to the short time in which your Committee have been engaged in this inquiry, they are unable to report the different matters which they have inquired into, so particularly as the extent and nature of the abuses seem to require; but they think it their duty to state generally that great and weighty abuses appear to them to have prevailed in the department of the Post-Office, and such as seem to call for a further strict and immediate inquiry, and a substantial reform, the more especially as it appears that the Commissioners appointed two years ago to inquire into fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, have not hitherto made any inquiry whatever into the abuses of the said department, notwithstanding that the same have been of great public notoriety, and that many of them were distinctly detailed to his Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury by Lord Tankerville, previous to his dismissal from the Post-Office.

That your Committee being pressed in point of time, have not been able to include in their report all the matter contained within their minutes; and therefore, that the House may be fully informed of the nature of their inquiries, they have annexed their minutes to their Report by way of appendix.

Post office department for the time being. Mr. Grey then moved, that the said report should lie on the table for the inspection of the House, and be taken into consideration on Monday next. Agreed to. He afterwards moved, that a sufficient number of copies be printed for the use of the Members.

Lord Maitland opposed the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion for printing.

Mr. Grey persisted in his motion, when the House divided.

Ayes	—	16
Noes	—	120

Sir John Sinclair wished to be informed by an Hon. Gentleman, whom he saw in his place, whether he now sat in that House, representative for the Borough of Lauder, as Francis Charteris, Esq. or as Lord Elcho*?

Lord Elcho informed the Hon. Baronet, that he now considered himself as sitting in Parliament under the description and title of Lord Elcho.

Sir John Sinclair then observed, that the motion which he was about to submit to the House, did not proceed from any malevolence or disrespect to the noble Lord, but merely from his regard to the rights of the Commons of Great Britain. One of the articles of the Union between the two kingdoms expressly declared, that the eldest son of a Scotch Peer should not officiate as a representative for Scotland in the British Parliament. In corroboration of his assertion he desired the clerk to read a variety of minutes from the Journals of the House, in which it appeared that the article of the Union alluded to had always been held sacred, and that the heir apparent of a Scotch peer had never acted in that capacity. The majority of the minutes bore a reference to a remarkable circumstance in the year 1708, when Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum, and several other gentlemen belonging to Aberdeenshire, petitioned Parliament against Lord Haddo, as an instance of an attempt to violate that part of the Union. The prayer of the petition was discussed in a very full House,

and the election of Lord Haddo, the son of the Earl of Aberdeen, negatived by a very considerable majority. The election of Lord Charles Douglas, at that time, came under that description, and was consequently declared null and void. After a few pertinent observations, he concluded by moving, "That a new writ be issued for the election of a representative for the borough and district of Lauder and Jedburgh, in the room of Francis Charteris, Esq. junior, of Amisfield, who, by his accession to the title and honours of Lord Elcho, is rendered incapable of sitting in that House."

Sir Adam Ferguson seconded the motion, and defended the privileges of the Scotch commons.

Mr. Anstruther declared himself against the motion now made by the Hon. Baronet.

Lord Beauchamp opposed the motion. The references now produced by the Hon. Baronet were not conclusive in the present case, as his noble friend had been elected previous to his accession to the title.

The Treasurer of the Navy contended, that the precedents which had been quoted absolutely decided the question. He thought it grossly indecent for the House of Commons to be sitting coolly and deliberating whether they should countenance a direct breach of their fundamental privileges. The noble Lord opposite to him, Lord Elcho, had, as he conceived it, no right to his present seat, and that he could be there only on courtesy. He concluded for the motion.

Lord Elcho declared, that nothing he had yet heard, either of argument or precedent, conveyed any thing like conviction to his mind; but as the matter was before the House, it did not become him to assume any decisive opinion.

Lord Maitland negatived, in strong terms, what fell from the learned gentleman.

Sir Adam Ferguson said a few words in favour of the motion.

The Speaker then put the question, and Sir John Sinclair's motion was carried without a division.

Adjourned.

* The case of Mr. Charteris, now Lord Elcho, is a new one. By the articles of Union, the eldest son of a Scotch Peer is ineligible as a candidate to represent any place in Scotland—but the exact letter of the articles does not say that a gentleman being chosen shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament, if after his election his father should succeed to a Peerage. The spirit, but not the letter of the Treaty of Union is against Mr. Charteris—but independent of this there is another argument: His father objects to taking up the title, and certainly the Lord Register has not yet declared that he is the heir at law to the title and dignity.—The case of the late Lord Elcho was this: His father, the Earl of Wemyss, forced him to join the Pretender, while he himself remained apparently firm to the House of Brunswick; Lord Elcho was therefore attainted, but remainder was allowed to the heir at law.—Mr. Charteris, the second brother, is the heir at law, and the title therefore devolves on him. Mr. Charteris, now Earl of Wemyss, has an estate of 18,000*l.* a year.

MAY 24.

The order of the day being read, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and adverted to the concern which his Majesty felt at making any proposals to this House that might contribute to the augmentation of the public burthen. At the same time, he observed, the House would not shew a proper feeling for their constituents, if they should not use every effort to lower, rather than increase those burthens. But in a case so interesting as that which now demanded the deliberation of the House, he trusted that the public in general would feel a sincere eagerness to compleat the wishes of his Majesty, in relieving the heir apparent of the crown from his present incumbrances. He hoped gentlemen would agree with him in considering the manner in which this business was now brought forward, as the only way that was consistent with the dignity of this House, as well as of his Royal Highness himself. The accounts which had been laid before the House, were as accurate as could possibly be expected. These, he trusted, gentlemen would not be inclined to scrutinize too rigidly, particularly as the fullest assurances had been given by his Royal Highness that no fresh demands of this kind would be made. The Prince's income, when augmented by the sum of 10,000*l.* per annum, which his Majesty had directed to be hereafter paid to him, would enable him to maintain a splendor and magnificence fully adequate to the dignity of his princely rank. This business, he hoped, would now be settled in such a manner, with the unanimous consent of the House, as would contribute to the ease and happiness of the Prince himself, and the satisfaction of every branch of the Royal Family. He then bestowed some compliments on his Majesty for his conduct in this affair. He had displayed, he said, all the affectionate feelings of a parent, in conjunction with a regard for the higher duties annexed to his royal station, by his performance of which he had shewn himself the father of his people. He concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty how sensible this House, at all times, feels the gracious proofs of his Majesty's constant attention to the interest of his people, particularly in the directions which his Majesty has given, for making an additional allowance to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, out of his Majesty's Civil List, in order to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of his Royal Highness's income to support amply the dignity of his situation, without occasioning any increase to the annual expence of the public.

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"That it is with the greatest satisfaction this House learns, that his Royal Highness has given his Majesty the fullest assurances of his Royal Highness's firm determination to confine his future expences within his income, and has settled such regulations as his Majesty trusts will effectually secure the due execution of his Royal Highness's intention.

"That his Majesty may depend on the zeal and affectionate attachment of his faithful Commons, to afford his Majesty the assistance he desires for the discharge of his Royal Highness's debts; and that in full reliance on the assurances which his Majesty has received, this House humbly desires that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-one Thousand Pounds to be issued out of his Majesty's Civil List for that purpose, and the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds on account of the works at Carleton House, as soon as an estimate shall be formed with sufficient accuracy, of the whole expence for completing the same in a proper manner; and to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons will make good the same."

The question being immediately put on the Chancellor's motion, it was carried in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente*; and the House resolved, that the Address thus voted should be presented to his Majesty, by such Members as formed a part of the Privy Council.

The order of the day was now read, that the report of the Secret Committee against Mr. Hastings, which was brought up yesterday, be taken into consideration.

The question being put, that the article contained in this report, namely, that which respects the misdemeanours of the province of Oude, be another article of Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq.

Major Scott expressed his dissent to it; after which, it was carried in the affirmative without a division.

Adjourned.

MAY 28.

Ordered out a new writ for Breconshire, in the room of Charles Morgan, Esq. deceased.

When it was moved, that the 8th, 9th, 10th, &c. up to the 21st article of Impeachment, should be carried up to the House of Lords by Mr. Burke,

Major Scott rose, and said, he was certain there was no evidence before the House, respecting these articles of Impeachment; and he was as certain there was not ten Members in the House who had read them; and that they were only the misdemeanours of Oude, branched out into thirteen articles: he should therefore submit it to the consider-

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ration of the House, whether this was a proper or a decent proceeding.

Motion agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for taking into further consideration the abuses of the Post-office,

Mr. Grey rose and said, that he was not, at present, bringing forward instances of speculation, of violence, and oppression; but, in his conception, the charges which had been fully proved were of a very criminal nature, and stood in need of an immediate rectification. With respect to the first article, the salary of 350l per ann. granted to a man that was formerly unknown, under the initials of A. B. and which A. B. now turns out to be Mr. Treves; this was neither more nor less than the sale of an office. The affair of the 200l. mentioned in the report, was precisely of the same nature. And although some things might seem to be of a trifling nature, yet if they were not corrected, this would open a door for the grossest corruption, and prevent investigation and inquiry into abuses. Mr. Todd, Secretary to the Post-office, when he was examined, had given it in evidence, that these practices were totally unprecedented and improper. Mr. Grey hoped that these abuses, which appeared to him to be of very great consequence, would be rectified; and for this purpose he should move, that his Majesty's Ministers should rectify these abuses as soon as possible.

Sir J. Aubrey rose, and threw out a fine encomium on the Earl of Tankerville. He thought it his duty to second the motion.

Lord Maitland went through all the articles of the Report separately and distinctly, and answered each of the charges of Mr. Grey. He observed, with regard to the salary of 350l. to A. B. of which so much noise had been made, he certainly should not justify it by any means. He should not conceive it proper to have acted so; but at the same time let Gentlemen compare this abuse with other abuses that exist in the other departments of Government, and it will be perfect purity. It was only to accommodate a particular friend of his own, without in the smallest degree increasing the public expence. With regard to the affair of the 200l. this was a transaction similar in its nature to the 350l. and was no burden upon the public. The matter of Hutchinson and Molyneux was a matter purely of humanity. It was very certain that Lord Tankerville agreed to this, and when he mentioned this, it was to his honour. When he considered the frivolousness and insignificance of the motion, he should move that it be put off till this day three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not help taking notice of the Hon. Gentleman's language who had introduced the business. He had received on his first speech, compliments of which he was not a little proud; but these the Hon. Gentleman had now retracted. He thought it, however, hardly worth while to retaliate on a mode of speaking, which the Hon. Gentleman's ignorance of parliamentary forms only could justify. The abuses of the Post-office which had been stated, were not to be vindicated, and ought to be corrected. It was no excuse for a bad practice that it had the sanction of custom. Lord Carteret, however, had gone into it from no improper motive, and, for his own part, he had always condemned it, though frequently solicited to admit it in other instances, and by persons whom he was strongly inclined to oblige.

Mr. Sheridan vindicated his Hon. Friend, Mr. Grey, against the attack made upon his experience by the Right Hon. Gentleman. If youth was disadvantageous to a private Member, it was much more so to a Minister.

Mr. Fox supported the motion, and was very severe on the conduct of Lord Hawkelbury.

Mr. Rolle enlarged on the merits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and said, that as he held his place by the voice of the people, he had acted uniformly for their interest.

Mr. Grey concluded by apologizing for the language he had used. He was not conscious of intemperance. He assumed no improper warmth. The terms in which he expressed himself were such as offered themselves most readily to his mind. But the Right Hon. Gentleman adopted, while speaking in that House, such a language as out of it he well knew would not be borne.

Mr. Grey's motion was negatived without a division.

MAY 30.

Ordered out a new writ for Argyle, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Burke intimated at the bar, that agreeably to the commands of the House he had delivered to the Lords the final and conclusive charge against Warren Hastings, Esq.

The Speaker then repaired to the House of Peers, and on his return read his Majesty's speech, a copy of which he had procured for that purpose. He then informed the Members, that the Lord Chancellor had intimated his Majesty's pleasure that the present Parliament should be prorogued till the 31st of July next.

A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN of the INNS of COURT in LONDON ;
 WITH
 Some CURIOUS PARTICULARS of the ANCIENT MODE of EDUCATION and
 CUSTOMS therein.

[From REEVES'S HISTORY of the ENGLISH LAW, lately published.]

THERE is nothing but a vague tradition to give us any trace of the places where the practisers and students of the law had their residence before the reign of King Edward II. when we find that such places were called *hospitals*, or *inns of court*, because the inhabitants of them belonged to the King's court. One of these, called Johnson's Inn, is said to have been at Dowgate; another in *Fewter's* (i. e. *Fester*) lane; and another in Pater-noster row. An ancient custom is vouched, to support a belief, that some inn was in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's church. It is said, that the serjeants and apprentices, each at *his pillar*, used to hear his client's case, and take notes thereof upon his knee; a custom which was remembered by a solemnity observed in the time of Charles I. upon the making of serjeants; for it was then a custom for them to go there in their formalities, and *chose their pillar*.

Of the origin of Lincoln's Inn, it is reported by the learned Dagdale, that William Earl of Lincoln, about the beginning of this reign, being well affected to the study of the laws, first brought the professors of them to settle in a house of his, since called Lincoln's Inn. The Earl was only lessee under the Bishops of Chichester; and many succeeding bishops, in after-times, lett leases of this house to certain persons, for the use and residence of the practisers and students of the law, till 28 Henry VIII. when the Bishop of Chichester granted the inheritance to Francis Sulyard and his brother Eustace, both students; the survivor of whom, in the 20th of Elizabeth, sold the fee to the benchers for 520l. It seems clear, that Thavies Inn was inhabited at this time by lawyers. Such were the first inns of which we have any account that may be depended upon.

It is beyond dispute that the Temple was inhabited by a law society in the reign of Edward III. On the dissolution of the order of the Knights Templars in the last reign, their possessions came to the Crown. The New Temple, as it was then called, to which they had removed from their house in Holborn, about the beginning of Edward the second's reign, was granted by the late King successively to the Earl of Lancaster, the Earl of Pembroke, and Hugh Despencer his son, upon whose several attainders this property again devolved to the Crown. In pursuance of a decree made by the great council at Vienna, in 1324, respecting the possessions of the Templars, King Edward III. granted this

building to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and they soon after, as the tradition is, devised it, at the rent of 10l. per ann. to divers professors of the law, who came from Thavies Inn in Holborn. At the general dissolution of religious houses, when the inheritance of this house again fell to the crown, King Henry VIII. granted them a lease, and they continued tenants to the crown till the sixth year of King James I. when that King granted the inns and capital messuages known by the name of the Inner or New Temple, to Sir Julius Cæsar and others, to them and their heirs, for the use and reception of the professors and students of the law.

It is said, that some professors of the law resided in Gray's Inn, during the reign of Edward III. under a lease from the Lord Gray of Wilton, who was seised of the inheritance, and had a mansion there. The inheritance was, 20 Edward VI. purchased by the prior and monks of the monastery of Sheene, in Surry, to whom the students continued tenants, at the rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. granted the inheritance to the society at the above rent, in fee-farm.

The most authentic memorial of any settling of the law societies in the reign of Edward III. is a demise, in his 18th year, from Lady Clifford *apprenticiis de Banco*, of that house near Fleet-street called Clifford's Inn.

In the reign of Henry VI. there were ten lesser inns, which were called Inns of Chancery, each containing at least 100 students. These were designed as places of elementary studies: here they learned the nature of original and judicial writs, which were then considered as the first principles of the law; and, for this reason, these inns were denominated from the Chancery. When young men had made some progress here, and were more advanced in years, then they were admitted into the inns of court, which, as above-mentioned, were four in number, of which the least contained 200 students,

A student could not reside in these inns of court for less than 28l. per ann. and proportionably more if he had a servant, as most of them had. For this reason the students of the law were generally sons of persons of quality. Knights, barons, and the greatest nobility in the kingdom, often placed their children there, not so much to make the laws their study, as to form their manners, and to preserve them from the contagion of vicious habits; for, as Sir John Fortescue assures

us, all vice was there discountenanced and banished, and every thing good and virtuous was taught there; music, dancing, singing, history sacred and profane, and other accomplishments.

Part of Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, was inhabited by some serjeants in the reign of Henry IV. when it was called Farynden's Inn: the inheritance of it belonged to the Bishops of Ely. In the reign of Henry V. the whole house was demised to the judges, and apprentices of the law, as appears by sums accounted for to the bishop. In 9 Henry VI. it obtained the name of Hospitium Justiciariorum. In the 2d Richard III. there is a lease of it, at 4l. per ann. under the name of Serjeant's Inn.—It appears in 21 Henry VI. that the serjeants then, if not before, held Serjeant's Inn, in Fleet Street, under a demise from the dean and chapter of York, at the rent of 10 marks per ann. There was also Scrope's Inn, inhabited by serjeants, which was sometimes called Serjeant's Inn. This was an Inn during the reign of Richard III. and was next to Ely House, opposite St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.

The inns of court were the four which have already been mentioned. The ten inns of chancery in the reign of Henry VI. were the following: Clifford's Inn, which was an inn of chancery as early as the reign of Henry V. and had the sign of the Black Lion. Clement's Inn was a residence for students in the reign of Henry IV. if not before. New Inn had been a common inn for travellers, and from the sign of the Virgin Mary, it was sometimes called *Our Lady's Inn*. This house was inhabited by the students who removed from an old inn of chancery, called George's Inn, near St. Sepulchre's Church without Newgate. The Strand Inn, otherwise Chester Inn, from its neighbourhood to the Bishop of Chester's house. This inn, together with the church of St. Mary le Strand, was pulled down in Edward the sixth's time, to make room for building Somerset-house. Thavies Inn, we have seen, was a residence for students in the reign of Edward III. It was granted in fee to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Edward VI. Furnival's Inn, which once belonged to the Lords Furnival, was an inn of chancery of Henry IV. The students held it under a lease: in the time of Edward VI. the inheritance was in the then Lord Shrewsbury, who sold it to the society of Lincoln's Inn, under whom the society of Furnival's Inn were afterwards tenants. Staple Inn was an inn of chancery in the time of Henry V. The inheritance of it was granted, 20 Henry VIII. to the society of Gray's Inn. Barnard's Inn was a law society in the time of Henry VI.

The tenth was perhaps George's Inn before mentioned.

These inns of chancery became all of them appendages to one or other of the inns of court; Strand Inn being taken down in the reign of Edward VI. George's Inn long before; and Thavies Inn within this few years.

It appears from a Manuscript of the reign of Henry VIII. relating to the government and discipline of the Middle Temple, that the members of that society were divided into two companies, called clerks commons and masters commons. The first consisted of young men during their two first years standing, or thereabouts, till they were called up to the masters commons. The masters commons was divided into three companies, that is, no utter barristers, utter barristers, and benchers. The first of these were such as from their standing, or neglect of study, were not called upon by the elders and benchers to dispute and argue some point of law before the benchers: these disputes were called mootings. Utter barristers were such as were of five or six years standing, and were called upon to argue at the mootings; so that making an utter barrister was conferring a sort of degree for the party's progress in learning. Benchers were such utter barristers as had been in the house 14 or 15 years; they were chosen by the elders of the house to read, expound, and declare some statute openly to all the society. During the time of his reading, this person was called a reader, and afterwards a bencher.

There were, as they expressed it, two grand times of their learning: these were called grand vacations. One began the first Monday in Lent; the other the first Monday after Lammas; each continued three weeks and three days. It was at these seasons that the readings were; in the former by the benchers themselves; in the latter by the readers. The young members of two years were required to be present at these readings, under pain of forfeiting 20s. for every default. The grand vacations were employed in other exercises for the advancement of knowledge; an utter barrister was to oppose some point alledged by the person reading. The young members were called upon to argue some point in presence of three benchers; they were followed by the utter barristers; and lastly the benchers were to decide. This was all carried on in Law French. Such was the form of mootings. Exercises of this kind were performed, not only in the grand vacations, but in term.

After the term and grand vacations, such young men as were no utter barristers, were to argue some point in Law French before the utter barristers, who were to decide in English.

th: these were called mean vacation moots, or chapel moots. Further, every day in the year but festivals, the students of each mess, being three, used to argue among themselves after dinner and supper.

The Middle Temple used to provide two readers, being utter barristers, for the two inns of chancery, Strand Inn and New Inn. These read to the students there in term and grand vacation: the students there mooted as in the Temple, and each reader used to bring two with him from the Temple, to argue and moot. It seems, also, that each of the four inns of court sent two persons to every inn of chancery to argue, and after such debate the reader used to give his opinion.

Such was the education in ancient time in the inns of court and chancery. But this was all voluntary, none being compelled to learn. The young students of the Middle Temple had their studies and places of learning so unfortunately situated, that they were very much annoyed by the walking and communication of those that were no learners. In the term time, they were disturbed by clients and clients servants resorting to attornies and practisers, so that they might as well be in the open streets as in their studies. The same writer complains, that they had no place to walk in, and talk, and confer their learning, but in the church; which place, all the term time, had in it no more quietness than the *Perwyse of Pawle's* *, by the reason of the confluence and concourse of such as were students of the law. Owing to this society having no revenue for the support and encouragement of students, it is observed by a late writer, that many a good wit was compelled to forsake study, before he had acquired a perfect knowledge in the law, and to fall to practising, and become a *typler in the law*.

In 32 Henry VIII. an order was made in the Inner Temple, that the gentlemen of that company should reform themselves in their cut or disguised apparel, and not wear long beards; and that the treasurer of that court should confer with the other treasurers of court for an uniform reformation, and to

know the justices opinion therein. In Lincoln's Inn, by an order made 23 Henry VIII. none were to wear cut or panted hose or breeches, or panted doublet, on pain of expulsion; and all persons were to be put out of commons during the time they wore beards. The first serjeants at law that received the honour of knighthood were knighted 26 Henry VIII.

In the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, an order was made in the society of the Inner Temple, that thenceforth no attorney, or common solicitor, should be admitted into that house without the assent and agreement of their parliament.

The grievance of long beards was not yet removed. An order was made in the Inner Temple, that no fellow of that house should wear his beard above three weeks growth, upon pain of forfeiting 20s. In the Middle Temple, an order was made 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, that none of that society should wear great breeches in their hose, after the Dutch, Spanish, or Almain (German) fashion, or lawn upon their caps, or cut doublets, on pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. and for the second offence the offender to be expelled. In 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn was fined five groats, for going in his study gown in Cheapside on a Sunday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in Westminster-hall, in term time, in the forenoon.

In 3 and 4 of the same reign, the following orders were agreed upon to be observed in all the four inns of court: that none of the companions, except knights or benchers, should wear in their doublets, or hose, any light colours, except scarlet and crimson, nor wear any upper velvet cap, or any scarf, or wings in their gowns, white jerkins, buskins, or velvet shoes, double cuffs on their shirts, feathers or ribbons on their caps, on pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. and for the second offence, of expulsion; nor should wear their study gowns, in the city, any farther than Fleet-bridge or Holborn-bridge, nor might they wear them as far as the Savoy, upon like pains as those aforementioned.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF THE LAW.

[From the SAME.]

BEFORE the Conquest, few were learned in the laws, except the Clergy, who possessed the only learning of the times. In the reign, therefore, of the Conqueror, in the great cause between Lanfranc and Odo Bishop of Baieux, it was Agelric Bishop of Chichester

* We have before recited the custom of serjeants choosing their pillar at St. Paul's, and taking down their client's case on their knee. That custom, together with the mention of the *Perwyse of Pawle's*, on this occasion, seems to open a passage in Chaucer's character of the serjeant at law:

A Serjaunt of the law both ware and wise,
That often had yben at the *Perwyse*.

PROL. CANT. TALFS.

to whom they looked for direction. He was brought in a chariot, to instruct them in the ancient laws of the kingdom, *ut legum terree sapientissimus*. It was the same long after the Conquest.

In the time of Rufus, one Alfwyn, rector of Sutton, and several monks of Abingdon, were persons so famous for their knowledge in the laws, that they were universally consulted, and their judgments frequently submitted to, by persons resorting thither from all parts. Another clergyman, named Ranulph, in the same reign, obtained the character of *invictus causidicus*.

So generally had the clergy taken to the practice of the law, at that time, that a contemporary writer says, *nullus clericus nisi causidicus*.

The clergy seem to have been the principal practisers of the law, and were the persons who mostly filled the bench of justice.

In the 23d year of the reign of King Henry III. the salary of the justices of the bench (now called the Common Pleas) was 20l. per annum; in the 43d year, 40l. In the 27th year, the chief baron had 40 marks; the other barons 20 marks; and in the 49th year, 40l. per annum. The justices *coram rege* (now called the King's Bench) had in 43 Hen. III. 40l. per annum; the chief of the bench 100 marks per annum; and next year another chief of the same court had 100l. But the chief of the court *coram rege* had only 100 marks per annum.

In the reign of Edward I. the salaries of the justices were very uncertain, and, upon the whole, they sunk from what they had been in the reign of Hen. III. The chief justice of the Bench in 7 Edw. I. had but 40l. per annum, and the other justices there 40 marks. This continued the proposition in both benches till 25 Edw. III. then the salary of the chief of the King's Bench fell to 50 marks, or 33l. 6s. 8d. while that of the chief of the Bench was augmented to 100 marks; which may be considered as an evidence of the increase of business and attendance there. The chief baron had 40l. the salaries of the other justices and barons were reduced to 20l.

In the reign of Edw. II. the number of suitors so increased in the common bench, that whereas there had usually been only three justices there, that prince, at the beginning of his reign, was constrained to increase them to six, who used to sit in two places, a circumstance not easy to be accounted for. Within three years after they were increased to seven; next year they were reduced to six, at which number they continued.

The salaries of the Judges, though they had continued the same from the time of Edward I. to the 25th of Edward III. were become very uncertain. In the 28th of this

King, it appears, that one of the justices of the King's Bench had 80 marks per annum. In 39 Edw. III. the judges had in that Court 40l. In 39 Edw. III. the justices of the Common Pleas had 40l. and the chief of the King's Bench 100 marks.

The salaries of the Judges in the time of Henry IV. were as follow: the chief baron and other barons had 40 marks per annum; the chief of the King's Bench and of the Common Pleas 40l. per annum, the other justices in either Court 40 marks. But the gains of the practisers were become so great, that they could hardly be tempted to accept a place on the bench with such low salaries; therefore, 18 Hen. VI. the judges of all the courts at Westminster, together with the King's attorney and serjeants, exhibited a petition in Parliament, concerning the regular payment of their salaries, and perquisites of robes. The King assented to their request, and order was taken for increasing their income, which afterwards became larger, and more fixed: this consisted of a salary and an allowance for robes. In 1 Edw. IV. the chief justice of the King's Bench had 170 marks per annum, 5l. 6s. 6d. for his winter robes, and the same for his Whitsuntide robes. Most of the judges had the honour of knighthood; some of them were knights bannerets; and some had the order of the Bath.

In 1 Hen. VII. the chief justice of the court of King's Bench had the yearly fee of 140 marks granted to him for his better support: further, he had 5l. 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the 6th part of a halfpenny (such is the accuracy of Sir William Dugdale, and the strangeness of the sum) for his winter robes, and 3l. 6s. 6d. for his robes at Whitsuntide.

In 37 Hen. VIII. a further increase was made to the fees of the judges: to the chief justice of the King's Bench 30l. per annum; to every other justice of that Court 20l. per annum; to every justice of the Common Pleas 20l. per annum.

The degree of a serjeant at law was considered in a very respectable light: none could be a judge of the King's Bench or Common Pleas, but one who had been first a serjeant; nor was a person to be called to the degree of serjeant, till he had been in the general study of the law sixteen years, which probably meant from his first entrance at an Inn of Chancery. The ceremony and expence attending a call of serjeants, was at that time (from Henry VI. to Edward IV.) very great: in general about seven or eight were called at a time; and on that occasion, says our author, there were revels and feasting for seven days together *as at a Coronation*. The expence each serjeant was at, seldom fell short of 260l. out of which one sixth was usually expended on rings. Sir John Forrester

ere says, that it cost him 500. in rings: we may conjecture from this what the profits of practice must have been. They were generally called the King's serjeants, because they were called to this honour by the King's writ; and they had a salary from the crown as well as the King's attorney.

It seems that learned apprentices were not always ambitious of the state and degree of a serjeant, but, on the contrary, when called thereto, some of them had tried all ways to avoid it. In 6 Henry V. six grave and famous apprentices, having writs delivered to them to take the state and degree of serjeant, returnable in Michaelmas term, and having in vain tried all means of evading the direction of the writ, upon the return thereof in Chancery made an absolute refusal. Upon this they were called before the Parliament then sitting, and there charged to take upon

them the state and degree of serjeants, which at length they consented to do.

The King's attorney was the only law officer of the crown of that kind till the reign of Edward IV. In his first year we find Richard Fowler was made *Solicitor* to the King; and 11 Edw. IV. William Hufee was appointed *Attorney-general* in England (the first mention of that title). This officer used to be appointed for life.

There were usually in the court of Common Pleas five Judges, sometimes six, but never more; in the King's Bench there were sometimes four, sometimes five. It is said they did not sit above three hours a day in court, from eight in the morning to eleven. The courts were not open in the afternoon; but that time, says our author, was left unoccupied, for suitors to confer with their counsel at home.

WARBURTONIANA:

OR,

FRAGMENTS of the late learned Dr. WARBURTON,

From ORIGINAL PAPERS in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Extract of a LETTER from Bishop WARBURTON to Dr. BIRCH, on the CHARACTER and COMPOSITIONS of MILTON.

MILTON's moral character as a member of society was certainly the most corrupt of any man's of that age. I do not say so on account of his being either a Presbyterian, an Independent, a Republican, for the Government of one (for many honest men are in every one of these ways,) but because he was all these in their turn as they came uppermost, without (from any thing that appears to the contrary) a struggle, or a blush. Imagine to yourself a thorough time-server, and you could not put him upon any task more completely conformable to that character than what Milton voluntarily underwent. It is true he was steady in one thing, namely, his aversion to the Court and Royal Family; but I suspect it was because he was not received amongst the wits there favourably; he who was so far superior to them all. I take this to have been owing to the stiffness of his style and manner, so contrary to that of the court wits, who were enervating themselves on the model of France.

The virulency of his pen against his adversaries is certainly another blemish to that great man, which in an apology for the people of England was abominable, as violating and degrading the character he sustained.

His English prose style has in it something very singular and original; it has grandeur, and force, and fire, but is quite unnatural;

the idiom and turn of the period being quite Latin. It is best suited to his English History, this air of the antique giving a good grace to it. It is wrote with great simplicity, contrary to his custom in his prose works; and is the better for it. But he sometimes rises to a surprising grandeur in the sentiment and expression, as at the conclusion of the 2d Book, *Henceforth we are to see*, &c. I never saw any thing equal to this, but the conclusion of Sir W. Raleigh's History of the World.

He is the author of three perfect pieces of poetry. His *Paradise Lost*, *Sampson Agonistes*, and the *Mask* at Ludlow-Castle. The two Dramatick Pieces separately possess the united excellencies of this famous Epick Poem, there being in the last all the majesty of sentiment that ennobles the Tragedy, and all the sweetness of description that charms in the *Mask*.

It is said that it appeared by a M.S. in Trin. Col. Camb. that he intended an Opera of the *Paradise Lost*. Voltaire, on the credit of this circumstance, amongst a heap of impertinency (*Essay on Epick Poetry*, p. 120.) pretends boldly that he took the hint from a Comedy he saw at Florence called *Adam*. Others imagine too he conceived the idea in Italy; now I will give you good proof that all this is a vision. In one of his political pamphlets, wrote early by him, I forget which, he tells the world he had conceived a notion of an Epick Poem on the story of *Adam* or *Arthur*. What then will you say must

we do with this circumstance of the Trinity College MS. ? I believe I can explain that matter. When the Parliament got uppermost, they suppressed the Play-houses; on which Sir John Denham, I think, and others, contrived to get Operas performed. This took with the people, and was much in their taste; and religious ones being the favourites of that sanctified people, was, I believe, what inclined Milton at that time (and neither before nor after) to make an Opera of it.

The *L'Allegro ed il Penferoso* are certainly master-pieces of the kind.

Of all his English prose tracts, those on divorce are certainly the best reasoned. In his Controversies on the times he is a horrid sophister. But what was fanaticism and cant in the rest of his party, shews itself in him a prodigious spirit of poetical enthusiasm, and he frequently breaks out into strains as sublime, or if possible more so, than any in his higher poetry.

His apology for the liberty of the press, is in all respects a master-piece.

The Plan of Education to Hartlib, is a very able one.

I am very glad you intend to write Milton's life. Almost all the life-writers we have before Toland and Desmaizeau are, indeed, strange insipid creatures.

"I Do not know what you think in town of the Miscellany Papers; but, I protest, the surprizing absurdity made me think, that people would imagine I got somebody to write booty, had not the equal virulency shown the writer to be in earnest. You surprize me much in what you tell me of the London Doctors of my acquaintance; I can only assure you, upon the word of an honest man, they expressed themselves in a direct contrary manner to my face, and pretended to seek my acquaintance and friendship; but as Donne says,

Teach me to hear the mermaids singing,
And to keep off envy's stinging,
And to find
What wind
Serves to advance an honest mind.

"Now if this, learned and knowing in mankind as you are, you cannot do, why should not I be easy under the common lot of my betters?"

"There are several letters of Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. If you have not yet done his article, and make it in *Salisbury*, I will lend you his letters: There are some singularities in them. They were wrote to Mrs. Whatton the Postess, Lord Whar-

ton's first wife, whom Burnet rapturously esteemed."

"I hope you read my last; you might perceive I was in a passion against W. when I wrote; but his last letter against me has cured me of it, and I design to take no notice of him in the preface of my sermon. You will wonder at this odd kind of cure; but there is a certain point, at which when any thing arrives it loses its nature; so that what was before only simple calumny, appears now to be madness, and I should have an ill office to endeavour the cure of it."

"I take the liberty of sending the inclosed, which I beg you will carry to Mr. Murray, of Lincoln's Inn. It is a case on which I want his opinion; I beg you would give him two guineas with it, which, on the favour of your answer, I will order to be thankfully repaid you."

"I received the favour of your's the 8th, with Mr. Murray's opinion enclosed, for which I return you many thanks. Mr. Robert Atkinson has orders to pay you the two guineas for me."

"There is a book called 'The Moral Philosopher,' lately published. Is it looked into? I should hope not, merely for the sake of the taste, the sense, and learning of the present age; for nothing can give one a worse idea of them than that book's being in any degree of esteem, as a composition of a man of letters. I have some knowledge of the author. An evening's conversation when I was last in town gave me the top and bottom of him. And though I parted from him with the most contemptible opinion both of his candour and of his sense, he has had the art, in this book, of writing even below himself. It is composed principally of scraps ill put together from 'Christianity as old as the Creation;' larded with some of the most stupid fancies of his own that ever entered into the head of man, such as Moses's scheme of an universal monarchy. This, I take it, was a simple genuine blunder from Toland, who had said, with something more pretence, that Moses aimed at a perpetual monarchy; and, by a true Irish blunder, this blockhead took perpetual to signify universal.

"I hope nobody will be so indiscreet as to take notice publicly of this book, though it be only the tag-end of an objection. It is that indiscreet conduct in our defenders of religion, that conveys so many worthless books from hand to hand."

"It is a great pleasure to me that such judges as you approve of my sermon, and almost

almost as great that my enemies are such as W. As I am resolved for the future not only not to answer, but even not to read what that wretch writes against me; his putting

his name to what he does will be of use to me. I wish you could contrive that that should come to his ear."

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SKETCH of the LIFE of Sir ROBERT MAXWELL, Bart.

GENTLEMEN,

AS your useful Magazine is enriched with the Lives of eminent men, I send you the history of one whose various fortunes and adventures I had from his own mouth; and therefore singular as they are, your readers may depend on their authenticity.

Sir ROBERT MAXWELL, of Orchardston, in the county of Galloway, (who departed this life a few weeks ago) was descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family of that name in the south of Scotland: he was the only child of a recluse bigot, who sent him very young to be educated in a Jesuits College in Flanders; and committed the management of a large but ill-cultivated estate to the boy's uncle, his brother, while he employed the remains of an infirm life in acts of devotion.—It is well known that in Scotland the younger branches of genteel families are but ill provided for; and till trade and professions ceased to be thought dishonourable, they depended much for support on the heads of their families.—This was the case in the family of Orchardston, where the uncle was the sole manager, and might be said to be the proprietor of the estate rather than the Baronet his brother.—Having thus a foretaste, as it were, of the pleasure arising from the possession of a large estate, it is natural (from a view of his future conduct) to suppose he looked on the boy, his nephew, with an evil eye, being next heir.—Whether it was before or after the death of the old Baronet, I cannot remember, that a report prevailed that the boy was dead, and of course, the uncle came into possession of the estate and title, which he possessed for many years. Our young hero, however, was not dead, but suffering reluctantly the severe discipline of the Jesuits College: and as he had entered this seminary too young to know from whence he came, or who he was, had received supplies from his uncle, which were represented as the bounties of the College. He was educated as a Jesuit, and was found of sufficient capacity to make one of that sagacious and learned body.—About the age of sixteen, however, he found the austerities of a monastic life by no means to agree with his disposition; and upon some trifling difference with the supe-

rior, he ran away, and enlisted himself in a French marching regiment. This was in the hottest part of the war between England and France, about the year 1743, when he underwent all the hardships of hunger, long marches, and of continual alarms from a vigilant and successful enemy. He fought the allied army at the battle of Dettingen as a foot soldier; and in his flight from that celebrated action, I have heard him say, he saw a wounded comrade lying in a ditch, whom he wished to assist; but the soldier refused all aid, saying, "Let me die—the colours are gone!"—a curious instance of the attachment of a French soldier to the honours of his regiment. He was also at the battle of Fontenoy; and upon the rebellion of Forty-five breaking out, he was appointed an Ensign, and landed in the Murray Frith with the French troops, who came to aid that political measure. He joined the rebels as a Frenchman a little before the battle of Falkirk, marched with them to Derby, and back into Scotland; was slightly wounded at the battle of Culloden, and fled with a few friends into the woods of Lochaber, in which retreat he spent the greatest part of the following summer, living upon roots of trees, the milk of wild goats, and the oat-meal and water of such peasants as he durst trust. In this manner he subsisted the greatest part of the summer of 1746;—but knowing it to be impossible to pass the winter in such a situation, he cast about how to get back to France, never dreaming that a large estate belonged to him in the very country where he was now suffering all the horrors and distresses of the most criminal exile!—No scheme seemed so feasible as that of getting to the coast of Galloway, where he hoped to get on board some smuggling vessel to the Isle of Man, and from thence to France. In the prosecution of this expedition, he crept through bye-ways by night, and lay concealed among woods or rocks all day, being almost naked, and living upon the charity of the poorest people, whom alone he durst trust!—The hardships he suffered (now the winter was set in) in this fruitless attempt, would take up a volume in the description;—sometimes without food for several

ral days together, walking bare-footed through briars, rocks, and unfrequented ways in the dark, till he arrived in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, where he was seized and taken before a magistrate. As his name was Maxwell (and he did not conceal it) he was recognized as a rebel, and would have suffered as such, had not a French commission been found in the lining of his coat, which entitled him to the treatment of a prisoner of war. This privilege however extended only to the safety of his life; he was confined in a loathsome prison alone on a ground pavement so long, that I have heard him repeat the names he had given every stone that composed it; and he often amused his friends by pointing them out. Thus, at the very lowest ebb of fortune, it was high time that the tide should turn in his favour; and turn it did in a most marvellous way! The attachment of the lower orders of the Clans in Scotland to their Chiefs, as well as of servants to their masters, is proverbial!—The nurse of Sir Robert (for so I must now call him) was at this time living in Dumfries, where he was a prisoner. This old and faithful domestic had a kind of *pre-sentiment* that this youth must be the child she had nursed;—his name, his age, and even his squalid looks, confirmed this opinion, and she, with the most maternal affection, administered every comfort in her power for his relief. After an intercourse of some weeks, she made him acquainted with her suspicion, and begged leave to examine a mark she remembered on his body. This proof also answering, she became outrageous with joy, and ran about the streets, making every one acquainted with the discovery she had made! This coming to the ears of the Magistrates, enquiry was made, and it soon became the general opinion that he was the individual son of the late Baronet of Orchardston, who was said to be dead. But as the estate lay but a few miles from Dumfries, and the present possessor was a man of considerable power, and of a gloomy vindictive disposition, people were cautious in espousing the cause of this distressed orphan, till a Mr. Goudy, to his eternal honour, took him by the hand, released him from prison, clothed him agreeable to his rank, took him to his own house, and commenced an action against the uncle, who was not inactive in the defence of his usurpation, but took every possible step to prove the orphan an impostor: however, before this remarkable cause came before the High

Court of Judiciary, the uncle, from chagrin and a consciousness of his guilt, died of vexation, and the young man was put into the peaceable possession of an estate worth near two thousand pounds a-year!—He now began to display those abilities which misfortune had obscured, but not obliterated.—He possessed strong stamina of constitution, as may be naturally supposed from surviving so many hardships; and a vigorous, elegant, and generous mind. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood congratulated one another on the acquisition of so worthy a neighbour, and the ladies were not wanting in their attentions to him. He paid his addresses to Miss Maclellan, a beautiful, accomplished, and most amiable relation of Lord Kirkcudbright, whom he married, and with whom he lived in the most perfect harmony for upwards of twenty-five years. He joined with great spirit and success the passion for farming so prevalent in Scotland; and the produce of his estate was easily transported to the Liverpool market, being situated on the banks of the Solway Frith. He also built an elegant house on a fine eminence above the Frith, which in front commanded the romantic rocks and woods of Galloway, and its back view took in the whole coast of Cumberland. So situated, he became richly recompensed for the sufferings of his younger days; and happy should I be could I close this imperfect sketch, with a continuance of his merited felicity to the time when death removed him from his numerous friends. But, alas! Fortune had not yet exhausted her vengeance. The Ayr bank, so fatal to many middling fortunes in Scotland, dragged into its baneful vortex the estate of Orchardston, leaving only a slender pittance for himself and his lady (for he had no issue); and he was once more obliged to abandon the seat of his ancestors. He bore this, however, with his usual magnanimity—continued the same convivial, open-hearted, worthy fellow he had been in the height of his fortune!—and the calamity seemed but to double the warmth and cordiality of his friends. On a visit to one of them, the worthy Earl of Selkirk, he was taken ill on the road, and expired in a few hours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your constant reader, &c.

George-street, Hanover-Square, A. W.
6th October, 1786.

* * By some accident the above communication did not reach us until the present month.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of ANDREW ROBINSON BOWES, THOMAS BOWES, MARK PREVOST, GEORGE CHAPMAN, JAMES BOURNE, SAMUEL BIGG, GEORGE LUCAS, &c. for a Conspiracy against ELINOR LEONORA BOWES, (commonly called the COUNTESS of STRATHMORE), in the King's Bench, on Wednesday, the 30th of May.

THE information contained five charges, the substance of which was, that Lady Strathmore has commenced a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against her husband, Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. for a separation and divorce, and that the defendants knowing the premises, had conspired to assault and imprison her (Lady Strathmore) for the purpose of preventing the determination of the same.

Mr. Mingay, Mr. Law, and Mr. Garrow appeared as counsel on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Mingay opened the case in a very concise, but correct and pointed manner—and as the evidence contains the whole of this singular transaction, we shall proceed to state it in the order in which it was given.

After proving the marriage of Mr. Bowes with Lady Strathmore, in the year 1777, by production of the Register; and that a suit of separation was depending in the Court of Arches on the 10th day of May, 1786, to which suit Mr. Bowes had filed an allegation on the 30th of November, that Lady Strathmore and him then lived together on terms of *mutual forgiveness*, &c. which allegation, if it had been proved, would have put an end to the suit for the divorce;

Peter Orme was called, who proved that he was a post-boy living at Stone, in Staffordshire; that on the 14th of October last Mr. Bowes and Charles Chapman, under the fictitious names of Colonel Medecin and Mr. Johnston, with Peacock, Bigg, and others, and after asking him if he wanted a place, hired him as a servant to Mr. Bowes, at the rate of 20*l.* a year, and one guinea down; that in consequence of this hiring he came to London according to appointment, and met Prevost, Chapman, and Bowes in Covent-Garden, who took him to a house in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, which Mr. Bowes under a fictitious name and disguise had hired; that Mr. Bowes sometimes went out with a large wig on his head, and sometimes in a sailor's dress with trowlers; that he usually went out in a coach with the blinds up; that he (the witness) frequently accompanied the party to Hyde-park, Chelsea, and their environs, and that he understood that some one had robbed Colonel Medecin of his plate, and that all these secret expeditions and contrivances were calculated to detect the thief:—that on Sunday the 23d October, he went with Colonel Medecin, (Mr. Bowes) and Peacock, (viz. Johnston) and was ordered to follow Lady Strathmore's carriage, which they had discovered:—that in consequence of some intelligence he went the

same evening with Bowes, Johnston, and Prevost, to the Cock at Eton, where they dined, and afterwards returned to town:—That on the 10th of November, Mr. Bowes ordered him to hire a chaise with excellent horses, and to wait at the Adam and Eve, on the Barnet road:—That he was there by eleven o'clock, and waited till about three o'clock, when he perceived Mr. Bowes coming with a gentleman's carriage, followed by a hackney coach, the first of which he understood to be Lady Strathmore's, and that Mr. Bowes beckoned to him to follow the coaches with his chaise; that Lady Strathmore frequently cried out murder from the coach; that he went on to Highgate, and from thence to Barnet, and from thence to Stilton, and from thence to Strickland-castle; that at Stilton, Mr. Bowes wanted Lady Strathmore to get out of her coach, and go into the chaise, and on her refusing so to do, he forced her in; that at Strickland castle he carried certain papers to Thomas Bowes, who ordered him to place them where he found them; that he heard the officer of the King's Bench demand the body of Lady Strathmore; that on Monday night last, he was sent for to Connas at Reigate, where he saw Lucas, who offered him money if he would not go against them.

Mrs. Land was next called—she let the house in Norfolk-street to Mr. Bowes and Peacock; they took it about the 14th or 15th October, and staid there till about the 15th November, under the names of Colonel Medecin and Mr. Johnston.

Thomas Crundell, Lady Strathmore's footman, proved, that in October last, he saw two hackney-coaches in Bloomsbury-square with the blinds up; that he went to see who were in them, and that on perceiving him, the carriages drove away. This was about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried off. That on the tenth of November Lady Strathmore, accompanied by Miss Morgan and Capt. Farrer, went out in the coach; that they stopped at Mr. Forster's, an ironmonger in Oxford-street; that Lady Strathmore and the others had no sooner entered Mr. Forster's shop, than a person came up to him (the witness) and said, that I was his prisoner, charging me with having threatened the life of one Cummings, who afterwards appeared to be Geo. Chapman, one of the defendants; and I was, upon this charge, carried before Mr. Justice Walker.

Daniel Lee, Lady Strathmore's coachman, proved that when her Ladyship, Miss Morgan, and Capt. Farrer, went into Mr.

Forster's shop, one Saunders, a constable, got upon the box and said, "Damn you, I have got a warrant for you," and that he was taken to Justice Walker's office. This witness also proved, that about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried away, Lucas came to him in the stable-yard, and after making some remarks respecting the size of the dog in the yard, the strong fastenings which they had to the house, and the great anxiety they seemed to shew to secure themselves, he enquired into the cause of it, and by some artful means or other contrived to get himself hired by Lady Strathmore as a proper person to guard and take care of the house; that on Friday morning of the 10th of November, the morning Lady Strathmore was taken away, Lucas came to Lady Strathmore, said all danger was over, and that he had taken away the additional watchman; and then asked the witness if Lady Strathmore was not that morning to ride out, to which the witness had replied that he did not know.—He also proved, that he frequently saw coaches in Bloomsbury-square, with people about them, or in them, pointing to, and watching Lady Strathmore's house.

William Saunders, a constable, proved, that on the 9th of November, between eight and nine o'clock, Lucas had called upon him, and told him that he would give him a guinea to go along with him on the morrow; that he went accordingly to the Yorkshire Grey, in Hart-Rect, Bloomsbury, where he met Meacham, another constable; that presently a coach drove up to the door, and that Lucas introduced a person to them of the name of Cummings, whom they afterwards found to be George Chapman; that Lucas soon after, on looking out of the window, cried, "now we are all ready, my boys;" and that they all got into the coach, and followed Lady Strathmore's coach up Oxford Road, during which time Lucas gave to him and Meacham a warrant against her Ladyship's coachman and footman, for an assault on one Cummings; that after her Ladyship had got out, they took the coachman and footman to Justice Walker's Office, where Cummings had positively said he would be as soon as him.

Mr. Justice Walker proved that he had issued the warrant upon an information made on oath by one Cummings, who, on being questioned whether the assault had put him in fear, had replied, "that it was time to be afraid when a pistol was put to his head;"—that when the coachman and footmen were brought before him, they waited some time for the appearance of Cummings, who, not appearing, they were at length discharged. He also proved, that Lucas had been a runner at this office for many years.

Mr. Morgan, the companion of Lady

Strathmore, was next called, who proved, that upon seeing the coachman and footman thus violently seized, they ran up stairs into one of Mr. Forster's rooms, and locked themselves in; that Lucas in a moment after, tapped at the door, and cried out, "my dear Lady, here is Lucas your friend at the door, pray open it;" that in consequence of this they opened the door, and went down stairs, when Lucas seized Lady Strathmore by the arm, and told her he had a warrant against her, which he was bound to execute at the peril of his life; that Lucas forced her into the coach, and commanded Captain Farrer, in the King's name, to assist him in executing the King's warrant; that Lucas, Lady Strathmore, and Captain Farrer were driven away in the coach, and that she, in consequence of Lucas having insinuated that there was a warrant out against her also, had escaped out of the back door, promising Lady Strathmore to go immediately to Mr. Farrer, her Ladyship's attorney, and inform him of her situation.

Captain Farrer proved, that he had seen Lucas at Lady Strathmore's, and that her Ladyship had innocently hired him to guard her from the machinations which she suspected were forming against her—that on the 10th of November, Lady Strathmore, desirous to take an airing, had requested his company, signifying an apprehension that it was the design of Mr. Bowes to seize and carry her off; that they went to Forster's in Oxford-street, where Lady Strathmore was seized in the manner described by the former witnesses; that Lady Strathmore had refused to go with Lucas, until he, Captain Farrer, was permitted to attend her, which he did without attempting to rescue her, on Lucas's assuring him that he meant to carry her, as it was his duty, before Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood; that they all got into the coach, which drove down Tottenham Court Road;—that a post chaise stood at the turnpike on the road to Highgate—Lucas on the road said, there would be terrible work, and perhaps some lives lost—that in Kentish town, he, the witness, attempted to stop the coach to get assistance, but that he was prevented by Lucas; and that the coach drove on to Highgate;—that at Highgate he saw Bowes, and that Lucas proposed to take Lady Strathmore to Lord Mansfield's; that Mr. Bowes asked him who he was, and said Lady Strathmore was his wife; and that on Lady Strathmore's crying out murder, he went out to collect assistance to rescue her, and that Bowes threatened to knock him down—that himself, Lady Strathmore, Mr. Bowes and Lucas, got into the coach, and going down Highgate-hill, Lady Strathmore exclaimed, "This is not the way to Lord Mansfield's; that he, the witness, said, it was not; upon which Bowes said, "Damn you, sir, hold your tongue; you may, if you

“you please, get out of the carriage;” that a number of men surrounded the carriage with arms; and that he was forced out of the carriage, which Lady Strathmore endeavoured to prevent, by laying hold of his arm; and he was obliged to walk back.

William Broughton proved, that on the 10th of November, Lucas ordered a post-chaise and four, at the Red Lion at Barnet, and which he apprehended was for some young couple who were going to Gretna-green; that when the carriage came up, Lucas thrust Lady Strathmore into the carriage, in despite of her crying out murder, and held her down by the neck and thighs.—This evidence was confirmed by that of Emanuel Mania.

William Barker proved, that when they arrived at Siltou, Mr. Bowes called for pen, ink, and paper, and that after having written something, he heard Lady Strathmore say, “that she would not sign her hand to that or any thing of the kind.” That at eleven o’clock at night, they forced Lady Strathmore into the carriage, while she cried “murder! murder! is there no body who will assist me?” upon which Lucas jumped up behind the carriage and cried out, “yes, yes, my Lady, I will assist you.”

Richard Wade, a postilion at Gretna-bridge, proved that he drove Mr. Bowes and Lady Strathmore in the chaise from thence to Mr. Bowes’s seat called Strickland-Castle; that when she got out of the chaise she exclaimed, that she was brought there by force, and hoped it would be made public; and that there were three men armed in a chaise behind. And

Thomas Hopkirs proved, that Bourne came to Cockfield in the county of Durham, and went to the house of Mr. Hobson the surgeon, saying that Mr. Bowes had met with an accident by a fall from his horse, and had broke three of his ribs, dislocated his shoulder, bruised his head, and was at the point of death.

Robert Hobson the surgeon, of Barney-Castle, proved, that on the 21st of October Bourne had desired him to go to Mr. Bowes at the Castle; that on his going there, Bowes asked him if he could keep a secret, and then told him, that from the situation of his affairs it was necessary that he should be secreted, and to form a pretence for that purpose, he intended to fall from his horse, and that he, the witness, would be sent for, and that he must say he had broke his ribs, dislocated his neck, &c.—That this scheme was put in execution, and that he had attended; and after seeming to bleed Mr. Bowes, he had put him into a chaise procured for the purpose, and sent him to Strickland-Castle; but that the next day,

when he went to the castle, he heard that Mr. Bowes had left the country in the middle of the night.

Ridgeway, the Tipstaff of the King’s Bench, proved that he arrived at Strickland Castle about three o’clock on the 13th of November, with a Habeas Corpus, and demanded admittance, and the body of Lady Strathmore; but that both were refused, and that he put the Habeas Corpus under the door, and there proclaimed the purport of it—that Thomas Bowes put his head out of a window, but refused to hold any conversation with him.

Mr. Farrer, Lady Strathmore’s attorney, proved that he arrived at the Castle about noon on the Wednesday; that the Castle was surrounded by a great multitude of people; that he was refused admittance; but upon threatening to break open the door under the authority he was armed with, Mr. Thomas Bowes agreed to admit him alone: that the next day, 16th of November, he was admitted, and asked for Lady Strathmore; that he found her Ladyship had been forced from the Castle in the middle of the night of the 14th and that Mr. T. Bowes, on his making further enquiry, had said he would not answer interrogatories.

Christopher Smith proved, that on the 20th of November, he came up with Mr. Bowes and Lady Strathmore in a place called Sugbanc-lanc; that he requested of Bowes to surrender; that Bowes presented a loaded pistol, and swore that he would be the death of the first man who touched him; that he told Mr. Bowes the country was alarmed, and that he presented the pistol at the whole company; that Lady Strathmore jumped from horseback, and ran for protection to the first man who was near her; at which moment he, the witness, had levelled Mr. Bowes to the ground with a cudgel he had in his hand.

Mr. Bevan was then called, who proved that he saw Lady Strathmore immediately after the rescue, in a very deplorable condition; that her ankles were contused and dislocated, from being for a long time benumbed by the severity of the weather, to which she had been exposed; that her life was in great danger; and that it was full a month before she could walk.

Upon this evidence, Mr. Erskine, who, with Mr. Chambre and Mr. Fielding, was counsel for the defendants, endeavoured to separate the defendants Mr. Bourne and Mr. Thomas Bowes from the rest; and contended with great eloquence, ability, and judgment, that although he could disprove many of the facts, which had been actuated by motives of justice, honour, and discretion, yet as the law would not permit men to conspire

conspire to accomplish the most legal, praiseworthy, or necessary ends, he would reserve that evidence till upon a future occasion it should be produced to the *virtual acquittal* of Mr. Bowes, in mitigation of his punishment. Mr. Justice Buller then sum-

med up the whole of the evidence, the length of which prevents us from detailing the able manner in which he left the law and facts to the Jury, who, without any great hesitation, found all the defendants—**GUILTY.**

Some Account of the TRIAL of Lord GEORGE GORDON, for TWO LIBELS; one on GOVERNMENT; and the other on the QUEEN of FRANCE, &c.

WEDNESDAY June 6 Lord G Gordon was tried before Mr. Justice Buller, at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, London, on an information for having written and published a pamphlet, entitled, 'A petition to Lord George Gordon from the prisoners in Newgate praying for his interference, and that he would secure their liberties, by preventing them from being sent to *Botany Bay.*'—This strange performance being read, appeared to be a farrago of vague reasoning and absurd reference, interlarded with a great number of Scripture phrases. The passage quoted in the information was to the following purpose:—"At a time when the nations of the earth endeavour wholly to follow the laws of God, it is no wonder that we, labouring under our severe sentences, should cry out from our dungeons and ask redress. Some of us are about to suffer execution without righteousness, and others to be sent off to a barbarous country. The records of justice have been falsified, and the laws profanely altered by men like ourselves. The bloody laws against us have been enforced under a nominal administration, by mere whitened walls, men who possess only the show of justice, and who have condemned us to death contrary to law, &c. &c."

The Attorney-General opened the prosecution by remarking, that nothing could be more obvious than the purpose for which this publication was intended. It purported to be an address to Lord George Gordon; but, as it would appear, had been actually written by himself, with a view either to raise a tumult among the prisoners within, in an endeavour to procure their deliverance, or by exciting the compassion of those without, to cause a disturbance, and produce the same effect. It was now but a few years since, he said, without meaning any particular application in the present instance, that the citizens of London had seen those effects completed, which this pamphlet went to produce; and the consequences were too well known to need a repetition. It included the law and the Judges in indiscriminate abuse. He would not contend for absolute perfection in the former: but those who condemned our laws, should not reside under their jurisdiction. The criminal law was no where attended to with more care, or enforced with so much lenity. This, however, had nothing to do with the present

case, as the defendant had sufficiently shewn by his conduct, that information was not his object.

John Pitt, the turnkey of Newgate, was then called. He deposed that in the month of December last, Lord George Gordon had repeatedly visited the lodge, and asked to see the prisoners, particularly those under sentence of death, which request was as often denied. On the publication of the pamphlet in question, Lord George, he said, had sent a copy to him, the witness, and others to Mr. Akerman, and Mr. Vilette, the Ordinary. A few days after, he found a man and a woman distributing them in great numbers at the doors of the prison. In consequence of this, he waited on the defendant at his house in Welbeck-street, and told him that there was *bad work* about the distribution of the pamphlet; to which Lord George replied, "*No matter, let them come on as soon as they please; I am ready for them.*" He then saw a great number of the books in the room, and took one to Mr. Akerman at Lord George's particular desire; and also gave a direction to the residence of those persons who had distributed the pamphlets in the Old-Bailey.

The records of the conviction of several persons were then read and authenticated; and Akerman, and Hall the keeper of the New Goal, Southwark, were called on for the purpose of proving that there existed at the time, convicts of the same description as those who were supposed to have addressed the pamphlet to the defendant.

Lord George Gordon asked the witnesses, severally, whether he had ever any conference with the persons mentioned in the record; to which they replied in the negative.

He then entered on his defence, which was delivered in a desultory manner, and made up of materials as heterogeneous as ever went to such a composition. A petty fraud, he said, committed in his own family, had first drawn his attention to the laws against felony, when he found that it constituted a capital crime, though the sum taken was no more than eighteen pence. He then entered into a history of our criminal law, from the time of Athelstan, for the purpose of proving that code in its present state to be by much too sanguinary. This, he said, was a subject which struck his heart. He had communicated his ideas to Lord Mansfield, and to the Recorder, who had admitted

admitted their propriety, and to Judge Gould, who had desired him to put his thoughts on paper.—This was all he had done in the present instance.—His idea was only to enlarge the powers of the Judges; though *wicked* lawyers had attributed to him another intention. He quoted the Act of Parliament for sending the convicts to South Wales, as a proof that the Legislature thought with him on the subject; he quoted the Gazette of Saturday before, as a proof of his Majesty's attention to God's laws, which he said were directly contrary to the present practice; and he assured the Court, that if he had time to send for his books, he could shew them that every word of his pamphlet was actually in the *Bible*!

He complained very much of those vexatious prosecutions which were instituted against him. He quoted Blackstone's Commentaries, Book IV. cap. 23, who says, "that informations filed *ex officio*, by the Attorney General, are proper only for such enormous misdemeanors, as peculiarly tend to disturb or endanger the King's government, and in the punishment or prevention of which a *moment's delay* would be *fatal*." This, he said, had by no means appeared in his case, as one of the informations against him had been pending for *ten*, and the other for *six* months. This extraordinary mode was therefore a grievance on him, which was not justified, as it appeared, by any pressing necessity. He exhorted Judge Buller not to lose the present opportunity of instructing the Jury on the disputed point, whether they were to judge of *law* as well as of fact.—He then complained, that spies had been set over him for several months; and concluded with repeating his declaration, that his object had been reformation not tumult.

Judge Buller having briefly summed up the evidence, remarked, that there could be no doubt of the fact of the defendant's having written and published the libel, the former of which he had actually confessed. There remained therefore only to determine, whether the averments in the information were equally true; that is, whether the Judges of the different Courts, his Majesty's law officers, were those alluded to, on which the Jury were to determine.

The Jury without hesitation returned their verdict **GUILTY**.

The Printer, Thomas Wilkins, was tried nearly on the same evidence, and found *guilty* of printing and publishing the pamphlet.

Lord George Gordon then presented an affidavit for the purpose of putting off his trial on the second information. Stating that he had on Monday and Tuesday been violently repulsed from the door of Mrs. Fitzherbert, near Grosvenor-square, by which he was prevented from serving a *subpoena*. He therefore prayed that the trial might be

deferred, as he considered her testimony as essential to his defence.

The Attorney-General said, that he could not possibly allow the merits of this affidavit. The notice of trial had been given near three weeks since, therefore an ineffectual attempt to serve a *subpoena* but two days since, could not form a sufficient claim to any further delay. He wished also to know to what parts of his Lordship's defence the evidence of Mrs. Fitzherbert would be applicable.

Lord George Gordon replied, by mentioning a conversation which he said he had at Paris with Mrs. Fitzherbert, with the relation of which he intermingled so many allusions to the situation of that lady, either too indelicate or too absurd for our repetition, that Judge Buller was compelled to interpose. His Lordship with some difficulty was silenced, and it was then ordered that the trial should proceed.

The information was then read, which stated, as libellous and seditious, two paragraphs which appeared in the Public Advertiser, on different days, in the month of August, relating the particulars of a visit paid by Count Cagliostro, accompanied by Lord George Gordon, to Mons. Barthelemy, the French *Chargé des Affaires*, enlarging on the merits and sufferings of Count Cagliostro, and concluding with some severe reflections on the French Queen as the leader of a faction, and on Comte D'Adhemar, the French Ambassador, and Mons. Barthelemy, as the insidious agents of the Queen and her party.

The Attorney-General opened the case, by mentioning how necessary it was that all foreigners, particularly those in an official situation, should be protected equally in their property and character. The honour of the nation, he remarked, was concerned in this proceeding. If it was not effectual, no foreigner of distinction would visit a country where he was exposed without resource to indiscriminate and unmerited censures on his private conduct and character. The present publication, he observed, bore with it such a palpable tendency to affect in a dangerous degree the amity existing between the two nations, that the French Ambassador had of himself taken up the business, when it was properly determined by his Majesty's servants that it should be punished by an official prosecution.

John Bolt was then called, who proved the purchase of the papers at the office of Mr. Woodfall.

Mr. H. S. Woodfall being called, swore to the hand-writing of Lord George Gordon, and also produced a letter, wherein his Lordship promised an indemnification, in case any prosecution should ensue from the insertion of these paragraphs.

Mr. Fraser, one of the Under-Secretaries of State, proved the official situation of Comte

Comte D'Adhemar and Monf. Barthelemy. He added also, that the abuse contained in these paragraphs, had been known and felt in the capital of France.

Lord George Gordon then entered on his defence, if such it could be called, when he contented himself with re-afferting and justifying every thing which he had written. There *did*, he said, exist a faction in Paris guided by the Queen, and the Comte Cagliostro was actually persecuted for his adherence to the Cardinal de Rohan. Comte D'Adhemar he proceeded to say was a low man of no family, but yet possessed of some cleverness; in short, said his Lordship, whatever *Jenkinson* is in England *Comte D'Adhemar* is in France. (This allusion to Lord Hawkesbury created an universal laughter). The character of the French Queen, he said, was as notorious as that of

the Empress of Russia. He was proceeding in this strain, and said many things which our respect to such high characters forbids us to repeat, until the Court was again compelled to interfere.

After a short charge from the Bench, the Jury instantly returned their verdict—**GUILTY.**

Lord George Gordon asked what sentence would be passed in consequence of these verdicts, and was answered, that would come on of course in the commencement of the next term.

The Counsel for the prosecution were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Messrs. Erskine, Bearcroft, Baldwin, and Law. On the other side Lord George Gordon stood alone, and pleaded his *poverty* as an excuse for having neither Advocate nor Solicitor.

KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE Birth-day of this year exhibited but little either of splendour or no. vely.

Few new carriages were sported, and of the small number, those of the Earls of Aldborough and Mexborough were the most beautiful: the first a deep purple ground, with an intermixture of silver spots, surrounded by a Mosaic work of green, with straw-coloured foliage: the last, a light grey ground, dotted with blue, and bordered with feltoons of variegated dies. Amongst the sedans, that of Lady William Gordon, preceded by a running footman, was confessedly the most elegant.

The absence of the Prince of Wales prevented the Court from being much crowded. The assemblage within the immediate vicinity of the Palace was gay and elegant, and, comparatively, much more numerous than in the Drawing-room.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, and their suite, entered the Ball-room about nine o'clock, and after paying compliments to the circle, the minuets commenced in the following order:

D. of Cumberland	{ The Princess Royal,
	{ Princess Augusta.
Earl Morton	{ Princess Elizabeth,
	{ Lady C. Spencer.
Lord Galway	{ Lady Eliz. Spencer,
	{ Lady C. Gordon.
Lord Stopford	{ Lady C. Bertie,
	{ Countess of Salisbury.
H. Mr. Edgecombe	{ C. of Mexborough,
	{ C. of Aldborough.
Mr. St. Leger	{ Lady G. L. Gower,
	{ Lady C. L. Gower.
Mr. Sumner	{ Lady Parker,
	{ Lady Susan Fane.

Mr. Graham	{ Lady C. Waldegrave,
	{ Lady Ann Bellamy, &c.
Earl Morton	{ Lady Ann Wesley,
	{ Hon. Miss Thynne.
Lord Galway	{ Hon. Miss J. Thynne,
	{ Hon. Miss Howe.
Lord Stopford	{ Hon. Miss Dawney,
	{ Hon. Miss Craven.
H. Mr. Edgecombe	{ Hon. Miss M. Craven,
	{ Hon. Miss Pitt.
Mr. St. Leger	{ Miss Char. Fitzroy,
	{ Miss Gunning.
Mr. Graham	{ Miss Boyle,
	{ Miss G. Frankland.
Earl Morton	{ Miss Rushout,
	{ Miss Erskine.
Lord Galway	{ Miss Mawbey,
	{ Miss Curzon.

After the minuets were finished, which were on this evening uncommonly long and tedious, it being near twelve o'clock before they had concluded, the country dances began, and the couples that danced were: Duke of Cumberland and Princess Royal. Earl of Salisbury and Princess Augusta. Earl Morton and Princess Elizabeth. Mr. Edgecombe and Lady C. Spencer. Mr. St. Leger and Lady Charlotte Bertie. Lord Stopford and Countess of Salisbury. Mr. Graham and Miss Erskine.

His Majesty, at the close of the second dance, intimated his pleasure, that the ball might be terminated; on which the parties broke off, and their Majesties and Princesses retired.

The two country-dances were *La Belle Chasseuse* and *La Nymphe*.

COURT DRESSES.

According to the season and the improved taste of the times, the dresses, both of men and

and women, were light and fanciful; elegant rather than gorgeous.

The female dresses were the silks of Spital-fields, and the poplins of Dublin, beautifully covered with the gauzes of Chambery, and the embroidery of London.—The work upon the gauze was in coloured silk, rather than silver and gold.—Real and artificial flowers were very abundant; and diamonds, if possible, more abundant.

The King appeared in a half mourning suit, and wore black silk stockings,—and was no way distinguishable by his dress—exclusive of the *insignia* of the Garter.

The dresses of the men were silks and poplins—many plain—some embroidered with flowers—and some, fewer still, in silver and gold.—We saw no man would BURN for more, than General Trapaud.

L A D I E S.

HER MAJESTY.—Straw-coloured ground gown and petticoat, trimmed with blond and silver crape, drawn up in festoons, with strings of large pearls, and enriched with clusters of diamonds; tassels of diamonds playing also in the front of the drapery, and relieved by azure blue ribbands.—The magnificence of this dress was distinguished by a display of bull-rushes and elusters, the heads of which were encircled by rows of large diamonds, and produced a most beautiful effect.

The Queen's cap—a loose bandeau of fine blond net, ornamented with diamonds.

The Princess Royal.—Pink and brown mixed ground, covered with silver embroidery, chequered and ornamented with two large wreaths of artificial flowers, composed with great taste and variety, suspended from side to side.

The Princess Royal's cap—an elegant blond cap, ornamented with pompons of roses and plumage of feathers.

Princess Augusta.—Deep straw coloured ground, embroidered with purple and silver foils, in waves; with bunches of flowers in cornucopizæ, at the point of each festoon.

The Princess Augusta's cap—a fine blond cap, ornamented with feathers a la Reine Marguerite.

Princess Elizabeth.—The same as Princess Augusta, excepting blue ground and blue foils.

The Princess Elizabeth's cap—the same as the Princess Augusta.

The Princesses *Mary, Sophia, and Amelia,* appeared in robes of white, spangled—the ground of which were pale pink.

Duchess of Marlborough.—An elegant spangled crape, richly embroidered with blue corn flowers, thrown over a white lutestring-petticoat with a crape train and a violet body, also richly embroidered with silver.

Lady Caroline Spencer.—A green gown, the body richly embroidered with silver.

A white petticoat ornamented with silver crape fringe, and ribbon spangled with silver.

Lady E. Spencer.—Trimmed in the same manner—but the gown pink.

Duchess of Hamilton.—A loose dress, beautifully ornamented with spangled stripes and medallions.

Lady Augusta Campbell.—A pale yellow Chambery gauze petticoat, ornamented with silver and lilac foil, drawn up in festoons, with an echarpe thrown over the top, and the two ends falling down the left side.

Duchess of Gordon.—An elegant gold muslin, richly ornamented with foils, stones and pearls, abundant in fancy, and worthy the acknowledged taste of the wearer.

Lady Mary Gordon.—Whose charming figure is well formed to shew off an elegant fancy—was most becomingly dressed in a white and silver muslin, trimmed with blue.

Lady Charlotte Gordon.—Body and train white and silver; Chambery gauze petticoat, trimmed with a rich white and silver embroidery, drawn in a festoon to one side with wreaths of white and silver flowers, a silver knot and tassels, and a large bunch of silver wheat issuing from it. Of all the dresses this appeared to bear the palm.

Lady Salisbury.—Was peculiarly admired for the delicacy of the design, and the elegance with which it was executed. It consisted of a rich and fanciful embroidery in white and silver, enriched with variegated flowers, and embroidered with a profusion of fine pearls on white crape. This was amongst the most admired.

Lady Charlotte Bertie.—Pink body and train, with white petticoat, richly embroidered with large silver spangles solid, and stripes of silver foils drawn up in festoons with fine pink roses. The whole effect admirable.

Lady Malden.—Blue Chambery gauze train, white petticoat trimmed with rich silver embroidery; blue and silver sash on the petticoat, tied up with small ostrich feathers, embroidered with blue and silver.

Lady Milner.—Gold gauze body and train, white petticoat embroidered with gold, and tied up in festoons with gold wheat and white feathers.

Lady Carysfort.—Purple body and train, with a white embroidery on the petticoat, of large silver spangles and white and silver flowers.

Lady St. Asaph.—White body and train, with an embroidery of silver and blue foil—plain but elegant.

Polish Princess Lubomirski.—A rich embroidery of purple foil and silver—the embroidery composed of silver wheat tied with purple foil knots—diamond ornaments of immense value, in the form of a massy crescent round the tucker.

Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave.—Plain blue, with handsome embroidery—the embroidery

ry consists of blue and silver flowers, in bunches loosely tied with brown and silver ribband.

Lady Caroline Waldegrave.—Beautiful embroidery, purple and green flowers, on white crape.

Lady Susan Fane.—Gown and coat white lutechring with pink crape, embroidered with green and white flowers, and tied up in festoons with rosetts.

Lady Coste.—Beautiful gold muslin.

Lady Weymouth and Miss Thyanes.—Embroidered white crape, executed with peculiar elegance.

Lady Viscountess Parker.—Whose figure or whose face would not lose by a comparison with the Grecian Venus, was most elegantly and becomingly dressed in a Chambery gauze, spotted with purple and silver; the petticoat ornamented with infinite taste, united very happily in lilac foil with silver zars of wheat.

Lady Mexborough's.—Dress was exceedingly rich, and exhibited a very fine fancy in the composition; it consisted of an embroidery of lilac foils in the form of crescents covered with blond. The petticoat was crape with knots of foil and bunches of wheat.

Lady Louisa.—A dark green body, richly embroidered on a spangled crape petticoat, with yellow roses strewed over it, with a loose drapery falling down on the left-side, in charge.

Lady Southampton.—A crape petticoat, superbly ornamented with foil stones and spangled ribbon.

Miss Fitzroy.—A plain crape, ornamented with pink spangled ribbon, drawn up in festoons and bows.

Lady Staveland.—A crape drapery, embroidered with olive leaves, and drawn up with violet spangled leaves.

Lady Fawcett.—A beautiful, rich, embroidered medallion crape, with a drapery thrown over.

Miss Cope.—A crape petticoat curiously decked with roses, with a blue gauze train and a girdle of roses.

GENERAL STYLE OF LADIES DRESSES.

FEATHERS universally worn, the plume de coq banished, and a new feather introduced by Lady William Gordon, called La plume de duvet, adopted in its place.

Very few coloured feathers, or round, were to be seen; mostly flat of the ostrich kind.

Caps very high and large, ornamented with artificial flowers and feathers.

Ear-rings very long, both of diamonds and pearls. Necklaces were very loose on the neck; most ladies sported two watches,

The gowns are made much longer in the waist than heretofore, and the mode of decoration is with gauze, either embroidered or spangled, laid on in waves, looped up with ribbons, spangled, and trimmed with pearls.

No breast bows or sleeve knots were worn, except those of diamonds, but small narrow ribbons tied round the arm.

The sleeves of the ladies dresses were either trimmed with gauze laid full on, or blond lace plaited above the cuffs like robins; three of which her Majesty wore, and at the head of each a chain of diamonds.

Treble ruffles were predominant; tippets quite full, and more open than usual.

Bouquets, either in front, or on one side, principally dependant on taste.

The principal decoration of the ladies was very fine and broad blond.

White powder was mostly worn, the hair dressed not wide, and principally plain toupees, or small curls.

The gentlemen's dresses were almost unexceptionably plain and inelegant. The Duke of Cumberland and Salisbury were the only ones we saw deserving of notice.

ILLUMINATIONS.

They were general throughout the cities of London and Westminster, amongst the Royal Servants, and Royal Tradesmen; many were magnificent, particularly in Pall-Mall, St. James's-Street, &c.

Lord Salisbury's, in Arundel-Street, very fine.

The Opera-House very splendid.
Messrs. Longman's in the Haymarket.
Mr. Colman's Theatre.
The French Ambassador's.

Panton-Street, King-Street, Covent-Garden, Long-Acre, Strand, the City, &c. &c. &c. furnished a variety of illuminations, elegantly displayed.

Nor must it be forgot, that Vauxhall displayed a beautiful transparency, &c. The Royal Grove, the Royal Circus, besides their illuminations, added fireworks in honour of the day.

In a word, his Majesty's birth-day was more honoured *without* the palace than *within*.

As the Duke of Beaufort was going through the passage leading from the Court-yard, by the Chapel, two well-drest sharpers contrived to cut off the George from his Grace's ribbon. A servant seized one of the fellows, who proves to be the celebrated Henry Sterne, commonly called *Gentleman Harry*, and who is well known to the Magistrates of Bow-Street; the other villain escaped, by slipping under the carriages.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

E P I L O G U E

TO THE

CARMEN SECULARE OF HORACE.

Performed at FREEMASON'S-HALL.

Written by Doctor JOHNSON.

QUÆ facta Romæ dixit Horatius,
 Hæc facta vobis dicimus, Angliæ
 Opes, triumphos, et subacti
 Imperium pelagi precantes.

TRANSLATED BY HIM.

SUCH strains as, mingled with the lyre,
 Could Rome with future greatness fire,
 Ye sons of England, deign to hear,
 Nor think our wishes less sincere.

May ye the varied blessings share
 Of plenteous peace and prosperous war;
 And o'er the globe extend your reign,
 Unbounded masters of the main.

Translation of a WELCH EPITAPH (in Her-
 bert's Travels) on Prince MADOCK.

By the SAME.

INCLYTUS hic hæres magni requiescit
 Oeni,
 Confessus tantum mente manque patrem;
 Servilem tuti cultum contempnit agelli,
 Et petit terras per treta longa novas.

ODE to a LADY going abroad,

I.

FAR, far from me my *Delia* goes,
 And all my prayers, my tears, are vain;
 Nor shall I know one hour's repose,
 Till *Delia* blest these eyes again.

Companion of the wretched, come,
 Fair Hope! and dwell with me awhile;
 Thy heavenly presence gilds the gloom,
 While happier scenes in prospect smile.

Oh! who can tell what Time may do?
 How all my sorrows yet may end?
 Can she reject a love so true?
 Can *Delia* e'er forsake her friend?

Unkind and rude the thorn is seen,
 No sign of future sweetness shows;
 But time calls forth its lovely green,
 And spreads the blushes of the rose.

Then come, fair Hope, and whisper peace,
 And keep the happy scenes in view,
 When all these cares and fears shall cease,
 And *Delia* blest a love so true.

II.

Hope, sweet deceiver, still believ'd,
 In mercy sent to sooth our care:
 Oh! tell me, am I now deceiv'd,
 And wilt thou leave me to despair?

Then hear, ye Powers, my earnest pray'r,
 This pang unutterable save;
 Let me not live to know despair,
 But give me quiet in the grave!

Why should I live to hate the light,
 Be with myself at constant strife,
 And drag about, in nature's spite,
 An useless, joyless, load of life?

But far from her all ills remove,
 Your favourite care let *Delia* be,
 Long blest in friendship, blest in love,
 And may she never think on me.

III.

But if, to prove my love sincere,
 The fates awhile this trial doom;
 Then aid me, Hope, my woes to bear,
 Nor leave me till my *Delia* come;

Till *Delia* come, no more to part,
 And all these cares and fears remove,
 Oh, come! relieve this widow'd heart,
 'Oh, quickly come! my pride, my love!

My *Delia* come! whose looks beguile,
 Whose smile can charm my cares away;—
 Oh! come with that enchanting smile,
 And brighten up life's wintry day;

Oh, come! and make me full amends
 For all my cares, my fears, my pain;—
Delia, restore me to my friends,
 Restore me to myself again.

The MYRTLE and BRAMBLE.
A FABLE.

By Mr. PVE.

LUXURIANT with perennial green
 A Myrtle young and lovely stood,
 Sole beauty of the wintry scene,
 The fairest daughter of the wood.

Close by her side a Bramble grew,
 Like other Brambles rude with thorn,
 Who sicken'd at the pleasing view,
 Yet what she envy'd seem'd to scorn.

Full oft to blast each hated charm
 She call'd the fiery bolts of JOVE;
 But JOVE was too polite to harm
 Aught sacred to the Queen of Love.

Yet was her rage not wholly cross'd,
 BOREAS was to her wishes kind,
 And from his magazines of frost
 He summon'd forth the keenest wind.

A thousand clouds furcharg'd with rain
 The ruffian god around him calls;
 Then blows intense, and o'er the plain
 A fleecy deluge instant falls.

No more the Myrtle bears the belle,
 No more her leaves luxuriant shew;
 The thorny Bramble looks as well,
 Powder'd and perriwig'd with snow.

Sure some grey antiquated maid,
The very Bramble of her sex,
To each invidious pow'r has pray'd,
Our eyes and senses to perplex.

Fashion with more than BOREAS' rage
A universal snow has shed,
And given the hoary tint of age
To every lovely female's head.

O break thy rival's hated spell,
Kind Nature! that where'er we ramble,
Thy work from CRYPTOS we may tell,
And know a Myrtle from a Bramble.

The following Song is taken from BURNS the
AYRESHIRE Ploughman's Poems.

SONG.—Tune, *Roslin Castle*.

THE gloomy night is gathering fast,
Loud roars the wild incessant blast,
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain;
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatter'd coveys meet secure,
While here I wander, prest with care,
Along the lonely banks of *Ayr*.

The Autumn mourns her rippling corn,
By early Winter's ravage torn;
Across her placid, azure sky,
She sees the fowling tempest fly;
Chill runs my blood to hear it rave,
I think upon the stormy wave,
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonie banks of *Ayr*.

'Tis not the surging billow's roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Tho' Death in every shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear;
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart transpierc'd with many a wound;
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonie banks of *Ayr*.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales;
The scenes where wretched Fancy roves,
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!

Farewell, my friends! farewell, my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those—
The bursting tears my heart declare,
Farewell, the bonie banks of *Ayr*.

INVOCATION TO MELANCHOLY.

COME, sober Melancholy, come,
Lead me to some religious gloom.
I love thy tresses black and brown,
That flow thy ivory neck adown,
Far more than her's whose flying foot
Wantons to the silver lute,
With thee I'll stray in musings slow,
Still moralizing as I go,
Thro' forest brown, or desert wild,
Where never wanton beauty smil'd;
Or where, from cloud incumbent'd steep,
A cataract pours with sounding sweep,

To swell some ancient river's pride,
That spreads its crystal bosom wide;
Upon whose mossy margin green
The pensive Pleasures oft are seen,
In their silent devious way,
At early dawn, or twilight grey;
But most at eve, when just descry'd
Across the green the shadows glide;
When busy crowds their clamours cease,
And silence seeks the grot of peace;
While dew-drops fill the king-cup bell,
And in the copse soft breezes swell,
That never told a blushing tale

To panthe sweet or primrose pale,
From scenes of hurry let me steal,
Sublimar joys with thee to feel;
Where hinds, contented with their lot,
Raise here and there the lowly cot;
Where cares that vex the vaulted dome
With sleepless nights can never come.
Here graceful nymph, Simplicity,
Let me lov'd converse hold with thee;
As all dissolv'd in bliss I seem,
"Rapt in some wild poetic dream;"
Till in this flow'r-embroider'd bound,
I'm rous'd by distant sheep-bells' sound;
Or voices which the echo mocks,
While culling simples from the rocks;
Or where yon' elmy row embow'rs
That ruin'd castle's mouldering tow'rs;
Where many a gloomy dungeon drear
Has witness'd to the hopeless tear;
Or where that lonely turf-clad tomb
O'er worth was rais'd in early bloom;
Where Sorrow, ever-bending, wears
A crown of congelated tears;
A genius he, whose stubborn woe
At length impell'd the mortal blow;
Where never comes the trembling hind,
But phantoms rust upon his mind
Of goblins drear, and direful forms,
Or yelling ghosts that rule in storms,
There let me meditate—there stray,
Till the dawn wakes the cares of day.

NERVA.

V E R S E S

Written in the CONVENT at MONTSERRAT,
in SPAIN, September 4, 1785.

By T. C. RICKMAN.

WITH solemn step this awful pile I
tread,
Nor with indignant eye around me gaze;
But look with reverence on the sacred dead,
The bloody cross, and ever-burning blaze,
No idle prejudice my soul conceives,
No horrid bigotry my bosom feels;
I damn not him, who *this*, or *that*, believes,
Or care before what Saint the good man kneels,
Still to the great Jehovah! Lord of All!
In different ways the pious heave the sigh;
Regardless of the *ways*, he hears their call,
And dries in every lap the tearful eye.

The

The honest mind, in every varied clime,
Alike demands the approving smile of
Heaven ;

Sincere repentance does away the crime,
And mercy to the contrite heart is given.

Is not the God you worship boundless love ?
Say then, ye sects of every land, and name,
How do you dare his dictates disapprove,
And ever seek each other to defame ?

Shall you, who boast a Saviour for your head,
A Lord who suffer'd, died, and bled for all,
Still in your *actions* contradict his creed,
And wanting *candour*,—low as Devils fall ?

Hence ye profane ! of whatsoever tribe,
And perish all the systems that you teach ;
In *vain* you talk, if you have priestly pride,
And *wanting* Charity, in *vain* you preach.

What are your forms—ye Christians, Pa-
gans, Turks ?

If vehicles to *serve* your God, 'tis well :
He needs not what they are, if good your
works ;

Or cares if *psalms* you *sing*, or *beads* you
tell.

Serve then sincere, that Power who reigns
above ;

O'er all alike extendeth boundless love ;
Then *work* his will, his *promises* you'll *prove* ;
— For all the pure in heart shall see their
God.

CHARACTER OF INDEPENDENCE.

To a FRIEND.

WHO best, my friend, of human kind
May boast the independent mind ?
Let's search amongst the sons of man,
And find this phoenix, if we can,
Is it the courtier, proud of chains,
Gilded by basely-purchas'd gains ?
For oft, too oft, the reptile feeds
On Virtue's and on Valour's meads.
Is't he, whose zeal in freedom's cause
Dares take up arms against the laws,
As Interest, Envy, may engage,
Or the blind monster, Party-rage ?
Is it the wretch who views his ore,
Yet discontented sighs for more,
Dragging a length of years in pain
'Twixt fear of loss, and hope of gain ?
Is it this imp of Avarice,
Or his wild heir, the dupe of Dice ?
Surely, not one of these, my friend,
To Independence can pretend.—
Hence we infer 'tis not in courts
His Independence man supports ;
Tis in life's humbler scenes alone,
That Independence holds her throne.—
'Tis true, that in our humble cot
We well may bless our happy lot,
Free from oppression's iron rod,
Nor rais'd nor crush'd by power's nod ?

Shelter'd by sweet obscurity,—
Unmix'd is our felicity.

Well may we spurn the courtly train,
Who meanly hug the slavish chain :
Pain tortures pride, care clings to wealth,
Content is ours—the " mind's best health."

The miser's poor 'midst opulence,
We rich in modest competence.
But is the independent mind
To us alone, my friend, confin'd ?
And shall we then, at ease reclin'd,
Thus rashly censure all mankind ?

Condemn the whole of human race,—
Save those within our narrow space ?
Ah no !—self-praise creates disgust,
And general censure is unjust.

E'en where the vices most abound,
True independence may be found ;
E'en in a court this phoenix dwells,
And in the patriot's bosom swells.

More independent far is he,
Who rob'd in high authority,
With firm integrity of soul
Rejects temptation's poison'd bowl ;

Whom not the hypocritic smile
Nor tongue of flattery can beguile ;
Whose honest pride disdains to fear
The malice he is doom'd to hear ;

Who, wrapt in Innocence pure robe,
Unstung by Guilt's oppressive goad,
Ne'er lets vindictive thoughts arise
From undeserved calumnies ;

Who pities crimes he scorns to share,—
Whose courage yields not to despair,
Tho' haply oft compell'd to endure
Ills human wisdom cannot cure :

Safe in his well-steer'd bark he rides,
'Midst Opposition's foaming tides,
And to his country's good adheres,
Which next his God he most reveres.—

Lives there to whom this praise is due ?
Your portrait, say'st thou, is it true ?
If so, we must our claim submit.

We must indeed,—'tis drawn from *Pitt* :

In him this phoenix, friend, we find,
The truly independent mind :
That praise he truly merits most,

We—but *untempted virtues* boast. G. W.

THE VIRGIN'S FIRST LOVE.

HOW sweet is the joy when our blushes
impart
The youthful affection which glows in the
heart,

When prudence and duty and reason approve
The timid delight of the Virgin's First Love !

But if the fond virgin be destin'd to feel
A passion she must in her bosom conceal,
Lest a stern parent's anger the flame dis-
approve,

Where's then the delight of the Virgin's
First Love ?

If stolen the glance by which Love is
confess'd,

If the sigh when half heav'd be with terror
suppress'd;

If the whisper of passion cold caution must
move,

Where's then the delight of the Virgin's First
Love?

Or if her fond bosom with tenderness sighs
For a lover who ceases his passion to prize,
Forgetting the vows with which warmly he
trove

To gain the soft charm of the Virgin's First
Love:

If tempted by int'rest he ventures to shun
The gentle affections his tenderness won,
With another thro' passion's wild mazes to
rove,

Where's then the delight of the Virgin's First
Love?

See her eye, when the tale of his treach'ry
she hears,

Now beaming with scorn, and now glist'ning
with tears;

How great is the anguish she's fated to
prove!

Farewell the delight of the Virgin's First
Love?

No more sweet emotion shall glow on her
cheek,

But paleness her bosom's keen agony speak,
And dimm'd by affliction that eye shall now
prove,

Which spoke the mild warmth of the
Virgin's First Love.

And now, sad companion of mental distress,
Disease steals upon her in health's flutt'ring
drets;

Sure the blush on that cheek ev'ry fear
must remove!

Ah no! 'tis th' effect of the Virgin's First
Love.

Still brighter's the colour which glows on
her cheek.

Her eye boasts a lustre no language can
speak;

Yet vain are the hopes these appearances
move,

Fond parent! they spring from the Virgin's
First Love.

And now not unconscious that Death hovers
near,

On her face see the smile of Contentment
appear;

No struggle, no groan, his dread summons
to prove;

He ends the fond dream of the Virgin's First
Love.

Ye nymphs, ere your bosoms with tenderness
heave,

Let your choice from a parent glad sanction
receive,

Lest hopeless affection's keen anguish you
prove,

And Hymen ne'er smile on the Virgin's
First Love.

But chiefly beware that the much-favour'd
youth

Is wholly devoted to you and to truth,
Lest the anguish of slighted affection you
prove,

And Death end the dream of the Virgin's
First Love.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
JUNE 4, 1787.

I.

THE noblest bards of Albion's quire
Have struck of old this festal lyre.

Ere Science, struggling oft in vain,
Had dar'd to break her Gothic chain,

Victorious Edward gave the vernal bough
Of Britain's bay to bloom on Chaucer's
brow:

Fir'd with the gift, he chang'd to sounds
sublime

His Norman minstrelsy's discordant chime;

In tones majestic, hence he told
The banquet of Cambuscan bold:

And oft he sung (tho'w'er the thirae
Has moulder'd to the touch of time)

His martial master's knightly board,
And Arthur's ancient rites restor'd;

The Prince in fable steel that sternly frown'd
And Gallia's captive king, and Cressy's wreath
renown'd.

II.

Won from the shepherd's simple meed,
The whispers wild of Mulla's reed,

Sege Spenser wak'd his lofty lay
To grace Eliza's golden sway:

O'er the proud theme new lustre to diffuse,
He chose the gorgeous allegoric muse;

And call'd to life old Uther's Elfin tale,
And roav'd through many a necromantic
vale,

Fourtraying Chiefs that knew to tame
The goblin's ire, the dragon's flame;

To pierce the dark enchanted ball,
Where Virtue fate in lonely thrall,

From sabling Fancy's jinnost store
A rich romantic robe he bore;

A veil with visionary trappings hung,
And o'er his virgin-queen the fairy texture
flung.

III.

At length the matchless Dryden came,
To light the Muse's clearer flame;

To lofty numbers grace to lend,
And strength with melody to blend;

To triumph in the bold career of song,
And roll the unwearied energy along.

Does the mean incense of promiscuous
praise,

Does servile fear disgrace his regal bays?

I spurn his panegyric strings,
His partial homage, tun'd to kings!

Be mine, to catch his manlier chord
That paints th' impassion'd Persian lord,

By glory fir'd, to pity su'd,
Rouz'd to revenge, by love subdu'd:
And still, with transport new, the strains,
to trace
That chant the Theban pair, and Tancred's
deadly vase.

IV.

Had these blest bards been call'd, to pay
The vows of this auspicious day,
Each had confes'd, a fairer throne,
A mightier sovereign, than his own!
Chaucer had bade his hero-monarch yield
The fame of Agincour's triumphal field,
To peaceful prowess, and the conquests
calm
That braid the scepter with the patriot's
palm:
His chaplets of fantastick bloom,
His colourings warm from fiction's loom,
Spenser had cast in scorn away,
And deck'd with truth alone the lay;
All real here, the bard had seen
The glories of his pictur'd queen!
The tuneful Dryden had not flatter'd here,
His lyre had blameless been, his tribute all
sincere!

E L E G Y,

Occasioned by catching a wounded LEVERET
on the SUSSEX DOWNS.

A LAS! poor wanderer, whither would'st
thou fly?

In vain so swiftly move thy little feet,
The pack quick-scenting, or the huntsman's
eye,

To-morrow's dawn would find thy last
retreat.

For all around thee dwell a hostile train,
A thirst for blood, impatient to destroy;
E'en tender breasts unpitying view thy pain,
And o'er thy fate exult with cruel joy.

Nor such is he who now thy flight pursues,
In rural sports he boasts no barbarous skill;
But courts the pensive pleasures and the Muse,
Nor harmless blood was ever known to
spill.

To heal thy wounds shall be my anxious care,
Within my garden thou shalt safely stray,
And for thy food each day will I prepare
The freshest clover, and the sweetest hay.

Ah me! in this uncertain changeful state,
Who is secure from life's impending woe?
E'en I thy friend, in some dark hour of fate,
May want the succour which I now be-
stow.

To foreign climes, by restless fancy led,
The prowling wolves may mark me for
their prey,

Or, the keen sabre brandish'd o'er my head,
Some fierce BANDITTI more severe
than they

Then may kind Heav'n the wish'd relief af-
ford,

And then thy debt some meek-ey'd stran-
ger pay,

That to my native fields with joy restor'd,
In calm content my life may pass away.

W. P.

S E R E N A D E,

Written by Mr. BIRCH.

Set to Music by Mr. STEVENS.

A WAKE, my love! in smiles awake!
For night withdraws her sable veil,
The clouds of morn refulgent break,
And odours breathe in every gale.

Arise! and aid the dawn, my fair!
Dispute the blush with yonder East;
The breath shall mock the fragrant air,
The light thy radiant eyes increase.

E P I G R A M,

Addressed to the COUNTESS of JERSEY, on
her PICTURE at the EXHIBITION, paint-
ed by MARIA COSWAY.

JERSEY! why wave in air thy wand
around?

Or trace the magic circle on the ground?
More potent charms and strong enchantments
lie

Within the magic circle of thine eye;
Those are the fascinating spells, that prove
Thy proud dominion o'er the realms of love!

O D E to SIMPLICITY.

D AUGHTER of Innocence and virtuous
love,

Sweet maid, Simplicity!—whose humble lot
To dwell with rustics in the verdant grove,
The modest tenant of the straw-roof'd cot.
No gaudy trappings deck the Nymph's attire,
But all is plain and artless as her mind;
Those trifling gewgaws that attract desire
Of town-bred belles, were ne'er for her
design'd.

She scorns the splendid ornaments of dress
That fashion dictates, or that folly deigns;
A slave to neither, happier far, I guess,
In the white robe of innocence remains.
The lofty mansion and the stately dome,
Where dwell the sons of luxury and pride,
May fancy pleasure in the crowded room,
Which to the lowly cottage is deny'd:
Vain are the fancies! Peace ne'er dwelleth there,
Nor rich content amidst the glittering
throng,

But envious malice, heart-corroding care,
Which ne'er to thee, Simplicity, belong.
Thy peaceful haunts, O let me, muse, pervade,
The tinsel finery of dress to shun,
Fly from the glare of folly to thy shade,
With thee, blest Nymph, life's little course
to run.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 19.

BY an account delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. Hughson on Tuesday last, there appears remaining in the Exchequer in overplus monies, the sum of 1,226,000*l.* for the disposition of Parliament, after the several annuities and other charges on the Sinking Fund shall have been satisfied.

An account of the total sums paid into the Exchequer, between the 5th of April, 1786, and the 5th of April, 1787, on account of the duty on hats, plate, additional duty on ale-licences, quack medicines, certificates for killing game, duty on Pawnbrokers' licences, Attornies' licences, gloves, post-horses, and perfumery; distinguishing the sums paid on account of each tax.

Hats	—	—	£ 40,183	1	2
Plate	—	—	17,761	14	2
Additional duty on ale-licences	—	—	23,101	3	5
Quack medicines	—	—	13,312	4	10
Certificates for killing game	—	—	47,865	2	2
Pawnbrokers' licences	—	—	4,880	8	3
Attornies' licences	—	—	26,876	7	7
Gloves	—	—	18,150	0	10
Post horses	—	—	153,160	6	6
Perfumery	—	—	8,197	0	0
			£ 353,497	8	11

By the accounts laid before the Nobles, it appears, that the French army costs 103 millions of livres; the marine 100 millions; and the military establishment of the King 33 millions annually.

25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal assent to the Consolidation duties bill.

Letters received at Whitehaven last week, from Providence, Rhode Island, confirm the account of their legislature having shut the doors of Justice against the demand of *British* creditors!—No means are now to be had for the recovery of debts due from the *virtuous* inhabitants of that part. To have all things in *common* is certainly recurring to the most *primitive* situation of those by whose *name* they are very, very ambitious of being distinguished,—but whose *principles* and *injunctions* they have thought proper to abjure—by an act of assembly.

Lord George Gordon appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and being called upon to plead to the several informations exhibited against his Lordship, he desired to plead to each separately; but this requisition being refused, he pleaded not guilty to them all.

At the assizes at Cambridge, Wm. Owen, for the murder of his sweetheart, and Cornelius Gordon, of Gower, for the murder of his wife, by fracturing her skull with a spade, were

both found guilty, and executed on Friday last at Stalling Down.

The case of Owen was an extraordinary one, in its circumstances very much resembling that of Mr. Hackman and Miss Ray. It was understood that he had paid his addresses to Mary Marris, the deceased; but that, owing to the interference of his friends, all connexion between the parties had ceased. So strong, however, was his attachment, that he renewed the courtship; but such was her resentment of his former conduct, that she persisted in declining any farther communication with him; the consequence of which was, that, in a fatal moment, the excess of his passion precipitated him upon this act of desperation.

He was found guilty principally upon his own confession, (which was upon being asked whether he had abused her more than by this unlucky blow) "I did not touch her any more than that unhappy blow; I loved her to my heart, and am willing to die for her sake." When apprehended, he said, "you need not hold me; I was not going to run away;" and earnestly requested to see the body. After his conviction, he entreated to be buried in the same grave with the deceased.

Office of Ordnance, April 25, 1787.

His Majesty, by warrant of this day's date, has been pleased to direct, that the corps of engineers shall in future take the name of the corps of Royal engineers, and be so titled and called; and that the said corps of Royal engineers shall rank in the army with the Royal regiment of artillery; and whenever there shall be occasion for them to take post with any other corps of the army, the post of the corps of Royal engineers shall be on the right, with the Royal regiment of artillery, according to the dates of the commissions of the officers belonging to the Royal regiment of artillery and corps of Royal engineers.—*Gazette*.

In the Court of King's-Bench, Lord George Gordon took his seat among the King's Counsel, and when the ordinary business of the Court was concluded, arose, and addressed the Bench. His Lordship said, he came for information; that he found by the books, that in all cases where information was brought on the part of the Crown, the officers of the Crown only could proceed, whereas in his case not one King's Counsel had appeared; he therefore desired to know, if Messrs. Baldwin and Law, who had moved against him, were Crown officers, or whether, in case they were not, they could act by deputation from the Attorney-General?—Mr. Justice Buller answered, they certainly could.

Lord

Lord George then informed the Court, that as a personal enmity was harboured against him by the Sheriff, who he understood was to strike the pannel of the Jury by which he was to be tried, he hoped the Court would order the pannel to be struck by some officer of the Court.—Mr. Justice Buller said, that as the Jury was to be special, of course the Sheriff could not act partially, as he must give in a list of the freeholders at large, from which 48 being taken, each party had a right to strike out twelve. Lord George bowed and retired.

Mr. Bowes appeared in the Court of King's Bench.—During the Vacation he had been admitted to bail in the sum of 20,000l. himself in 10,000l. and two sureties in 5000l. each, to appear at Westminster the first day of term.—Last term an order of Court was made that he should enter into security to keep the peace (on the articles exhibited by Lady Strathmore) for 14 years, in the penalty above-mentioned. Mr. Erskine moved the Court that the time might be lessened, on an affidavit by Mr. Bowes that he could not procure any persons to become bail for that length of time, and mentioned a great variety of cases, many of a very violent nature, in which the parties had never been held to bail for more than 12 months. Mr. Chamberlén, on the same side, observed, that the order both as to the sum and the time was unprecedented.—The Court observed that they were afraid the offence was unprecedentedly heinous, and that the cases mentioned did not apply, since the present was an instance of a breach of peace *after* security had been given for 12 months. The Court, however, at last granted a rule to shew cause on the Monday following.

May 1. At the sale of the late Mr. Bartlett's coins which terminated this day, a copper halfpenny sold for two pounds sixteen shillings; a penny for one of our first kings for eight pounds seven shillings and sixpence; another for ten guineas; a third for ten pound fifteen; an eighteen-penny piece for sixteen guineas; the Oxford Crown (dog cheap) at twenty-six pounds ten shillings. (The purchaser declared he was determined to have it, had it cost him an hundred guineas!) A Ramage's half-crown for thirty pounds. Such is the love of *Verità*.

At the sale of the library of the late Doctor Wright, the *old plays* produced above 300l. The great buyers have been, the King, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Malone, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Mason.

Marlow's tragédie of *Dido*, Queene of Carthage, printed in 1594, was sold to Mr. Malone for 17 guineas; *Common Conditions*, (a comedy) 5 guineas, Mr. Steevens; a few

pamphlets by Nash, (the only compleat copy) 12 guineas, the King.

Dido was supposed to be the only perfect copy extant. Mr. Reed's copy, however, is perfect also. He gave a shilling for it to a man at Canterbury; and has since presented it to Mr. Steevens. Mr. Steevens bid against Mr. Malone up to 16l. Of the *Common Conditions*, there are but a few leaves dirty. Mr. Steevens bought it as a present for the Museum.

The following letter from Lord George Gordon to Mr. Pitt, was delivered to Mr. Pitt before he went to the House of Commons:

“SIR,—Mr. Walter Smythe, brother to Mrs. Fitzherbert, accompanied by Mr. Aston, came to my house in Welbeck-street this morning, and Mr. Smythe acquainted me, that he had brought Mr. Aston to be present whilst he informed me, that he would call me to an account if I went to Mrs. Fitzherbert's again, or wrote to her, or to him, or took liberties with their names in public, as Mrs. Fitzherbert was very much alarmed when my name was mentioned. I answered that I looked upon this as a threatening visit; but that I must yet apply to Mrs. Fitzherbert, himself, or Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, as often as I found occasion, till a written answer was sent to me, concerning the just title of their sister, just as if he had not called upon me. Some other conversation passed touching the marriage; but this was the substance and result of the whole.—I think it my duty to inform you, as Prime Minister, with this circumstance, that you may be apprised of, and communicate to the House of Commons, the overbearing disposition of the Papists. I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
Four o'clock, Friday, May 4. G. GORDON.

5. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a most terrible fire broke out at Olney, in Bucks, occasioned by a son of Mr. Broughton, cooper, firing a cask in the yard, some sparks of which being carried by the wind across the street set fire to a tenement, and the flames soon communicating to others, spread with such rapidity, that 43 dwelling-houses were burnt down, besides barns, stables, two maltings, and other out-buildings: Between two and three hundred quarters of malt were destroyed, besides a great quantity damaged. Mr. Britain who kept the Rising Sun, lost 25 hogsheads of beer with the casks; unfortunately no part of his property was insured. One man, (Thomas Raban, a carpenter) who was assisting at the fire, was killed by the falling of some chimnies; and several others were badly wounded. The loss is computed at about 3000l. mostly uninsured.

7. The rule moved on the part of Mr. Bowes,

Bowes, to shew cause why the sum demanded for his recognizance to keep the peace should not be lessened, and the time shortened, came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench, when the Court ordered that the time should be limited to two years; that Mr. Bowes should continue to stand bound in 10,000*l.* and that instead of two sureties in 5000*l.* each, there should be four of 2500*l.* each. Mr. Justice Ashurst observed that the offence was of a very enormous nature, and required great and substantial bail.

Dr. Herschel has discovered two Satellites belonging to his *Georgium Sidus*: The revolution of the first about eight days, and that of the second fourteen. These moons appear like small luminous spots on the disk of the planet.

2. The journeymen bookbinders were brought up before the Judges of the King's Bench to receive judgment, they having been convicted of a conspiracy against their masters, by demanding of them an abridgement of their hours of labour, and leaving their employ when refused. The Judges on the Bench were Messrs. Ashurst, Buller, and Grose; and in order to check the growing evil of combinations in a trading and free country, the sentence passed on them was two years imprisonment in Newgate.

From accounts respecting the Shop Tax duties, it appears, That Scotland pays only 800*l.* London and Westminster 42,000*l.* Bath and Bristol 1,000*l.* each, and the remainder 57,000*l.* is made up about the country cities, towns, &c.

9. Lord George Gordon appeared in the Court of King's Bench, as Counsel for himself, and exhibited articles of the breach of the King's peace against Mr. Smythe, Mr. Aston, and Sir Charles Bampffield, bart. in the usual form of legal proceedings in such cases. The Court ordered the Crown officers to issue out attachments accordingly.

The Judges indulged Lord George Gordon in swearing in the ancient manner, by holding up his right arm, instead of laying his hand upon the Evangelists, or kissing them, which his Lordship refused to do.

At the Anniversary meeting of the sons of the Clergy, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, from Jeremiah xlix. 11: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; let thy widows trust in me." The collection this day, and at the rehearsal, amounted to 967*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

12. The French Ambassador gave a magnificent entertainment on Thursday night, on account of the Commercial Treaty taking place. Among others were, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and

Duchess of Cumberland, and the Duchess of Devonshire.

13. This morning, about one o'clock, as the Gloucester waggon was proceeding on its journey, owing either to accident or the carelessness of the driver, it was overfet between Uxbridge and Gerard's Cross. The waggoner, taking off his horses, knocked at the door of an hovel, in which a labouring man, who had a wife and two children resided, and he was requested to take care of the waggon till the driver should return. He complied; the waggoner attended his horses to a stable at a considerable distance, and when he came back he found the waggon almost consumed to ashes. The person who had the care of it being interrogated as to the cause of the accident, and not giving what was supposed a satisfactory account, he was threatened to be taken into custody; to avoid which, he suddenly slipped aside and cut his throat in so terrible a manner, as almost to sever his head from his body. The value of the goods contained in the waggon is estimated at 1500*l.*

14. Capt. Walter Smythe and Capt. Aston appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and gave security to keep the peace, upon the articles exhibited by Lord George Gordon.

A Life-guard's man, on whom a Court-Martial sat last week, and who was convicted of striking and insulting his superior officer, was publicly trumpeted out of the corps, upon the reviewing ground in Hyde-Park. A crowd of at least 10,000 people attended on this occasion. After the ceremony was over, the populace lifted the soldier upon the shoulders of two men, and carried him off in great triumph.

15. It is a remarkable fact in the history of Scotland, that a gentleman, who is extensively concerned in the salmon fisheries, and who had built a very large ice house, with a view of preserving the fish for the London market, could not procure a single particle of ice for that purpose through the winter; such has been the singular mildness of the season.

18. The following, however extraordinary it may appear, we are assured is a fact that may be depended on:—A horse the property of Mr. Hammond of Bruckleham, in Hampshire, and which he had but a short time before purchased of a person at Poole in Dorsetshire, strayed from the close in which he was kept, to a river in the neighbourhood, where he took to the water, and swam out to sea, and, incredible as it may appear, continued his voyage home as far as Spithead, (above four leagues) where he was discovered, and taken up by the crew of a vessel, and landed safe at the Key Gates at Portsmouth. The horse was afterwards advertised, by means whereof

whereof Mr. Hammond heard of him, and has since got him home.

21. The Emperor has suppressed the Convent of St. Augustine, at Neunberg, on the Danube, which was the repository of the Arch-ducual Crown. It was founded in 1114, and rebuilt in 1725. The Commissaries who took possession of it, found 20,000 gallons of excellent wine in it, with a great many other valuable effects.

25. A letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 28, says, "The insurrections in Massachusetts Bay have terminated in favour of government, and a general amnesty has taken place. The old dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, about territory, is also adjusted, and without bloodshed; the claimants of Connecticut having peaceably submitted to the government of Pennsylvania, and accepted a share in the offices of the State.

The Botany-Bay fleet is sailed, and was all well the 20th inst. Lat. 47, 50, N. Long. 11, 30, W.

The Prince was on Guildford course in perfect health, he dined in town, went to the Duchess of Gordon's assembly, and sent word from thence he should be at Lady Gideon's to supper. He accordingly went to Lady Gideon's, but on entering the house found himself so suddenly attacked with a violent disorder, that without going up stairs he returned to Carleton House in a sedan chair.

26. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales continued so ill, with a complaint of his bowels, occasioned by taking a draught of cooling liquors, when he was warm with dancing, and attended with a burning fever, that Dr. Jebb and several of the faculty were immediately sent for to give their advice.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, preceded by the Dukes of Montague and Ancaster, went to view the Plant or Porter Brewery of Mr. Whitbread, in Chiswell street. They were received at the door by Mr. Whitbread and Miss Whitbread; when, after politely declining the breakfast that was provided, they immediately went over the works. The steam-engine lately erected, and first applied by Mr. Whitbread to the purposes of the brewery, took up their attention above half an hour, during which time his Majesty explained to the Queen and the Princesses the leading movements in the machinery, in a manner that shewed his knowledge of mechanic arts. In the great store there were 3007 barrels of beer. The stone cistern raised such wonder, that the Queen and Princesses would go into it, though through a small hole with some difficulty, and the sight rewarded them for

their trouble; for the vessel is of such magnitude, as to hold 4000 barrels of beer. The machinery used by Mr. Whitbread has saved much animal labour, but there yet remains much labour that cannot be saved. This particularly impressed the King—he saw 200 men and 80 horses all in their places. The horsekeeper, yielding to the harmless vanity of office, said, he would shew his Majesty "the highest horse among his subjects." The King graciously gave him something more than audience; accurately guessed the height of his horse, which was really remarkable, no less than 17 hands 3 inches; and observed on his muscle not being proportioned to his bone.

Such parts of the brewery as were necessarily dirty, were covered with matting; and lamps lighted what would have been dark.

When they had viewed every part of the premises in a most minute manner, they retired into the house, and were led to a cold collation, as magnificent as affluence and arrangement could make it. The whole service was plate. There was every wine in the world. And there was also that, without which the board would have been incomplete, SOME PORTER, pour'd from a bottle that was very large, but, as may be thought, with better singularities than the mere fizze to recommend it.

After partaking of this plentiful regale, it became two o'clock, when the King and Queen took leave of Mr. Whitbread and his daughter.

28. The Grand Festival at the Abbey commenced.

The selection was principally from the Esther of Handel, and arrayed with taste and effect. The band was equally numerous with any that appeared on a similar occasion, and conducted by Bates and Cramer. The vocal performers had Mara at their head. Kelly and Storace have been also added this year.

Their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Duke of Cumberland, attended; but the indisposition of the Prince of Wales prevented his appearance.

30. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, at which ten prisoners were capitally convicted; forty-five were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas; six to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction; seven to be whipped and discharged; and twenty-eight discharged by proclamation.

In the Grand Cartoon Chamber, Buckingham-house, the King and Queen had the Comedy of the Jealous Wife read to them by Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble. Five Princesses, and Lord Harcourt, Lord Aylesbury, Lord Aylesford, Sir Ch. Thompson, the Duchesses of Richmond, Hamilton, and Ancaster;

Lady Sydney, &c. &c. &c. were present. Mrs. Siddons read the parts of Mrs. Oakley, Major Oakley, Harriet, Ruffett, and Lord Trinket. Mr. Kemble read, Mr. Oakley,

Paris, Charles, and John. Ices, and all sorts of refreshments, were in the adjoining rooms; of the hour at which the entertainment began was before nine; it finished about twelve.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Frankfort, April 3.

THE King of Poland arrived at Kiow* on the 20th of March; the Empress has presented him with two millions of roubles [500,000l.] that the expenses of his journey may not be chargeable to the Republic.

Vienna, May 2. Letters from Lemberg †, of the 23d of April, mention the safe arrival of the Emperor in that city, and that his Imperial Majesty had made a short excursion from thence to Zamosch, in Galicia, where several new public buildings are carrying on, and was returned to Lemberg.

Kaniew, May 7. Yesterday morning the fleet of galleys having on board the Empress of Russia, with her suite, anchored in the river, opposite this place, at the distance of about a mile from the Polish shore, and was saluted by the discharge of an hundred pieces of cannon from a neighbouring hill, which was returned by the imperial galley, and the other galleys in succession. His Polish Majesty having accepted of an invitation from the Empress to dine and pass the day on board the fleet, her Imperial Majesty was pleased to invest him with the order of St. Andrew; and at eight o'clock the same evening, as the Empress intended to proceed on her voyage early the next morning, the King took leave of her Imperial Majesty, and returned hither.

Paris, May 10. Monf. de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, is appointed President of the Royal Council of Finances, and has taken his seat in council as Minister of State. Monf. de Villedeuil succeeds Monf. de Fourquaux, as Comptroller-General; and Messrs. de Lessart, Desforges, Lambert, and de la Malliere, are appointed Intendants of the Finances.

Paris, May 27. On Friday last, the 25th instant, his Most Christian Majesty went in State to the Assembly of the Notables,

when, after speeches having been delivered by the King, Monsieur the King's brother, and several of the great officers of state, and principal members, that assembly was finally closed. After which they proceeded to Versailles, to return his Most Christian Majesty thanks for his gracious condescension in having called them together.

The following is said to be his Most Christian Majesty's speech to the Notables, previous to the dissolution of that body:—

“I am content with the zeal and application which you have shewn to the different objects that I have laid before you. I have announced the abuses which it was important to reform, and you have done your duty without disguise; you have at the same time indicated the remedies that you judged the most capable to effect it. I have the consolation to think, that the changes in consequence of your proposals, will considerably lighten the burdens on the people, whose welfare is always the most pressing on the thoughts of my heart.”

Cheison, May 28. The Empress arrived here with her suite on Wednesday last, the 23d instant. The Emperor had reached this place so long ago as the 15th instant, but finding that the Empress was not expected to arrive for some days, his Imperial Majesty set out to meet her; of which the Empress having a few hours previous notice, her Imperial Majesty went on shore to receive the Emperor, and their first interview took place a little above Ekaterinofflaw, where the Empress's whole suite disembarked, and proceeded hither by land.— This morning their Imperial Majesties set out for the Crimea.

Amsterdam, May 31. The burghers of this city, who are not used to commit excesses without a cause, were yesterday unfortunately driven to acts of violence on the following occasion: a few days since a petition was left to sign at a house in a street

* Kiow is the most considerable city on the side of Russia, which borders upon the kingdom of Poland. It stands on the banks of the Nieper, which falls into the Black Sea, a little below Cherson, and affords the Empress and her suite an easy conveyance to the new city. It is supposed that she is waiting at Kiow to hold a conference with the Emperor, as well as the King of Poland.

† Lemberg is a city in Poland, a convenient situation for the Emperor's residence, to observe the motions both of the Empress of Russia and the Turks, who seem to be upon the eve of a rupture.

called the Reguliers Gracht in favour of the Stadtholder, tending to re-establish that Prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in 1766, and to annul every thing that has been done to the contrary since, and a vast number signed it; however, from the violence of party on each side, such a thing was not likely to go on long without disturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury rose so high that the house was pulled down, and other excesses committed, which however were checked by two companies of burghers being sent to the spot in time; nevertheless, the rumour of this disturbance soon reached Kattenburgh, on which island the dock-yards are, and it immediately spread among the shipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houses of several patriots, drew up the drawbridge, and with some pieces of cannon seemed determined to defend themselves against any who might oppose them: however, a party of our burghers immediately went to the spot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till this morning before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of some pieces of ordnance, and entered the island with charged bayonets; upon this the other party fled; some of them were however taken, and will be tried; six were killed, and several wounded. Whilst this was going on upon the island, the populace plundered several houses in other parts of the town, particularly those of the Burgomasters Rendorp and Beels; that of Burgomaster Dedel was defended by a party of burghers, who just came in time to save it. Where all this will end God only knows, but we fear party spirit runs so high that much mischief will ensue to this Republic.

Brussels, June 1. Their Royal Highnesses the Archduchess and Duke of Saxe-Teschchen, Governor General of the Austrian Netherlands, having signed a declaration for suspending the execution of the late edicts for altering the ancient laws and form of government of this part of his Imperial Majesty's dominions, it was made public here the day before yesterday.

The disturbances which have subsisted for some time in this country are ceased, and the greatest demonstrations of joy have been manifested throughout the Austrian Netherlands on this occasion.

The *Amsterdam Gazette* of June 5 states, that on the 3d instant, the Stadtholder published a declaration addressed to the States-General, in which he informs them, that having long suffered the most outrageous and shameful, though unmerited abuse, and opposition to his legal and hereditary rights,

in different parts of the United Provinces, especially in Holland; and every remonstrance and private endeavour of his own to quiet those disturbances having proved ineffectual; he now finds himself compelled to call upon and summon such of the States and subjects who are willing to support the constitution of Holland, to join with him in carrying into execution such measures as may be necessary to re-establish good order, and replace himself and every legal subject in the full exercise of their authority.—The Prince concludes this declaration, which is of considerable length, by asserting, that the resolutions which their High Mightinesses have taken against him are hasty and illegal; that as a preliminary to any accommodation, the resolutions relative to his command of the Hague, and his suspension in quality of Captain General of the province of Holland, should be *instantly repealed*; that their High Mightinesses shall perfectly justify him from those infamous slanders which they have suffered to wound his reputation; and that all this shall be done without injury to the dignity of his birth-right and of all his illustrious relations."

This is considered by the Dutch as a prelude to some very serious business; and it is further remarked, as an instance hitherto unexampled, that the Prince commences his declaration in the sovereign stile—"We, William, by the grace of God, &c. &c." The friends of the Prince however say, that nothing disrespectful is meant to the States; but only against the leaders of that cabal, by which they have suffered themselves to be misled.

In consequence of this declaration, a counter-manifesto was drawn up by the faction in opposition to his Highness; and from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifesto are, first, a positive denial of most of the assertions contained in the declaration of his Highness the Stadtholder; secondly, a direct crimination of his Highness as the sole cause of the present dissensions, and, by implication, arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the several provinces in favour of the measures already taken, which are averred to have been absolutely necessary for the preservation of their liberties; fourthly, an invitation to every well-wisher to the United Provinces to come forward in the present crisis of affairs, and effectually lend their assistance; and, lastly, the manifesto announces a solemn determination to persist, even to blood, in what is termed the cause of liberty, and against the usur-

infrapations, as they are deemed, of his Highness the Stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellation of a tyrant.

Paris, June 12. The Bouffole and Astro-labe, which sailed the first of August to make a voyage round the world, under the command of the Sieurs Peyrouse and de Langle, have met with as much success as could be hoped for with regard to the observations

which were the principal object of the undertaking. But six officers, a pilot, and 14 seamen, are lost. The Sieur le Pauté d'Agélet, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, has made a number of observations on the longitude of places before unknown in the South Sea. The ships are expected to return to Europe in the spring of 1738, after having traversed about twenty-five thousand leagues.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, May 26.

THIS day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the Royal Assent to six bills.

His Grace was then pleased to make the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In relieving you from further attendance in the present session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of signifying to you his Majesty's entire approbation of the wise and vigorous measures by which you have distinguished your zeal for the preservation of the public peace and the tranquility of the country. My strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to carry your salutary provisions into execution, to assert the just dominion of the laws, and to establish the security of property, as well as personal safety, to all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom.

The decided tenor of your conduct assures me of your continued and cordial assistance, and that you will, with your utmost influence, impress upon the minds of the people a full conviction what dangerous effects to the general welfare, and to the growing prosperity of the nation, arise from the prevalence of even partial or temporary disturbances. Admonish them, that the benevolent, but watchful spirit of the Legislature, which induces it to encourage industry and exertion, will, at the same time, be awake to the correction of those excesses, which are the inseparable companions of idleness and licentious disorder.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you, in the King's name, for the supplies which you have so cheerfully provided, for the support of his Majesty's Government. You may depend upon their being faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

The measures you have taken for increa-

sing public credit and diminishing the national debt, are consonant to that wisdom and affection to your country, which have ever distinguished the Parliament of Ireland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A new and powerful incitement to the national industry has been opened by the treaty of Commerce with France, in which the utmost attention is manifested to the interests of Ireland. The claims of this kingdom to an equal participation in treaties between Great Britain and Portugal, have been acknowledged by the Court of Lisbon. These are decided testimonies of his Majesty's paternal regard, and fresh confirmations of his gracious resolution to consider the interests of Great Britain and Ireland as inseparable; a principle which, by uniting the faculties and affections of the empire, gives strength and security to every part of it; a principle which, with your accustomed wisdom, you have still further corroborated by the late arrangement of your laws of navigation.

The loyalty and attachment of his faithful people of Ireland are highly grateful to the King, and by his Majesty's express command I am to assure you of his most gracious and affectionate protection.

To fulfil my Sovereign's pleasure, which constantly directs me to study the true happiness of this kingdom, is the great and settled object of my ambition; and upon this basis I shall hope to have established a permanent claim to your good opinion, and to the confidence and regard of the people of Ireland.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of July next, to be then here holden: And this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of July next.

P R E F E R M E N T S, JUNE 1787.

Carlton-house, May 23.

THE Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments in his Royal Highness's Household, viz.

Lord Southampton, Groom of the Stole.

Lord Viscount Parker, Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord Spencer Hamilton, and Lord Viscount St. Asaph, Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

Henry Lyte, Esq. Treasurer.

Hon.

Hon. Hugh Conway, Master of the Robes and Privy Purse.

Col. Samuel Hulfe, Comptroller of the Household.

J. Kemys Tynte, Esq. Col. Sir John S. Dyer, Bart. Hon. G. Fitzroy, Col. Stevens, Lieut. Col. St. Leger, Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Warwick Lake, Esq. Lieut. Col. Slaughter, and the Hon. Edward Bouverie, Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Lieut. Col. Synes, Capt. Wynyard, and Capt. Birch, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.

A. Robinson, Esq. Major J. Mackay, and Wm. Wilson, Esq. Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.

Rev. Dr. J. Lockman, Clerk of the Closet.

Col. Gerard Lake, first Equerry and Com-missioner of the Stables.

Col. Charles Leigh, Edward Scott, Esq. Major Churchill, Hon. Capt. Ludlow, and Anthony St. Leger, Esq. Equeries.

F. G. Lake, and Edward J. S. Byng, Esqrs. Pages of Honour.

The honour of Knighthood on John Fenn, of East Dereham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

1st Battalion of Royals. Brevet Major John West, from 4th foot, to be Major, vice Nicholls promoted.

6th regiment of foot. Major George Vefey, from the 49th regiment, to be Major vice Hew Dalrymple.

1st Battalion of Royals. Lieut. Col. Fran-

cis Dundas, from 45th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Nicholls, exchanged.

The Rev. Joseph Palmer, M. A. promoted to the Deanery of St. Patrick, Cashel, Ireland.

Sir Hector Munro, to be Colonel of the 42d (or Royal Highland) regiment of foot.

The Rev. Mr. Stockdale, Vicar of Lef-bury and Loghunto, is appointed Chaplain to the British Consul at the Court of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco.

Lord Frederick Campbell, to be one of the Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

James Watson, L. L. D. and Counsellor at Law, to be Recorder of Bridport.

The Hon. and Rev. William Annesley, A. B. to the Deanery of Downe, Ireland.

Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to be one of his Majesty's Post Masters General.

His Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Brecon.

The Rev. Mr. Collins, of Cannock, in Staffordshire, to the valuable living of Burnley, in Lancashire. It is a remarkable circumstance, that Lancashire can boast of the best rectory, the best vicarage, and the best perpetual curacy in England; viz. Winwick rectory, patron the Earl of Derby, estimated at 2700l. a year; Rochdale vicarage, patron Archbishop of Canterbury, estimated value 850l. a year; Burnley curacy, patron E. Townley, esq; of Royle, which requiring neither institution nor induction, is tenable with any other preferment, and said to be worth 400l. a year.

MARRIAGES, JUNE 1787.

ANDREW Bayntun, Esq; son of Sir Edward Bayntun, Bart. of Spy-park, Wilts, to Miss Anna-Maria Maud, of Aldersgate-street.

The Hon. Richard Lumley Saville, brother to the Earl of Scarborough, and Member for the city of Lincoln, to the Hon. Henrietta Willoughby, of Marybone.

Paul Dutton, Esq; of Grafton-Hall, Cheshire, to Miss Lloyd of Hanmer.

Charles Lemon, Esq; to Miss Mary Morthead, of Caruther, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

Sir Wadsworth Busk, Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, to Mrs. Vane, widow of Godfrey Woodward Vane, Esq; of Twyford-Lodge, near Winchester.

Napper Dutton, Esq; brother to Lord Sherborne, to Miss Travell, of Slaughter.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Ann Windsor.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of Aston-Clinton, Bucks, to Miss Minshul, daughter of William Minshul, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, JUNE 1787.

MARCH last in the Island of Lewis, in the 113th year of his age, Tarquill Macleod. He fought in the battles of Killcranky, Sheriffmuir and Culloden.

MAY 26. At Paris, Lord John Murray, the eldest General in his Majesty's service.

Thomas Selby, Esq. of Biddleston, in Northumberland, aged 77.

27. Mr. Samuel Browne, late of Castle-street, Leicester-Fields.

28. John Hobhouse, Esq. at Westbury, in Gloucestershire.

Lately Mrs. Fettiplace, sister to Lord How.

30. Roger Peck, Esq. of Ewell, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Surry roads, and Coroner of the county.

Mr. John Dock, merchant at Norwich.

31. The Reverend Stephen Nafon, Vicar of Stratford upon Avon, and Rector of Clifford Chambers in Gloucestershire, aged 70.

Grey Elliott, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Plantation Department, and one of the Secretaries to the committee of Privy Council for trade.

JUNE 1. Thomas Becroft, Esq. of Saxthorp-Hall, Norfolk.

The

The Honourable Francis Colyear, youngest son of the Earl of Portmore.

Lady Jean Home, sister to the Earl of Home.

2. Henry Potts, Esq. late clerk of the Chester road.

Mr. Robert Boyd, merchant, in Ironmonger-lane.

3. Mr. George Healey, aged 83, formerly a tobaccoist in York.

4. Mr. Thomas Whittell, late a tobaccoist in the Borough.

Percival Beaumont, Esq. one of the Commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and Steward of Chelsea Hospital.

Miss Dawson, only daughter of Lord Wilcount Cremorne.

Francis Leslie, Esq. Deputy Governor of South Sea Castle.

John Doudiet, Esq. one of the King's pages of the bed-chamber.

5. Thomas Stevenson, Esq. of Queen's-street, Cheap-side.

6. Robert Duff, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

7. Alleyne Beauchamp, Esq. of New-house, near Walthamstow.

At Hampstead, Mr. George Lec, of FURNIVAL'S INN.

Captain John, late in the East India Company's service.

8. Mr. George Chifman, many years a broker in the Carolina trade.

9. Mr. Eli Whitley, jun. at Leeds.

Mrs. Inge, wife of Mr. Inge, of Islington.

10. Mr. William Andrews, Purveyor of his Majesty's yard at Plymouth upwards of 40 years, but lately resident at the Forest of Dean.

Phillip Martin, Esq. at Saffron Walden, in Essex, aged 81, senior Alderman of that corporation.

Miss Langham, eldest daughter of Sir James Langham, Bart.

12. Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. James Oliphant, hatter, in Cockspur-street.

The Honourable Gray Bennet, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville.

The Reverend Richard Berney, Rector of Horningtoft and Swanton, in the county of Norfolk.

Captain R. Dundas, of the royal navy.

13. Mr. Henry Hudson, hat-maker, Fore-street.

14. Israel Mauduit, Esq. in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, aged 79. See p. 383.

Mr. Samuel Chambers, Corn Factor at Maidstone, Kent.

Lately Ralph Church, M. A. late student of Christ Church, and many years Vicar of Perton and Sherborne in Oxfordshire. In 1758 he published an edition of Spenser's Faery Queen, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Lately at Cerne Abbas, the Reverend William D'Aubency, Rector of Isle Brewers in Somersetshire.

15. Mr. William Douglas, Surgeon at Loughborough.

Mr. Higgins, Rector of Tellecombe and Piddinghoe in Suffex, late one of the masters of St. Paul's school.

Mr. Thomas Whitaker, clothier at Melkham.

Lately at Glasgow, R. C. Latham, Esq. aged 102.

Lately, Mark Synner, Esq. of Lydd, Kent.

17. At Rotherhithe, Captain Edmund Dootley.

Lately, Mr. John Morgan, master of the Griffin Inn in the Borough.

13. Mrs. Moore, of Grocer's Alley, in the Poultry, printer.

Mrs. Winter, at South Lambeth, relict of the late Doctor Winter, formerly of Clare-hall.

Lately at Withy Bush-house, near Haverfordwest, Sparks Martin, Esq. father of the corporation of that Borough.

20. Mr. Abell, the celebrated musical composer.

Mr. Wilson, one of his Majesty's Messengers.

21. At his chambers in the Temple, Mr. Newland.

William Cooke, Esq. at Woodford.

22. Mr. Daniel O'Keefe, miniature painter.

Lately at Isleworth, Nathaniel Simon, Esq. late one of the Accountants General of the Excise.

Lately in the South of France, Lord Montague, son of Lord Beauclerk.

24. Mr. Robert Beard, of Prince's-street, Rotherhithe.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD Thorpe, of Wood-street, hatter. George Woolley of Gloucester, grocer. Isaac Tonge, of West-Houghton, Lancash. tustian manufacturer. William Walter Viney, of Mincing-lane, merchant. John Griffin, of Farcham, Hants, mercer. Charles Court, of George-street, Minorics, merchant. George Setcole, of Bishopgate-street, linen-draper. David Cay and Matthew McGowan, of Friday-street, merchants. John Powell, of Bath, hatter. James Mac-

donald, of St. George's, Middlesex, merchant. George Clarkson and Joseph Bell, of Grocer's-alley, Poultry, linen-draper. Geo. West, of Portsea, Southampton, brazier. Henry Pool, of Cock-court, Ludgate-hill, butcher. James Fitzgerald, of Holborn, silversmith. Thomas Dewhurst, of Bolton-in-le-Moors, Lancashire, reed-maker. Wm. Lightfoot, of Sudbrooke, Gloucestershire, skinner. James Samuel Engel, of Pratt-street, Lambeth, money-scrivener.