

# THE European Magazine,

A N D

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

For F E B R U A R Y , 1788.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of G. L. GOWER, MARQUIS of STAFFORD. 2. A VIEW of GAZIPOOR, And 3. Another Specimen of ANCIENT ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Original Letter* from COLLEY CIBBER is received, and shall be inserted in our next. We are greatly obliged to our Correspondent who sent it, and shall be glad if he or any other will favour us with more of the like kind.

G. P. in our next. We shall be glad to see the Tale he speaks of.

*Alcander—L. P. R.—Honestus—T. Clio Rickman—J. B.—John Gifford, and W. H. Reid,* are received. Some one piece by the last shall be inserted in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 11, to Feb. 16, 1788.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Feb. 4, to Feb. 9, 1788.

North Wales	5	9	4	3	3	1	1	10	4	5
South Wales	5	3	3	5	2	8	1	5	3	2

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1788.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
30—30—42	—34—	E. N. E.
31—0—29	—35—	E.

FEBRUARY.

1—29—97	—32—	E.
2—29—63	—29—	S. S. W.
3—29—31	—43—	S.
4—29—75	—36—	S. W.
5—29—68	—41—	E.
6—30—30	—39—	S. W.
7—30—22	—40—	S.
8—30—06	—39—	N. E.
9—29—76	—35—	N.
10—29—76	—31—	S.
11—29—94	—42—	S.
12—30—22	—43—	S. W.
13—29—35	—47—	W.
14—30—1	—46—	S. W.
15—29—85	—47—	N. W.
16—29—71	—46—	W. N. W.
17—29—72	—45—	N. W.
18—29—83	—35—	S.
19—29—43	—42—	S.
20—29—80	—42—	N. E.

21—28—68	—43—	E.
22—28—82	—46—	S. W.
23—29—09	—45—	S. W.
24—29—00	—42—	W.
25—29—37	—40—	N.
26—29—50	—41—	S. W.
27—29—33	—43—	W.

## PRICES of STOCKS,

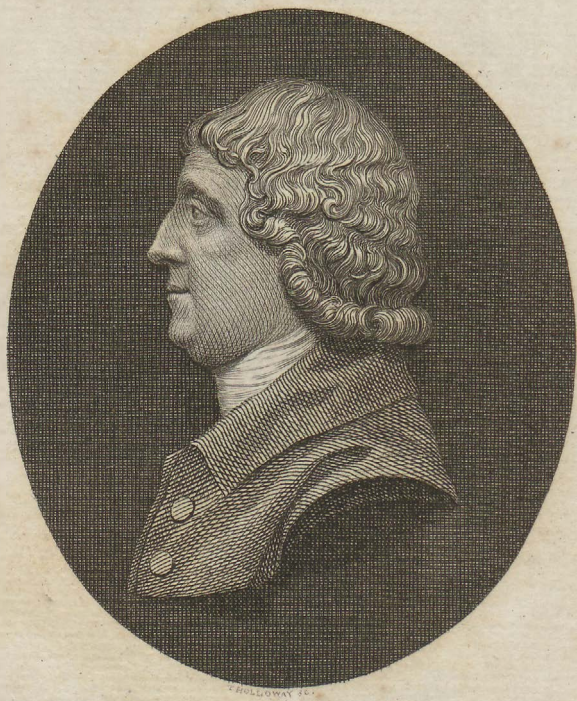
Feb. 27, 1788.

Bank Stock, —	New S. S. Ann. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 96 5-8ths a 1/2	India Stock, —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 113 3/4 a 3-8ths	India Bonds, —
3 per Cent. red. a 1/2	New Navy and Vict. Bills —
3 per Cent. Conf. 75 5/8 a 1/2	Long Ann. 22 7-8ths a 1/2
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 yrs. Ann. 1778, 14 a 1/2
3 per Cent. 1751, —	a 13 15-16ths
3 per Cent. Ind. An. —	Exchequer Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tick, —
Old S. S. Ann. —	Prizes 1 3/4 a 1/2 disc.
	Consols for Feb. 75 3/4





*EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.*



GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER,  
MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

*Published 1 March 1788, by John Sewell N<sup>o</sup> 32 Cornhill.*



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T H E  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
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For F E B R U A R Y, 1788.

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ACCOUNT of GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER, MARQUIS of STAFFORD.

[ With a PORTRAIT of Him. ]

THE Nobleman whose portrait ornaments the present Magazine is one whose weight in the Senate and importance in the State have been long known and acknowledged. To considerable talents he has united application; to great connections no small share of personal ability. In the service of Government he has been active, firm, and persevering; in opposition, sedulous and determined. Head of a considerable party, his consequence is known, and must be always courted. Where so much influence resides, power and favour cannot but be expected.

Granville Levison Gower is the third son of John Earl Gower; a nobleman who, during a great part of the late reign, was esteemed one of the principal supporters of the Tory interest, whose favour he lost by his acceptance of the office of Lord Privy Seal, in the famous change in the year 1742. The present subject of our attention was born, as we conjecture, about the year 1720. After an education from which he received such improvements as might be looked for from the advantages bestowed upon him by nature, he early entered on the line of public life, in which course he has ever since continued; and in 1744 was elected to parliament for the borough of Bishop's Cattle in Shropshire. In the next parliament, in 1747, he was unanimously chosen for Westminster; but in November 1749, having accepted a place at the board of Admiralty, he again declared himself a candidate. At this crisis those who stiled themselves the independent electors of

Westminster, being now incensed to an uncommon degree of turbulence by the interposition of ministerial influence, determined to use their utmost endeavours for baffling the designs of the Court, and at the same time take vengeance on the family of Earl Gower, who had entirely abandoned the Opposition, of which he had been one of the most respected leaders. With this view they held consultations, agreed to resolutions, and set up a private gentleman, named Sir George Vandeput, as competitor, declaring they would support his pretensions at their own expence; being the more encouraged to this enterprise by the countenance and assistance of Frederick Prince of Wales and his adherents. They accordingly opened houses of entertainment for their partisans, solicited votes, circulated remonstrances, and propagated abuse; in a word, they canvassed with surprising spirit and perseverance against the whole interest of St. James's. Mobs were hired and processions made on both sides, and the city of Westminster was filled with tumult and uproar. The mutual animosity of the parties seemed every day to increase during the election, and a great number of unqualified votes were on both sides presented. All the powers of insinuation, obloquy, and ridicule were employed to vilify and depreciate both candidates. At length, the poll being closed, a majority of votes appeared in behalf of Lord Trentham: but a poll being demanded it was granted, and after every mode of obstruction had

been used, the business was brought before the House of Commons by way of complaint. The consequence of this was, that some of the parties were censured and imprisoned; but Lord Trentham was allowed to be the sitting member.

Though successful in this contest, Lord Trentham, from whatever cause, was not a candidate for Westminster at the next General Election in 1754. In that parliament he was chosen for Litchfield, but sat only a short time, as by the death of his father, Dec. 24, 1754, he succeeded to his title, and removed into the House of Lords. On this event he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Stafford. On Dec. 19, 1755, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and in January following was sworn of the Privy-Council. Resigning the Privy-Seal, he was on July 2, 1757, constituted Master of the Horse. He continued in office during the remainder of the late King's reign; and on the 25th of November 1760, soon after his present Majesty's accession, he was nominated Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. On April 23, 1763, he was declared Lord Chamber-

lain of the Household, and in that quality stood proxy for the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, on the baptism of the present Duke of York. In the year 1765, on the change of the Ministry, he was removed from his post, and during the Rockingham administration was in opposition to the Ministry. During this period he voted against the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and other statutes relative to America. Another change soon afterwards happening, he was on Dec. 23, 1767, appointed President of the Council. On the 11th of February 1771 he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter, and was installed July 25, in the same year. His Lordship has been since advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Stafford. He has been married three times, viz. 1. In 1744, to Elizabeth, who died in 1745, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerly, of Preboscot, in Lancashire. 2dly, In 1748, to Lady Louisa Egerton, who died in 1761, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater. And 3dly, to Lady Susanna Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Galloway.

# TRAITS for the LIFE of the late ATHENIAN STUART.

JAMES STUART, Esq. was the son of a mariner of an inferior station, at whose death his wife and four children, of whom Mr. Stuart was the eldest, were totally unprovided for: he exhibited, at a very early period of life, the seeds of a strong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirst of knowledge: drawing and painting were his earliest occupations; and these he pursued with such unabated perseverance and industry, that, while yet a boy, he contributed very essentially to the support of his widowed mother and her little family, by designing and painting fans for the late Goupee of the Strand.

Some time after, he placed one of his sisters under the care of this person as his shop-woman, and for many years continued to pursue the same mode of maintaining the rest of his family.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure of such a charge, and notwithstanding the many inducements which constantly attracted a young man of lively genius and extensive talents, he employed the greatest part of his time in those studies which tended to the perfecting himself in the art he loved. He attained a very ac-

curate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftsman, and rendered himself a master of geometry and all the branches of the mathematics, so necessary to form the mind of a good painter: and it is no less extraordinary than true, that necessity and application were his only instructors; he has often confessed that he was first led into the obligation of studying the Latin language, by the desire of understanding what was written under prints published after pictures of the ancient masters.

As his years increased, so his information accompanied their progress; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparalleled strength of mind carried him into the familiar association with most of the sciences, and chiefly that of architecture.

His stature was of the middle size, but athletic; of robust constitution, and a natural courage invincible by terror; and a bold perseverance, unthaken by the most poignant difficulties.

The following fact may serve as a proof of his fortitude:

A wen had grown to an inconvenient size upon the front of his forehead; one day



day being in conversation with a surgeon, whose name I much regret the having forgotten, he asked how it could be removed. The surgeon acquainted him with the length of the process; to which Mr. Stuart objected on account of its interruption of his pursuits, and asked if he could not cut it out, and then it would be only necessary to heal the part. The surgeon replied in the affirmative, but mentioned the very excruciating pain and danger of such an operation; upon which Mr. Stuart, after a minute's reflection, threw himself back in his chair, and said, "I'll sit still, do it now."—The operation was performed with success.

With such qualifications, though yet almost in penury, he conceived the design of seeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could ensure a certain provision for his mother, and his brother and second sister.

His mother died: he had soon after the good fortune to place his brother and sister in a situation likely to produce them a comfortable support; and then, with a very scanty pittance in his pocket, he set out on foot upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greatest part of his journey; travelling through Holland, France, &c. and stopping through necessity at Paris, and several other places in his way, where by his ingenuity as an artist he procured some moderate supplies towards prosecuting the rest of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himself known to the late Mr. Dawkins and Sir Jacob Bouverie, whose admiration of his great qualities and wonderful perseverance secured to him their patronage; and it was under their auspices that he went on to Athens, where he remained several years.—During his residence here, he became a master of architecture and fortification, and having no limits to which his mind could be restricted, he engaged in the army of the Queen of Hungary, where he served a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himself more closely to make drawings, and take the exact measurements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards published on his return to England, after fourteen years absence; and which work, from its classical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this nation, and as a lasting monument of his skill.—This work, and the long walk the au-

thor took in order to cull materials to compose it, have united themselves as the two most honourable lines of descent from whence he derived the title of *ATHENIAN STUART*, accorded to him by all the learned in this country.

Upon his arrival in England he was received into the late Mr. Dawkins's family, and among the many patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late Lord Anson led him forward to the reward most judiciously calculated to suit his talents and pursuits; it was by his Lordship's appointment that Mr. Stuart became Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital, which he held till the day of his death with universal approbation.

He constantly received the notice and esteem of Lord Rockingham, and most of the nobility and genery of taste and power.

Besides his appointment at Greenwich Hospital, all the additions, and rebuilding of that part which was destroyed by the fire there, were conducted under his direction; he built several other houses in London—Mr. Anson's in St. James's-square, Mrs. Montague's in Portman-square, &c. &c.

Whatever new project he engaged in, he pursued with such avidity, that he seldom quitted it while there was any thing further to be learnt or understood from it: thus he rendered himself skilful in the art of engraving, likewise of carving; and his enthusiastic love for antique elegance, made him also an adept in all the remote researches of an antiquarian. But in the midst of my display of his talents, let me not omit to offer a just tribute to his memory as a man. Those who knew him intimately, and had opportunities of remarking the nobleness of his soul, will join in claiming for him the title of *Citizen of the World*; and if he could be charged with possessing any partiality, it was to merit, in whomsoever he found it.

Raised by his own abilities and integrity from the utmost abyss of penury to the most pleasing condition of respectable affluence, without servility, without chicane, without any stratagem, but by the bold efforts of unconquerable perseverance, prudence, and an independent mind; reader, can we refrain from his praise!

But with such a mind so occupied, and such an expedition in the younger part of his life, it is no impeachment to his feelings if they escaped so long the influence



of the *belle passion*. We have now conducted him to his seventy-second year; a time when most men have fallen so long into their own ways, as to dread the thought of female interruption, and content themselves with rallying the smiles of the world upon their sullen celibacy. Mr. Stuart on the contrary now found himself the master of a very comfortable income, which he longed to divide with a companion, to whom his long series of events would be amusing, and whose smiles would add comfort to his latter days, of which he always reflected, but did not feel the approach.

About the year 1781, being on a visit at Sittingbourne, in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there about twenty years of age, whose personal qualifications were the universal admiration of every one who had ever felt the happiness of seeing her. The old Athenian

having always studied the fine arts, was a sensible judge and discriminator of the just line of beauty.—Though the experience of years had increased his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigor of his robust constitution.—Disparity of age was no obstacle with the lady; and Mr. Stuart, at the age of seventy-two, felt and returned all the happiness of an accepted lover. The parties were soon after married, and the lady and her father and mother accompanied Mr. Stuart to his house in Leicester-fields, where the parents found a welcome beyond their utmost hopes. The fruits of this marriage are four children. Mr. Stuart died possessed of a considerable fortune, amassed, as we have seen, by upright assiduity alone, and has left an example to his family and the world to be for ever revered.

H. A.

#### CURIOUS OBSERVATION IN ORIENTAL NATURAL HISTORY.

IT is, perhaps, a singular appearance, in the natural history of the world, that the vast ridge of mountains, which, extending from Cape Comorin to the East-India Company's Northern Circars, separate the Coromandel coast from that of Malabar, do not gradually culminate, as they recede from the level of the ocean, but rise on either coast abruptly to their greatest height, and form a stupendous basis to a vast plain stretching along their top.—They do not, like most other ranges of hills, resemble the roof of one of our houses, but rather that of an eastern palace; and form a natural terrace, undoubtedly the noblest in the world. It is not here intended to speak with geometrical exactness. In that immense plain supported by the chain of mountains which divide Hindostan, beautiful eminences every where arise, covered with Mango and other trees, which are green all the year round; but still these bear no proportion

to the level space which they diversify. On this plain, the Marrattas, the Myso-reans, and other nations, that may be, not improperly, termed the Highlanders of Hindostan, breed and train up their horses. In the northern countries of Europe the soil is commonly the more fertile the lower its situation; because, in elevated situations, the air becomes too cold for vegetation. But in this climate, elevated situation is rather favourable to vegetation, at least to most vegetable productions: and the plains here described are for the most part as fruitful and verdant as any in the kingdom of Bengal. It is in those high lands that we meet with the most warlike tribes in India. Here, as in other countries, if we confine our observations to the native powers, the Gods of the hills have generally prevailed, in all contests, over the Gods of the plains.

#### ANECDOTE of the late Colonel JAMES CAMPBELL.

IN the Introduction to Cunningham's History of Great Britain lately published, which abounds with new and curious anecdotes, we meet with the following.

In the battle of Malplaquet, Colonel James Campbell, Lieutenant to the Earl of Stair, signalized his valour in sight of both the armies; for while the victory

was yet doubtful, he rushed with great fury against the enemy with a party of his men, and cutting all before him, opened a way through the midst of the enemy, and returned by the same way to his friends. The successful bravery of this youth encouraged the confederates, disheartened the enemy, and contributed not a little to turn the whole fortune of the

the

the day. Whether through envy, or from whatever cause, the bravery of Campbell was, by some of our officers, made an object of censure. Prince Eugene, who greatly admired so gallant an action, and who conceived that a juncture might exist in which transgression of rules might be justified by emergencies, thought

it not sufficient that Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell should pass uncensured, but returned him his thanks for exceeding his orders, on the day after the battle, in the face of the army. This was General Sir James Campbell, who lost his life, in an advanced age, commanding the British horse at Fontenoy.

LETTERS of the late Mr. STERNE. [*Continued from p. 44.*]

LETTER XXXI.

THESE may be piping times to you, my dear friend, and I rejoice at it—but they are not dancing ones to me.

You will perceive, by the manner in which this letter is written, that if I dance, Holbein's piper must be the fidler.

Since I wrote to you last I have burst another vessel of my lungs, and lost blood enough to pull down a very strong man:—what it has done then with my meagre form, bad as it is with infirmities, may be better imagined than described. Indeed it is with difficulty and some intervals of repose that I can trail on my pen; and if it were not for the anxious forwardness of my spirits, which aids me for a few minutes by its precious mechanism, I should not be able to thank you at all—I know I cannot thank you

as I ought for your four letters, which have remained so long unanswered, and particularly for the last of them.

I really thought, my good friend, that I should have seen you no more. The grim scare-crow seemed to have taken post at the foot of my bed, and I had not strength to laugh him off as I had hitherto done—so I bowed my head in patience, without the least expectation of moving it again from my pillow.

But somehow or other he has, I believe, changed his purpose for the present; and we shall, I trust, embrace once again.

I can only add, that while I live, I shall be

Most affectionately your's,

L. S.

LETTER from GENERAL WOLFE to COLONEL BURTON.

DEAR COLONEL,

YOU have perfectly understood my meaning in every particular. Goreham's first post is under the point of a hill, where there is a little road running from Dalling's old quarter to the River; the way down is very steep; but I believe the troops can march at low water all along the beach, from the point of Levy. I think it is not above a mile and a half, or two miles, from our batteries.

The deserter's intelligence, in respect to Monsi de Vaudreuil's movements, agrees in part with our observations; but it is absolutely impossible that the Marquis can have so large a corps—I don't believe their whole army amounts to that number. That De Levy may be gone towards Montreal, is likely enough, and seems to mark our General's progress: the more necessary for vigour on our side to second his endeavours. Sixteen hundred of our men are upon the south shore, to clean and refresh them and their transports; and indeed to save the whole army, which must have perished, if they had

continued 48 hours longer on board. Tomorrow the troops reembark, the fleet sails up the river, a little higher, as if intending to land above, upon the north shore—keeping a convenient distance, for the boats and armed vessels to fall down to the Toulon; and we count (if no accident of weather or other prevents) to make a powerful effort at that spot, about four in the morning of the 13th\*. At ten or eleven, or twelve at night, sooner or later as it may be necessary, of Wednesday the 12th, we get into our boats.

If we are forced to alter these measures, you shall know it; if not, it stands fixed: be you careful not to drop it to any, for fear of desertion; and it would not be amiss, for Carleton to pass his troops in the beginning of Wednesday night.

Crofton can file along the shore to his right, and meet you at the post you take: let the men have their blankets, and let the tents be struck, bundled up, and ready to bring over. If we succeed in the first business, it may produce an action, which may

\* That day—forty-eight hours after the writing of this letter—was the period of his life. The manner of his death is well known; but never was it more pathetically given, than in the short, unadorned words of Lord Chatham to the House of Commons—when describing the moment that victory was announced to him—“he put his hand upon his brave heart—“looked up—and expired!”



produce the total conquest of Canada;—in all cases, 'it is our duty to try the most likely way; whatever may be the event.'—What the deserter says of the bread made of new wheat, is exactly what has been told me by other deserters, and I believe the scarcity in the Colony to be excessive. Their army is kept together by the violent strong hand of the Government; and by the terror of Savages, joined to a situation, which makes it

difficult to evade: the Canadians have no affection for their Government, nor no tie so strong as their wives and children; they are a *disjointed, discontented, dispirited, peasantry*, beat into cowardice by Cadet, Bigot, Montcalm, and the Savages.

Your's affectionately,  
Sutherland above Carrouge, J. WOLFE,  
Monday, Sept. 11, 1759.

### VIEW of a MOSQUE at GAZIPOOR.

**GAZIPOOR** is situated on the river Ganges, about twenty miles below the city of Benares. This mosque is esteemed a building of great beauty amongst the Moors; it has great singularity; and, I believe, will hardly be considered by men of taste in Europe in any other light. The minarets are curious in their form, particularly as we see the Corinthian capital lengthened, and formed into the shafts of a column, and decorated with the same leaves. The swelling dome is certainly not a beauty; and however variety may be aimed at, verisimilitude never should be departed from.

The ample revenues with which this mosque had been endowed, did not, amongst the numerous usurpations of Bulwant Sing, Rajah of Benares, (when Gangpoor was reduced by him and the late Nabob of Oude, Sujah ul Dowlah), escape his rapacity: those left to the mosque at present not being sufficient for the maintenance of the dervises and *faqiers* attending it and the tombs, and keeping them in proper repair, as well as a very large and beautiful stone tank and gardens, which form appendages to the above places of Mahomedan worship; and which, it is much to be lamented, will operate towards their ruin, the effects of decay being already too vi-

sible. For however tolerating the religious spirit of the Mahomedans in Hindostan since the accession of the House of Timur to the throne of Delhi, and that of the Hindoos, whom, from the nature of their casts and religion, admit of no proselytes, this toleration has been pretty generally confined since the convulsions that followed Nadir Shah's invasion, to the laying no restrictions on the public performance of the different rites and ceremonies of the respective persuasions. For whenever the bodies that compose these, in their different struggles for dominion from the ruins of the Mogul empire, got the better of each other, in general the conquering party, to the advantages of their conquest added the large revenues of the principal places of worship of the subdued to their sources of revenue; thus seldom leaving sufficient for the properly keeping up of these religious establishments. And this has not only taken place under the above circumstances, where the contention has been for untroubled dominion, but even is in the present case, where the ruling power was depending on a Lord Paramount of a different persuasion—the relation in which Bulwant Sing stood with the late Nabob of Oude, Sujah ul Dowla.

### A N E C D O T E.

**A**N Ambassador from France to the Papal See, at a time when the Court of Rome assumed a tone and consequence that no longer exist—had sought in vain for an audience to obtain some point which the temper of the times required his Master to supplicate—at length an opportunity is given—the Minister urges the

suit of his Prince with submissive earnestness.—The haughty Pontiff, turning to some of his Courtiers, sneeringly observed—"Gallus cantat."—The irritated Ambassador exclaimed—"Utinam ut ad Galli cantum Petrus respiceret!"—An allusive repartee, pregnant with the—*curiosa felicitas*.

### E R R A T A in our last.

P. 46. By a mistake of the printer, the Letter by Mr. Pope is said to have been never before printed. In justice to the print in which it first appeared, we desire to mention, that it was originally printed in some one of the newspapers.

P. 9. A correspondent from Scotland informs us that, in Lord Kinnoul's Paper, for Mr. Gillies, we should read Mr. Gillies. He adds, that this Gentleman is now the celebrated Dr. Gillies, who travelled with Mr. Hope, and that Mr. Hope died abroad.



To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR readiness in inserting the Paper by Lord KINNOUL in your last, induces me to send the following Short Hints by his Lordship's brother, Dr. ROBERT DRUMMOND, Archbishop of York. They are mentioned by Lord KINNOUL, and contain so much useful instruction, that I am sure they cannot but be acceptable to most of your readers.

I am, &c.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1788.

CALEDONICUS\*.

SHORT HINTS GIVEN TO LORD DESKFORDE, GOING TO BEGIN HIS EDUCATION AT OXFORD.

N. B. Besides the books mentioned in the body of the page, those set down in the Notes may be of use.

I SHOULD be diffident in giving my advice to a young Nobleman where my affections are concerned, for fear of drawing him into a mistaken course of study. But yet as my affections urge me strongly, I will hazard even my judgment, though I may fail, notwithstanding my earnest desire to be of some sort of service to a friend and a relation.

My judgment, as far as it goes with regard to a young Nobleman who is a stranger to public education, to Greek and composition, is this: that his ambition should be carried forward towards the greater lines of public life, by such methods of knowledge that may suit him, and yet enable him to appear with credit to himself and service to his country. All knowledge should be laid in principle; principle is founded on reason and morality. Without tiring a person unused to application, I would shew him a short, and yet profitable way, without a great deal of dryness and trouble.

It has always appeared to me that there can be no profitable application without pleasure in reading, and that pleasure cannot arise, except the mind feels an ambition to push on to the object which is thus in view, and to enlarge its powers.

A system of morality need not be dry, but it is a necessary foundation. Burlemaqui's *Droit Naturel*, Puffendorff's *Devoirs d'Homme et de Citoyen* par Barbeyrac, and the Extracts of the Socratic Philosophy from Xenophon and Plato†, for the use of Westminster school, are short books and pleasurable. In Tully and Socrates you see all that was valuable amongst the Academics, which indeed was the only sect that carried the efforts of reason as far as it would then go. Of the other two

sects (for there are but three great ones), the Stoics hurt the cause of their virtue by overrating its power; and the Epicureans debased it.

To connect the system of natural religion as to theory and practice with Christianity, which is the perfection of morality, and that method of salvation which the Deity revealed to mankind through Christ, that they may be assured of eternal happiness upon their sincere endeavour to fulfil his laws; to connect these, Grotius de *Veritate Religionis Christianæ*, Leland on Revelation, vol. II. and Clarke on the Attributes, particularly the Second Part, will be very useful; and on the knowledge of the Deity, Maclaurin's First Chapter of the View of Sir I. Newton's Philosophy, and Abernethy on the Attributes, which will be easier than Clarke's First Part. Thus the foundation will be laid in a just sense of the nature of God and man, of creation, providence, and redemption, and the heart and understanding will be formed upon sound and strong principles. Without entering into theology the Bible may be read, and when it is read there should be some Comment at hand. Patrick and Lowth on the Old, and Whitby or Hammond on the New Testament, seem to me the best to be consulted occasionally, though there is no commentator without his faults.

In reading the Scriptures a young man may start at difficulties; how they may arise you will see in Bishop Atterbury's and Bishop Conybeare's Sermons on that subject.

Lowth's short Tract shews you the profitable reading of Scripture; for one principle ought to be laid down, and kept in your mind throughout all reading relative to reli-

\* The Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE esteem themselves greatly honoured by this Correspondent's communications, to which they will at all times pay the greatest deference.  
—EDITOR.

† Œuvres de Platon, par Dacier, 2 vols. Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, Epictetus, and Antoninus; Hutchinso'n's Moral Philosophy.

gion; that is, that the gracious designs of God towards mankind are all conditional, never superseding, but always exciting and co-operating with the endeavours of men as free and rational agents\*.

The study of mathematics and natural philosophy is useful, but the pursuit must depend upon the turn of genius and disposition.

With regard to composition and style, the best poets are entertainment for taste and imagination; and the elegant Orations of Tully pro Arch. 2 Ligari. Mar. Marcello, and others, may be read and translated: and also particular parts; as the end of the First Book de Legibus; Catiline's Character in the Oration pro M. Caelio; Preface to the Orator; some of the Epistles; but the Orator and de Oratore should be read through. English style is better gotten by a few books than by variety, as the changes of our language have been great, and may deceive one who is unexperienced. Sherlock's Sermons, as well as others that have a great deal of oratory as well as matter; some of the prose writings of Addison and Dryden; and the nervous letters and speeches of Statesmen since Henry the First's time (excepting the pedantic writers), will introduce right language †.

But the real formation of style (which is to express with method, propriety, and strength, what you understand clearly and correctly) will be best made by writing frequently compositions on historical and popular subjects. This will be your own style; and if it is attended to, whenever occasion calls, with a sensible elocution adapted to the subject and the audience, your public appearances will be honourable and successful. This should be your ambition. The largest line of ambition in political knowledge belongs to History. Bossuet's Universal History, and ‡ Sleidan de Quatuor Monarchiis will shew the great out-

lines. The Grecian history is best found by reading the whole, and selecting and translating the striking parts of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon; but for want of the Greek language, it may be learned from parts of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, Rollin, and the late History of Greece printed at Edinburgh, which is the abridgement of Rollin. The Roman History may be found in Rollin; but Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus should not be omitted, and others should be read occasionally. The connection of Ancient and Modern History, from the dissolution of the Roman Empire to the rise of the Modern Monarchies, may be seen in the first volume of Robertson's History of Charles V. which is more succinct than that most able performance of Giannoni's History of Naples, and more faithful and useful than Voltaire. The History of Britain will be interesting, but not of consequence, as to particulars, till the time of Henry VII. Rapin's Abridgement, with his dissertation on the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, Lord Littleton's Henry II. and Blackstone's Commentaries, will shew all that is necessary till Henry VII. §

Then persons and things may be more accurately considered, and the true state of the Constitution may be explored. Foreign History is also necessary, and those parts which engage the attention will be more fully pursued in every part of History, and indeed in every part of reading whatever. This method of reading History will shew the general events, changes, and systems of Government, with their property and force at the respective times. In this course the motives of Legislation will appear, and the study of the different parts of the Roman, Civil, or Feudal Laws, will be more useful, by seeing their origin, their progress, and the different tinges and colours that they gave to the municipal laws of the different countries of Europe,

\* Beattie on Truth; Wilkins on Natural Religion; Whole Duty of Man; Scot's Christian Life; Pearson on the Creed; Rotherham on Faith; Nicolson on the Liturgy.

† Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Sophocles, Euripides, Horace, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Terence, Juvenal, &c. Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, &c. Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Waller, Cowley, Prior, &c. Barrow, Tillotson, Sharp, Clarke, Gastrell, Rogers, Addison, Dryden, Middleton's Life of Tully, Original Letters, Parliamentary History.

‡ Vid. the French translation by Ablancourt; Stillingfleet's Origines Sacrae; Prideaux's Connection of Old and New Testament; Potter's Gr. Antiquities; Kennet's Roman History; Vertot's Revolutions.

§ Mably on the Rise and Fall of the Romans, Caesar, Paternulus, Suetonius, Cornelius Nepos, Plutarch, Polybius, Eortus R. Hist. Puffendorf's Introduction a l'Histoire d'Europe, Campbell's View of the Powers of Europe, Rapin's History and Continuation, Buchanan Chron. Hist. France Mezerai, Henault's Abridgement, Abridgement of Spain, Portugal and Italy, Necker sur le Corps Germaniques, Sir W. Temple, Burnet, Woollaston and Locke, Bacon, Puffendorf, Montesquieu, Grotius, Duck de Jure Civili, Gravin, de Ortu et Progressu, Institutes, Pandects, Vinnius, Heineccius, Huber, Hoppius, Voet, Zauk, &c. Erskin's Institutes of Scottish Law, Craig on the Feudal Law, Geographical Charts, Talent's Tables of Chronology, Maps ancient and modern, with a System of Geography.

under



under the present system. These laws and studies may be pursued in their proper course as time, views, and inclinations may serve. That mind is the most happily formed, that is free from all narrow, contracted, and partial views; and thinks of men and things in a benevolent, impartial, and great light; and after such a pursuit of study with this extensive contemplation and reflexion, the causes and effects of the different sorts of policy; the powers and manners of different nations in different ages; the check, progress, and revival of liberty; the state of Arts, Science, Commerce, Population, Colonies, &c. will be deduced in the different æras.

The memory will be methodized by the

help of plain Chronology and Geography; the imagination will be fired with persons and actions; and the mind will be empowered to see through the whole system of ages and nations, and to judge upon great lines. Candour, modesty, and caution, will be the result of fair enquiry, if attended with fair temper; and after a due insight into the present scene, a proper ambition will be animated, and directed with penetration, coolness, and vigour; and the man will be brought into action fully cultivated by knowledge and experience of men and things, and will be enabled to make use of his powers for the real service of his country.

### To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AT this time, when there appears a general endeavour amongst the free-born inhabitants of Great-Britain to abolish that infernal commerce carried on betwixt the West-Indies and the Coast of Africa, which sets a price on the head of Man, and converts him into a beast of burthen; permit me, through the medium of your publication, to throw my mite into the treasury of HUMANITY. My intention is to set in a proper point of view a circumstance on which some writers in defence of the Slave-trade have founded much of its legality\*, (viz.) the mixture of an Owran-Outang with a female African; by which they think a race of animals may be produced, partaking of the nature of each. One of these writers says, "May it not be fairly conjectured, that the female negroes who live wandering in the wilds of Africa, are, there, frequently surprized and deflowered by the Owran-Outang, or other such brutes; that from thence they become reconciled, as other women who are more civilized EASILY are, to similar attacks, and continue to cohabit with them? If this be granted, the colonists of the West-Indies are instrumental in 'humanizing the descendants of the offspring of brutes (for a generation or two will change their nature, as much as a negro is changed to a mulatto, mustee, or quadroon, by the intercourse of blacks and 'whites') to the honour of the human species, and to the glory of the Divine Being."

So many able naturalists are of opinion, that such an intercourse with brutes sometimes takes place, that I cannot but believe it; I likewise believe, that the female may

be impregnated by such a prostitution; but the production of such an unnatural commerce will be, as in the case of a mare and ass, a mule, an animal incapable of propagation. If the writer above quoted had allowed himself a moment's reflection on the subject, he would have seen, that if a creature had been produced by the connexion of the African woman with the Qwran-Outang, and *vice versa*, capable of procreation, the harmony of the animal system must have been ruined. The new animal, neither brute nor human, might possibly again mix with an animal not of its own species; the consequence of which would be, the production of another new creature, partaking of the nature of both its parents, but differing essentially from one and the other; and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus might this promiscuous intercourse proceed, till the whole order of animals would be in the utmost confusion. But the all-wise Creator of the Universe foreseeing that such unnatural propensities would sometimes take place, has guarded against their effects by raising an insurmountable barrier, which is no other than rendering the offspring of such an intercourse STERILE. So that it is impossible a new race of animals should be produced by the mixture of a male and female of different species, as in the female African and Owran-Outang.

From this, I presume, it appears, that no such change can be effected in the animal descended from the human and brute species, if any are brought to the West-Indies, as these writers speak of. That a generation or two will change their nature as much as the negro is changed to a mulatto, &c. by the

\* By the legality of the Slave-trade I mean that power delegated to Man, of enslaving the animals lower in the scale than himself, and which those writers would extend to the native of Africa, from an idea that he has a mixture of brute blood in his body.



intercourse of the whites and blacks, cannot be. The negro of Africa is a branch of the same stock with the European, whether English or French, a Spaniard or a Portuguese: the difference in the colour of his skin, perhaps, is the effect of climate; the poorness of his intellectual faculties may arise from the same cause; but still he is as much a human creature as the most refined European. And the strongest argument to prove this assertion is, that the product of an European and an African is an animal fruitful as its parents. The animals these writers speak of (if such there are) as being humanized in a few generations, exist but in themselves; and if my reasoning is admitted, they have no procreative powers; so that the species, if I may be allowed to give it that appellation, begins and ends in the same individual animal; and the prospect of a change taking place in such monsters, for monsters they certainly are, similar to that effected by a mixture of European and African blood, is merely ideal.

But lest it may be supposed that the affinity between the negro and the Owran-Outang is nearer than I imagine, I shall endeavour to bring some authorities to prove that the chasm betwixt the two is so large as to render them of distinct species. Owran-Outang is the name by which this animal is known in the East-Indies. Mons. de Buffon describes two kinds of them, which he looks upon as a variety in the same species; the largest he calls *PONGO*, and the small one *JOCKO*. Linnaeus is supposed to describe one of them under the name of *NOCTURNAL MAN*. But the size of the animal he describes does not agree with the *Pongo*; and the *Jocko*, though it is of the same size as the *Nocturnal Man*, differs from it, says Buffon, in every other character. I can affirm, adds the same author, from having several times seen it, that it not only does not express itself by speaking or whistling, but even that it did not do a single thing but what a well-instructed dog could do. This celebrated naturalist (Buffon) even doubts the existence of the *Nocturnal Man*, an animal which in description comes very near human nature. Those, therefore, who have formed their notions of the Owran-Outang from Linnaeus's description, it should seem have been misled; the travellers from whom he has his authorities having in all probability imperfectly described a white Negro, or *CHACRELAS*.

The *Pongo*, or, as it is called in Guinea, the *BARRIS*, is probably the creature which is supposed sometimes to cohabit with the women of the country. He is described by Battel, as being of a gigantic stature, and of astonishing strength; his body, externally,

scarce differing from that of man, except that he has no calves to his legs. He lives upon fruits, and is no ways carnivorous. The want of the muscles which form the calves of the legs, constitutes an essential difference from the human species; as well as his living only on vegetables: for man is by nature a carnivorous animal, as may be demonstrated by the structure of his *TEETH* and *DIGESTIVE ORGANS*. The *Pongo*, from this writer's account of him, does not appear to have any thing like a language, as in the animal described by Linnaeus, but is to all intents a *BRUTE*, endowed with somewhat a greater degree of instinct than his fellow-brutes. Tyfon, who has given an accurate anatomical description of the *PIGMIE* (*Jocko*), demonstrates a great difference between the internal structure of that animal and man, sufficient, I think, to prove them of distinct species. And Professor Camper, by a dissection of the larynx, &c. of the Owran-Outang, and several other species of monkeys, has clearly demonstrated the impossibility of their speaking.

If we take the observations I have cited collectively, they amount to a positive proof of the Owran-Outang being very far removed from the human species. In the first place, Buffon asserts that it is not capable of doing more than a well-taught dog; secondly, it universally wants the *GASTROCNEMII* muscles, a striking character in the human frame; and its teeth and organs of digestion are such as the granivorous animals are known alone to possess; and, thirdly, the demonstrations of Camper (a competent judge), which prove, that the organs in the human frame destined to the purposes of articulation, are in this brute so formed as to render it totally incapable of speech: I repeat, if these observations are taken collectively, they abundantly prove this animal nearer allied to brutes than to man. Though the Owran-Outang is not in my opinion sufficiently allied to man to produce an intermediate species, yet I believe he may be the link which connects the rational creature to the brute. From the united authority of able naturalists, there is not a doubt but man and the Owran-Outang are of distinct and widely-separated species. Therefore, the few solitary animals produced by this unnatural mixture, said to have been brought to the West-Indies, and which, I believe, are incapable of procreation, afford no argument in favour of a commerce fraught with the blackest acts of treachery, and teeming with practices the bare relation of which makes human nature shudder.

I am, Sir, &c.

Jan. 13, 1788.

R.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE several Pieces by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON which have appeared in your Magazine have afforded so much satisfaction, that I am convinced you will thank me for the opportunity I now afford you of preserving a performance which is not inserted in Hawkins's Edition of that Author, nor yet in the supplementary fourteenth Volume lately published. It is the Preface to Payne's Universal Chronicle, in which the Idler originally was printed, in April 1758, and is styled "The Duty of a Journalist."

I am, &c.

C. D.

### Of the DUTY of a JOURNALIST.

IT is an unpleasant consideration, that Virtue cannot be inferred from Knowledge; that many can teach others those duties which they never practise themselves: yet, though there may be speculative knowledge without actual performance, there can be no performance without knowledge; and the present state of many of our Papers is such, that it may be doubted, not only whether the compilers know their duty, but whether they have endeavoured or wish to know it.

A Journalist is an Historian, not indeed of the highest class, nor of the number of those whose works bestow immortality upon others or themselves; yet, like other Historians, he distributes for a time reputation or infamy, regulates the opinions of the weak, raises hopes and terrors, inflames or allays the violence of the people. He ought therefore to consider himself as subject at least to the first law of History, the Obligation to tell Truth. The Journalist, indeed, however honest, will frequently deceive, because he will frequently be deceived himself. He is obliged to transmit the earliest intelligence before he knows how far it may be credited; he relates transactions yet fluctuating in uncertainty; he delivers reports of which he knows not the Authors. It cannot be expected that he should know more than he is told, or that he should not sometimes be hurried down the current of a popular clamour. All that he can do is to consider attentively, and determine impartially; to admit no falsehoods by design, and to retract those which he shall have adopted by mistake.

This is not much to be required, and yet this is more than the writers of news seem to exact from themselves. It must surely sometimes raise indignation to observe with what serenity of confidence they relate on one day, what they know not to be true, because they hope that it will please; and with what shameless tranquillity they contradict it on the next day, when they find that it will please no longer; how readily they receive any report that will disgrace our enemies; and how eagerly they accumulate praises upon a name which caprice or accident has made a favourite. They know, by experience, how-

ever destitute of reason, that what is desired will be credited without nice examination: they do not therefore always limit their narratives by possibility, but slaughter armies without battles, and conquer countries without invasions.

There are other violations of truth admitted only to gratify idle curiosity, which yet are mischievous in their consequences, and hateful in their contrivance. Accounts are sometimes published of robberies and murders which never were committed, mens minds are terrified with fictitious dangers, the public indignation is raised, and the government of our country depreciated and contemned. Those scribblers who give false alarms, ought to be taught, by some public animadversion, that to relate crimes is to teach them; and that as most men are content to follow the herd, and to be like their neighbours, nothing contributes more to the frequency of wickedness, than the representation of it as already frequent.

There is another practice of which the injuriousness is more apparent, and which, if the law could succour the poor, is now punishable by law. The advertisements of apprentices who have left their masters, and who are often driven away by cruelty or hunger; the minute descriptions of men whom the law has not considered as criminal; and the insinuations often published in such a manner, that, though obscure to the public, they are well understood, where they can do most mischief; and many other practices by which particular interests are injured, are to be diligently avoided by an honest Journalist, whose business is only to tell transactions of general importance, or uncontested notoriety, or by advertisements to promote private convenience without disturbance of private quiet.

Thus far the Journalist is obliged to deviate from the common methods of his competitors, by the laws of unvariable morality. Other improvements may be expected from him as conducive to delight or information. It is common to find passages, in Papers of Intelligence, which cannot be understood. Obscure places are sometimes mentioned, without



without any information from Geography or History. Sums of money are reckoned by coins or denominations, of which the value is not known in this country. Terms of war and navigation are inserted, which are utterly unintelligible to all who are not engaged in military or naval business. A Journalist, above most other men, ought to be acquainted with the lower orders of mankind, that he may be able to judge, what will be plain, and what will be obscure; what will require a comment, and what will be apprehended without explanation. He is to consider himself not as writing to students or statesmen alone, but to women, shopkeepers, and artificers, who have little time to bestow upon mental attainments, but desire, upon easy

terms, to know how the world goes; who rises, and who falls; who triumphs, and who is defeated.

If the writer of this Journal shall be able to execute his own plan; if he shall carefully enquire after Truth, and diligently impart it; if he shall resolutely refuse to admit into his Paper whatever is injurious to private reputation; if he shall relate transactions with greater clearness than others, and sell more instruction at a cheaper rate; he hopes that his labours will not be overlooked. This he promises to endeavour; and if this promise shall obtain the favour of an early attention, he desires that favour to be continued only as it is deserved.

## J E K Y L L.

## POLITICAL ECLOGUE the THIRD\*.

**J**EKYLL, the wag of law, the scribbler's pride,  
CAME to the Senate sent, when TOWNSEND dy'd.

So LANDDOWN will'd—The old hoarse rook at rest,

A jack-daw *phœnix* chatters from his nest.  
Statesman and Lawyer now, with clashing cares

The important youth roams thro' the Temple squares;

Yet flays his step, where with congenial play

The well-known fountain bubbles day by day;

The little fountain!—whose restricted course  
In low faint essays owns its shallow source:  
There, to the tinkling jet, he tun'd his tongue,

While LANDDOWN's fame and LANDDOWN's fall he sung.

“Where were our friends, when the remorseless crew

“Of felon Whigs—great LANDDOWN's pow'r o'erthrew?

“For neither then within *St. Stephen's* wall

“Obedient WESTCOTE hail'd the Treasury call;

“Nor Treachery then had branded EDEN's fame,

“Or taught mankind the miscreant MINCHIN's name.

“Joyful no more—(tho' TOMMY spoke so long!)

“Was high-born HOWARD's cry, or POWNEY's prattling tongue.

“Vain was thy roar, MAMON!—tho' loud and deep;

“Not our own GILBERT could be rous'd from sleep.

“No bargain yet the tribe of PHIEPS had made;

“LANDDOWN! you fought in vain ev'n MULGRAVE's aid!

“MULGRAVE—at whose harsh scream, in wild surprize

“The *speechless* Speaker lifts his drowsy eyes.

“Ah hapless day! still as thy hours return,

“Let Jesuits, Jews, and sad Dissenters mourn;

“Each Quack and sympathizing Juggler groan,

“While Bankrupt Brokers echo moan for moan.

“Oh much-lov'd Peer! my Patron! Model! Friend!

“How does thy alter'd state my bosom rend!

“Alas! the ways of Courts are strange, and dark!

“PITT scarce would make thee now a Treasury Clerk!”

Stung with the maddening thought—his griefs, his fears

Dissolve the plaintive Counsellor in tears.

“How oft (he cries) has wretched LANDDOWN said—

“*Curs'd be the tedious hours by Statesmen led!*

“*Oh! had kind Heaven ordain'd my humbler fate,*

“*A Country Gentleman's—of small estate!*

“*With PRICE and PRIESTLEY in some distant grove,*

“*Blest I had led the lonely life I love.*

“*Thou, PRICE! had design'd to calculate my flock!*

“*Thou, PRIESTLEY! sav'd them from the lightning's flocks!*

“Unknown

\* For the First and Second Political Eclogue the reader is referred to Vol. VIII. p. 135. add Vol. X. p. 449.

" *Unknown the storms and tempests of the state,*  
 " *Unfelt the mean ambition to be great,*  
 " *In Bowwood's shade had pass'd my peaceful*  
*days,*  
 " *Far from the Town and its delusive ways.*  
 " *The crystal brook my beverage ; and my food*  
 " *Hips—cornels—baws—and berries of the*  
*wood."*

" Blest Peer ! eternal wreaths adorn thy  
 brow,  
 " Thou *Cincinnatus* of the British plow !  
 " But rouze again thy talents and thy zeal ;  
 " Thy Sovereign sure must with thee *Privy*  
*Seal.*  
 " Or what—if from the *Seals* thou art de-  
 barr'd,  
 " CHANDOS at least he might for thee dis-  
 card.  
 " Come, LANSDOWN ! come—thy life no  
 more thy own ;—  
 " Oh ! brave again the smoke and noise of  
 Town :  
 " For BRITAIN'S sake, the weight of great-  
 ness bear,  
 " And suffer honours thou art doom'd to  
 wear.  
 " To thee, her Princes, lo ! where INDIA  
 sends,  
 " All BENFIELD'S here,—and there all  
 HASTINGS' friends :  
 " MACPHERSON—WRAXALL—SULLIVAN,  
 behold !  
 " CALL—BARWELL—MIDDLETON— with  
 heaps of gold :  
 " RAJAHS—NABOES—from OUDE—TAN-  
 JORE—ARCTY,  
 " And see ! (nor oh disdain him ! ) MAJOR  
 SCOTT !  
 " Ah ! give the MAJOR but one gracious  
 nod !  
 " Ev'n PITT himself once deign'd to court  
 the SQUAD !  
 " Oh ! be it *theirs*, with more than patriot  
 heat,  
 " To snatch thy virtues from their lov'd re-  
 treat ;  
 " Drag thee reluctant to the haunts of men,  
 " And make thee Minister !—O God ! but  
 when ?"

Thus mourn'd the youth—till sunk in  
 pensive grief,  
 He woo'd his handkerchief for soft relief ;  
 In either pocket either hand he threw ;  
 When lo ! from each a precious tablet flew.  
 This—his sage patron's wond'rous speech on  
 trade !  
 This—his own book of sarcasms, ready-made !  
 Tremendous book !—thou motley maga-  
 zine  
 Of stale severities, and pilfer'd spleen !

Oh ! rich in ill !—within thy leaves en-  
 twin'd,  
 What glittering adders lurk to sting the  
 mind !

Satire's *Museum*—with SIR ASHTON'S lore,  
 The Naturalist of malice eyes thy store ;  
 Ranging with fell virtù his poisonous tribes  
 Of embryo sneers, and animalcule gibes.  
 Here insect puns their feeble wings expand,  
 To speed, in little flights, their lord's com-  
 mand ;

There, in their paper chrysalis, he sees,  
 Specks of bons mots, and eggs of repartees.  
 In modern spirits ancient wit he sleeps ;  
 If not its gloss, the reptile's venom keeps :  
 Thy quaintness, DUNNING, but without  
 thy sense ;  
 And just enough of BEARCROFT, for of-  
 fence.

On these lov'd leaves a transient glance he  
 threw ;  
 But weightier themes his anxious thoughts  
 pursue :  
 Deep senatorial pomp intent to reach,  
 With ardent eyes he hangs o'er LANSDOWN'S  
 speech :  
 Then loud the youth proclaims the enchant-  
 ing words,  
 That charm'd " the noble natures" of the  
 Lords.

" *Lost and obscur'd in Bowwood's humble*  
*bow'r,*

" *No party-tool—no candidate for pow'r,—*

" *I come, my Lords !—an Hermit from my*  
*cell,*

" *A few blunt truths in my plain style to tell.*

" *Highly I praise your late commercial plan ;*

" *Kingdoms should all unite—like man and*  
*man.*

" *The FRENCH love peace ; ambition they de-  
 test :*

" *But CHERBURGH'S frightful works deny*  
*me rest.*

" *With joy I see new wealth for BRITAIN*  
*shipp'd :*

" LISBON'S A FROWARD CHILD—AND  
 SHOULD BE WHIPP'D :

" Yet PORTUGAL'S our old and best Ally !

" And GALLIC faith is but a slender tie.

" My Lords !—the MANUFACTURER'S a  
 fool !

" The CLOTHIER too knows nothing about  
 wool !

" Their interest still demand your constant  
 care ;

" THEIR fears are MINE—THEIR griefs  
 are MY despair.

" My Lords ! my soul is big with dire alarms :  
 " TURKS—GERMANS—RUSSIANS—PRUS-  
 SIANS—all in arms !

" *A noble*



"A noble POLE—(I'm proud to call him friend!)  
 "Tells me of things—I cannot comprehend.  
 "Your Lordships' hairs would stand on end, to bear  
 "My last dispatches from the GRAND VIZIER.  
 "The fears of DANTZICK—Merchants can't be told:  
 "Accounts from CRACOW—make my blood run cold.  
 "The state of PORTSMOUTH and of PLYMOUTH DOCKS,  
 "Your trade—your taxes—army—navy—stocks,—  
 "All haunt me in my dreams:—and when I rise,  
 "The BANK of ENGLAND scares my opening eyes.  
 "I see—I know some dreadful storm is brewing,  
 "Arm all your coasts—YOUR NAVY IS YOUR RUIN.  
 "I say it STILL;—but (let me be believ'd)  
 "In this your Lordships have been much deceiv'd.  
 "A NOBLE DUKE affirms—I like his plan:  
 "I never DID, my Lords—I never CAN.  
 "Shame on the slanderous breath which dares insill  
 "That I, who now condemn, advis'd the ill.  
 "PLAIN WORDS, thank Heaven, are always understood;  
 "I COULD approve, I said—but not I WOULD.  
 "Anxious to make the noble Duke content,  
 "My view was just to SEEM to give consent,  
 "While all the world might see that nothing less was meant."

While Jekyll thus, the rich exhaustless store  
 Of LANDSOWN'S rhetoric ponders o'er and o'er;  
 And, wrapt in happier dreams of future days,  
 His patron's triumphs in his own surveys;  
 Admiring barristers in crowds resort  
 From Figtree—Brick—Hare—Pump—and Garden Court:

Anxious they gaze, and watch with silent awe  
 The motley son of politics and law.  
 Meanwhile, with softest smiles and courteous bows,  
 He, graceful bending, greets their ardent vows.  
 "Thanks, generous friends! (he cries) kind Templars, thanks!  
 "Tho' now with LANDSOWN'S band your Jekyll ranks,  
 "Think not, he wholly quits black-letter cares:  
 "Still, still the Lawyer with the Statesman shades.  
 "But see, the shades of night o'erspread the skies!  
 "Thick fogs and vapours from the THAMES arise!  
 "Far different hopes our separate toils inspire;  
 "To parchment, you, and precedent retire!  
 "With deeper bronze your darkest looks imbrown,  
 "Adjust your brows for the demurring frown;  
 "Brood o'er the fierce Rebutters of the Bar,  
 "And brave the issue of the gowned war.

"Me, all unpractis'd in the bashful mood,  
 "Strange novice thoughts and alien cares delude;  
 "Yes, modest Eloquence! ev'n I must court,  
 "For once, with mimic vows thy coy support.  
 "Oh! wouldest thou lend the semblance of thy charms!  
 "Feign'd agitations, and assum'd alarms,  
 "'Twere all I'd ask!—but for one day alone  
 "To ape thy downcast look—thy suppliant tone;  
 "To pause—and bow with hesitating grace,  
 "Here try to falter—where a word misplace;  
 "Long banish'd blushes this pale cheek to teach,  
 "And act the miseries of a MAIDEN SPEECH!

# RECEIPT TO MAKE PERPETUAL YEAST OR BARM.

[Communicated by GEO. DEMPSTER, Esq. M. P.]

TAKE 1lb. of flour (fine), make it the thickness of gruel with boiling water, add to it half a pound of raw sugar, mix them well together, put three spoonfuls of well purified yeast into a large vessel, upon which put the above ingredients; they will soon ferment violently. Collect the yeast off

the top, and put it into a brown small-neck pot, cover it up from the air, keep it in a dry and warmish place; when used in part, replace with flour made into a thin paste, and sugar in the former proportions. I saw this used after it had been five months made. No yeast is necessary except the first time.

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.*

The Conquest of Canaan : A Poem, in Eleven Books. By Timothy Dwight.  
Hartford : Printed by Elisha Babcock, 1785. 12mo.

“ Fired at first sight with what the Muse imparts,  
“ In fearless Youth we tempt the height of Arts.” POPE.

EVERY liberal mind must be pleased to see Genius, and that great humaniter of nations, polite Literature, expanding themselves in the infant States of America. However inferior to a Homer or a Milton; or, however but little superior to a Blackmore; yet the attempt to cultivate the Muses in a new-formed Commonwealth, and a decent and promising attempt the Poem before us undoubtedly is, such an attempt has a claim to more than ordinary candour, has a claim to liberal indulgence, and such due commendations as may cherish the *lipping* Muse. The critic who is the genuine friend of the interests of literature, where he perceives a total barrenness of genius, will admonish the unhappy author to desist; and will even add ridicule and severity, as the case may require. But where taste and merit are discernible, and capable of improvement, he will point out the blemishes and faults with tenderness, and in a manner calculated to promote the Author's future amendment. Such we intend to be the rule of our conduct in our animadversions on the American Epic Poem, the CONQUEST of CANAAN.

Our Author thus dedicates his work :

To his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,  
Commander in Chief of the American Armies,

The Saviour of his Country,

The Supporter of Freedom,

And the Benefactor of Mankind ;

This Poem is inscribed,

With the highest respect for his character,  
the most ardent wishes for his happiness,  
and the most grateful sense of the blessings,  
secured, by his generous efforts, to the  
United States of North America,  
by his most humble,  
and most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

Greenfield in Connecticut,  
March 1, 1785.

Vol. XIII,

Mr. Dwight thus introduces his poem to the acquaintance of his readers :

“ As this Poem is the first of the kind  
“ which has been published in this country,  
“ the writer begs leave to introduce it with  
“ several observations, which that circumstance alone may perhaps render necessary.  
“ In the manners, he has studied a medium between absolute barbarism and modern refinement. In the best characters,  
“ he has endeavoured to represent such manners, as are removed from the peculiarities  
“ of any age or country, and might belong  
“ to the amiable and virtuous of every age :  
“ such as are elevated without design, refined without ceremony, elegant without  
“ fashion, and agreeable, because they are  
“ ornamented with sincerity, dignity, and  
“ religion, not because they are polished by  
“ art and education. Of such manners, he  
“ hopes he may observe, without impropriety, that they possess the highest advantages for universal application.

“ He has made use of rhyme, because he  
“ believed it would be more generally relished than blank verse even amongst those  
“ who are esteemed persons of taste:

“ It may, perhaps, be thought the result  
“ of inattention or ignorance, that he chose  
“ a subject in which his countrymen had no national interest. But he remarked, that  
“ the Iliad and Eneid were as agreeable to  
“ modern nations as to the Greeks and Romans. The reason he supposed to be obvious—the subjects of those poems furnish the fairest opportunities of exhibiting  
“ the agreeable, the novel, the moral, the pathetic, and the sublime. If he is not  
“ deceived, the subject he has chosen possesses, in a high degree, the same advantages.

“ It will be observed that he has introduced some new words, and annexed to  
“ some old ones a new signification. This  
“ liberty, allowed to others, he hopes will  
“ not be refused to him ; especially as from  
“ this source the copiousness and refinement  
“ of language have been principally derived.  
M “ That



"That he wishes to please he frankly confesses. If he fails in the design, it will be a satisfaction that he shall have injured no person but himself. As the poem is uniformly friendly to delicacy and virtue, he hopes his countrymen will so far regard him with candour, as not to impute it to him as a fault, that he has endeavoured to please them, and has thrown in his mite for the advancement of the refined arts on this side the Atlantic."

There is good sense in the above quotation, tho' we think some parts very objectionable. The faithful, full, and minute pictures of the manners of ancient times which Homer has given, add an immense value to his works, and afford an unexhausted mine to the philosopher, whose study is human nature. Ariosto and Tasso have a happiness of the same kind; and their works will convey to the latest posterity the ideas and manners ascribed to chivalry. The judgment of Virgil perceived the happiness of Homer in giving such striking pictures of the manners of his age; but though the Roman poet has given us innumerable allusions to ancient rites and customs, he has miserably failed in describing the characters of ancient Phrygia, Greece, and Latium. Eneas, his friend Achates, &c. Evander and Lausus, and others, are the mere Gentlemen of the Court of Augustus; and Lavinia, who has no choice in her own marriage, and has as little care or affection concerning it, is exactly the young Lady of corrupted Rome: and the rage of Lavinia's mother, and that of Dido herself, is no other than that of the high-spirited Roman matron. But though we mention the great value of Homer's works in their giving us the real manners of so remote an age, we do not blame the *genius* of an American of the present day for not giving us the manners of Canaan, and of the Israelites, who lived near three centuries before the Trojan war. If the want of real manners is a fault, that fault arises from the choice of the subject. But our Bard thinks the want of real manners no blemish; but rather boasts, that "he has endeavoured to represent such manners as are removed from the peculiarities of any age or country, but might belong to the amiable and virtuous of every age." And of such manners he asserts, that "they possess the highest advantages for universal application." But in these positions we widely differ from our author. There never was in human nature an amiable and virtuous character that was not marked, both in his acting and thinking,

with "*the peculiarities of his age and country.*" And in proof of this Mr. Dwight himself is a strong evidence, as will appear when we cite the absurdity of the different characters he ascribes to Great Britain and America. And we cannot think the *Utopian* characters of an *Offian*, a *Blackmore*, or a *Dwight*, "possess the highest advantages for universal application." We have infinitely more pleasure in viewing the real manners of Spain in Cervantes, than in reading a thousand *Utopias* and *Arcadias*, and the whole family of fictitious characters and manners. Mr. Dwight denies that his choice of "a subject in which his countrymen had no national interest," was the result of inattention. "He had remarked," he says, that the *Iliad* and *Eneid* were as agreeable to modern nations as to the Greeks and Romans." But here again we must dissent from our American bard. Though these poems do "furnish the fairest opportunities of exhibiting the agreeable, the novel, the moral, the pathetic, and the sublime," it does not follow but that the Greeks and Romans had their national partialities for their particular poems, and were much more interested in them than any modern nation can possibly be. Witness the enthusiasm and partiality with which a Frenchman views that feeble attempt at the Epic, the *HENRIADE*. But though his countrymen have no national interest in *Joshua's* conquest of Canaan, Mr. Dwight has contrived to give them an interest in his poem, where, as will soon appear, *Joshua* in the allegorical sense is General *Washington*; and the Israelites, the people delivered and favoured by God, the *Americans*.

In his introduction of some new words, and the still greater licence of giving new significations to some old ones, our author, we think, has been rash and unhappy.

The concluding paragraph of the above citation merits the approbation and thanks of Mr. Dwight's countrymen.

We proceed now to a general view of our author's fable and management of it, which we cannot do better than by an abridgement of some of the arguments of our author's Eleven Books, giving that of the First Book entire.

"Subject proposed. Invocation. After the battle, mentioned in the beginning of the seventh chapter of *Joshua*, the Israelites, in correspondence with the sacred history, are represented in circumstances of extreme distress. With this event the poem opens, in the evening. Morning. Scene of war. Story

Story of Zimri and Aram. Zimri returns to the assembly of Israel, and brings an account of the death of Aram, and of an army sent by Jabin, king of Hazor, to assist Ai. Distress of the Israelites. Character and oration of Hanniel. After a pathetic address, and rehearsal of their miseries, he attempts to prove the impossibility of succeeding in their present design, because of the strength, skill, and numerous allies of their enemies; foretells their approaching ruin; asserts that God is opposed to them, that they were led out of Egypt to silence their murmurs, and the end being accomplished, ought to return. Panegyric on that country. Obviates objections to a return, and informs them, that if they should conquer Canaan, they will be ruined, during the war, by the necessary neglect of arts and agriculture, difficulty of dividing the land, of settling a form of government, and of avoiding tyranny; and concludes with a new exhortation to return to Egypt. Applause. Joshua replies; and beginning to explain the dispensations of Providence, is interrupted by Hanniel, who first obliquely, and then openly accuses him of aiming at the usurpation of kingly authority; and asserts the return to be easy. Joshua vindicates his innocence with severity upon Hanniel; and allowing they can return, paints to them the miseries they will experience from the Egyptian king, lords, people, and manners, and from providential dispensations terminating in their ruin. He appeals to them to judge of the falsehood of Hanniel's ideas of the purposes of Heaven in leading them out of Egypt; and declares the certainty of their success from their union, with a few exceptions, their previous prosperity, and the favour and revealed designs of Heaven, and exults in their future glory. Applause. Preparation for war. Caleb opposes immediate war, and advises a fast of two days. Joshua approves of it."

Here America is obviously placed before us under the allegory of the Israelites having left Egypt, which means the British government, and about to settle themselves by force of arms. Hanniel who advises to return to Egypt, and the difficulties he foretells, represents the Loyalists, and Joshua's reply sums up the arguments of the American patriots. But this allegory is not regularly carried through the work.

The Second Book opens with an assembly of the Gibeonites to worship the Sun. Mina, a virgin, refuses to join in it; the king asks her reason, and she gives him the Mosaic history, from the Creation and Fall, down to the death of Moses and commission of Joshua. This *Joan*

*of Arc* proposes an embassy to Joshua to solicit peace, of which the king approves.

The business of the Third Book consists of the love episode of Irad and Selima, between whom is a most curious discourse (to be hereafter cited) on the justice of the war. More ado about Loyalists, alias Israelites, who want to return to Egypt. A mutiny in the camp quelled by Joshua, who gives the insurgents battle, and kills their chief. A battle with the people of Ai, who retreat.

The argument of the Fourth Book is thus:

"Morning. Tribes assemble. Story of Achan. Embassy from Gibeon. Story of Mina. Joshua gives her to Elam, Prince of Gibeon, in marriage, and makes peace with the Gibeonites. Feast. Joshua's prayer. Cloud descends on the tabernacle. Elam solicits leave to return to Gibeon. Joshua consents. Sports of the Israelites. Conduct of Hanniel. Walls built around the camp. Story of Helon."

The Fifth Book—

"Evening. Irad and Selima walk out on the plain southward of the camp, and begin a conversation concerning the nature and designation of the visible heavens. Original state of Man, and of Creation. Reflections on the Fall of Man. Wisdom and benevolence of the present system asserted. Threefold state of Man emblemized in the butterfly. Fanciful ideas of Heaven."

—A thousand young volunteers choose Irad for their leader, and Joshua sends Zimri with a body of troops to lie in ambush on the western side of Ai.

The Sixth Book contains the battle with the men of Ai, and their final rout; with the exploits of Irad, Hezron, Caleb, and the deaths of Ludon, Oran, Hezron, and Carmi: the love episode of Irad and Selima continued.

The Seventh Book contains the burning of Ai; another battle; deaths, and confusion of the Israelites, who are rallied by Irad; the combatants separated by the burning of a forest.

The Eighth Book contains more battling, and rallying, and killing. Irad's death, and the scene of Selima's distress at the sight of his corpse.

The argument of the Ninth Book is thus:

"Evening. Interview between Selima and her parents. Morning. Distress of the camp. Joshua directs Zimri to bury the dead. Funeral of Irad. Burial of the dead. Harefshah informs Joshua of a combination of the surrounding nations against Gibeon, and solicits his assistance. Story of Elam and Mina. Harefshah is directed to wait



wait until the Divine pleasure shall be known. Evening. Joshua walks out on the plain northward of the camp, and hears Selima lamenting the death of Irad. Affected by the scene, he breaks out into a soliloquy on his distress, and is reproved by an Angel, who delivers him a message from the Most High, and directs him to prepare for a vision of futurity."

Joshua's vision is the subject of the Tenth Book, the argument of which we are unwilling to abridge. It is thus:

"Vision of Futurity. Prospect of the land of Canaan. Prosperous events after the war is finished. Apostacy after the death of Joshua, and consequent judgments. Troubles by Cushan-rish-athaim, Hazor, Midiam, Ammon, and the Philistines. Samson. Civil war. Philistines kings. David's combat with Goliath. War with Ammon and Syria. Joab. David's glory. Jerusalem. Temple. Dedication. Solomon. Division of the kingdom. Destruction of Israel by Shalmaneser, and of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar. Restoration. Messiah. His Birth, Baptism, Miracles, Trial, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. Preaching of the Gospel by the Apostles, and succeeding Ministers. Prospect of America. Slavery of the Eastern Continents. Glory of the Western Millennium. Calling of the Jews. Signs which forebode the end of the world. Resurrection. Conflagration. General judgment and consummation of all things. Prospect of Heaven and a happy immortality.

Angel departs, and Joshua returns to the camp."

The Eleventh Book contains the exploits of the last battle and final rout of the heathens. The Israelites return to their camp, and are met by their wives and children singing praise to the Creator, with which the poem concludes.

From the above epitome of our American Epic it will appear as exceedingly void of interest to any readers, except such Americans as may perceive their country and their late war allegorised under the name of Canaan. In the conduct of the fable it is deficient of progressive connection; the circumstances hardly seem to grow out of each other, as in the *Iliad* and *Æneid*, and in those celebrated modern Epics, the *Lusad of Camoens*, and the *Jerusalem of Tasso*. Of Mr Dwight's defence of characters merely fictitious, we have already expressed some censure; and must here add, that it seems a necessary consequence of such fiction, (except when in the hands of a great master) that the characters will have a feeble sameness, and totally void of that nice variety of distinguishing shades which so eminently marks the personages of a Homer, a Tasso, and a Shakspeare.

In our next we propose to give copious extracts of the poem, which, as it is at present little known to the British public, we hope will not be disagreeable to our readers.

Marcellus and Julia; a Dialogue. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1788.

IN this Dialogue, under the names of Marcellus and Julia are shadowed a certain illustrious Heir Apparent and a Lady with whom he has for a considerable time maintained an obscure, suspicious, and undefined connection—a connection which, though from the highest authority we have been informed what it is *not*, puzzles every one to determine precisely what it may be.—The lady, Julia, with the natural ambition of a woman, presses her lover to an avowal of their union, and a consequent participation of his future throne; and urges it with great warmth and considerable art; denouncing her arguments chiefly from the examples of other princes, as Henry the Great, Louis the Fourteenth, and Peter of Russia. Marcellus justifies his refusal by various and

cogent reasons—his own situation, reasons of State, the Law of the Land; parries the efforts of his mistress with great address; and presses his own opinion, or rather determination, with infinite ability; until at last the lady is obliged to submit reluctantly to inevitable necessity and content to share his heart and bed, resigns the diadem which fate has placed beyond her reach.

Such is the outline of this short Dialogue, in which, we will only say, we hope the author has not displayed more ability, and spoken with more art and energy, than the noble and august personages whose characters he sustains could for themselves.—The Motto impresses us with a favourable idea of his taste.

"Ite iterum in lacrymas, iterum tentare precando

"Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amanti."—

— "Sed nullis ille movetur

"Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit.

"Fata obstant."—

VIRG.

Such

Such Things Are, a Play in five Acts. By Mrs. Inchbald. 8vo. 1s. 6d. G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

THE fair Authoress of this most curious composition has in her title-page very cautiously denominated it a *Play*.—To the justness of the appellation we cannot well object; but we will venture to assert, that in the whole circle of dramatic nomination, there is not another name which would suit her production. It is neither Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, History, Tragicomedy, nor Opera. It is an *ens sui generis*, inexplicable and undefined.

Cicero, but Cicero was a fool, has said, that a legitimate Comedy is *Imitatio vite, speculum consuetudinis, imago veritatis*; an imitation of life, a glass of fashion, and an image of truth. According to this definition, and though now almost obsolete we are still partial to it, the requisites in a dramatic Writer are three: an accurate insight into human nature; an attentive observation of the manners and follies of the day; and a bold discrimination of character.

By character we would not be understood to mean the idle chimeras of a dis-tempered imagination; beings who neither look, nor act, nor speak, nor think like creatures of this world; but such men and such women as to the attentive observer daily appear; who, however they agree with mankind in general, have still some one prominent feature which is peculiarly their own, the delineation of which is the province and peculiar excellence of the Comic dramatist. In this view let us examine the performance now before us; premising, that as it has already had its fate, and a very successful one, on the stage, nothing which we may say can have any tendency to diminish the profits of the author.

We are told then, in a modest advertisement, that we are at once to give up all right of free decision on the likelihood, or even possibility of any one incident in the piece, because the author has laid her subject in the East-Indies! This is rather too much. The majority of the personages are English, and we, presuming on an old opinion, that *Catum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*, must suppose that an Englishman in Sumatra thinks and acts pretty much like an Englishman on the Royal Exchange. However it seems the fact is otherwise, or else Mrs. Inchbald would hardly venture to tell us

in so many words, that “*On the Island of Sumatra, the English settlement, the system of Government, and every description of the manners of the people, reconcile the incidents of the play TO THE STRICTEST DEGREE OF PROBABILITY*! Now to ascertain the degrees of probability, Mr. Locke has taught us to take several matters into our account; as, the number of the evidences, their temptation to deceive us, their likelihood to be themselves deceived; all which unluckily make against Mrs. Inchbald’s assertion. She will therefore have the goodness to excuse us, if, with human nature and a few critical rules for our guides, we take the liberty to anatomize two or three of the inexpugnable probabilities of Such Things Are.

The first probability, then, is a certain Sultan, who having been a private soldier in an army led on by a rebellious Chieftain, and his commander falling in an action, was palmed on the soldiery by the leading officers for the Chief himself; there being it seems a fortunate likeness. This is a little extraordinary; but it is not all. Before the wars he had married a Christian, who converted him to her faith; and this Christian, though the destined bride of the former Sultan, he had found means, we are not told how, to carry off. After the action, the Pseudo-Sultan, in gratitude to the officers who raised him to the throne, to revenge the loss of his wife, whom he supposes, not finding her, to have been murdered in his absence; and, though last not least, to shew the good effects of his assumed Christianity, murders without remorse every individual who was in the secret of his advancement, and reigns a pitiless and bloody tyrant for sixteen years. At length a Mr. Haswell, under which character we are told Mr. Howard is shadowed, arrives in Sumatra; and in a trice discovers what the poor Sultan had for so many years sought in vain, his wife, “whom for sixteen years he had kept in want, in wretchedness, in a damp dungeon, because he would not listen to the voice of pity.” After rating the Sultan pretty severely, and indeed considering the known ferocity of his character pretty boldly, Mr. Haswell at last introduces the lady to him; and is rewarded by the Imperial Signet, with a liberty to do as

much



much good as he can. All this is, the reader will doubtless observe, strictly probable—in Sumatra.

Mr. Haswell, however, in his tour through the prison, is not without his adventures. Zedan, "a tawny Indian prisoner," with all the dexterity of a Gentleman Harry, or a Barrington, picks the pocket of this worthy gentleman of a letter-case, containing two bank notes, with which he determines to purchase his own liberty; and being a man himself of a philanthropic turn, resolves to liberate two or three of his companions also. Now, but that we are in Sumatra, two or three circumstances here would appear improbable. Were these Bank of England notes? If so, how came Zedan, a tawny Indian prisoner, to know their value? If not, what notes were they? as we have never heard of the National Bank of Sumatra. Is this adroitness at picking pockets a natural trait in an unlettered Indian? And very adroit indeed he must be, for Mr. Haswell was, at the time of this conveyance, as Pistol calls it, wrapped up close in a long cloak; certainly not the dress most favourable to a pickpocket: however, so it is; the pocket-book and notes are gone, and who shall dispute it? We see them in Zedan's hand; he certainly has them, and that is enough. On Mr. Haswell's return, however, this incautious Zedan throws himself in his way. Mr. Haswell, struck with his misery, and not having we suppose discovered his own loss, offers him money. The generous Indian, overcome by this unparalleled instance of goodness, seizes his benefactor with the gripe of an Hercules, pulls out the stolen goods, and claps them into his hand. Mr. Haswell is surprised, but the mystery is cleared up by Zedan's confession, that he "stole it, and would have stabbed him too if he had met him alone, but now his goodness makes him feel that he could love even his enemies;" on which Mr. Haswell sagely exclaims, "Oh, Nature! grateful! mild! gentle! and forgiving!—worst of tyrants they who, by hard usage, drive you to be cruel?"—All very natural, and has a powerful effect, we may presume, as the feelings of the "grateful, mild, gentle, forgiving nature" of a tawny Indian prisoner, described by the author as a thief and a cut-throat.—But this is still in Sumatra.

Wonderful as every thing yet has been, more wonders still remain.—What appear to us to be violations of probability of

fact, and probability of nature, we have touched on; we come now to one or two violations of probability of manners and character. A Peer of Great Britain, forgetting his rank, his honor, his feelings as a man, descends to become a common informer, and walks about the terror of the Island. He absolutely and literally is an eaves-dropping listener to every conversation, even of his friends, in order to carry the whole to the Sultan, who is, as the reader already knows, very little inclined to pity or forgiveness. Now this is such an outrage on common sense, such an impudent violation of possibility, that we cannot keep terms with Mrs. Inchbald. As to Lord Flint's character, not fifty Sumatras could so far pervert the nature of an English Nobleman; and yet if it were not for this amiable trait in his Lordship, we should lose some of the finest situations in this play, or indeed any other; we mean, the distresses of the hero of the piece, "the Honourable Henry Twineall." This young gentleman, sent out by his friends to make his fortune, as we learn, by address and flattery, lands on Sumatra, with a determination, if we may borrow a cant phrase, to do the whole Island. In addition to this eminent qualification of flattery, he is described as an adept at political caution, never committing himself on any subject, and indeed, to use his own words, "talking without language: as for example, in his first conversation with Sir Luke Tremor, (another of Mrs. Inchbald's Probabilities, being an English General memorable for running away in an action), the dialogue between the Knight, his Lady, and Mr. Twineall, is as follows:

*Twineall.* But what is most extraordinary—we have now a fashion in England, of speaking without any words at all.

*Lady.* Pray, Sir, how is that?

*Sir Luke.* Ay, do, Mr. Twineall, teach my wife, and I shall be very much obliged to you—it will be a great accomplishment. Even you, my Lord, ought to be attentive to this fashion.

*Twineall.* Why, Madam, for instance, when a gentleman is asked a question which is either troublesome or improper to answer, you don't say you *won't* answer it, even though you speak to an inferior—but you say—  
"Really it appears to me—e-e-e-e—[matters and slurs]—that is—mo-mo mo-mo—[matters]—if you see the thing—for my part—te-te-te-te—and that's all I can tell about it at present.

*Sir Luke.* And you have told nothing ?

*Twini.* Nothing upon earth.

*Lady.* But mayn't one guess what you mean ?

*Twini.* O, yes—perfectly at liberty to guess.

*Sir Luke.* Well, I'll be shot if I could guess.

*Twini.* And again—when an impertinent pedant asks you a question that you know nothing about, and it may not be convenient to say so—you answer *boldly*, “Why really, Sir, my opinion is, that the Greek poet—he-he-he-he—[*mutter*]*s*—we-we-we-we—you see—if his idea was—and if the Latin translator—mis-mis-mis-mis—[*shrugs*]*s*—that I should think—in my humble opinion—but the Doctor may know better than I.”

*Sir Luke.* The Doctor must know very little else.

*Twini.* Or in case of a duel, where one does not care to say who was right, or who was wrong—you answer—“*This*, Sir, is the state of the matter—Mr. F—— came first—te-te-te—on that—he-he-he-he—if the other—in short—[*whispers*]*s*—whis-whis-whis-whis.”

*Sir Luke.* What ?

*Twini.* “There, now you have it—there ’tis—but don’t say a word about it—or, if you do—don’t say it came from me.”

*Lady.* Why, you have not told a word of the story !

*Twini.* But that your auditor must not say to you—that’s not the fashion—he never tells you that—he may say—“You have not made yourself *perfectly* clear ;”—or he may say—“He must have the matter *more particularly* pointed out somewhere else ;”—but that is all the auditor can say with good breeding.

*Lady.* A very pretty method indeed to satisfy one’s curiosity

Such is what we are now a-days taught to believe to be delineation of character ; and yet this wretched stuff we have seen with astonishment set a Theatre full of barren spectators in a roar of laughter.

Shortly after his landing he meets a friend, Mr. Meanright, who, by way of serving him, tells him to praise Sir Luke for his valor in battle ; Lady Tremor, the daughter of a wig-maker, for the length of her pedigree ; and to attack the title of the reigning Sultan in the presence of Lord Flint, whom he represents as disaffected. This “damn’d good-natured” friend, who is introduced forcibly for the single purpose of misleading Twineall, having performed his function, departs

for England, and leaves the hero to his fate. The consequence is, as might naturally be expected, that he embroils himself with the Tremors, and is shut up in prison on suspicion of treason, through the information of the worthy Lord Flint. On his being arrested, a chef-d’œuvre of wit, ingenuity, and artifice occurs. Every one remembers how a celebrated character, at present a convert to the law of Moses, did some time since refuse to plead to an indictment on the pretence of a wrong designation, in that he was not styled Lord G—— G——. This Mrs. Inchbald has most felicitously laid hold of. When the guards seize Twineall he insists on seeing the warrant, and utterly denies their authority, as finding himself called plain Henry Twineall ; “for if it be not the Hon. Henry Twineall, it cannot be he who is meant ;” the guards however, not being great lawyers, overrule his objection notwithstanding the misnomer, and hurry him off to prison ; where, but that the all-benevolent Mr. Haswell interferes, he must have lost his head. After all this, who will have the *hardiess*e to rise and say that the Author of Such Things Are is not an accurate observer and just delineator of Manners and Character ?

In short, the whole Dramatis Personæ is such an assemblage as exists no where save in the visionary brain of Mrs. Inchbald, whose imagination, fertile as the Nile, is fertile only in monsters. Besides those we have mentioned, there is a certain Elvius, a plaintive young gentleman, whose feelings are so acute that his eyes are never dry ; and who like all the rest must have been ruined, but for Mr. Haswell. He is married to somebody or other, at the end of the piece, that Such Things Are may conclude, like all other Comedies, with a wedding : and so much of the plot and characters.

Of the sentiments we can say nothing favourable. They may and we hope do suit the speakers ; for if they fit not them, they are totally useless to any one else. One of the brightest is Zedan the pick-pocket’s exclamation above quoted ; another is stolen, we should say borrowed, from Goldsmith, where the Sultan’s wife at first refuses, till matters are explained, to leave her prison ; as “from loss of all her connexions the world is but a prison to her,” or something to that effect. The wit is principally shewn in Mr. Twineall’s motion in arrest of judgment on the



the misnomer. The next best good thing is said by Sir Luke. It seems her Ladyship's uncle was a Hair-dresser, and on Twineall's insulting her, she endeavours to spirit up her husband to "give him a dressing;" to which he answers her with infinite readiness and humour, "Yes, my dear, if your uncle the Friseur had been alive, he might give him a dress-

ing, I dare say."—We presume these samples may suffice.

In one word, whether with regard to nature, character, sentiment, wit, or diction, we do not scruple to pronounce Such Things Are the worst of all the wretched Comedies which have disgraced our Theatres for these last ten years.

A View of the English Interests in India. By William Fullarton, Esq. M. P. and late Commander of the Southern Army on the Coast of Coromandel. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Cadell. 1787.

(Continued from page 37.)

WHETHER it be for the interest of

England, every circumstance considered, to retain her Indian possessions, is a question of the greatest intricacy and importance; but it is an irrefragable truth, that if we are to exist at all in India, it must be in the character of a great warlike and territorial power; a power at all times able to exalt our allies and depress our enemies. Any system short of this will in effect prove an absolute surrender of that country. It is by the good order and efficiency of the military constitution alone that the English dominions in the East can be preserved. An army in India necessary, not merely for warlike purposes, but absolutely for the ordinary business of Government, even to the collecting the revenues. The discipline and manœuvres of the European and Sepoy infantry, artillery, and the few cavalry in the Company's service, are formed on the best models in Europe; and before the late unfortunate war their appearance would have done credit to any service, while their gallantry and endurance form a subject for historical applause. The officers upon the Coast are habituated to act in emergencies with a facility that few subordinate officers in Europe ever have a prospect of acquiring. Before an officer attains the rank of Captain, he must unavoidably have been often charged with the command of parties on distant marches in the conveyance of stores, in the guard of posts and strongholds, in the business of collection, in menacing refractory Polygars, and every other series of duty which can occur. For these reasons, as the first step to reform, the admission into the service should not be indiscriminate, and a succession of deserving officers should be selected for the command of all corps. As a reward for long services, the commissions of the higher orders should be rendered saleable;

and a half pay established, by which means those who are disqualified for the zealous execution of their duty might retire with a provision for their after-days, and give opportunities of advancement to others more earnest in pursuit of military reputation.

From the growing strength and discipline of our enemies, and our late disasters, the wisdom of Sir Eyre Coote's requisition of an increase of Europeans to form the central strength of our armies appears: He maintained that at least 10,000 Europeans should be constantly complete for service in the three Presidencies. An objection has arisen from the quick mortality occasioning a burdensome demand for new supplies of men; but this may be in a great measure remedied, by salutary preparations for the reception of the recruits from Europe, by stationing them in healthy quarters, enforcing regularity, and restraining the sale of arrack and other pernicious liquors.

With regard to the Sepoys, the public should be watchful of their discipline, and liberal to confirm their attachment. It is by their good conduct that our settlements have hitherto been preserved, and to them we are to trust for after stability. That they are partial to our service, is evinced by recent experience. Let them receive the common justice due to every soldier; let them be regularly paid, and enabled to subsist their families;—let the wise institution of admitting the children of wounded or deserving Sepoys to be enrolled, and to draw pay from the battalions, be continued; and the Black officers be treated with indulgence and respect. It is farther requisite that the mode of issuing pay be so amended as to remove any possible imputation of fraudulent exactions committed against the Sepoys, by unnecessary advances of money in the moments of distress, by undue stoppages for articles which either have not been furnished or are overcharged, and by other unjustifiable practices. In that case we may venture to pronounce,

no more;

nounce, that while their expertness in manœuvre, the interior oeconomy of the battalions, and the conduct of their officers, continue to inspire them with a sense of superiority, no probable events can shake their adherence. As the European officers on the Coast are not generally conversant with the country languages, it may be farther proper to direct, that every one aspiring to the command or adjutancy of a Sepoy corps, should first learn the Moorish or Malabar dialect.

The inordinate and lavish profusion in the cavalry department, renders it chimerical to propose any amendment, while things remain on their present footing; the whole must be entirely new modelled. Col. Fullarton's sketch of a proposal is, for the troopers to receive only a small proportion of pay more than the infantry, and the horses to be fed at a very reduced allowance, without any farther contract, contingency, or extra charge.—Thus the expence of a cavalry establishment would be brought within the limits of the Coast finances. Neither would any engagements on the part of Government be required, except that the officer charged with the execution should be established in one of the great northern stations, and that the Nizam, as well as other country Powers, should admit his agents to purchase horses freely throughout their territories. Lastly, that Government should order all renters and collectors of revenue in the possessions of the Company and of the Nabob not to charge more than eight shillings, or one pagoda per 100 measures, for all the gram\* furnished to the cavalry, which, at the rate of one pagoda per month, would be an allowance to each horse of more than three measures per day.

The corps of Pioneers should be enlarged, and the bullock department completely reformed. In India the artillery and baggage are all transported by bullocks; but in the late war, from the breach of faith and irregularity of payment of the Company, the

Black men were very backward in furnishing this indispensable article, to which cause the failure in the Carnatic war has been chiefly attributed. Another highly necessary step to reformation is a regular stated periodical inquiry into the stores, magazines, and fortifications. To render this effective, the military Commandant must be vested with power to enforce his orders, independent of the civil Resident, in whatever fortress he may be posted. Such a regulation is indispensable for the honor of the officers who may have such commands; for if the military store-keepers and civil managers be suffered to disregard all orders of the Commandant, in the direction of the magazines and preparations for defence, assuredly the responsibility in moments of attack should likewise be transferred to them, that there might be some restraint at least on their negligence and indiscretion.

Having thus gone through the detail, Colonel Fullarton proposes, that the great body of the army, after securing the inferior forts, be distributed into three frontier cantonments; the main or central one in the Carnatic, somewhere between Arcot and Vellore; the second or southern one near Trichinopoly; and the third at Ellore, or in some other northern position. The last might be exerted with energy in defence of the Circars, in conjunction with the Nizam, or against Tippoo Sultan's northern possessions of Cudapah and Kanoul, as circumstances might require. By this distribution of the forces in a connected range on the enemy's frontiers, the movements of the Carnatic army would no longer continue circumscribed and inefficient as they have been, nor would Tippoo dare to penetrate into the British possessions, as dreading a retaliation with superior facility against his own.

*(To be continued.)*

The First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, or a Commentary upon Littleton. By Sir Edward Coke. A new Edition, with Notes and References, by Francis Hargrave and Charles Butler, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esquires. Folio. 3l. 3s. Brooke. 1788.

THE very high reputation of Sir Edward Coke, as a lawyer, has been so long and so universally admitted, that any eulogium on his work at this day must be impertinent.—It is at the same time the

grammar of the student, the guide of the conveyancer, and the oracle of the practising barrister. All ranks, all orders of legal men, from the Tyros of the Inns of Court to the ermined Sages of the Bench, hear

\* A kind of pulse on which horses are fed in India.



and receive his *dicta* with respect and admiration. Under these circumstances it can be little wondered at if this great work of the Venerable Father of the Common Law has passed through twelve large editions before the present. For a considerable time past the work has become scarce in proportion to the demand for it; a reason in itself sufficiently weighty to render a new edition necessary: but a reason much weightier is, the very many and important alterations which since the days of Sir Edward Coke have been made in the laws of England. This is a circumstance which by creating embarrassment to the young student, renders a subject in itself sufficiently intricate, still more difficult and obscure.—The obligations therefore of the legal world, and more particularly of the juniors of the profession, are very great indeed to the present editors, who from the avocations of very extensive business, consequent on abilities of a superior order, joined to profound and accurate knowledge of the science they profess, have yet devoted a great portion of time, much deep erudition, and infinite labour, to smooth in some degree the rugged paths of the common law, and open to the student a shorter, an easier, and a pleasanter path through this great wilderness of legal information.

Independent of this removal of difficulties in the older branches which still remain part of our law, the present editors have been careful to point out and diligent to explain what innovations and improvements have been made by the statutes which have been passed since the days of Sir Edward Coke; and while in the text the student may peruse the old law, in the annotations he will find a copious, clear, and accurate account of many highly important points of the law, as settled by the latest authorities.—Indeed, the extensive reading, depth of thought, and strength of reasoning which appear in the notes, are conclusive testimonies to the abilities and learning of the editors; and prove, if their general reputation were such as to tolerate a doubt on the subject, how very adequate they are to the painful, long, and laborious, tho' honourable task of commenting upon Coke upon Littleton.

It appears that the work has been so divided that the first part, consisting of nearly one-half, has been executed by Mr. Hargrave, in a manner so highly creditable to himself, that his motives for resigning the undertaking, we suppose, must have been cogent indeed to induce him to forego the glory of having *singly*

accomplished so arduous an attempt.—As it is, however, he is the only person who has to regret his dereliction.—The legal world has felt no failure of spirit, learning or ability,

“*Unoque avulso non deficit aureus alter.*”

His successor, Mr. Butler, has the honour of finishing the work in a manner of which it is enough for both to say, that the eye of the most acute criticism cannot perceive the juncture.

We shall delay our readers no longer from the Preface, which speaks for itself infinitely better than any thing we could advance in its praise.

The reputation of Littleton's treatise on Tenures is too well established, to require any mention of the praises which the most respectable writers of our country have bestowed on it. No work on our laws has been more warmly or generally applauded by them. But some foreign writers have spoken of it in very different terms. At the head of these is Hottoman, who, in his Treatise “*De Verbis feudalibus*,” thus expresses himself: Stephanus Pasquierus ex-  
“*cellenti vir ingenio, et inter Parisienses*  
“*causidicos dicendi facultate præstans, li-*  
“*bellum mihi Anglicanum Littletonium de-*  
“*dit, quo Feudorum Anglicorum Jura ex-*  
“*ponuntur, ita incondite, absurde et in-*  
“*concinne scriptum, ut facile appareat ve-*  
“*rissimum esse, quod Polydorus Virgilius,*  
“*in Anglicâ Historiâ, de Jure Anglicano*  
“*testatus est, stultitiam in eo libro, cum ma-*  
“*litiâ, et calumniandi studio, certare.*”  
This passage from Hottoman is cited without any disapprobation in the 6th edition of Struvius's *Bibliotheca Juris Selecta*; but in the 8th edition of that work [Jenæ 1756] it is qualified by the words “*singularia sed*  
“*parum apta sunt, quæ Franciscus Hotto-*  
“*manus profert, &c.*” Gatzert, in his “*Commentatio Juris exotici Historico-Li-*  
“*teraria de Jure Communi Angliæ,*” (Gottingen 1765) gives the following account of Littleton's and his works: “*Equalis huic,*  
“*tempore, æt doctrinâ, famâ et meritis longe*  
“*superior fuit, immortalitatem nominis*  
“*apud posteros, si quis unquam merito*  
“*consecutus, Thomas Littleton; a quo juris*  
“*studium inchoant hodie Angli, plane ut*  
“*suum olim, ab edicto Prætoris et XII Ta-*  
“*bulis, Romani.*”

The English reader will probably be surprised at these accounts of Littleton. Hottoman has the reputation of great learning, and elegant writing; but he has been blamed very generally for the contemptuous language with which he speaks even of the writers of his own civil law.

Gravina,

Gravina, while he mentions his endowments, both natural and acquired, with admiration, censures his abuse of other judicial writers with great severity. Speaking of him, he says, "Non modo in Accursianis et Bartolinis interpretibus reprehendendis, sed in ipso Triboniano perpetuo exagitando, collectam totâ vitâ opinionem verecundie atque modestie, prorsus amisit." Grav. lib. I. §. 179.

Cujas also was supposed to allude to him in a passage of his works, where having occasion to mention the writers who find fault with the disposition and arrangement of the civil law, he says, "*Quam illi sunt imperitissimi! nam neque quid ars sit sciunt; neque artem digestorum aut principia certa Juris ulla perceperunt unquam; suaves tamen ad ridendi materiam.*"

But Hottoman's general disposition to abuse, is not the only circumstance by which his virulent censure of Littleton may be accounted for. Full of the doctrines of the feudal laws of his own country, he might expect to find doctrines of a similar nature in Littleton, without advertent that the greatest part of Littleton's work treats of the subordinate and practical part of the laws of England, which, like that of every other country, is in a great degree peculiar to itself, and bears but a remote analogy to those of other countries. It is allowed, that the feudal polity of the different countries of Europe is derived from the same origin; that there is a marked similitude in their principal institutions; and a singular uniformity in the history of their rise, perfection, decline, and fall. But the more we go from a general view of their constitutions and governments, to their particular laws and customs, the less this similitude and uniformity are discoverable.

The history of every country, where the feudal laws have prevailed, while it presents us, on the one hand, with an account of the many restraints imposed by them upon alienation, and of the many methods which have been taken to make property unalienable, presents us, on the other, with an account of the different arts which have been used to elude those restraints, and to make property free. This is as observable in the law of England, as it is in the law of any other country.

But the mode by which it has been effected in England, is peculiar to England. In other countries, where a liberty of alienation has been introduced, it has rested on a kind of compromise with the lord, by paying him a certain fine; and a kind of compromise with the relations of the feudatory, by allowing them a right of redemption, commonly called the "*jus retractus*." But the steps by which a free alienation of pro-

perty has obtained ground in England are very different. In England an unlimited freedom of aliening socage and military land was soon allowed; the practice of sub-infeudation was soon abolished; the alienation of lands was restrained by the introduction of conditional fees, and afterwards by the introduction of estates tail; entails from their first establishment were greatly discounted by the courts of justice, and they were eluded by the doctrines of discontinuance and warranty. In the course of time, a fine was made a bar to the claims of the issue in tail, and a common recovery to the claims both of the issue and of those in remainder and reversion. Most of these circumstances are peculiar to the History of England: hence an English reader, who opens the writings of the foreign feudists, with an expectation of finding there something applicable to the practical parts of the law of his own country, respecting the alienation of landed property, will be greatly disappointed. He will find the most positive prohibition of aliening the fee without the consent of the lord: he will find very nice and subtle disquisitions of what amounts to an alienation: he will find that, in some countries, the lord's consent still continues a favour, that in others it is a right, which the tenant may claim on rendering a certain fine. In short, he will find the works of foreign feudists filled with accounts of the "*jus retractus*," or "*droit de rachat*," the "*retraite lignagere*," and the "*droit des lods et des ventes*!" but he will hardly find the words, or any thing equivalent to the words, conditional fee, estate tail, discontinuance, warranty, fine, or recovery, in the sense in which we use them.

The same may be observed on the doctrine of conditions. According to the strict principles of the feudal law, no conditions could be annexed to a fief, except the implied conditions to which every fief was subject, from the obligation of service on the part of the tenant, and the obligation of protection on the part of the lord. Every fief to which any express or conventional condition was annexed, was, from that very circumstance, ranked among improper fiefs. But fiefs in England were at all times susceptible of every kind of condition.

It would be easy to pursue these observations through the subsequent chapters of Littleton's Treatise. Even if we consider the subject on a more extensive scale, we shall find some circumstances peculiar to the English law, which must necessarily occasion a very essential and marked difference between the constitution and forms of the government of



England and the constitution and forms of the government of other countries. Such are the universal conversion of allodial lands into fiefs; the total abolition of sub-infeudation; the freedom of alienation of estates in fee-simple; and the limited and dependent situation of our nobility when contrasted with the situation of the high nobility of foreign countries; all these are peculiar in a great measure to our laws. It follows, that our writers must be silent on many of the topics which fill the immense volumes of foreign feudists: and they, from the same circumstance, must be equally silent on many of the subjects which are discussed by our writers. That this is so, will appear to every person conversant with the ancient writers on our laws, who will give a cursory look at the writers on the feudal laws of other countries. Nothing in this respect can be more different than those parts of the writings of Bracton, Britton, Fleta, Littleton, Sir Edward Coke, and Sir William Blackstone, which treat of landed property, and the books of the fiefs, Cujas's Commentary upon them, the various treatises on feudal matters collected in the 10th and 11th volumes of the "*Tractatus Tractatum, Du Moulin's Commentarii in priores tres Titulos Consuetudinis Parisiensis*," or the more modern treatises of Monsieur Germain, Antoine Guyot, and Monsieur Herve.

These observations are offered with a view to account for the contemptuous manner in which the two foreign writers, cited above, speak of Littleton. They may also account, in some measure, for a circumstance which has been a matter of some surprize, the total silence of Sir Edward Coke on the general doctrine of fiefs. It is obvious, how extremely desirous his lordship is upon every occasion to give the reasons of the doctrines laid down by him; and what forced, and sometimes even puerile reasons, he assigns for them: yet though so much of our law is supposed to depend upon feudal principles, he never once mentions the feudal law.

"I do marvel many times, says Sir Henry Spelman, that my Lord Coke, adorning our law with so many flowers of antiquity and foreign learning, hath not (as I suppose) turned aside into this field, i. e. feudal learning, from whence so many roots of our law have, of old, been taken and transplanted. I wish some worthy would read them diligently, and shew the several heads from whence those of ours are taken. They beyond the seas are not only diligent, but very curious in this kind; but we are all for profit and '*lucrando pane*,' taking what we find at market,

"without enquiring whence it came." But this complaint is open to observation.

There is no doubt but our laws respecting landed property are susceptible of great illustration from a recurrence to the general history and principles of the feudal law. This is evident from the writings of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, particularly his treatise of Tenures, in which he has very successfully explained, by feudal principle, several of the leading points of the doctrines laid down in the works of Littleton and Sir Edward Coke, and shewn the real grounds of several of their distinctions, which otherwise appear to be merely arbitrary. By this he has reduced them to a degree of system, of which till then they did not appear susceptible. His treatise, therefore, cannot be too much recommended to every person who wishes to make himself a complete master of the extensive and various learning contained in the works of those writers. The same may be said of the writings of Sir William Blackstone. Much useful information may be derived also from other writers on these subjects.

But the reader, whose aim is to qualify himself for the practice of his profession, cannot be advised to extend his researches upon those subjects very far. The points of feudal learning, which serve to explain or illustrate the jurisprudence of England, are few in number, and may be found in the authors we have mentioned.

It is not impossible but further enquiries might lead to other interesting discoveries. But the knowledge absolutely necessary for every person to possess who is to practise the law with credit to himself and advantage to his clients, is of so very abstruse a nature, and comprehends such a variety of different matters, that the utmost time, which the compass of a life allows for the study, is not more than sufficient for the acquisition of that branch of knowledge only: still less will it allow him to enter upon the immense field of foreign feudality. It were greatly to be wished that some gentleman, possessed of sufficient time, talents, and assiduity, would dedicate them to this study. Those who have read the late Doctor GILBERT STEWART's "*View of Society in Europe*," in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement," will lament that he did not pursue his enquiries on this subject. From such a writer, a work on this subject might be expected, at once entertaining, interesting, and instructive; but such a work is not to be expected from a practising lawyer. Whatever may be the energies of his mind, his industry, his application and activity, he will soon feel, that to gain an accurate and

extensive knowledge of the law, as it is practised in our courts of justice, requires them all. Thus, on the one hand, the student will find an advantage in some degree of research into feudal learning; on the other, he will feel it necessary to bound his researches, and to leave, before he has made any great progress in them, the Book of Fiefs, and its commentators, for Littleton's Tenures and Sir Edward Coke's Commentary.

If it were proper to enter into a further defence of Littleton, it might be done, by observing, that it must be a matter of great doubt, whether Hottoman ever saw, or Gatzert more than saw, the work they so feverently censure. Hottoman, if he had read it, *might* think it inelegant and absurd; but he *could not* think it malicious, or indicative of a disposition to slander. Gatzert says Littleton specifies twenty-five kinds of feudal services. It is probable, that by services he meant tenures: if he did, it is obvious that he confounded those chapters of Littleton which treat of the nature of the feudal estate, with those chapters which treat of the nature of the feudal tenure: in every other sense the word services, applied in this manner to Littleton's work, is without a meaning.—Besides, he mentions Latin editions of Littleton, when no edition in that language ever appeared.

In fact, were it not for the general observations to which they naturally give rise, neither the criticism of Hottoman nor that of Gatzert would have been noticed.

When Doctor Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, cited the passage in question from Hottoman, it raised universal indignation, and he expunged it from the later editions of his book. It certainly was unjust to impute it as a crime to Doctor Cowell, that he inserted this citation in his work; but the manner in which it was received is a striking proof of the high estimation in which Littleton's Treatise was held.

The reputation of Sir Edward Coke's COMMENTARY is not inferior to that of the work which is the subject of it. It is objected to it, that it is defective in method. But it should be observed, that a want of method was, in some respects, inseparable from the nature of the undertaking. During a long life of intense and unremitted application to the study of the laws of England, Sir Edward Coke had treasured up an immensity of the most valuable common law learning. This he wished to present to the public, and chose that mode of doing it, in which, without being obliged to dwell on those doctrines of the law which other authors might explain equally well, he might

produce that profound and recondite learning which he felt himself to possess above all others. In adopting this plan, he appears to have judged rationally, and consequently ought not to be censured for a circumstance inseparable from it.

It must be allowed, that the style of Sir Edward Coke is strongly tinged with the quaintness of the times in which he wrote; but it is accurate, expressive, and clear. That it is sometimes difficult to comprehend his meaning, is owing, generally speaking, to the abstruseness of his subject, not to the obscurity of his language.—It has also been objected to him, that the authorities he cites do not in many places come up to the doctrines they are brought to support. There appears to be some ground for this observation. Yet it should not be forgot, that the uncommon depth of his learning, and acuteness of his mind, might enable him to discover connections and consequences which escape a common observer.

It is sometimes said, that the perusal of his Commentary is now become useless, as many of the doctrines of law which his writings explain are become obsolete; and that every thing useful in him may be found more systematically and agreeably arranged in modern writers. It must be acknowledged, that when he treats of those parts of the law which have been altered since his time, his Commentary partakes, in a certain degree, of the obsolescence of the subjects to which it is applied; but even where this is the case, it does not often happen that the doctrines laid down by him do not serve to illustrate other parts of the law which are still in force. Thus,—there is no doubt but the cases which now come before the courts of equity, and the principles upon which they are determined, are extremely different in their nature from those which are the subject of Sir Edward Coke's researches. Yet the great personages who have presided in those courts, have frequently resorted to the doctrines laid down by Sir Edward Coke, to form, explain, and illustrate their decrees. Hence, though portions charged upon real estates, for the benefit of younger children, were not known in Littleton's time, and not much known in the time of Sir Edward Coke; yet on the points which arise respecting the vesting and payment of portions, no writings in the law are more frequently or more successfully applied to than Sir Edward Coke's Commentary on Littleton's Chapter of Conditions. It may also be observed, that notwithstanding the general tenor of the present business of our courts, cases must frequently occur, which depend upon the most abstruse and intricate parts of the ancient law.



law. Thus the case of *Jacob v. Wheate* led to the discussion of escheats and uses as they stood before the statute of Henry VIII. and the case of *Taylor v. Horde* turned on the learning of disseins.

But the most advantageous, and, perhaps, the most proper point of view in which the merit and ability of Sir Edward Coke's writings can be placed, is by considering him as the centre of modern and ancient law.—The modern system of law may be supposed to have taken its rise at the end of the reign of King Henry VII. and to have assumed something of a regular form about the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. The principal features of this alteration are, perhaps, the introduction of recoveries; conveyances to uses; the testamentary disposition by wills; the abolition of military tenures; the statute of frauds and perjuries; the establishment of a regular system of equitable jurisdiction; the discontinuance of real actions; and the mode of trying titles to landed property by ejectment. There is no doubt, but that, during the above period, a material alteration was effected in the jurisprudence of this country: but this alteration has been effected, not so much by superseding, as by giving a new direction to the principles of the old law, and applying them to new subjects. Hence a knowledge of ancient legal learning is absolutely necessary to a modern lawyer. Now Sir Edward Coke's Commentary upon Littleton is an immense repository of every thing that is most interesting or useful in the legal learning of ancient times. Were it not for his writings, we should still have to search for it in the voluminous and chaotic compilation of cases contained in the Year-books; or in the dry, though valuable Abridgments of Statham, Fitzherbert, Brooke, and Rolle. Every person, who has attempted, must be sensible how very difficult and disgusting it is, to pursue a regular investigation of any point of law through those works. The writings of Sir Edward Coke have considerably abridged, if not entirely taken away, the necessity of this labour.

But his writings are not only a repository of ancient learning; they also contain the outlines of the principal doctrines of modern law and equity. On the one hand, he delineates and explains the ancient system of law, as it stood at the accession of the Tudor line; on the other, he points out the leading circumstances of the innovations which then began to take place. He shews the different restraints which our ancestors imposed on the alienation of landed property, the methods by which they were eluded, and the various modifications which property received after the free alienation of it was allowed.

He shews, how the notorious and public transfer of property by livery of seisin was superseded, by the secret and refined mode of transferring it, introduced in consequence of the statute of uses. We may trace in his works the beginning of the disuse of real actions; the tendency in the nation to convert the military into socage tenures; and the outlines of almost every other point of modern jurisprudence. Thus his writings stand between, and connect the ancient and modern parts of the law, and by shewing their mutual relation and dependency, discover the many ways by which they resolve into, explain, and illustrate one another.

Mr. Butler then proceeds to give an account of all the editions of Littleton's Tenures with and without Sir Edward Coke's Commentary, which, though essentially necessary for him as an editor to insert, would not, we apprehend, be sufficiently interesting to the generality of our readers for us to extract.

In addition to the great legal knowledge of the editors, they have received at least some assistance. Mr. Hargrave has been favoured with Lord Chief Justice Hale's manuscript notes, and some various readings from MSS. by Sir William Jones; and Mr. Butler has in like manner been assisted by the notes of Lord Chancellor Nottingham and Lord Hale.—Of the value of these notes some estimate may be formed from the following memorandum in Sir Thomas Parker's handwriting.

"The notes to this book, in my handwriting (except one note in folio 26. b, and some modern cases), were transcribed from a copy of the lord chancellor Nottingham's manuscript notes, in the margin of his lord Coke's Commentary upon Littleton, which copy was made for the use of his son Heneage Finch, esq. solicitor-general, afterwards earl of Aylesford, and is now in the possession of the honourable Mr. Legge, to whose favour I am indebted for these notes.

"The notes in a different hand-writing were transcribed from a copy of lord chief justice Hale's MSS. notes in the margin of Coke upon Littleton, presented by lord Hale to the father of Philip Gybbon, esq. which copy was made for the use of the honourable Charles Yorke, esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general. The book in which the notes are in the hand-writing of lord Hale, is now in the possession of Mr. Gybbon; and the book from which these notes were transcribed by the favour of Mr. Yorke, is now in his possession.

T. PARKER, 1758.

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After this general account, Mr. Butler concludes with a very modest, but we believe our readers will think with us, an unnecessary apology for his taking up the task of an editor on Mr. Hargrave's relinquishing it.

When it became generally known that Mr. Hargrave had relinquished the work, the present editor engaged in it; but he did not engage in it while there was the slightest probability of its being undertaken by any other person: and even then, he would not have engaged in it, if by doing so he incurred

any obligation of completing Mr. Hargrave's undertaking in *all* its parts. He thought, an *imperfect execution* of the remaining part of the work would be more agreeable to the public than *none*; that to present them with the remaining part of the text of Littleton and his Commentator, with *some* references and *some* notes, would be an acceptable offering to them. No other person appeared with any, and the present editor's performance does not prevent the exertions of any future adventurer.

( *To be continued.* )

A Poetical Tour in the Years 1784, 5, and 6, by a Member of the Arcadian Society at Rome. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robson, 1787.

THIS Collection of Poems is not, as its title seems to intimate, a poetical description of places, or a narration of the event of a journey; but, as the author's preface expresses it, "they are the effusions of momentary impressions, written on the very spots where those impressions were received."

Many of them have already been printed in Italy, being part (and by no means the least considerable part, either in quantity or value) of the celebrated "*Florence Miscellany*," which was noticed with much approbation by the Italian Reviewers, and which certainly does great credit to the ingenious writers who were concerned in it. The author evidently possesses the true poetical enthusiasm, and every page of his work bears the marks of a warm imagination and a cultivated taste.—These poems are so exceedingly various in their kinds, that it is not possible to give our readers any idea of their nature by an extract. We shall, however, insert the following Poem as a specimen of this writer's manner in the familiar and sportive kind of verse; and we will venture to say, that it will not suffer by a comparison with Prior's epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd, or that of Soame Jenyns to Lord Lovelace.

EPISTLE from ROME to ROBERT MERRY, Esq. at FLORENCE.

BENEATH *Italia's* southern sky,

While you on Fancy's pinion fly

\* To where o'er *Russia's* frozen plains

'Mid clouds and storms hoar Winter reigns,

In thrilling verse the tale relate  
Of injur'd Beauty's hapless fate,  
Whose breast amid surrounding snow  
The God of Love had taught to glow,  
And such a melting strain effuse,  
That maids and youths unborn shall muse  
O'er sad *Paulina's* lot severe  
With horror's chill, and pity's tear;  
Dear *Merry*, shall my humbler rhyme  
Inform you how I pass my time  
In this strange city, once so splendid,  
Whose ancient glory now is ended?  
Whose modern precincts only show  
An union of *sublime* and *low*;  
Of former pride revered remains,  
Baths, arches, theatres, and fanes;  
Of present wealth a wondrous treasure  
For public use and private pleasure,  
† Fountains that copious tides supply,  
Churches that with old temples vie,  
So much magnificence and state  
In all the mansions of the great,  
Such marbles, pictures, statues, blended!  
The wealth of nations seems expended;  
Yet clamours of the hungry poor  
Besiege the lordly palace door,  
And, issuing, my disgusted eye  
Beholds such sith and misery,  
That *home* my thoughts are ever turning,  
With patriot recollection burning  
Of fortune's more diffusive smiles  
Spread o'er the northern sister-isles;  
Rough *Industry*, thy rich rewards,  
Which *Freedom* grants, and *Valor* guards!

As here each hillock is renew'd,  
And every alley—*classic ground*,  
First let the Muse observant tell  
The spot in which I chance to dwell.

\* In allusion to a Poem Mr. *Merry* was then writing; entitled "*Paulina, or the Russian Daughter*," and which is since printed in England.

† The fountains, which are very numerous and magnificent, form a distinguish'd part of the ornaments of modern Rome.



To the old *Pincian's* steepy side  
 The house adheres, so well applied,  
 † That from the ambitious upper door  
 I can whenever I please explore  
 The place which Ease and Pleasure haunted  
 When rich *Lucullus* built and planted :  
 Or, from the humbler gate below,  
 Strait to the *Campus Martius* go,  
 Where weeping now her lowly state,  
 So wills inexorable Fate,  
*Rome*, mindful of her ancient reign,  
 Sinking agham'd into the plain,  
 Calls on those hills, her former pride,  
 Her sad dejected head to hide !

At morn I ramble forth to view  
 Each curious object old and new,  
 But think not I shall now presume  
 To write in verse a *Guide to Rome* ;  
 Or scribble, to display my parts,  
 A volume on Antiques and Arts :  
 To study these 'twill better suit ye  
 \* To read *Nardini* and *Venuti*,  
 Or *Winckelmann*, who much unravels,  
 Or any books—but *modern Travels*.

What transports fill'd my glowing breast  
 When first this far-famed soil I prefs'd !  
 How oft (I then exulting cried)  
 Will I by some old ruin's side,  
 While Fancy, sweet enthusiast ! feeds  
 On tales of vast heroic deeds,  
 Devote to her the musing hour,  
 Whose magic wand's commanding power  
 More than Amphion's boasted lyre  
 Can bid each wall again aspire,  
 Till ancient *Rome* before my eyes  
 From this farrounding Chaos rise,  
 As erst she stood, unturt by time,  
 When all her domes and towers sublime

† *Constantius*, on his car of gold,  
 Forgot his triumph, to behold.  
 Alas ! these feelings soon decay,  
 Each dear illusion hastes away.  
 Soon *Appian* and *Flaminian* stones  
 But serve to dislocate one's bones ;  
 † And while I in the *Forum* trace  
 Some ancient temple's former place,  
 Or where once spread the *Curtian* flood,  
 Or where the *Rostrum* proudly stood,  
 If from the herd an ox should run,  
 The sneering drivers think it fun  
 To see him mar the whole connexion  
 Of my historical reflection ;  
 Or *Punchinello* draws a croud,  
 Or street-declaimers cry aloud,  
 Or priests entreat, or beggars bully,  
 Far other orators than *Tully* !  
 § If to the *Capital* I go,  
 And seek its lofty *Portico*,  
 Where *Consuls* shunn'd the beams of day,  
 Now coachmen swear, and horses neigh,  
 As stinking fish usurp the place  
 Which still *Ostavia's* columns grace.  
 || If *Tullian* dungeons I descend  
 To muse on sad *Jugurtha's* end,  
 Who in that loathsome spot confin'd  
 Six tedious days in famine pin'd ;  
 Horror I call, a welcome guest,  
 Awhile to agitate my breast :  
 But soon th' historic fact is lost,  
 By bigot tales my mind is crost,  
 How at th' Apostle's potent call  
 Baptismal streams sprang through the wall ;  
 And how by marks on yielding stone  
 The hardness of his skull is known.  
 Who seeks the *Claudian* Tomb must pop  
 His head into a butcher's shop ;

† The house the author lived in at Rome is built against the side of Trinita del Montes the ancient Pincian Hill, where were the Gardens of Lucullus ; and the Piazza di Spagna at the foot of it, with the greater part of modern Rome, is in the old Campus Martius.

\* *Nardini's* Descrizione di Roma antica, *Venuti's* Descrizione Topografica delle Antichità di Roma, & *Winckelmann's* Storia delle Arte, & Monumenti inediti.

† *Ammianus Marcellinus* in his 16th book gives a very striking description of the surprise of *Constantius* on viewing the most considerable buildings in his triumphal entry into Rome. “ Proinde Romam ingressus imperii virtutumque omnium laudem cum venisset ad Rostrum, perspectissimum praece potentiae forum, obstupuit, perque omne latus quo se oculi contulissent, miraculorum densitate praefrictus, &c.

‡ The Forum Romanum is now an ox market, and was originally a pool of water called Lacus Curtius from Metius Curtius the Sabine who fell into it in retreating from the Palatine to the Capitoline Hill ; or from Marcus Curtius who voluntarily threw himself into it. *Livy* mentions both stories, but with great reason seems to consider the latter as a romance. See 1st and 2d book of 1st Decad.

§ There are some remains of the Public Portico of the Capitol, and also of that of *Ostavia*, sister to Augustus ; but the former is converted into a stable, and the latter into a fish-market.

|| *Platarch* in the Life of *Marius*, mentions *Jugurtha's* being starved to death in the Carcer Tullianus, which is in more perfect preservation than any other ancient building in Rome. It is pretended, but with no probability, that St. Peter was also confined there. A spring of water said by an inscription to have been produced miraculously to baptize the jailor, and the impression of the Apostle's head in the wall of the staircase are devoutly shewn as confirmations of it.

And spiteful Fates, to mock the more  
The funeral games renown'd of yore,  
\* Bade modern *bull-baitings* be heard  
Where the first *Emperor* was interr'd!

Taking a superficial view  
Of the *old Romans* and the *new*,  
I find, in trivial things like these,  
Odd contrasts, odd resemblances.  
The *Ancients* undismay'd by dirt,  
Ne'er knew the luxury of a *stirt*;  
Of this advantage 'tis most plain  
The *Moderns* are extremely vain;  
For now, to my no small amazement,  
They hang from every palace casement.  
*Consuls* and *Dictators* before  
Stern *Lictors* solemn faces bore;  
A *Monfignor*, with equal pride,  
Now by his rumbling chariot's side  
Beholds the spruce *Volantes* skip,  
As if they felt the coachman's whip.  
† In *Bas* reliefs the curious eye  
The sacred vestments may descry  
Which once did *Roman Priests* adorn,  
—The same are now by *butchers* worn.  
‡ And as of old th' imperial dame  
Was proud of that attendant flame,  
Ensign of rank, and source of strife,  
Which mark'd great *Cæsar's* haughty wife,  
*Four* glaring torches now illumine  
The *Princesses* through each dreary room;  
While, sick with envy at the view,  
The humbler *Countess* walks with *two*!

Great charms in *Painting* I discern,  
But yet I find I've much to learn.  
A *Connoisseur* in talking shines,  
Of *clear-obscures*, and *waving lines*;  
Gives on *Perspective* learned hints,  
*Design* and *tints*, and *demi-tints*,  
*Grouping*, and *forms pyramidal*,  
And every thing that's *technical*:  
Of most determin'd resolution  
Only to judge the execution,  
The choice of subject has no part  
In transports purely caught from *Art*.  
But my wild fancy still takes fire  
At *Dido's* grief, *Pelides' ire*,

And sick of blind devotion flies  
From *Monks* and *Holy Families*;  
Nor can I stand whole days to view them,  
Tho' *Titian* or *Correggio* drew them.  
Nor *Raphael's* self can I approve,  
If into strange conceits he rove.  
Is not by such a man pourtray'd,  
An *Adam* with an *iron spade*,  
A *riding Angel*, *fiddling Phœbus*,  
Like *Homer* lab'ring at a *Rebus*?

In *Sculpture* what avails the Science  
That bids all common sense defiance?  
Tho' the nice eye with wonder trace  
Each muscle in its proper place,  
Spite of *Bernini's* vaunted name,  
Or *Angelo's* superior fame,  
Let me with due submission say,  
I ne'er without disgust survey  
A blackguard *David* bite his lips,  
Or *Moses'* beard that shades his hips.  
From these I turn, and gladly seek  
The simple graces of the Greek.  
We know, their readers to surprize,  
Old authors tell—*egregious lies*;  
But we may judge, from what remains,  
Of their exaggerated strains.  
When of *Tarquinius* sewers I'm told,  
How o'er the wondrous void, of old,  
The pensile city hung sublime,  
Like *Mah'met's* tomb in later time,  
I laugh at all the proofs they bring,  
And think *Fleet-ditch* a finer thing.  
But when Greek statues meet my sight,  
Whole hours I gaze with fix'd delight,  
And can almost believe the tale,  
How *Sculpture's* art could so prevail,  
That once a youth, in manner heinous,  
Dar'd to assault the *Gnidian Venus*.  
(Tho' liberal of her tuneful aid,  
The *Muse* is still a blushing maid,  
And what in this event befall,  
Is not quite fit for her to tell;  
To know the whole, be pleas'd to look  
† In *Pliny's* six and thirtieth book.)  
How *Architecture's* now disgrac'd  
By *Vanity* and want of *Taste*!

\* In the remains of the Mausoleum of Augustus is a place lately made for bulls to be baited in; it was before this last alteration a garden, and is mentioned as such by Mr. Whitehead in a beautiful Elegy in Dodsley's Miscellany.

† There is a whimsical similitude between the long exterior garments worn by the ancient priests, as particularly represented on the Arch of the Goldsmiths, and those of the modern Roman butchers.

‡ Herodian gives in his first book a very curious account of the custom of carrying fire before the Emperress, and of Commodus having allowed his sister Lucilla, who had been the wife of the Emperor Lucius Verus, to preserve this distinction notwithstanding her second marriage with Pompeianus.—Commodus afterwards marrying Crispina, the jealousy of Lucilla at her being obliged to give place to the new Emperress led her into a conspiracy against her brother.—It is only in the houses of Princesses that the modern distinction of lights is made, as above alluded to.

† Ferunt amore captum quendam, cum delituisse noctu, simulacro co hæuisse, ejusque cupiditatis esse indicem maculam. Cap. 5.



If old *Vitruvius* liv'd again,  
 Could he from grief and rage refrain,  
 To see the leafy honors fall  
 From each degraded capital,  
 And lov'd *acanthus*' modest grace  
 † To boastful coats of arms give place!  
 Will no one lend an ax or rope  
 For such a *Vandal* of a *Pope*?  
 At least to it's peculiar Lord  
 Let every emblem be restor'd;  
 The *stars* again might deck the sky,  
 The *eagle* to the Emperor fly;  
 The *lily* is the Gaul's alone,  
 The *blast* may still remain his own,  
 For it can only mean a wind  
 Of *evil fame* from trump behind!

At eve, by way of recreation,  
 I seek some crowded *Conversation*.  
 You know true Britons keep in mind  
 How they by ocean are disjoin'd  
 From all the rest of human kind,  
 And still in foreign circles venture  
 To make an *island* in the *centre*,  
 While o'er their heads the chandelier  
 Doth like their Polar star appear:  
 So there I take my lawful station,  
 And strive with humorous contemplation  
 My morning studies to apply  
 To afternoon Society.  
 Some talk of wh-ring—some of *sainting*,  
 While I perhaps, intent on *painting*,  
 Amid the noise exclaim, "*Adagio!*"  
 \* *What subjects here for Caravagio!*"

At old coquettes and shrivell'd beaux  
 I cry, "What *live Antiques* are those!"  
 As blended in the motley throng,  
 Princes and Prelates stalk along,  
 Whose buckram garments, round them  
 thrown,  
 And awkward limbs scarce seem their  
 own;  
 Dismember'd statues ill restor'd  
 An apt comparison afford:  
 Or if a *Cardinal* I view,  
 † Beneath whose skirts of sable hue  
 Peeps out a *lining* of red satin,  
 A moral simile comes pat in,  
 How thus beneath religious seeming  
 Full many a *scarlet* vice is teeming;  
 Such vices as from *Petrarch's* lyre,  
 No longer tun'd to soft desire,  
 Call'd tones of harsh reproof upon  
 This new and impious *Babylon*:  
 Such as, if *Boccace* tell us true,  
 Once made a *Christian* of a *Jew*;  
 Who when th' enormous guilt he saw,  
 Confess'd with wonder and with awe,  
 The Church could only hold existence  
 By supernatural assistance.  
 O *Rome!* in thy reverse I find  
 A dread example for mankind;  
 For never was thine ancient state  
 One-half so virtuous and so great,  
 As low and vicious are the race,  
 Which now thine alter'd scenes debase!

Letters on the Slave Trade, first published in Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle, and now republished, with Additions and Alterations, by Thomas Cooper, Esq. 12mo. Wheeler, Manchester. 1787.

Supplement to Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Slave Trade. Eyre, Warrington. 12mo.

THESE two publications are a very skilful and vigorous attack on the Slave Trade: they are full of authentic information and masterly reasoning. Those who are desirous of forming an opinion on

this important matter cannot do better than peruse these tracts, which are evidently written by a man of parts well acquainted with his subject.

The Form of Trial of Commoners, in Cases of Impeachment for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, as established by the Peers of Great Britain. Illustrated with an accurate View of the Building erected in Westminster-Hall for the Trial of Mr. Hastings. To which is annexed an authentic Narrative of the Conduct of Warren Hastings, Esq. Folio. 1s. Forbes.

THIS pamphlet may have been of use to those who attended Westminster-Hall during the trial of Mr. Hastings. The materials which compose it are entirely borrowed; particularly the account

of Mr. Hastings, which is taken literally and without acknowledgment from the European Magazine for November 1782, where we have inserted a Portrait of him, from an original Painting by Kettle.

† The arms of the Braschi family, one of which now sits in the Papal Chair, are stars, eagles, a lily, and a head of Zephyr or Boreas blowing upon it, which are ridiculously introduced into the capitals of the columns in the new Rotunda of the Vatican Museum.—Every person of taste must be shock'd to see such an absurdity in a work so magnificent.

\* Michael Angelo Caravagio, an excellent Painter of Caricature.

† The usual dress of the Cardinals is black coats lined with red, and red stockings.

## HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES,

From Mr. GOUGH's "Sepulchral Monuments," &c. lately published.

ACCOUNT of the FUNERAL of WILLIAM  
the CONQUEROR.

THOUGH the Conqueror had no grave or monument in England, the circumstances that attended his death are remarkable. He had no sooner breathed his last at the abbey of St. Gervase, on a hill out of Rouen to the west, than all his domestics not only forsook him, but plundered his apartments so completely, that his corpse was left naked, and he would have wanted a grave, had it not been for the more grateful clergy and the archbishop of Rouen, who ordered the body to be conveyed to Caen, and one Herluin, a gentleman of the place, (*pagenis eques*) from pure goodness of heart (*naturali bonitate*) took upon himself the care of the funeral, provided the proper persons (*pollinctores & vespiliones*) and hired a carriage to convey it to the river, and thence quite to Caen. There the abbot and convent, attended by crowds of clergy and laity, came out to meet it. But as they were proceeding to pay the proper honours, they were alarmed by a sudden fire which broke out in a house, and destroyed great part of the city. The distracted people went to give the necessary assistance, and left the monks, with a few bishops and abbots, to go on with the service; which being finished, and the *sarcophagus* laid in the ground, the body still lying on the bier, Gilbert, bishop of Evreux, pronounced a long panegyric on the deceased; and, in conclusion, called on the audience to pray for his soul. On a sudden starts up from the croud Ascelin Fitz-Arthur, and demands a compensation for the ground he stood on, which he said William had forcibly taken from his father to found his abbey on it; and in God's name forbids the burying him on his property, or covering him with his turf. The bishops and nobles having satisfied themselves about the truth of his demand, were obliged to pay him immediately sixty shillings for the grave, and promise an equivalent for the rest of the ground, which they afterwards gave him. They then proceeded to the interment: but in laying the body in the sarcophagus, it was found to have been made so small by the ignorance of the mason, that they were forced to press the corpse with such violence, that the fat belly burst, and diffused an intolerable stench, which all the smoak of the censers and other spices could not overcome. The priests were glad to hurry over the service, and

make the best of their way home in no small fright.

William Rufus erected to his father's memory a costly monument, executed by the goldsmith Otho, to whom he caused to be delivered a great quantity of gold, silver, and precious stones; and the following epitaph, composed by Thomas, archbishop of York, was put on it in gold letters.

*Qui rexit rigidos Northmanos, atque Britannos*

*Audacter vicit, fortiter obtinuit,  
Et Cenomanenses virtute coercuit enses,  
Imperique sui legibus applicuit;*

*Rex magnus parva jacet hic GULIELMUS in urna:*

*Sufficit & magno parva domus domino.*

*Ter septem gradibus se volverat atque duobus  
Virginis in gremio Phœbus, & hic obiit.*

In 1522, Peter de Marigny, bishop of Castries, and abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, at the solicitation of a great cardinal, an archbishop, and an Italian bishop, desirous to see the remains of the Conqueror, opened his tomb, and found the body in the original situation. The abbot caused a painting to be taken of it in wood just as it appeared. But in 1562, the Hugonots, not content with destroying this painting, demolished the tombs of the Conqueror and his wife, with their effigies in relief to the life, and broke in pieces with their daggers the Conqueror's bier made of *Pierre de Volderil*, and supported on three little white pilasters. They expected to have met with some treasure, but found only his bones, still joined together, and covered with red taffety. Those of the arms and legs were thought longer than those of the tallest men of the present age. One of these sacrilegious wretches, named Francis de Gray de Bourg l'Abbe, gave them to Dom Michael de Comalle, religious and bailiff of the abbey, who kept them in his chamber, till Admiral Coligny and his *restes* ruined and destroyed every thing there.

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ANECDOTES of EDWARD III.

THIS great prince, who wiped out the stain of his premature accession to the crown of England by the unnatural intrigues of his mother, with equal glory supported the king of Scots in his throne, on which his grandfather had placed him, and his own claim to



the crown of France, and after he had in two bloody battles exhausted the blood of its best subjects, dismembered that kingdom of some of its best provinces. The first forty years of his reign were truly glorious. The decline of his life was distressed by the loss of his consort and his gallant son Edward prince of Wales, and the ambition of his fourth son John of Gaunt, and sinking into dotage, his affections fixt on unworthy objects, he closed a life of sixty-four years, and a reign of fifty-six (the longest of any of our sovereigns since Henry III.) at Shene, June 21, 1377. His body was brought, by four of his sons and others of the nobility, through the city of London, with his face uncovered, and buried by his wife in Westminster abbey. "*Dum vixit*," says Walsingham, "*omnes reges orbis gloria & magnificentia superavit*;" which character in his history he greatly enlarges, contrasting his magnanimity with his affability, discretion, moderation, munificence, and the mildness of his government.

*Hic erat* (says an old Chronicle in the Cottonian library, cited by Weever) *flos mundane militie, sub quo militare erat regnare, proficisci proficere, consilire, triumphare. Hic vere Edwardus quamvis in hostes terribilis extiterat, in subditos tamen mitissimus fuerat & gratiosus, pietate & misericordia omnes penes suos præcellens antecessores.*

Milles says, "It is reported that his Queen made it her dying request, that he would choose none other sepulchre than that wherein her body should be layed." This he had from Froissart, who mentions two other dying requests made by her. "When the good lady knew that she must die, she sent for the king, and when he came she drew her right hand out of the bed, and putting it into his right hand, the good lady said, 'We have lived all our time together in peace, joy, and prosperity, I beg you at this parting to grant me three favours.' The king in tears replied, 'Ask, madam, and it shall be done and granted.' She then requested, 'that he would discharge the money due from her to foreign merchants, that he would pay her legacies to the several churches both at home and abroad and to her servants, and that he would choose no other place of burial, but lie by her in Westminster abbey.' All these he promised to fulfil. The good lady then made the sign of the true cross on him, and commended the king and her youngest son, Thomas, who stood by him, to God, and presently after she resigned her soul; which, says the honest writer, I firmly believe was received by the holy angels, and conveyed to heavenly bliss! for never in her life did she do or think any thing which should endanger her salvation!"

Thus died this queen at Windsor, on the vigil of our Lady, in the middle of August, 1369."

It is remarkable of this prince, as well as his grandfather, that we hear of no natural children of his, though Walsingham seems to ascribe his death to some amorous indulgences of his dotage with Alice Price.

The pleasures of his youth were the chase and building, in which he passed all the time he could spare from government and conquest.

#### DIRECTIONS given by RICHARD II. about his FUNERAL.

FROM the will of this unfortunate king (the first who had the permission of Parliament to make a will) it appears that he had erected this monument to himself and his beloved consort in his life-time. His directions about his funeral, the arraying of his body, and the procession, are no less curious. It was to be celebrated *more regio*, with four herbes in four separate places; two with five lights in the two principal churches to which his body might happen to be carried; a third in St. Paul's church; and the fourth, in a style of superior magnificence, full of lights, in the church of Westminster. The procession was to travel fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen miles a day, as the stations suited, surrounded by twenty-four wax torches, day and night, to which an hundred more were to be added when it passed through London. But if he chanced to die within sixteen, fifteen, ten, or five miles of his palace at Westminster, these herbes were to be set out for four days together, in four principal intermediate places; or if there were no places that answered this description, then in four other proper places, as his executors should determine; and if he died in his palace at Westminster, then one very solemn herse for four days; but on the last day still more honourable exequies. If his corpse should happen to be lost at sea, or by any other accident, which God forbid! *ab hominum aspectibus rapiatur*; or should he die in a part of the world whence it could not easily be brought to England, the same directions touching both the funeral and monument were nevertheless to be observed. His corpse was to be arrayed in velvet or white satin, *more regio*, with a gilt crown and sceptre, but without any stones, except the precious stone in the ring on his finger, *more regio*, of the value of twenty marks of English money. Every catholic king was to receive on the occasion a present of a gold cup of the value of £45. English money; and his successor, provided he fulfilled his will,

was to have all the crowns, gold plate, furniture of his chapel, certain beds and hangings; and the rest of his jewels and plate was to be applied towards furnishing the buildings he had begun at the nave of the abbey church at Westminster.

# DEATH OF SIMON DE MONTFORT, EARL OF LEICESTER.

SIMON DE MONTFORT, Earl of Leicester, being slain at the battle of Evesham, his head, hands, feet, and privities cut off on the field by Roger Mortimer, and the former sent to Wigmore castle, by leave of the king the trunk was carried away on a weak old ladder, covered with a torn cloth, to the abbey church of Evesham, and, wrapt in a sheet, committed to the earth, before the lower step of the high altar there, with his eldest son Henry and Hugh lord Despencer, who fell with him. But shortly after, some of the monks alledging that he died excommunicate and attainted of treason, and therefore did not deserve Christian burial, they took up his corpse, and buried it in a remote place, known to few.

One of his hands being carried into Cheshire by the servant of one of the king's party, was, at the elevation of the host in the parish church, miraculously lifted up higher than the heads of all the assistants, notwithstanding it had been sewed up in a bag, and kept in the bearer's bosom. One of his feet was carried by John de Vescy, the founder, to Alnwic abbey, where continuing several months uncorrupted, the monks made for it a silver shoe. It had a wound between the little and the third toe, made either by a knife or sword, in the mangling of the body. The distant sight of this foot wrought instant cures. A canon of Alnwic, who swore the earl was a traitor, lost first his eyes, and then his life. "Think," cries out the monk of Mailros, who relates this story, "what will be the glory of this foot at its rejunction to Simon's body after the general judgment, from the comparrison of this foot before that great event, which displayed such healing powers through the silver shoe, out of which went invisible virtue to heal the sick." The other foot was sent, as a mark of contempt, by the victor to Llewellyn prince of Wales, who had formed an alliance with this earl, and married his daughter. Though it is not to be doubted that this also was endowed with a power of working miracles, they were not sufficiently authenticated to be recorded. His other hand was preserved with great reverence at Evesham, where it may fairly be presumed to have wrought

miracles; "for God, continues my author, "does not so justify one part of a man by these powers as to leave another part without the same." This chronicler, in his enthusiasm for the earl, compares him with his namesake Simon Peter, celebrates his exemplary vigilance and habit of rising at midnight, his abstinence, and his moderation in dress, always wearing haircloth next his skin, and over it at home a *ruffet* habit; and in public, *blowet* or *burnet*; and his constant language was, that he would not desert the just defence of England, which he had undertaken for God's sake, through the love of life, or the fear of death; but would die for it. Justly therefore did the religious prefer his shrine to the Holy Land; and his favourites the friars minor celebrated his life and miracles, and composed a service for him, which, during the life of Edward, could not be generally introduced into the church.

Matthew Paris and the author of the Annals of Waverly pretend, that at the instant of his death there happened extraordinary thunder and lightning, and general darkness. "Sicque labores finivit suos vir ille magnificus Simon comes, qui non solum sua sed se impendit pro oppressione pauperum, affectione justitiæ, & regni jure. Fuerat utique literarum scientia commendabilis, officiis divinis assidue interesse gaudens, frugalitati deditus, cui familiare fuit in noctibus vigilare amplius quam dormire: constans fuit in verbo, severus in vultu, maxime fidus in orationibus religiosorum, ecclesiasticis magnam semper impendens reverentiam." These are the words of Matthew Paris, who adds, that he had a high opinion of bishop Grosseteste. "Ipsius consilio tractabat ardua, tentabat dubia, finivit inchoata, ea maxime per quæ meritum sibi succrescere æstimabat;" that the bishop promised him the crown of martyrdom for his defence of the church, and foretold that both he and his son would die the same day in the cause of justice and truth. His professions of religion (for he and all his army received the sacrament before they took the field) and his opposition to the king's oppressive measures, made him the idol of the monks and the populace. Tyrrel says he had seen at the end of a MS. in the public library at Cambridge certain prayers directed to him as a saint, with many rhyming verses in his praise, and the pope was obliged to repress these extravagances. He certainly was possessed of noble qualities; but amid the prejudices of antient writers in his favor, and the violent declamations of the moderns against him, it is not easy to decide whether ambition or the public good was the motive



motive of his opposition to his sovereign, who had been his benefactor, and whose sister he had married. The chronicler of Mailros appeals to heaven for the justice of his cause, and the miracles wrought at the tomb of his associate Hugh Despencer, who was chief justice of England; and the chronicler of Waverley scruples not to call his death a glorious martyrdom for his country, and the good of the kingdom and the church; while Carte condemns him as a traitor; and Tyrrel says, he and his family perished, and came to nought in a few years. Knighton says, he reproached his sins for having brought him to his end by their pride and presumption. Mr. Philips, owner of the site of Evesham-abbey, digging a foundation for a wall between the church-yard and his garden, found the skeleton of a man in armour, probably one of the heroes that fell in this battle. He scrupulously left it untouched, and built the wall upon it.

#### ANECDOTES of Sir JOHN MALTRIVERS, an Associate in the Murder of EDWARD II.

THIS man, associate with Sir Thomas Gurney in the cruel murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle, received his pardon for that atrocious deed on account of his services in Edward III.'s wars in France, and had the government of Guernsey conferred on him. Hollinshed, speaking of him before the death of Edward II. calls him John Lord Maltravers, and is authorized herein by the title of *Baron* on his tomb, though Dugdale says none of the family were Barons before Edward III. Rapin says, Maltravers spent his days in exile in Germany, whither he retired immediately after the fact; for which Gurney was beheaded at sea three years after (1332, Rymer) as they were bringing him into England under arrest from Bayonne. Thomas de la More says of Maltravers, that *diu latuit* in Germany, which is literally translated by Speed. 4 Edward III. he had judgment to be put to death wherever he could be found for the murder of Edmond earl of Kent, as the record alleges. It appears in Rymer, that his attainder was reversed by an act dated at Guilford, Dec. 28, 1347, because it was contrary to law; he having never been heard in his defence. He came to the King at Sluis, 12 Edward III. and afterwards at London. But the reversal was only on condition he appeared at court when summoned. Carte says, he lived 26 years in Germany, and finding means to do some services to Edward III. he came and threw himself at the King's feet in Flanders, submitting his life to his disposal, and was pardoned. Dugdale adds from the

Parliament Rolls that he lost all his goods in his services in Flanders, and suffered great oppression; and having obtained licence to return to England, he procured a full pardon in Parliament 25 Edward III. and again had summons to sit there, the first of his family. Next year, upon his son's death, he had the government of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Aurency, and was in the expedition against France 29 Edward III. He founded an hospital for poor men and women at Bowes in Guernsey, and died 16 Feb. 28 Edward III. 1365; so that as he was 30 at the death of his father, 24 Edward I. and was knighted 34 Edward I. he must have been 99 at the time of his death; and had time to reconcile himself to God as well as to his Sovereign;—if any thing but the deepest contrition on his part could expiate so atrocious a crime; for which his epitaph solicits the prayers of its readers, and their satisfaction for their piety. He begs hard, and offers handsomely, for the pardon of his aggravated sins.

His son, John Maltravers, was concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, and fled for it. It is not certain whether his lands were seized for this, 5 Edward III. Dugdale confounds his and his father's wife at first, but afterwards distinguishes them; the father having married Agnes widow of John Argentine and John Nerford; and the son Wentiana. Agnes was second wife to John the elder, who had by her another son, who died 9 Richard II. leaving two daughters, of whom the younger married Humphrey Stafford, whose father, Sir Humphrey Stafford, had married her mother. Agnes made her will in the parish of St. John Zachary, London, 1374, by which she orders her body to be buried near her husband, if she died in Dorsetshire or Wilts; but if in Hertfordshire or Cambridgeshire at Wimondley priory, to which she gave her plate after her son's death.

The estates of this family were considerable in Dorset; where Dugdale traces them back to the time of Henry III. Lechiot Maltravers seems to have been their mansion-house.

#### The PEACOCK, a favourite Dish of the 13th CENTURY,

AMONG the delicacies of splendid tables in 1364, one sees the *peacock*, that *noble bird*, the *food of lovers* and the *meat of lords*<sup>1</sup>.—Few dishes were in higher fashion in the 13th century, and there was scarce any royal or noble feast without it. They stuffed it with spices and sweet herbs, and covered the head with a cloth, which was kept con-

<sup>1</sup> Such are the epithets bestowed on it by Romance-writers.

stantly wetted, to preserve the crown. They roasted it, and served it up whole, covered after dressing with the skin and feathers on, the comb intire, and the tail spread. Some persons covered it with leaf gold instead of its skin, and put a piece of cotton dipt in spirits into its beak, to which they set fire as they put it on the table. The honour of serving it up was reserved for the ladies most distinguished for birth, rank, or beauty, one of whom followed by others, and attended by musick, brought it up in the gold or silver dish, and set it before the master of the house or the guest most distinguished for his courtesy and valour, or after a tournament before the victorious knight, who was to display

his skill in carving the favourite fowl, and take an oath of valour and enterprise on its head. The romance of Lancelot, adopting the manners of the age in which it was written, represents King Arthur doing this office to the satisfaction of 500 guests. A picture by Stevens, engraved by L'Empereur, represents a peacock feast. Mons. d'Aussy had seen an old piece of tapestry of the 15th century, representing the same subject, which he could not afterwards recover to engrave in his curious History of the Private Life of the French<sup>2</sup>. It may flatter the vanity of an English historian to find this desideratum here supplied.

## MASQUERADE INTELLIGENCE.

### PANTHEON.

THE elegant and spacious rooms of this place were on Thursday, Jan. 31, honoured with the presence of a very numerous company, and the entertainment, if it had not all the nervous character of a masquerade, was at least a pleasant and a splendid lounge.

The most striking and eccentric groupe which appeared in the rooms, was a set of Morrice Dancers, consisting in all of nine characters, five of whom, dressed in their shirts, trimmed with variegated ribbons, performed what we took to be the Cumberland Sword Dance; a spectacle of all others the most novel and whimsical to a London company. The different manœuvres were most unaccountably and dexterously managed; and, together with the athletic appearance of the dancers, (all of whom were of the Horse-guard standard) gave us a high opinion of our northern countrymen.—The remaining four characters consisted of a Bessy, a Minstrel, Jack and his Master; who in their several departments of Ring-Sweeper, Fiddler, Songster, and Interpreter, acquitted themselves with a very good effect. Their dresses were in a style entirely different from the Swordsmen. Old Bessy exhibited an old woman in true northern style. The Musician was a whimsical satire on Palmer's musicals—and represented Apollo turned Stroller, with the Royalty Pegasus at his back, in the semblance of an ass with his ears cropt. This character would have been an exceeding laughable one independent of the groupe. Jack and his Master, the profest *masking drolls* of their own country, exhibited two Herculean figures in canvas frocks, embellished most curiously with rassic devices, and

occasionally gave a song adapted to the dance, and the place it was performed in. The whole must have been got up with much pains; and wherever the idea originated, it turned out an excellent thing. The following address was distributed by the Morrice Dancers.

### A D D R E S S.

TO the mirth-loving crew, who can laugh  
and be jolly,  
Here met in full glee at the Temple of Folly;  
To the belles, and the beaux, that are buzzing  
about 'em;  
To wise-heads with tongues, and to blockheads  
without 'em;  
To Lords, out of breath, in the midst of their  
leisure;  
To Harlequins hopping in minuet measure;  
To Temple-bar Highlanders—Scotch Petits-  
Maitres;  
To the whole corps of songsters, from all the  
Theatres;  
To house-maids and hay-makers, fair, young,  
and civil;  
To dominos, peevish and black as the devil;  
To petticoat Gentlemen—Ladies in breeches;  
To shepherds and sailors—wits, wizards, and  
witches;  
To non-descript figures—Automaton stalk-  
ers;  
To the lollers, the loungers, the leapers, the  
walkers;  
To the grinners, the growlers, the huffers,  
the pleasers;  
To all the un-charactered character-teazers;  
To clowns, sweeps, and soldiers, nuns, rakes,  
and old women,  
Kings, coblers, fools, conjurers—Ladies and  
Gem'men.

<sup>2</sup> I. p. 299—303. This bird was sometimes served up *alive* in a dish in form of a ship, with banners, and the arms of France hanging at the bird's neck. Favin, Theatre d'Honneur, III. p. 571. Palais sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie, I. 184, 185. 244.



The merry Morrice-dancers from the North-country present their compliments. Being Folly's own children, begotten upon Mirth, they have ventured into the Pantheon, and beg leave to consider themselves at home. While their Northern manners are one degree less barbarous than the present prize-worthy standard in the South; they not only expect the indulgence, but the protection of the company; and should their behaviour rise but one degree above that standard, they should justly hold themselves beneath its notice. Their aim is to please and be pleased—the first part of which may be difficult to accomplish, but of the latter they entertain no doubts; for in all places, and in all companies, Folly is ever pleased when dancing to the music of its own bells!

*Vive la Bagatelle!*

From the Foot of Skiddaw, Jan. 31, 1788.

N. B. For information of gentlemen unacquainted with North-country diversions, an interpreter, who can speak a little English, attends the dancers, to answer all questions.—An interpreter for the ladies.

Besides this group, there were several other good designs, with some tolerable performances. The *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Humbly Club* was an admirable mask; and a *Curioso* with back-horns, a *female Pedlar*, a half rook half pigeon, a drunken shoe-maker, and three or four other characters, were sustained with infinite spirit. The house did its duty, for the wine and supper were of the best order,

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York were present, and unmasked whilst they remained.—The Duke of Cumberland also took a transitory peep: there were few others of distinction present, and the *fair-ones of haut ton* were also in greater scarcity than on any former occasion.

#### OPERA HOUSE.

THE assembly at the King's Theatre on Monday Evening the 4th inst. was at once numerous and splendid. There was an air of fashion in the place, which made it highly attractive, for in addition to the appearance of all

the young men of distinction, there was an exhibition of beautiful women of elevated condition. It had all the miscellany too congenial to such a scene; for there were, if not much variety of character, at least great varieties of rank. The frieur jostled the gentleman whose hair he had previously dressed, and the first-floor demirep of Mary-bone giggled in the face of a Dache's. It is this character that gives animation to a masquerade, and whatever may be its influence on the morals, it is certainly a scene of the highest possible exhilaration.

Of characters, though there were some uncommonly good, the general complexion was insipidity. Lady Pentweazle, the Lady Pentweazle of former days, was of all the best. For good-humour and sportive wit we know not the rival of the gentleman, and his animal spirits are equal to his other endowments. A Beggar, by the gentleman who sustained the character of the Cuckold at the Pantheon, was admirably supported; as was a Harlequin, who in point of variety of attitude, expression, and agility, was the best we ever saw.

Of the really female characters, a ballad-singer was incomparably the best; and of the metamorphoses into male habits, Mrs. Lefevre was the most beautiful. There was some tumult occasioned by the circumstance of a person having assumed the character of a Pick-pocket. He was performing the part very dextrously, and with success, when a gentleman ridiculously took an exception, simply because he had lost his watch. It was in vain that a lawyer stated the case, and contended for the right of appearing as a pick-pocket as well as in any other character. The rule was made absolute for kicking him out; but by some means or other a number of purses and watches disappeared in the very moment that the judgment was given.

The supper and wines to those who had the good fortune to get near the tables, were excellent; but by not opening the upper rooms, there was not accommodation for half the company.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

*An OCCASIONAL ADDRESS delivered by Miss BANNISTER on her Father's Night; being her First Appearance at the Royalty, to give her Theatric Imitations.*

*Written by Mr. VAUGHAN.*

I COME not here, kind folks, your votes to bribe,  
But humbly to entreat you to subscribe  
To POPE's opinion, and his critic plan,  
Who wisely says, "Be candid where you  
can;"

Nor sneering hint—I'm not at all the thing,  
(Affecting the Tone and Air of a Macaroni Critic.

Before you weigh the evidence I bring.  
But first, 'tis whispered, (whether false or true,

Rests not with me to settle—but with you)  
That tyrant Fashion o'er this earthly ball,  
Directs and regulates both great and small:  
Should this be true—and I fear it certain,  
T were better far—I'd kept behind the curtain.

For late a Female \* on these Boards appear'd,  
By Fashion follow'd, and by Truth rever'd,  
Whose magic charms and excellence display'd  
The full extent of all our *Mimic* trade.  
Then judge the various portraits which ensue,  
And though with freedom, judge with temper too :

Nor let my errors shake the friendly pile  
Rais'd to my Father by your gen'rous smile;  
But beam on me those sympathetic rays,  
Which cherish'd into life his earliest days;  
And gratitude like his, in fullest pow'r,  
Shall mark the *present* to my *latest* hour.

PROLOGUE to the revived Play of KING  
and No KING.

(Written by the Author of the Prologue to  
"All on a Summer's Day," and spoken  
by Mr. FARREN †.)

LONG had the Genius of the Drama view'd  
Her name dishonour'd; and her pow'r sub-  
du'd.

The smiles her cheek display'd, dejection stole,  
And grief usurp'd the empire of her soul.  
Till *Shakespeare's* birth  
Reviv'd her hopes, and bade her eyes assume  
Their native lustre, and her cheeks their  
bloom.

O'er the sweet babe with tender looks she  
hung,

While such the joyful accents of her tongue :

"Oh! born to free, by no deceptive light,

"The realms of Learning from the shades  
of night,

"To swell my conquests, to encrease my  
pow'r,

"Blest be the star that rules thy natal hour!

"No more shall fools the Drama's scenes  
engage

"With factious fury, and with bigot rage.

"What tho' for thee no treasures fate de-  
sign'd,

"I'll give the nobler treasures of the mind ;

"Give thee what critic toil can ne'er impart,

"The mighty mastery o'er the human heart.

"Such wealth as Kings with envy might be-  
hold ;

"Wit bright as gems, and thoughts more rich  
than gold.

"Thou, as the feather'd Monarch dares to  
gaze

"Upon the Sun in its meridian blaze,

"Shalt first survey mankind, then boldly soar

"To other spheres, and all their worlds  
explore ;

"Shalt pluck the varied plume from Fan-  
cy's brow,

"And, when ordain'd at Death's cold shrine  
to bow,

\* Around thy grave shall play a lambent  
flame,

"And from thy ashes rise the Phoenix Fame!"

To equal *Shakespeare* vainly *Jonson* tried,  
Nor classic lore avail'd, nor critic pride,  
In vain his scenes as rule: direct he rear'd,  
In vain his various characters appear'd:  
By Humour's hand in glowing tints pour-  
tray'd,

While quaint Quotation lent her learned aid;  
Genius for *Shakespeare* bore a willing part,  
And Nature triumph'd o'er contending Art.  
The fabric thus by human efforts rais'd,  
Admir'd for grandeur, and for firmness  
prais'd;

Yet boasts not firmness to withstand the rage  
Of whirlwinds, flames, and undermining age.  
While the vast rock, by nature form'd, defies  
Successive ages, and inclement skies:  
The whirlwind's fury without danger braves,  
And sternly frowns upon the roaring waves;  
And mountains raise their hoary heads sublime  
In Heav'n, nor die but with the death of  
Time.

*Beaumont* and *Fletcher* nearest *Shakespeare*  
came

In wit, in genius, in dramatic fame.

To please the judgment while they charm'd  
the heart,

With *Shakespeare's* fine they blended *Jonson's*  
art.

But the rude joke, for modest ears unfit,

(The porter's pleasure, and the carman's wit)

Too oft each comic character exprest,

Nor blush'd the audience at th' indecent jest:  
While we, more nice, because more know-  
ing grown,

To find allusions never meant too prone,

At ev'ry grossness feel a gen'rous rage,

And hoot the graceless ribbald from the stage.

For faults like these what beauties can  
atone!

For faults like these, expell'd the scenic  
throne,

Long has our Play the debt of justice paid,

Long liv'd an exile in oblivion's shade.

Freed from such errors, may it once again

Return in triumph, and resume its reign!

Again may Bessus genuine mirth inspire,

*Panthea* charm ye, and *Arbaces* fire!

*Arbaces*—he, who felt the scorpion smart

Of ev'ry passion that distracts the heart.

Yet lov'd he virtue, e'en while he obey'd

Great Nature's impulse, as his feelings  
sway'd.

May you, like him, confess their pow'rful  
laws,

And may those feelings prompt you to ap-  
plause!

\* Mrs. WELLS.

† See page 56.



Jan. 24. Mrs. Henry appeared the first time on the stage at Covent-Garden, in Beatrice, in *Much Ado about Nothing*. When we consider the difficulty of the part, and the excellent performers we have often seen represent it, no person will be surprized if we declare our opinion, that Mrs. Henry had nothing more than personal beauty to recommend her as a performer to the audience in this character.

Jan. 31. *The Fate of Sparta*; or, *The Rival Kings*, a Tragedy, by Mrs. Cowley, was acted for the first time at Drury Lane. The characters are as follow:

Cleombrotus,	Mr. Kemble.
Leonidas,	Mr. Bensley.
Amphares,	Mr. Barrymore.
Necrates,	Mr. Whitfield.
Chelonice,	Mrs. Siddons.
Child,	Miss Gawdry.

The principal events of this Tragedy are taken from Plutarch's Lives, and the management of them appears to do credit to Mrs. Cowley's knowledge of stage effect. As a composition, it is inferior to Mr. Jephson's *Julia*, but has been performed with more success. It received much advantage from the excellence of the performers. Mrs. Siddons particularly distinguished herself; and of the others, Mr. Barrymore has had, and deservedly, a more than ordinary share of applause. After the close of the piece, Mrs. Siddons spoke the following

### EPILOGUE.

THINK you, our Author copied from the life,

In drawing such a daughter—such a wife!  
Judging from what we know, I'm half afraid,

The piece is fancy—yet I ask your aid  
To fix my judgment.—Fairly try the cause,  
Try it—by that sublimest of all laws,  
An *English Jury*!—I recall the word—  
Ha! ha! was ever mortal so absurd!

'Twould half annihilate e'en me, with fears—

What! try a Poet by his rhyming Peers?

Oh! let the Court "take any other form,"  
And my firm soul "shall 'bide the pitiless storm."

Resolve yourselves into a Committee of the House,

And prosecute! but, ah, no palpitating mouse

Would tremble more at stern Grimalkin's fury,

Than I, should brother Bards compose a jury.

No wit could save us, and no hope could cheer—

Our crimes would be so plain—the case so clear,

Mercy, thrice blest, her power would vainly try,

And—"Guilty!—Guilty!—Death!"—would be the cry.

Well then, I'll make ye all my Jury, as ye sit;

Ye dear Celestials—Gallery—Boxes—Pit!—  
I'm now a Pleader—mark me, pray—the same

Counsellor Siddons!—do you know the name?  
I have no brief, 'tis true—but there the case  
By many a learned brother's kept in face!  
How many a white, clear band, and powder'd tye,

Which with the blossoms of the hawthorn vie,

Parade the Hall, and nod—and smile;—in vain?

Attorneys smile again—but *don't retain*!—  
While the Leviathans of law's rough ocean  
Distend their jaws—and gobble every motion!

But all this while I have forgot to plead—  
If your sweet eyes speak truth, I've now no need.

Our trembling hopes in their bright beams shall bask—

You seem prepar'd to grant—all they can ask.

Your hands they ask—*such* Thunders cannot fright—

Repeat the peal—once more—and then, good night.

### RICHMOND HOUSE.

THURSDAY Evening the 7th inst. the Theatrical exhibitions commenced at this place, when the Comedy of *The Wonder* and the Farce of *The Guardian* were performed, with their characters cast as follows:

#### THE WONDER.

##### MEN.

Don Felix,	Lord H. Fitzgerald.
Colonel Briton,	Earl of Derby.
Don Pedro,	Lord E. Fitzgerald.
Don Lopez,	Mr. Ogilvie.
Lissardo,	Mr. Merry.
Gibby,	Mr. Goodenough.
Frederick,	Mr. Howarth.
Vasques,	Mr. Campbell.

##### WOMEN.

Violante,	Hon. Mrs. Damer.
Isabella,	Miss Hamilton.
Flora,	Hon. Mrs. Hobart.
Inis,	Mrs. Cotton.

#### THE GUARDIAN.

##### MEN.

Old Clackit,	Mr. Merry.
Young Clackit,	Hon. Mr. Edgcombe.
Heartly,	Earl of Derby.

##### WOMEN.

Harriet,	Miss Campbell.
Lucy,	Hon. Mrs. Damer.

It has been so long the standing joke of those, who have been enabled to form an opinion of theatrical performances in  
private

private theatres, to say it was *well enough* for Ladies and Gentlemen, that we were agreeably surprised to find the exhibitions of Richmond House Theatre extremely powerful in point of performance. Lord Henry Fitzgerald and the Earl of Derby are both of them so well qualified to fill the scene, that we heartily with two Comedians of any thing like equal merit were now to start up and ornament the stages of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden. Nothing could be more impressive, and more energetick, nor more like reality than the jealousy of Felix as displayed by Lord Henry, nor more easy, spirited and natural than the Colonel Britton of Lord Derby. Captain Merry's Lissardo also was a most arch and whimsical performance. Lopez, Pedro, and Gibby, were well represented by Mr. Ogilvie, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and Major Goodenough. The Violante of Mrs. Damer was, like all her works in the different arts, hit off with peculiar neatness, taste and spirit. The capital scene between her and Felix was acted on both sides with great force and character. Mrs. Hobart's Flora proved to us demonstrably, that she is a lady of more than ordinary theatrical judgement. Her manner of giving the side speeches was most happy and intelligent. Miss Hamilton's beauty, aided by a very sensible mode of delivering the dialogue, rendered Isabella truly captivating.

The farce was in all its parts well performed. We have few Comedians on our established stages, who could display such an easy air of coxcomby as Mr. Edgumbe threw over the character of Young Clackit. — It was, truly speaking, the coxcomby of a gentleman, and not the extravagant humour of a buffoon, which is too often the case with the professional representatives of fops. Mrs. Damer in Lucy, with singular address, marked the distinction between the maid and the mistress, her manners being obviously of a different style from those she exhibited in Violante. She gave, however, a good proof that a lively familiarity is a sufficient characteristic of a servant, and that to stamp inferiority of station there is no necessity for assuming a boldness and a vulgarity, that more frequently disgusts than pleases. The bashfulness and embarrassed situation of mind of Harriet was very happily pourtrayed by Miss Campbell, and the laughable humour of Old Clackit worn with great ease by Captain Merry. Had Garrick been alive and seen Lord Derby in Heartly, he would have rejoiced that his Guardian was in such respectable hands.

The dresses were extremely beautiful, and what is still better, theatrically considered,

extremely appropriate. Attention to character is, generally speaking, shamefully neglected in dressing our actors and actresses. More regard is frequently paid to what would decorate the person, than to what becomes the part, where the Comedian has interest or power enough to order his own dress. That worn by Felix was of white satin, splendidly decorated with gold lace, the cloak of crimson velvet, richly bordered; it became Lord Henry exceedingly. Isabella's dress was uncommonly graceful; Lissardo's correctly characteristick; and all the others, as we have before said, proper and distinguishing.

The Theatre was crowded, and, as may be supposed, chiefly with persons of the highest rank, and most respectable character. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchefs of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, the Duke and Duchefs of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchefs of Ancafter, the Duchefs of Leinster, Lady Albemarle, Lady Stormont, Lady Ailebury, Lady Tufton, Lady Mary Coke, Lady Hotham, Miss Fox, the Duke of Athol, Lord Stormont, Lord William Russell, Sir Charles Hotham, General Conway, Colonels Fitzpatrick and Ashe, and many others of Nobility and exalted families were present.

We rejoice exceedingly that the Duke of Richmond has taken the lead in having a private Theatre in town. It may prove a matter of importance to national morality, and may tend to correct the dissipation of the times. Theatrical performances, both to the actors and auditors, are rational and instructive amusements. They may mend, they cannot injure the minds of those who dedicate their time to them. Unfortunately, the reverse is the true character and effect of various other fashionable means of entertainment, most of them being either actual vices, dangerous follies, or matters of mere frivolity and waste of time\*.

## PROLOGUE,

Written by Dr. FERRIAR,

And spoken before the Representation of OROONOKO, at the Manchester Theatre, Nov. 20, 1787.

WHEN Truth appears in Fiction's fav'rite seat,

And bids with virtuous rage your bosoms beat,

Mean were the art, howe'er in numbers dress'd,

To bribe applause by flattery or jest.

To-night reviv'd, sad Oroonoko pleads

For each poor African that toils and bleeds.

No stale poetic tricks deinde the ear,

Nor fancy'd woes beguile you of a tear;

P 2

From

\* During the month, there were two more performances of this piece besides this first representation.



From Aphra's pen the faithful records move,  
Of ruin'd Majesty and injur'd love.  
Not once alone have Europe's savage bands  
Ensnar'd a royal prey on Afric's sands;  
Not once alone, in galling fetters kept,  
The brave, the gentle, or the good have wept;

Nor only once an Imoinda found  
A fate more dire than torture's studied wound.  
Start not, tho' here, in Southern's moving  
frains,

Exalted love in fable bosoms reigns.  
Let Honour that dogmatic scorn efface,  
Which sinks to brutes the persecuted race;  
O spurn th' unworthy thought with gen'rous  
zeal!

Mind has no colour—ev'ry heart can feel.  
Hear Misery cry from yon blood-water'd  
lands,

See suffering crouds to you extend their hands!

Those ghastly seams unmeasur'd lashes tore;  
Those wasted limbs the cleaving fetters wore.  
See mangled victims fill th' oppressor's den,  
Then hear Compassion tell you, These are  
men.

Weak is the trust in frugal Reason's care;  
Reason in vain bids yonder tyrants spare;  
By custom steel'd, they sport with human  
pain,

And vengeful hurricanes descend in vain.  
Our better hopes on this fair circle \* rest;  
Here Pity lives in ev'ry gentle breast.  
Folly may scoff, or Avarice may hate,  
Lo *Beauty* comes the Negro's advocate!  
Let others boast in fashion's pride to glow,  
To lure the lover or attract the beau;  
You check Oppression's lash, protect the  
slave,

And, first to charm, are still the first to save.

## P O E T R Y.

O D E

To ANNA MATILDA.

CEASE, Matilda! cease the strain,  
That woos Indifference to thy arms;  
For what are all her boasted charms?  
But only to be free from Pain!  
And would'st thou then, her Torpid Ease,  
Her little's Apathy to know,  
Renounce the magic Pow'r to Please;  
And lose the Luxury of Woe?  
Why does the stream of Sweetest Song  
In many a wild maze wind along;  
Foam on the Mountain's murm'ring side;  
Or thro' the vocal covert glide;  
Or among Fairy Meadows flie!—  
It is, because thy Heart can Feel!  
Alas! if Peace must be unknown,  
Till ev'ry nerve is turn'd to stone;  
Till not a Tear-drop wets the eye,  
Nor throbs the breast for Sorrow's sigh;  
O may I never find relief,  
But Perish in the Pang of Grief!

Think not I reason thus, my Fair!  
A stranger to corroding Care!  
Ah! if *Thou* seldom find'st repose,  
"I rest not on a bed of rose."  
Despair, cold Serpent, loves to twine  
About this helpless Heart of mine!  
Yet tho' neglected and forlorn,  
I scarce can check the Smile of Scorn,  
When those the Vulgar call the Great  
Bend the important brow of state;  
And strive a Consequence to find  
By seeming more than Humankind;

By feigning Nature's warmth, to hide  
In poor solemnity of Pride!—

Well, let them strut their hour away,  
Till grinning Death demand his prey!  
Meanwhile, my Anna! let us rove  
The scented Vale, the bending Grove,  
Mix our hot tears with evening Dew,  
And live for Friendship and the Muse!

Yes, let us hasten hand in hand,  
Where the blue billows lave the land,  
And as they quick recoiling fly,  
Send on the Surf a lengthen'd Sigh,  
That strikes the soul with Truth Sublime,  
As 'twere the whispering Tongue of  
Time;

For thus our short Life's ebbing day  
Murmurs a while, and hastes away!  
Or let us seek the mould'ring wall  
Of some lone Abbey's Gothic Hall;  
Recline upon the knee-worn Stone,  
And catch the North Wind's dismal moan,  
That 'midst his sorrows seems to boast  
Of many a gallant Vessel lost!  
Friends and Lovers sunk in death—  
By the fury of his breath  
What tho' at the imagin'd Tale,  
Thy alter'd cheek be sadly pale;  
Ne'er can such SYMPATHY annoy;  
For 'tis the price of all our joy!

When far off the night-storm flies,  
Let us ponder on the Skies!  
Where million stars are over roll'd,  
Which yet our weak eyes dare behold;  
Adore the SELF-EXISTING CAUSE  
That gives to each its separate laws;

\* The Ladies of Manchester have distinguished themselves very honourably in this  
cause.

That, when th' impetuous Comet runs  
 Athwart a wilderness of funs,  
 Tells it what mandate to obey,  
 Nor ever wander from its way;  
 Till back it hasten whence 'twas brought,  
 Beyond the boundaries of Thought!  
 Let not the studious Seer reply,  
 "Attraction regulates the Sky,  
 "And lends each orb the secret force,  
 "That urges on, or checks its course;"  
 Or with his Orrery expound  
 Creation's vainly fancied round.  
 Ah! quit thy toil, presumptuous Sage!  
 Destroy thy calculating page;  
 No more on Second Causes plod;  
 'Tis not Attraction, but 'tis God!  
 And what the Universe we call,  
 Is but a Point, compar'd to All.

Such Bliss the sensate bosom knows,  
 Such bliss Indifference ne'er bestows;  
 'Tho' small the circle we can trace,  
 In the Abyss of time and space,  
 'Tho' Learning has its limits got,  
 The feelings of the Soul have not;  
 Their vast excursions find no end;  
 And Rapture needs not comprehend!  
 'Tis true, we're ign'rant How the Earth  
 Wakes the first principles of birth,  
 With vegetative moisture feeds  
 To diff'rent purpose diff'rent seeds;  
 Gives to the Rose such balmy sweet,  
 Or fills the golden ear of Wheat,  
 Paints the ripe Peach with velvet bloom,  
 Or weaves the thick Wood's mingling gloom;  
 Yet, we can wander in the bow'r;  
 Can taste the fragrance of the Flow'r;  
 Drink the rich Fruit's nectareous juice,  
 And bend the Harvest to our use.—

Then give thy pure perceptions scope,  
 And soothe thy heaving heart with Hope.  
 Hope shall instruct my sorrowing friend;  
 Her soul's fine fervor ne'er can end;  
 But when her limbs by Death are laid  
 Beneath some yew-tree's hallow'd shade,  
 Shall bid her soaring spirit know  
 The Seraphim's ecstatic glow.  
 Then shall the Essential Mind confess,  
 That Anguish has the power to bless;  
 That Feeling was in bounty given,  
 And own the Sacred Truth—in Heaven.

DELLA CRUSCA.

*The VISIT to the DOCK YARD.*

TO THE TUNE OF

"In good King Charles's golden Days, &c."

O! I have seen such merry things,  
 I fain would have you know, Sir;  
 We all were pleas'd—as sons of Kings,  
 At this gallantee-show, Sir.  
 All in the Dock that Plymouth hight,  
 There was such noise and staring,  
 That every street that met your sight,  
 You 'ad sworn there 'ad been a fair in.

For there our gallant Prince, I vow,  
 His residence up took, Sir;  
 And with him came, in mitred brow,  
 His Holiness—the Duke, Sir.  
 And all along a noble band  
 Of such as folks will tell us,  
 That had you pick'd the very land,  
 —You a'd not have found their fellows.

Right princely they, (of princely stock),  
 Here came our ships to view, Sir;  
 The nation's force, and royal Dock,  
 —And eke their brother too, Sir.  
 And England sure some thanks should pay  
 Unto the Royal Sailor;  
 Such stocks of knowledge thus to lay  
 Up, that will never fail her.

And ere they left fair London town,  
 Could they have seen so far, Sir;  
 Each window gave to light them down  
 —A farthing-candle star.  
 But strange their route, as people say,  
 So retrograde their motion!  
 They came and went ten times a day,  
 As moves the fickle ocean.

And there did ring the merry bell  
 So lustily and chear, Sir;  
 The very deaf might hear as well  
 As those—that had their ears, Sir.  
 But best it were to stop, I ween,  
 For thereby hangs a story,  
 That seems alone to lye between  
 —The Sexton and L—f—y.

The guards march'd down in gay parade,  
 The Royal Sons to greet, Sir,  
 And when they long enough had stay'd,  
 —March'd up again the street, Sir.  
 At length when rakes and crickets sing,  
 And sober folks were dazing,  
 And Dock bells 'gan eleven ring,  
 The Prince he pops his note in.

At morn, the Princes being come,  
 As soon as peep of day, Sir,  
 With roar of cannon, beat of drum,  
 And musick all so gay, Sir,  
 The welcome news was told aloud,  
 And strait the doors did open;  
 And forth there issued such a crowd,  
 As can be nam'd by no pen.

The Captains all put on so gay  
 Their gala dress—and then, Sir,  
 The Prince commanded!—'lasaday!  
 —To pull it off again, Sir.  
 Then was such work, and looks awry,  
 Untrizzing and undresting;  
 Whilst their new-mae cloaths lay by,  
 With many a hearty blessing.

And now to view the Dock they go,  
 Attended by their suite, Sir;  
 Of rabble route a goodly show,  
 That follow'd down the street, Sir.

And



And many a question did they ask,  
Right knowing, wife, and able,  
Of oakum, tar, yard, sail, and mast,  
Hemp, cordage, rope and cable.

And then so quick! the thing they caught,  
Almost ere you could speak, Sir;  
Nor staid a minute to be taught,  
—Where you 'ad have staid a—week, Sir.  
Their penetration was so clear,  
And quick their comprehension;  
As you would be surpriz'd to hear,  
And I must blush to mention.

Let Peter take a tedious time \*,  
And toil with hand and tool, Sir;  
Before such geniusses sublime,  
Great Peter—was a fool, Sir.  
They took one hour,—or was it two?  
(God bless the royal Georges!)  
The ships, the docks, the guns to view,  
The rope-walks, and the forges.

And then to see our ships and bay,  
They forthwith went afloat, Sir;  
In Princely pomp, and proud array,  
All in a lonely boat, Sir.  
Whilst all the harbour, low and high,  
So thick with boats was crowded,  
That not a fish could see the sky;  
—Because—it was beclouded.

And there, our men of war so great,  
And ships of every bulk, Sir,  
In all their order, form and state,  
They saw —on board— a bulk, Sir †;  
When in the midst of all the show,  
Cries H—ng—r to his Highness,  
With watch in hand, “The ♀ battle now,  
“Egad! draws to a *finish*.”

And now, fatig'd and hungry, hence  
They hasten'd one and all, Sir;  
The Princes went to dine, and thence  
Away went to the ball, Sir.  
Now God be with the Royal Three,  
From January to December;  
And grant henceforth that what they see  
—They ever may remember.

L. S.

Lewinswharf, Jan. 11, 1783.

ODE to the OLD YEAR, 1787.

LET courtly bards in courtly lay  
Invoke the Muse on New-Year's day;  
Prophetic, future days unfold,  
Or tell again the tales of old;  
For me, I pay in strains sincere,  
A grateful tribute due to the departed year.  
Glad have I seen our native life  
In wealth, in peace, in honour smile;

\* Czár.—† They only visited the bulk which P—W—is on board during the refitting of his ship.—‡ That hour was to be performed a very celebrated boxing-match in town, between two well-known Combatants.—The circumstance related is a fact.

§ The author of a most beautiful Ode on the amiable Howard,

The balance held with steady hand,  
And Discord cease at her command,  
The dogs of war compell'd to wait,  
And Janus close again his half-unfolded gate.  
I love the months whose calm career  
Has left me what my heart holds dear;  
Has given me health, and peace, and ease;  
Who would not sing for gifts like these?  
Of these the sense must still remain,  
To mark this polish'd link of the eternal chain.

Time, the consoler, comfort brings,  
Borne on his variegated wings;  
He steals away the rose, 'tis true,  
But then the thorn is blunted too.  
Illusive hopes before him fly,  
And all Imagination's vain chimeras die.  
Those bitter griefs, and fleeting joys,  
Which Fancy's busy pow'r employs,  
To retrospective reason seem  
The phantoms of a troubled dream:  
The feverish vision fades away,  
And leaves the soul in peace her tenement  
of clay.

I view the social circle round,  
And every friendly face is found;  
My heart expands within my breast,  
Each gloomy selfish care at rest;  
Grateful I sing, in strains sincere,  
Praise to the Pow'r Supreme who guides the  
rolling year.

ALMA.

On Hearing the Rev. J. RILAND, Birmingham, catechising the Children one Sunday Evening.

WHILE Hayley § grateful strikes the silver lyre,  
And sweetly sings an Howard's worthy praise,  
Forgive the Muse who dares with softer  
fire

To chaunt thy virtue in no venal lays.

When gloomy grief assails the pensive mind,  
And burning fevers shoot across the brain,  
Thine is the task, with goodness unconfin'd,  
To dry the tear, and gently soothe the  
pain.

Or when Death's arrow wounds this mortal clay,  
And darkness broods upon the trembling  
soul,

The office thine, with comfort's orient ray,  
To chase the gloom, and shew the blissful  
goal.

Nor

Nor scenes alone like these thy worth display;  
In sweetest union with thy pious life,  
Lo! youth is taught Religion's narrow way,  
And duteous learns to spurn vain folly's  
frife.

Go then, and still pursue thy gen'rous plan,  
Lead forth the youths to Virtue's hallow'd  
fane;

With truth resistless shew them what is  
man,  
And teach them how to praise their Ma-  
ker's name.

To years remote, the virtuous youths shall  
bless

Thy pious mem'ry, and thy labours praise;  
With love divine Jehovah's works express,  
And high as Heav'n their grateful thanks  
shall raise.

When nature sinks to earth with slow decay,  
And life's pale lamp emits a feebler light,  
Thy daring soul shall wing her airy way  
To the ethereal domes of dazzling light;

There join with kindred spirits round the  
throne,  
And carol forth your hymns in strains of  
joy

To God, who kindly mark'd thee for his  
own,  
And raptur'd sing away eternity.

*Birmingham.*

J. V.

Written on a SQUARE of GLASS at the NEW  
BATH, at MATLOCK, by Mr. GARRICK.

THE whistling winds, and driving rains,  
Fog-mantled hills, and wat'ry plains,  
The river's fullen roar,  
Dull pensive hearts, and folded arms,  
Such, Matlock, such thy hideous charms;  
May I come here no more!

Subscribed by Another Hand.

Tho' thou thro' winds and beating rains  
Hast hapless trod o'er Matlock's plains,  
Let not the place be scorn'd;  
Had Jove allow'd of milder skies,  
Far other scenes had blest thine eyes,  
And thou perhaps return'd.

The following Copy of Verses is an Exercise  
of a Boy only Thirteen Years of Age, in  
the Grammar-School of Wolverhampton,  
on the 13th of January, the day of the  
Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

ONCE to sam'd Eton ev'ry Muse retir'd,  
And youth was there with love of Sci-  
ence fir'd;

\* Lord Viscount Dudley.

† Sir Edward Littleton.

‡ Earl of Stamford.

¶ The Free-School of Wolverhampton is in the care of Thirty Trustees, of the town or  
neighbourhood, of which the three above-mentioned names are the most conspicuous.

O hadst

Far-beaming Knowledge rais'd her glorious,  
head,

Thence verse and learning through the land  
were spread:

Late hither led by Hampton's rising fame,  
To unknown climes the sacred Muses came.  
Here foster'd by the Trust, the Muse shall  
rise,

And Hampton's fame shall reach the distant  
skies.

Some future Pope thou, ———, shalt inspire,  
With classic learning and poetic fire;

Far hence the Gothic taste the Muse shall  
chace,

And smooth the manners of a barbarous  
race.

Then, Dudley\*, shall she sing thy mach-  
lov'd name,

Where worth and honour boast an equal  
claim;

Who lends to misery a willing ear,  
And in soft pity hears the suppliant's pray'r.  
Nor shall the Muse forget to sing the mart,  
Form'd independent on the noblest plan;  
Sent by his country to defend her cause,  
To guard her Monarch, and protect her  
laws.

When ripen years shall call us forth to share  
Life's anxious troubles, and its various care,  
Then may we imitate our present Trust,  
And Stamford's ‡ virtue teach us to be just,

The Author's Reason for avoiding the Pre-  
sence of his Mistress, without having de-  
clared his Sentiments to her.

To a FRIEND.

THO' she no more shall bless my sight,  
Tho' ne'er my passion was declar'd,  
I love her, by yon evening light,  
Which oft my grief-full tale has heard.

Yet tho' it feels the keenest wound,  
My soul has no complaint express'd—  
Ah, fearful lest the woe-fraught sound  
Should give a pang to Daphne's breast.

For well I know her gentle mind;  
And well I know if she had seen  
How much my heart with love inclin'd,  
' Press'd by the weight of grief within;

To see me wretched, well I know,  
My Daphne had been wretched too—  
So quick to feel another's woe!  
To sympathy's fine touch so true!

And wherefore cause the maid I prize  
One tear, one sigh, one moment's pain?  
Ah, sooner may those tearful eyes  
Be clos'd, no more to wake again.



O hadst thou, Daphne, e'en in thought,  
For me a mutual wish confess'd,  
Love's searching eye the tale had caught,  
For Love is keen—and made me blest'd !

But no responsive glance or sigh  
E'er bade one hope my heart elate !—  
Pity, perhaps, might melt thine eye,  
If thou should'st know my hapless fate.

Pity !—it cannot heal Love's wound !—  
My tongue, forbear thy tale distress'd ;—  
Ah, fearful lest the woe-fraught sound  
Should give a pang to Daphne's breast !

I go, to save my best-belov'd,  
And save myself ;—for, Oh ! my heart  
Finds pity only can be mov'd,  
And pity will not balm love's smart.

*Dover.*

RUSTICUS.

### BAGATELLE.

To my FRIEND abroad.

THE north wind's hollow voice resounds,  
The rain descends in heavy show'rs,  
My limbs are chill'd, my heart forlorn,  
And Spleen her influence o'er me pours.

Bring, Apathy, thy opiates bring !

O Lethe, now a copious bowl  
Of thy oblivious waters lend,  
To cure the frenzy in my soul ;

To drive intruding Fancy thence !—  
My thoughts with her are wildly straying ;  
And now she whispers in my ear,  
'What joys are other climes displaying !'

Swift o'er the globe the wanton roams,  
Surrounded by a busy train—  
Ah, fugitive ! thy flight forbear,  
Thy wand'rings but augment my pain !

'Tis vain my pray'r. Thou wing'st thy way,  
Where Love alone inspires to joy ;  
Beneath pure skies and verdant groves,  
Where shepherds woo, and nymphs com-  
ply :

Or, seated round the flowing bowl,  
With jocund song, and hearts of glee,  
The simple swains and lasses fair  
Awake the grove to harmony.

And now thou seek'st Italia's shore,  
And there each pile sublime survey,  
Which Gothic rage nor Time's rude hand  
The mighty works could sweep away.

'Midst these my friend with leisure strays,  
Who marks them well ; whilst in his soul,  
Regret, awe, wonder, and delight,  
Alternate rise with sweet control.

'Tis yours, Eugenius, yours to rove  
Italia's plains and favour'd isles ;  
With black-ey'd girls to quaff rich wines,  
And die beneath their languid smiles.

For you each rising morn displays  
A varied round to please the mind ;  
Unclouded azure decks the skies,  
And fragrance breathes in every wind.

For me, I pour these notes of care  
'Midst bleak December's joyless reign ;  
Then ah, forgive the envious lay,  
Nor treat its dictates with disdain.

Misfortune haunts my weary path ;  
And Hope emits a feeble ray ;  
Then think how ill the mind can bear  
The added gloom of such a day !

Yet think not, friend, I causeless rave,  
That fancy only paints the gloom ;  
Behold the scene which I must bear  
'Till Spring her genial reign resume !

From tepid gales and cloudless skies,  
From Daphne's voice beneath the shade,  
From songs of love in ev'ry bow'r,  
And verdant meads, and flow'rs display'd,

Alas, how chang'd is now the scene !  
For balmy air—see smog arise !  
For songs of love—a cough, or sneeze !  
For whispering groves—rude Boreas'  
voice.

His blust'ring voice—how hoarse the sound !  
The rain descends in heavy show'rs !  
My limbs are chill'd !—my heart's forlorn !  
And Spleen her influence o'er me pours.

The fretful goddess, curse her sway !  
Empoisons all my social feelings—  
And quiet haunts my cot in vain,  
And vain the Muse's boasted healings !

My restless spirit, cease to rove !  
Content shall every season cheer :—  
This social hearth, the muse, and love,  
Shall each tempestuous hour endure.

*Dover.*

RUSTICUS.

### ODE to the CUCKOW.

RECLIN'D yon glitt'ring mead along,  
The primrose, and the violet,  
The daffodil with drooping head,  
The daisy ermin'd, freak'd with jet,  
Shall wreath for me an od'rous bed,  
While the dun Cuckow coos his distant song.

Untutor'd gladd'n' of the grove !  
Responsive to thy rustick note,  
The Lark his matin choral rings,  
The Blackbird from the plum-tree sings,  
And the blithe Linnet strains his tender  
throat :—

Ploughman hoarse, approach not nigh,  
Nor milkmaid, heedless, rustling by,  
Scare the blest harmony,  
Nor break the gen'ral chain of joy and love !

A. F. S.

## The PRIMROSE.

ASK me, why I send you here,  
This firstling of the infant year;  
Ask me why I send to you  
This Primrose all bepearl'd with dew;  
I strait will answer in your ears,  
The sweets of love are wash'd with tears;

Ask me why this flower doth show  
So yellow, green, and sickly too;  
Ask me why the stalk is weak,  
And bending, yet it doth not break;  
I must tell you, these discover  
What doubts and fears are in a Lover.

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

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

JANUARY 30.

THEIR Lordships met pursuant to adjournment before Christmas. The Clerk of the Crown brought up the certificate, or return, relative to the late election of a Scotch peer.

Lord Selkirk rose, he said, for the purpose of opposing its reception, and said he thought it his duty, as a peer of that House, to do so.

The Lord Chancellor said, there was no precedent of such a measure; the certificate was on their Lordships' table, and there it must lie. It was a document regularly brought before their Lordships, and to which the whole House, were they so disposed, had not power to refuse admission.

After some conversation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Selkirk, their Lordships proceeded to Westminster abbey, and heard a sermon, which was elegantly delivered by the Bishop of Gloucester; the text was taken from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, and the 1st and part of the 2d verse.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of Rochester. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Salisbury, and some other Bishops were present. The Lord Chancellor was the only temporal Lord present.

FEB. 1. The Earl of Selkirk moved that all the Lords in town be summoned for Tuesday next; on which his Lordship gave notice he would make a motion relative to the late election of a peer to represent in that House the peerage of Scotland.—The motion passed of course, and the House adjourned to

FEB. 5. Lord Scarisdale presented a report from the committee appointed by their Lordships to search for precedents applicable to the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; which was read by the Chancellor, paragraph by paragraph, each of which was respectively ordered. Upon that paragraph which stated that the *Charge, Defence, &c.* should be read at length,

The Chancellor observed, that, on account of their extraordinary length in the present instance, it would be preferable that each separate article contained in the charge should be immediately followed by its re-

spective answer, and so on, till the whole was gone through.—Ordered accordingly.

Previous to the order of the day, Lords Rawdon begged leave of the House to call their attention to a bill which he held in his hand, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. He said it was nearly similar to that which had fallen to the ground at the close of last session; but as all the objections he had heard stated were not pointed against the principle of an Insolvent Bill, but against those possible frauds to which it opened the door, he had, by the assisting advice of the most respectable authority, taken care to obviate all the objectionable parts in the former bill.—The bill was received and read.

The order of the day was now read, for summoning their Lordships upon the motion of Lord Selkirk. His Lordship rose and moved, that the resolution on their Lordships Journals of the sessions in 1762, respecting Lord Rutherford, be now read. This order was accordingly read, and stated, that a certain gentleman of the name of Alexander Rutherford had petitioned his Majesty, to allow him to make good his claim to the title of Rutherford, which petition had been referred to their Lordships. This claim had not been made good, but in order thereto a further term of a year had been granted; at the expiration of that period, the claim still remaining unsettled, and another claimant of the name of Dury having appeared, their Lordships were pleased to order that a precept be issued to the President of Session in Scotland, that neither of the two claimants, nor those claiming under them, be allowed to vote or exercise any other franchise attendant on Scotch peerage till their claims be made good. These orders having been read,

Lord Selkirk called the attention of their Lordships to a breach of privilege by the Clerks of Session, in receiving the vote of a person calling himself Lord Rutherford, in violation of the above orders of their Lordships; he therefore moved their Lordships that the conduct of the said Clerks upon that occasion be referred to a committee of privilege.

After a long debate the House divided upon the question, when there appeared Contents, 20; Non-Contents, 29.



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales divided with the minority.—Adjourned.

FEB. 11. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the order respecting the delivery of tickets for the trial of Mr. Hastings, the same was read and agreed to, and is in substance as follows, viz. —No peer to be intitled to his tickets who either does not attend in person to receive them, or if not able to attend, has not desired two Lords to declare upon their honour, his intention of being present on the day of trial; the same mode of delivery to be observed the whole time the trial may last, so that no Lord who has not attended the preceding day can be intitled to his tickets.—An order was made for Peers Minors to walk at the trial.

FEB. 12. The Duke of Norfolk informed the House that some persons had already counterfeited the engraving of the tickets prepared by the Great Chamberlain for admission to the approaching trial. To defeat the object of those persons, his Grace moved, that the tickets delivered to the Peers should be signed with the hand-writing and sealed with the arms of each Peer, before he should have distributed them among his friends; and that he should write upon them the names of the persons to whom they were given.

Lord Stormont approved of the motion, except the part relating to the writing upon each ticket the name of the person to whom it was given, because it might be attended with great inconvenience.

That part to which Lord Stormont objected was left out; and the rest of the motion was carried.

The attendance of Earl Bathurst, at the ensuing trial, was dispensed with at his own request, on account of his age—as was also that of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, on the same account, at the request of his son the Marquis of Carmarthen.

Lord Kinnaird presented a petition from the Earl of Dumfries, complaining of the undue election of Lord Cathcart to be one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotch Peerage in that House. One of the objections to the election stated in the petition was, that a person not legally entitled had been suffered to vote as Lord Rutherford, and that by that vote a majority had been procured by Lord Cathcart. The petition prayed that the Earl of Dumfries might be heard by counsel at their Lordships' Bar, to make good his allegations.

Lord Cathcart also petitioned that he might be permitted to support the legality of Lord Rutherford's vote; and also to impeach the vote given to Lord Dumfries by a person claiming to be Lord Colville, of Ochiltree.

After some conversation it was determin-

ed that the subject matter of the petition, and counter petition should be heard on the 10th of March.

FEB. 18. The bill relative to the Scotch Distillery was brought up and read.

Lord Stormont held it to be a breach of faith of the legislature pledged to the Scotch distillers, that the act which confirmed the new system of collecting the spirit duty in Scotland by a license, should not continue for the time for which it was enacted, which was till the month of July next.

Lord Hawkshury and the Lord Chancellor contended that there was no breach of faith in the case. Who could (they asked) pledge himself for the duration of an act of parliament, when events had happened which parliament could not foresee, and which would prove injurious to the public? The act under which these events would become highly prejudicial, ought to be repealed.

Lord Stormont insisted, that though it should be proper to repeal the act alluded to, still it would be unjust to subject the Scotch distillers to the continuation of the hardship of paying the duty on spirits by a license, after the benefits which alone could counterbalance the inconvenience of that mode, should have been taken from them. Either they ought to have been told last July that the act would be repealed in this session of parliament, or the licenses, which they took out at that time, and were to last till next July, ought to determine with that act. For this reason his Lordship moved that a clause should be inserted in the bill then under consideration, for making void the licenses taken out by the distillers in Scotland, and putting the collection upon the duty on spirits, in that part of the Kingdom, on the same footing that it is in England. This motion was opposed, and produced a division, on which it was negatived by a majority of 10.

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Their Lordships then adjourned.

FEB. 20. Lord Rawdon begged to be understood, that in bringing the present object before their Lordships, he had no invidious or personal design. That which he had to propose, was for the relief of a meritorious class of men, whom he thought to labour under severe grievances; and to whom much was owing, if hard services had a right to claim their hard fought recompence. His Lordship stated the peculiar disadvantages that would accrue, if a precedent were to be established for overlooking long and deserving labours. He represented in strong and lively colouring, the danger of removing from gallant actions, the expected reward: by taking away that which ought always to accompany what was noble, you take away

all incitement—every stimulus to great attempts.

His Lordship then called the attention of the House to the cases of several officers, who were neglectingly passed over in the late flag promotion. In *this* instance, the proposed end of unremitted and well-deserving professional assiduity, was *not* only withdrawn, but a kind of censure was tacitly thrown upon the conduct of such men, by the promotion of juniors over them. In such a light did the old Captains consider themselves now to stand—in a light as disgraceful as unmerited.

After speaking at some length, the following motion was submitted to their Lordships:

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to take into his consideration the services of certain officers who had been unnoticed in the late promotion of Admirals.”

Lord Howe justified his conduct in the promotion of Admirals, and shewed the inexpediency of a regular distinction of officers, according to a series of service. In every trust, it was necessary that a confidence should rest on those that were trusted. He did not mean to treat in a disparaging manner the claims of several gentlemen who had been overlooked. They might have had titles to notice, which he might not have seen. The persons, however, who had been promoted, he knew deserved much. It was not a wanton action, nor designed for the gratification of patronage, as none had been raised, who were not intended, or, indeed, were not fit for actual service.

Lord Hawke followed Lord Howe in what he had advanced, and mentioned a time when he thought different of promotions than he did at present. He reprobated the measure of overlooking the deserts of men, merely on account of their age. Many, though of advanced life, might have much activity; and as for experience, that was much in their favour.

Lord Sandwich, in a very pertinent speech, defended the First Lord of the Admiralty, and quoted many precedents in point. He thought that this was not a proper subject for parliamentary consideration; that it was in the peculiar province of the Executive Government. If their Lordships took upon themselves to interfere in these matters, they might have business enough upon their hands—they would have petitions without number. If they were to judge of proper appointments in that House, they would often find themselves in disagreeable embarrassments. They might have a hundred

claims upon their feelings, by fathers pleading for their children, and others for their friends. It would be cruel and pitiless, when you heard them crying for the disregard shewn to their several interests, not to afford some redress.

His Lordship then mentioned the great expence that would be incurred by gradual promotion—as numbers must often be provided for, before you could get at the object wished for. The vast increase of Admirals was dwelt upon, since he first went into administration—that at *that* time they were but ten; there were *now* more than seven times that number. He concluded with begging that their Lordships would have a proper confidence in those who were at the head of the Navy, as they were every way competent to the charge entrusted to them, and he doubted not but their actions would correspond with their talents.

A few words of explanation passed between Lord Rawdon and Lord Howe, when the motion was withdrawn.

FEB. 21. By virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, the Scotch Distillery bill, the Tunbridge Road bill, the Dartford Road bill, and the White-street-hill Road bill, received the Royal assent.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the mode of proceeding on the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. and for the House to be summoned; the Lord Chancellor left the Woolfack, opened the business, and in a speech of considerable length gave his opinion; he was followed by the Lords Stanhope, Coventry, Abingdon, Loughborough, Richmond, Stormont, Derby, Grantley, Carlisle, Duke of Norfolk.

The Lord Stanhope concluded his speech with moving,

“That the Managers for the Commons of Great Britain be directed neither to proceed upon the whole of the Charges, nor upon their Accusations, Article by Article, but to proceed upon the *“eliminating Allegations one by one.”*—Withdrawn.

Question was afterwards put, to agree with the Proposition as stated by the Managers for the Commons.

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Question.—“That the Managers for the Commons be directed to proceed upon the whole of the Charges, before the Prisoner be called upon for his Defence.”

Carried in the affirmative without a division.

Q2

HOUSE



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 31.

THE Right Hon. Frederick Montague was upon motion of Mr. Burke ordered to be added to the list of managers, on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.

FEBRUARY 1.

Lord Galway presented a petition from the corporation of York, praying the House to take into their most serious consideration the African Slave Trade, and to devise some means for putting an end to a traffick so disgraceful to humanity, and destructive of morality; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FEB. 4.

The Sheriffs of London presented at the bar a petition against the Slave Trade, and a petition against the Shop Tax, which were severally read a first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kendrick presented a petition from Sir Elijah Impey, stating, that he was then attending the House, and praying that he might be heard in reply to the charges which had been exhibited against him. The petition having been read, the Journal was consulted for a precedent, when that relative to Mr. Hastings was adopted; on which Sir Elijah was called in, and informed that the House had resolved to hear him.

Sir Elijah Impey appeared in black, full dressed, with a sword and tie-wig. At half past four he entered upon his defence; and though he did not stop till a quarter after eight o'clock, he had not got through his reply to the single charge relative to Nundocomar. He defended his conduct respecting that Rajah on many legal grounds: the authority of the Supreme Court, he admitted, did not extend over all the inhabitants of the English provinces in India, but over the inhabitants of Calcutta it did; the Rajah had not been tried as a native of Bengal, but as an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he resided, where he committed the crime, and where of course he was amenable to the laws of the place. The law too on which he was tried, Sir Elijah affirmed, was not an *ex post facto* law; for though the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was not in existence when that law passed, yet it extended to India in consequence of the Charter of Justice of the late King, sent over in the 26th year of his reign. This he proved by a strong circumstance, viz. that in 1765 a native Indian had been tried and sentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for a forgery, but was reprieved, and afterwards pardoned by his Majesty. While Sir Elijah was proceeding in his defence, he was interrupted by

Mr. Pitt, who wished that the further hearing might be adjourned, as the gentleman at the bar must be nearly exhausted by the exertion of speaking for so many hours. He could have wished, he said, that the gentleman had made his defence in writing, that it might be delivered to the clerk, and so spare him the fatigue of speaking.

Sir Elijah having nothing in writing but some minutes which he had made to help his memory,

Mr. Burke said this was a great advantage to the accused, and as great a disadvantage to the accuser: the latter had delivered in his charges, which could not be altered or amended; but the former not having committed his defence to writing, gentlemen must argue from memory, when he might charge that memory with error and change, and shift the ground as often as he pleased. This, however, he observed merely as it might make it difficult for other gentlemen to compare the charges with replies imperfectly recollected: for his own part, he had made this business his study for so many years, that he should be at no loss; his mind had long since been made up on the subject.

Mr. Pitt thought this an uncandid declaration in the present stage of the business, as it would not suffer gentlemen to form a very favourable opinion of the justice of a person, who, before he had heard the defence, could have finally and irrevocably made up his mind upon the merits of the case.

Mr. Fox insisted that the want of candour was discernible not in what his Right Hon. friend had said, but in the construction the last speaker had put upon it. He had not said that he had made up his mind *finally* and *irrevocably*; much less had he said that he had made up his mind without hearing the defence: he had simply said, that after having made this business his study for many years, he had long since made up his mind upon it.

After some little sparring, it was agreed that the further hearing of Sir Elijah should be adjourned to Thursday.

FEB. 5.

The House went into a committee, Mr. Rose in the chair, to take into consideration the petitions of the Corn Distillers of London and of Scotland.

Mr. Alderman Watson stated the nature of the business to be shortly this—that in the year 1784, an Act of Parliament passed, by which the Scotch Distillers were not to be subjected to the visits of excise officers, nor to pay according to the quantity of spirits that they should actually distill; but that they

they should take out a licence, for which they should pay 11. 10s. per ann. for every gallon which each still contained, which would amount to 10d. per gallon on the quantity that it was supposed they would be able to distill annually. But by the Scotch working their stills sometimes four, and sometimes six times in the twenty-four hours, the duty did not in fact amount to above one penny per gallon; so that the Scotch were thus enabled to undersell the English in the London market: they had actually imported into England the whole of the quantity that it was supposed they would have distilled in the year, and ninety thousand gallons over; so that they had the whole of their home consumption duty free.

Several witnesses were then examined on both sides, and at eleven Mr. Pitt moved, That the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion passed, and the House being resumed, adjourned.

#### FEB. 6.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the Scotch Distillery, Mr. Rose in the chair.

Mr. Pitt then observed, that from all that had been stated in evidence last night, it was clear the Scotch Distillers enjoyed in the London market advantages over the London Distillers, which it was not the intention of the Legislature to allow them, when the act passed for altering the mode of collecting the duties on distilled spirits in Scotland. The Legislature, indeed, intended that the Scotch Distillers should derive under that act an advantage in the Scotch market, but it never could have meant that they should have been able to sell their spirits in London on better terms than the London Distillers. It was his wish to mediate between the Distillers of England and Scotland, and to equalize the duty as fairly as possible: he knew that this was a delicate task, and that by attempting to please both, he might be unfortunate enough not to please either. However, his duty to the public would compel him to undertake the task. The duty paid by the London Distiller was 2s. 9d. per gallon; in Scotland it was nominally 10d. but in reality not more than from 2½d. to 3d. to which the import duty of 2s. being added, the whole would make 2s. 3d. or thereabouts: he proposed, then, by way of equalizing the duties in both kingdoms, that an additional duty of 6d. per gallon should be laid upon spirits distilled in Scotland, and imported into England. This, he thought, would bring the spirits of both countries to market on fair and equal terms. He concluded with moving, That it was the opinion of the committee that an additional

import duty of 6d. per gallon be laid upon Scotch Spirits.

Sir William Conynghame was against the motion.

Mr. Pulteney, Sir Adam Ferguson, and the Marquis of Graham agreed that, though Scotchmen, they thought Mr. Pitt's equalizing duty fair and equitable in its principle; and they believed just in its calculation.

The Minister's resolution was then put, and carried without a division.—Adjourned to

#### FEB. 7.

This being the last day appointed by the House for receiving petitions upon private bills, several were presented; as also two on the subject of the Slave Trade, one from the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkshire; the other from Maidstone, in Kent.

Upon the order of the day being read for calling Sir Elijah Impey to the bar, in order to his being further heard in his defence,

Mr. Francis rose, and requested the attention of the House while he adverted to somewhat that had fallen from that gentleman on Monday last. He felt himself bound in a most particular manner to take notice of that part of the gentleman's defence, in which he alluded to the assent of the Supreme Council to the execution of Nunducumar, and moved the House, that Sir Elijah Impey be required to deliver in to that House the paper which he read in the course of his defence, purporting to be the translation of the *dying petition* of Nunducumar, as delivered by Gen. Clavering to the Supreme Council in August 1775.

The Solicitor General contended, that it was contrary to every principle of justice, and the practice of every court of law, to require any individual to deliver out of his possession any papers which he might conceive of use towards his defence, or which he feared tended to criminate him. He therefore hoped the gentleman, upon reconsideration, would waive his intended motion, and rather be contented with Sir Elijah's being requested to give in the paper in question, or a copy of it.

Mr. Francis contended for the propriety of having possession of the original paper. He now stood in the character of a defendant, and therefore had a right to the inspection of any paper which had been adduced as a proof of the charges brought against him. As to the copy, that could be of no service: it was the original paper he aimed at, and which indeed he had not supposed to have existed, till, to his great surprize, he heard it read on Monday last. This particular paper he much wished to be forthcoming, as he had good reason to believe it would be found not simply  
a trans-



a translation of the original, but curiously interlined in Mr. Hastings's own handwriting. He must, therefore, persist in demanding its production, as upon it he meant to ground charges of a most serious nature.

Mr. Pitt, after what he had just now heard, could not remain silent. He trusted, that upon this business there would be but one sentiment in the House. The forcing out of any man's possession, papers, which, however he might be inclined to use them as a means of defence, were avowedly wrenched from him for the purpose of criminating him, was an act of such glaring injustice and flagrant despotism, that he knew but one step more he had to take to fill up the measure of cruelty—that of putting him to the torture, in order to extort confession. Feeling, therefore, for the honour and character of that House, he begged leave to temper the motion somewhat, by moving that the words “be required to deliver,” &c. should be changed to “be asked if he has no objection to deliver, &c.”

A long and desultory debate here took place; in the end the House divided upon the motion, and Mr. Pitt's amendment was carried by a majority of 63; for the amendment 107, against it 44.

Immediately after the division, Sir Elijah Impey was called to the bar, and was asked by the Speaker if he had any objection to the production of a copy of the paper that had been the subject of the motion: his reply was, that he had not the least objection, and that he would take care that the House should be furnished with a copy of it.—He then informed the House, that under the very peculiar circumstances of his case, he found himself reduced to the necessity of calling for the production of the House. It was not enough, he observed, that he should stand accused before that great assembly of enormous crimes, but he must also be attacked and traduced in the public prints, even at the moment when he was defending himself against those heavy charges.

Mr. W. Grenville moved, that Sir Elijah might withdraw from the bar; and that gentleman having accordingly retired, Mr. Grenville said, that the publications relative to the proceedings of that House, had of late been highly derogatory to its dignity: it was an unpleasant thing to complain of the press; and he would have been glad that there had not been any occasion for the complaint that had been justly made: but as it had been made, the House could not, in justice pass it over unnoticed; some proceeding ought to be grounded on it; and for that purpose he moved, that the House

would on the morrow take the said complaint into consideration.—The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Sir Elijah was then called to the bar, and proceeded in his defence. At ten o'clock he got to the end of the charge relative to the Patna cause, and there he stopped. On the motion of Mr. Pitt, he was asked when he would wish to be heard in reply to the remaining charges?—His answer was nearly as follows:

“From the moment that I understood I was to be accused, I resolved not to sink under the charge, but to meet it with fortitude. However, since the accusation has assumed its present form, and the first charge is of so heinous a nature, the horror I feel at being thought capable of so black a crime, added to the bodily exertions I have been obliged to make in preparing and stating my defence, has been too powerful for my strength, which begins to fail me. For some days past I have been ill, and am so now while I am addressing this Hon. House. The charge relating to Nundocomar presses most upon my mind; until I know the opinion of this House upon it, I cannot think of defending myself against the other charges. Tell me, before I proceed to them, whether or not, after the defence I have already made, this House thinks me the murderer of Nundocomar. Should you answer me in the negative, you will relieve me from such a weight of horror, that I shall give you little trouble about the other charges. I care not if they are carried up against me to the House of Lords, provided I stand acquitted in the judgment of this House of so foul a stain upon my honour, as the imputation of having murdered a man under the forms of law.” He then withdrew from the bar, and

Mr. Pitt said, that he saw no inconvenience in gratifying the wish expressed by Sir Elijah; he therefore moved, that Sir Elijah should be informed that the House would take the first charge into consideration, before they should call upon him for any further defence. After some conversation the motion was agreed to, and Sir Elijah appearing again at the bar, was made acquainted with the determination of the House, and then finally retired.

It was then resolved, that the House should on Monday next hear evidence in support of the prosecution.

At eleven the House adjourned.

FEB. 8.

Mr. M. A. Taylor presented a petition from Mr. J. Palmer, praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to license the Royalty Theatre. He then

moved

moved that the petition might be brought up.

Mr. Anstruther opposed the motion. He said that Mr. Palmer, after having for 12 months trampled on the law of his country, applied with a very bad grace to Parliament for an Act to License his Theatre.

The question was then put on the motion, which was negatived without a division, and the petition was consequently rejected.

Mr. Sheridan informed the House that he had in his hand a petition from as meritorious a body of men as any in the nation; he meant the gentlemen who served in the navy with the rank of lieutenants. These gentlemen complained very justly of the smallness of their pay, and wished to submit their case to the consideration of the House.

This petition came within the description of those which prayed for a grant of money from the public, and therefore could not be received, according to the orders of the House, without the previous consent of his Majesty, expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which consent Mr. Pitt said, he was not prepared to express; and therefore the petition fell to the ground, for the House, under this circumstance, could not receive it.

A petition was presented by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Frederick Montagu from the mother of the Penn family. He pointed out the Royalties which her family had enjoyed, and the losses it had sustained by the revolution in America; the claims she and her children had upon the public, and the obligations the public were under to her family.

Mr. Pitt consented on the part of the King that this petition should be received; it was accordingly brought up and read; and then it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Montagu, that it should lie on the table.

Sir E. Impey was called to the bar, and required to produce the publications which he had made the subjects of complaint yesterday. He produced the Morning Herald of Wednesday, and the Gazetteer of Thursday. He observed at the same time, that Mr. Debrett, who was the publisher of a pamphlet of which he had complained, had waited upon him, apologized for the publication, and promised to stop the sale of it. Sir Elijah then withdrew.

Mr. Grenville moved, that the paragraphs complained of in the papers presented by Sir Elijah Impey were injurious to the dignity of the House, and tended to prejudice the defence of a person accused before the House of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

After long debate the motion was carried without a division.

He next moved an address to the King,

that he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney and Solicitor-General to prosecute the Printers of those Libels.

Mr. Courteney observed, that Sir Elijah's having suppressed the libel of Debrett, he having apologized to him, suggested the following addition by way of amendment to the last motion, "unless the said printers shall make an apology to Sir Elijah Impey." This amendment was negatived without a division. The House then divided upon the motion for the prosecution, which was carried by a majority of 72. Ayes 100, Noes 37.

Sir Elijah Impey appeared again at the bar after the division, and presented a fair copy of the translation of Nunducumar's petition, with a *fac simile* of the alterations and corrections in it. At the same time he said that any Member should be at liberty to examine the original, which is kept in his possession.

Adjourned at half past eight.

## FEB. 11.

The House went into a Committee, Mr. Steele in the Chair, upon the Bill for imposing an additional duty of 6d. per gallon on Scotch Spirits imported into England, the blanks of which were filled up without any debate. The most material of these respected the time when the bill should take place, which was settled for the day on which it should receive the royal assent.

The House then resolved into a Committee, to take into consideration the commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. W. Grenville observed, that hitherto this intercourse had been carried on under the authority of annual Acts of Parliament; but he now intended to propose that that part, which from four years experience was found to be eligible, should be made permanent by a new act of the legislature. Every one wished that the supply of lumber, grain, provisions, and fish, for the use of our West-India islands, might be conveyed in British bottoms, for the benefit and increase of our navigation; but many doubted whether a sufficient supply of these articles could be procured if American ships were excluded our islands. This, however, had been done with success, as for the four last years no other vessels but British had been employed in supplying the islands, and never had there been a more plentiful supply. From this policy of employing British bottoms only, the planters had reaped great advantages, and the navigation of the empire been increased, as we now employed every year near 40,000 tons of shipping, and near 5000 seamen in

that



that trade alone, and the freight of the shipping amounted to 250,000*l*.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for settling the intercourse between the different places mentioned.

After some little conversation the motion was carried unanimously.

The House being resumed, resolved itself again into a Committee on the charges brought against Sir Elijah Impey.

Sir Gilbert Elliott said, he wished that Mr. Farrer, a Member of that House, might be asked if he had any objection to be examined on the charges.

Mr. Farrer replied, that though he believed he could give more information on the subject than any man alive, yet he had objections of a private nature to being examined. When he was in Bengal he had been appointed, by the special favour of Sir Elijah Impey, senior advocate of the Supreme Court; from this circumstance some might imagine, that if the evidence he gave should be favourable, he was influenced by gratitude to that gentleman. On the other hand it was well known, that soon after the above appointment he had differed much with Sir Elijah, and had been ever after upon bad terms with him. Hence if his evidence should be unfavourable, some might take occasion to say that he was actuated by resentment. However, disagreeable as it might be to him to give evidence under these circumstances, he would not decline it if it was the general sense of the Committee.

A conversation now arose, at the end of which the Hon. Mr. St. John (Chairman of the Committee) informed Mr. Farrer, that it was the unanimous wish of the Committee that he would suffer himself to be examined; on which Mr. Farrer acquiesced. He then proceeded to give his evidence, in the course of which he was going to read a paper, written by a Mr. Gerard, attorney to Nunducumar, purporting to be an account of the conduct of the Judges on an application from Nunducumar to be admitted to bail, which they ultimately refused.

Mr. Scott objected to the admissibility of this paper as evidence, because it was in the hand-writing of a third person, and not of the gentleman then under examination.

After a tedious debate on this point, Mr. Farrer was directed to read the paper in question. He accordingly went on with his evidence till eleven o'clock, when the Committee adjourned the further hearing till the next day.

#### FEB. 12.

A petition from the Protestant dissenting ministers, praying the abolition of the African slave trade, was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A report was made from the Committee on the state of American Commerce, and bills ordered to be brought in for settling the intercourse between the places mentioned.

The report of the Committee on the distillery was also made, and the first blank filled up, viz. that the bill should have operation from the day of its receiving the royal assent.

The order of the day being read for farther hearing Mr. Farrer before a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr. St. John took his seat at the table.

Mr. Farrer then stood up in his place, and after correcting a few passages in that part of the account of the circumstances attending the case of Nunducumar, which he had delivered on Monday, and which had been taken in writing; he afterwards proceeded to pursue his narrative; and having come to that part of the trial of Nunducumar, where an interpreter was to be appointed by the Court to take down the trial, stated that reasons had been given by the Court, why a particular person should not be appointed to that office, which reasons he did not believe to be founded in fact.

At ten, having come to the Defence of Nunducumar, Mr. Pitt proposed that the evidence should there close for this night, which was agreed to.

#### FEB. 13.

The Committee of Managers of the Impeachment went out of the House to Westminster-hall, and were followed by the other Members of the House as they were called over by the counties for which they served, and at eleven the House of Commons, as a Committee of the whole House, were attending in Westminster-hall.

At half past five the proceedings on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. being concluded for this day in Westminster-hall, the Members returned to their House, and the Speaker having taken the chair,

Mr. Steele moved, that the bill for adding a further equalizing duty on Scotch spirits should be read a third time.

The bill was then read and agreed to; upon which the Marquis of Graham rose to propose a clause to be added to the bill by way of rider, for all Scotch spirits actually shipped for England on or before the 1st day of February, to be admitted into the English ports on the old duty.

No objection being made to the clause, it was brought up, read a first, second, and third time, and added to the bill, as rider.

#### FEB. 14.

Petitions from Leicester, Falmouth, Stafford, Northampton, Cambridge, and Scarborough, relative to the slave trade,

were

were presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox, after a long preface, said he held in his hand a pamphlet, which contained a gross and scandalous libel on the Committee appointed by the House to manage the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as well as a libel upon the House itself, upon his Majesty, and the whole legislature. He said he should content himself with making the general preliminary motion, "that the pamphlet complained of contained a libel, highly reflecting on his Majesty, and upon the proceedings of this House, and was an indecent interference with respect to the prosecutions now depending on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal."

Mr. Pitt then rose, and said, from the little he had heard read of the pamphlet, it appeared to him to be not only a libel, but a libel of a very heinous, though he conceived not of a very dangerous nature; but as it would not be right for the House upon so slight a suggestion as a Member reading extracts, to ground a motion, however otherwise proper, he wished the Right Hon. Gentleman would suffer the pamphlet to remain on the table for a day, (in order that gentlemen, who wished to know the contents before they voted, might read it) and forbear to make any other motion, "than that the pamphlet complained of as a libel be taken into consideration on any future day," which was agreed to.

Mr. Farrer then proceeded in his narrative on his first charge against Sir Elijah Impey, which he concluded about half past nine. After which progress was reported, and the House ordered to go into a Committee on the same subject on Monday next.

FEB. 15.

The trial of Mr. Hastings being adjourned about half past two, the Commons immediately went to their House; and the Speaker having taken the chair,

Mr. Fox rose and said, that as the House had yesterday agreed to take into consideration this day the subject of the libel on which a conversation was then had, he should desire, that part of the pamphlet in question should be read, and then he would make his motion.

The part to which Mr. Fox alluded was read.

Mr. Fox then moved, "that the pamphlet contained a libel highly reflecting upon his Majesty, and upon the proceedings of this House, and is an indecent interference with respect to the prosecution now depending on

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the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he found himself prepared to agree in part, but not wholly to the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman: that the pamphlet in question contained a libel against that House, was clear and obvious; but that it contained a libel against his Majesty, did not, in his opinion, appear in the same light. The grammatical and natural construction of all the sentences, would not warrant that House in pronouncing any part of the pamphlet in question libellous on his Majesty; it asserted that the smiles of the Sovereign could not "screen or protect Mr. Hastings from impeachment;" what was the natural inference on this allusion? That Mr. Hastings had, before his impeachment, been the object of Royal notice: this might have been either true or false without being libellous; it was not even hinted or insinuated that any influence on the part of the Crown had been exerted to protect Mr. Hastings from impeachment. Mr. Pitt observed, that he could not find in the pamphlet a single sentence which could in the most distant degree be construed into an offence to the dignity of the Sovereign, and he should therefore move, that the words "his Majesty" be struck out of the motion.

Mr. Fox replied, and with great force contended, that the words "smiles of the Sovereign," certainly imported by their natural construction, an undue influence exerted on the part of the Crown.—He did not say the fact was so, but the House was not now enquiring into fact, but the tendency of the libel.

Mr. Dundas supported Mr. Pitt, and consequently approved of the amendment.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Adam, strenuously supported the motion in its original state—after which the House divided,—For Mr. Pitt's amendment, 132—against it, 66—majority, 66.

FEB. 20.

Petitions from Hertford, Chesterfield, Warrington, Lincoln, Bristol, and Chamber of Commerce at Edinburgh, relative to the Slave Trade, were presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vansittart moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Acts of Charles I. and Charles II. prohibiting waggon and carts from travelling on Sundays, with a view to extend the prohibition to stage-coaches and diligences, so as to prevent them from travelling from ten o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.

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The motion having been read from the chair,

Mr. Jolliffe said, he had heard no argument in support of so extraordinary a bill as that the Hon. Gentleman had moved for leave to introduce. There was something so extremely ridiculous in the proposition, that a stage-coach was to stop wherever it might arrive at by ten in the morning, and that the passengers should be detained there till five in the evening, that he really could not avoid resisting the motion now made.

Mr. Vanittart declared, if it appeared to be the sense of the House, that no such bill should be brought in: he would not proceed to divide the House; but if the motion should seem to be agreeable to a majority, he would take their sense by a division.

Mr. Powney said, if any thing was seriously meant by the issuing of the Proclamation, something ought to have been done in respect to strengthening and amending the Police, by the magistracy of each County, or the Proclamation ought to have been thrown aside at once as useless.

After more conversation, the House divided,

Ayes	—	31
Noes	—	32

The Order having been read for the House resolving itself into a Committee on Sir E. Impey's Impeachment, Mr. Hussey in the Chair,

Mr. Farrer underwent an examination by Mr. Crepigny, Mr. Topham, Mr. Cornwall (the Speaker), Major Scot, Mr. Burton, and Lord Mulgrave. The substance of his evidence went to prove the full approbation of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the condemnation of Nunducumar, and the wish of the Jury and the Judges to prosecute the witnesses of Nunducumar, who had experienced every humanity from Sir Elijah Impey particularly.

Mr. Farrer having closed his evidence, Sir G. Elliot asked Mr. Rous whether he would submit to an examination by the Committee.

Mr. Rous rose in his place, and having signified his consent to undergo an examination, proceeded to state to the Committee a narrative of the prosecutions carried on against Nunducumar for forgery in the Sudda Dewannee Adanlet, of which he (Mr. Rous) had been President, previous to the Supreme Court being established, and consequently prior to the capital indictment being preferred for that forgery against Nunducumar. Having concluded the narrative of those proceedings, he had several questions put to him by Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Burke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, and other gentlemen.

The Chairman was directed to report progress, and to move for leave to sit again.

Feb. 21.

Mr. Bastard rose to make his promised motion, relative to the late naval arrangements. He said, that he was fully convinced in his own mind, that men who rank high in their profession—who had been eminently distinguished for their bravery—to whose conduct the House had, by their votes, given the most exalted testimony of approbation—had been shamefully overlooked, rejected, despised, disgraced, and stigmatized by the late promotion of Flag-Officers.—Having stated this to the House with an energy illustrative of the zeal he felt for the situation of those gallant Officers who had been so neglected,—he said, such conduct in the Minister of the Naval department, not only disgraced the liberality and gratitude of the British name, but carried with it an obvious tendency to extinguish that glorious spirit of emulation, which had raised the character of an English seaman beyond the reach of all competition.—The Noble Lord (Howe) whose conduct on this public occasion he never could subscribe to—must from long professional experience well know the extreme danger to which the service must be exposed, by passing over officers against whom not a single objection, not the most distant insinuation of inability can possibly be alledged. He well knew how dangerous to the service it was, and destructive to the hope cherished by every brave and gallant commander, that their meritorious actions would ever meet the just reward of a liberal country. Were such men as Capt. Balfour, Capt. Thompson, Sir Digby Dent, and Commissioner Laforey, to be driven, like *Belfarius* of old, from the service, and abandoned by those whose duty it was to see them duly honoured and supported?—Such conduct he conceived to be guided by the most dangerous and alarming policy. It tended to rekindle that jealousy and disunion in the navy, by which the interest of the nation in the last war so severely suffered. To what were young officers now to look for preferment, when they beheld their services so treated? Would they, to obtain preferment, closely apply their attention to professional pursuits? They observe examples before them which warrant them to conclude, that it is not professional skill, personal bravery, or long and approved services, that are likely to qualify them as proper candidates for promotion. No: the readiest and most direct road to rank and emolument, now, is to become the representative of some venal borough, to court the smiles of the First Lord of the Admiralty, by voting for him

on all occasions:—follow these steps, and your preferment is certain. He then read the vote of thanks of the House in 1782, to Lord Rodney, and the Captains, &c. and stated, that Captain Thompson and Captain Balfour had been included in that vote: and yet these officers of tried bravery, and approved nautical ability, without doing anything to draw upon them the smallest disgrace, or the slightest censure, the late promotions entirely overlooked. What were the votes of the House?—*Shadows*, without substances. Could the nation forget what they owed to those officers on that occasion?—He hoped, for its honour, that was impossible; they had both a claim upon the House for the vote of approbation which it had passed, and a claim on their country for its favour, reward, and protection. The humanity and dignity of the Commons, he conceived, as well as the true interest of the country, spurned at the idea of overlooking the merit of men who deserved a treatment diametrically opposite to that which their hard fate had experienced. Having very forcibly impressed the House with this idea, he then moved, “That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, praying him to bestow some mark of Royal Favour on Captains Balfour and Thompson.”

Mr. Edwards, member for Maidstone, in his maiden speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. Beaufoy, after having pronounced a very lofty panegyric on the First Lord of the Admiralty, declared, that in an arrangement which so intimately applied itself to his professional skill, he conceived him incapable of acting improperly, or violating his integrity. The motion which had been submitted to the House had a tendency which, he believed, the hon. member did not foresee, of injuring the service, and striking at the very vitals of the constitution; and if the complainants had conceived it to be fraught with such danger, they would never have consented to bring it forward in such a shape; it asked an interference with the executive power, which the House could not constitutionally assume.

Sir George Collier conceived the question before the House to lie in a very small compass—It was, “Whether the naval promotions were to be considered with regard to rank and seniority or not?” If such a conduct was pursued, as had hitherto been announced, he thought it would ultimately be injurious to the service.

Captain Machride contended, that the intention of the superannuated list was to receive those officers who were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of active service;

but Captain Thompson did not come under this description; he was as perfectly in health, as he was sound in capacity.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion with more than usual warmth. He maintained that the right of selecting officers for the naval service rested solely with the executive power of government, and more particularly applied to the discretionary power of the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose judgment was unquestionably to be exercised in selecting those whom he should conceive qualified to command a fleet. A Captain of a ship might, in every point of view, be qualified to command a single vessel, but very unfit to have the command of a fleet.—After having in various points of view stated to the House the distinctions of nautical capacity, he said, similar occurrences had frequently happened like those of the subject of complaint. He had, on examination, found that since the year 1718, to the present time, there had been set aside 139 Flag Officers, and 244 Captains. He had no doubt, from the very honourable report he had heard of the character and ability of Captain Thompson and Captain Balfour, but that their services were entitled to reward; but he would maintain, that their respective merits could not be discussed in that House; that the motion proposed would defeat the intention it aimed to accomplish, and would operate as a direct encroachment on the privilege of the executive government.

Lord Mulgrave entered into the warmest eulogiums on the character of Commissioner Laforey. His Lordship was extremely elaborate, and argued with ardor. He said, that Sir George Pococke and Admiral Boscawen were once overlooked, though afterwards the companions of frequent victories. He then adverted to the superannuated list, and maintained against the present practice of superannuating officers, that he who accepted that alternative could not term it the *first day of his infirmity*, but he might with propriety call it the *first day of his mortification*. Some allowance he conceived ought to be made to the refined feelings of a man of honour, but he considered it violating them when an officer was requested to retire at a time when he never had harboured a thought of asking for retirement. After having dwelt on this idea in strains singularly pathetic, his Lordship hoped that the honourable member would withdraw his motion, as not calculated to obtain the desired effect.

Mr. Bastard made a short reply to Mr. Pitt, and finding the sense of the House against his first motion, proposed another of a more general nature, which Mr. Pitt objecting to, he withdrew them both. Adjourned.



ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

### FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE House met at ten, and by eleven a message was sent to the Commons, that the House was immediately going to adjourn to Westminster-Hall, to proceed upon the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. The message was immediately returned, that the Commons were ready to substantiate their charges. The Lords were then called over by the Clerk, and arranged by Sir Isaac Heard, Principal King at Arms, when upwards of two hundred proceeded in order to Westminster-Hall\*. The Peers were preceded by

Lord Chancellor's Gentlemen Attendants,  
two and two,  
Clerk Assistant of the House of Lords, and  
Clerk of the Parliaments.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.  
Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench.  
Masters in Chancery, two and two.

The Judges.

Serjeants Adair and Hill.

Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of  
the Black Rod.

### Two Heralds.

The Lords Barons, two and two.  
The Lords Bishops, two and two.  
The Lords Viscounts, two and two.  
The Lords Earls, two and two.  
The Lords Marquisses, two and two.  
The Lords Dukes, two and two.  
The Mace-Bearer.

The Lord Chancellor, with his train borne.  
(All in their Parliamentary Robes.)

The Lords Spiritual seated themselves on their Bench, which was on the side on which they entered; as they passed the throne, they bowed to it, as if the King was seated in it.

The Temporal Lords crossed over the House, and each made a respectful bow to the seat of Majesty.

In this procession, the juniors of each class of Nobility walked first; and the seniors last; of course the last held the most honourable station.

As soon as their Lordships were seated in the Lower Chamber†, the Lord Chancellor asked leave for the Judges to be covered.

At twelve the Court was opened, and the

\* Previous to their Lordships approach to the Hall, about eleven o'clock, her Majesty, with the Princesses Elizabeth, Augusta and Mary, made their appearance in the Duke of Newcastle's gallery. Her Majesty was dressed in a fawn-coloured satin, her head-dress plain, with a very slender sprinkling of diamonds. The Royal box was graced with the Duchesses of Gloucester and the young Prince. The ladies were all in morning dresses; a few with feathers and variegated flowers in their head-dress, but nothing so remarkable as to attract public attention.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was in the Royal box.

The Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester and York, and the Prince of Wales, with their trains, followed the Chancellor, and closed the procession.

Upwards of two hundred of the Commons with the Speaker, were in the gallery.

The Managers, Charles Fox and all, were in full dress.

But a very few of the Commons were full dressed—some of them were in boots. Their seats were covered with green cloth—the rest of the building was "one red."

Mr. Hastings stood for some time.—On a motion from a Peer, the Chancellor allowed, as a favour, that the Prisoner should have a chair.—And he sat the whole time—but occasionally, when he spoke to his Counsel.

His Counsel were Mr. Law, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Dallas.—For the Commons—Dr. Scott and Dr. Lawrence; Messrs. Mansfield, Piggot, Burke, and Douglas.

A party of horse-guards, under the command of a Field Officer, with a Captain's party from the horse-grenadiers, attended daily during the trial.

A body of three hundred foot-guards also kept the avenues clear, and a considerable number of constables attended for the purpose of taking offenders into custody.

† The temporary building for the trial of Mr. Hastings was arranged in this manner—

The Chancellor, at the upper end from the Hall gate, under a state canopy—the Judges—and Masters in Chancery below them—Heralds, and attending Officers about them.

The Royal Box was on the right hand of the Chancellor—on his left, the box for the Princes.

Dukes, Marquisses, and Viscounts, were below the latter—the Bishops on the side with the former—the Earls and Barons sat on six rows between them.

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Serjeant at Arms, with a very audible voice, made the usual proclamation; after which, in old blunt English, he summoned "Warren Hastings, Esq. to come forth in Court to save THEE AND THY BAIL, otherwise the recognizance of thou and thy bail will be forfeited."

Mr. Hastings immediately appeared at the Bar with his two sureties, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sumner, and immediately dropped on his knees; when the Lord Chancellor signified that he might rise. He seemed very infirm, and much indisposed. He was dressed in a plain poppy-coloured suit of clothes.

After Mr. Hastings appeared at the Bar, a Proclamation as follows was made:

"Whereas Charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanors have been exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, in the name of themselves, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, against Warren Hastings, Esq. All persons concerned are to take notice, that he now stands on his trial, and they may come forth in order to make good the said charges."

Proclamation being made, the Lord Chancellor rose, and addressed the prisoner as follows:—

"Warren Hastings,

"You are called upon, after every expedient allowance, for your defence. You have had bail: you have Counsel. Much time also has been granted you—becoming well the circumstances of your case.

"For the matter in the Charges is most momentous, and the dates are remote, since the occurrences in those charges alleged against you are said to have been committed.

"These advantages you must understand, while you feel.—You are to deem them not an indulgence of this House—but the fair claim of right—a concession of nothing, but what you have in common with all around you—what every British subject may ask, and every British tribunal must allow.

The Prisoner, near the door, fronted the Chancellor—His Counsel on his right hand—the Evidence between the Counsel for the Prosecution, on his left.

Committee of the House of Commons behind their Counsel—the Short-hand Writer—Black Rod, &c. on the other side.

The House of Commons—Foreign Ministers—and Duke of Newcastle, who still retains a gallery, though it is not easy to tell why—filled the left side of entrance.—On the right hand were Peereffes—Board of Works, and Lord Salisbury.

The seats for Peers tickets adjoined the Court of Chancery and the King's Bench.

The opposite end of the Hall, had on one side six more rows for Peereffes—on the other, the remainder of the House of Commons—The Lord High Chamberlain's box was between them.

\* The attendance of the House of Commons was this day very thin—the number of Members,

"Conduct your Defence, therefore, in a manner that may besit your station, and the magnitude of the charges against you.—Estimate rightly the high character of those you have to answer—the Commons of Great Britain!—who, at once, perhaps, attach likelihood to doubt—and enforce authority, certainly, on accusation."

To which Mr. Hastings made almost verbatim the following answer:

"My Lords,

"I am come to this high tribunal equally impressed with a confidence in my own integrity, and in the justice of the Court before which I stand."

This ceremony being over, the reading Clerk began to read the first charge, and with the Clerk Assistant, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and another gentleman who attended as an additional Clerk, their Lordships got through the reading of seven charges and seven answers.

The Marquis of Stafford, when it was impossible for the Clerk to see any longer, moved to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; when, upon motion, the further consideration of the above trial was put off until ten o'clock next morning.

## SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The names of the House being called over by Garter King at Arms and his Assistant, the procession went in the same order as the preceding day, and being seated in the Court, the same formalities took place as at the opening of the business; after which Mr. Hastings was called to the bar with his bail, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sumner.

The remaining twelve charges and the answers were then read by the Clerks attending. It was near five o'clock before the reading was finished, and the conclusion of Mr. Hastings' defence evidently made a deep impression upon the audience.—The Lords immediately returned to their House, and adjourned\*.



## THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Court being seated\*, and after the usual proclamation Mr. Hastings appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor demanded who appeared in behalf of the Commons to substantiate the Charges †.

Mr. Burke immediately rose, and made his obedience to the Court; and every eye was at this moment rivetted upon him. "He stood forth, he said, at the command of the Commons of Great Britain, as the accuser of Warren Hastings."

Mr. Burke then stopped for above a minute, at the end of which he resumed, and continued his speech for two hours and a half. It was grave and temperate; but was pathetic and affecting. Every expression and sentiment was appropriate; and though in the progress he led the ignorant to the most familiar acquaintance with the origin of the crimes and the evils of India, he astonished the most knowing with the new aspect which he gave to the whole, after it had been so long agitated and so thoroughly discussed.

He apostrophized the tribunal before which he stood—congratulated his country on possessing so powerful an instrument of justice, and so authoritative a corrector of abuse, and hoped that no corruptions would ever taint, and no societies of special pleading and Old Bailey prevarication be able to undermine it.

He stated, that the subject matter of the present Impeachment had been in a course of investigation and enquiry for nearly fourteen years before the Commons of England; that the result was, their having found ample

reason to conclude, that Mr. Hastings ought, in justice to the millions who had lived under his government in Asia, and in justice to the national character, which he appeared to have disgraced by his conduct in the exalted station of Governor General of India, to be put upon his trial. He then went into a general view of the history of Hindostan, and of its particular history as affected by English enterprize and English rapine. He enumerated and described the various ranks of the English society in India, and carried them through their several gradations of writer, factor, junior merchant, and senior merchant, up to the state officers in the service. He passed from this to the Indian character, and drew the picture of a Banyan in the most forcible and glowing colours. He next went into a short but admirably drawn history of the people, religion, manners, and revolutions of the Gentoo tribes—their division into casts—their local religion and prejudices—the irruption and change made by the Mahometan—the revolution accomplished by the Tartar Tamerlane, and the slow but more portentous consequences of the English inroad. In the course of his speech he worked up the passions of the Court in so powerful a manner, when he described the sufferings of the native Hindoos under the government of Mr. Hastings, that the Court repeatedly called out HEAR! HEAR! At half after two he concluded his exordium, and brought down the subject to the year 1756; at which æra, he said, if their Lordships would give him leave, he would begin to trace the conduct of Mr. Hastings; but being then much fatigued, he prayed permission to proceed the

next day, for a few minutes near the close, was 40—through the greater part of the day, there were not 20 present.—The audience, too, was comparatively thin.

There were present near 80 Temporal Peers—and 15 Bishops, including York and Canterbury.

There were present, Barons 54—Bishops 17—Earls, Marquesses, and Viscounts 68—Dukes 12—Judges 9—Princes of the Blood 4—in all 164.

† The following are the Titles of the Charges against Mr. Hastings:—1. The Rohilla War.—2. Treaties with the Mogul.—3. Part I. Rights of the Rajah of Benares.—3. Part II. Designs of Mr. Hastings to ruin the Rajah of Benares.—3. Part III. Expulsion of the Rajah of Benares.—3. Part IV. Second Revolution in Benares.—3. Part V. Third Revolution in Benares.—4. Princesses of Oude.—5. Revolutions in Farruckabad.—6. Destruction of the Rajah of Shaloon.—7. Contracts and Salaries.—8. Money corruptly and illegally taken.—9. Resignation and unjustifiable Retention of the Government.—10. Surgeon-General's Contract.—11. Poobundy Contract.—12. Opium Contract.—13. Criminal Appointments of R. J. Sullivan.—14. Treachery to the Rajah of Gohud.—15. Part I. Revenues.—15. Part II. Revenues.—16. Misdemeanours in Oude.—17. Mahomed Reza Khan.—18. The Mogul delivered up to the Mahrattas.—19. Libel on the Court of Directors.—20. Mahratta War and Peace.—21. Correspondence.—22. Rights of Fyzoola Khan, &c. Before the Treaty of Lang-Dang, under the Treaty, and guarantee of the Treaty. Thanks to the Board of Fyzoola Khan. Demand of five thousand Horse. Treaty of Chunar. Consequences of the Treaty of Chunar. Pecuniary Commutation of the stipulated Aid. Full Vindication of Fyzoola Khan, by Major Palmer and Mr. Hastings.

next

next day, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Court being opened with the usual solemnities \*, and Mr. Hastings called to the bar,

Mr. Burke resumed his introductory address to the Court. He commenced by observing, that in his speech of the preceding day, he had thought it necessary, for the precision of their future judgment, to describe at large the situation and manners of the people of India, though that description did not tend directly to the crimination of Mr. Hastings. Though he had spoken of the tyranny of their Subahs, Mr. Hastings was no farther culpable, in that respect, than in having followed their steps with a *SERVILE FIDELITY*:—he had mentioned the weakness of some particular institutions; but there Mr. Hastings was only to blame, where he had abused that weakness in the pursuance of interested purposes. This general statement, however, was necessary to the understanding of the specific facts; which, with their substantiation by evidence, should, in due time, be submitted to the Court.

The era, Mr. Burke observed, of Europeans first landing in Hindostan, was not less remarkable than it might have been glorious, if proper measures had been pursued; if the discoveries of a more enlightened part of the globe had been communicated to its innocent inhabitants; and if the reformed Christianity of this Island had been properly inculcated. But this unfortunately was not done. In the place of friendly communication, the traces of European access were marked by treachery and rapine. Those who first advanced, had undoubtedly to pass over a vast river, with the depth of which they were wholly unacquainted; but by frequent practice, a bridge was laid, 'over which the lame might pass, and the blind might grope their way.' The arts of plunder might have been supposed to have reached their height under the command of Lord Clive, but when that nobleman returned to Europe, it appeared that he left an abundant crop of successors behind. All these too were inured to the practices of rapine, and encouraged to such a degree by repeated success, that there was not a captain of a band

of ragged sepoy who did not look to the deposition of a Subah, and the plunder of a province.

Mr. Burke then proceeded to illustrate these general positions, by entering into a detailed account of the transactions in India, from 1760 to the year 1774, when Mr. Hastings returned to India in the character of President of the Supreme Council. He dwelt at large on the several revolutions which took place in that period, when, by the intervention of the Company's troops, the Sovereignty was transferred from Sujah Dowlah to Meer Jaffer, and again from Meer Jaffer to his son-in-law, Cossim Aliy Cawn. In the latter of these, Mr. Hastings, who was then Resident at the Durbar, had been employed. Treachery, he said, was found necessary to effectuate the purposes of the English, and therefore the assistance of Warren Hastings was essentially requisite. He dwelt also, at length, on the oppression of Mahomed Reza Cawn, the famine which succeeded, and the events in general which took place before the appointment of the Supreme Council. But through a detail so various and complicated it would be vain to follow him.

On speaking of the appointment and character of Mr. Hastings, the conduct of this gentleman, he said, had been distinguished for an adherence, not to the general principles which actuate mankind, but to a kind of *GEOGRAPHICAL MORALITY*—a set of principles suited only to a particular climate, so that what was peculation and tyranny in Europe, lost both its essence and its name in India. The nature of things changed, in the opinion of Mr. Hastings; and as the seamen have a custom of dipping persons crossing the *EQUINOCTIAL*, so by that operation every one who went to INDIA was to be *UNBAPTIZED*, and to lose every idea of religion and morality which had been impressed on him in EUROPE. But this doctrine, he hoped, would now no longer be advanced. It was the duty of a British Governor to enforce British laws; to correct the opinions and practices of the people, not to conform his opinion to their practices; and their Lordships would therefore undoubtedly try Mr. Hastings by the laws with which they were acquainted, not by laws which they did not know. But Mr. Hastings had pleaded the local customs of Hindostan, as requiring the

\* There were present, Barons 54—Bishops 77—Viscounts, Earls, and Marquisses, 68—Dukes 14—Judges 9—the Lord Chancellor, the Royal Dukes, with the Prince of Wales, closed the procession—Total 173; being a greater number than appeared on any of the former days.



coercion of arbitrary power\*. He claimed **ARBITRARY POWER**. From whom, in the name of all that was strange, could he derive, or how had he the audacity to claim, such a power? He could not have derived it from the East India Company, for they had none to confer. He could not have received it from his Sovereign, for the Sovereign had it not to bestow. It could not have been given by either House of Parliament—for it was unknown to the British Constitution!

Yet Mr. Hastings acting under the assumption of this authority, had avowed his rejection of British Acts of Parliament, had gloried in the success which he pretended to derive from their violation, and had on every occasion attempted to justify the exercise of arbitrary power in its greatest extent.

[Mr. Burke being greatly exhausted, Mr. Adam read a letter to this effect from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors.]

Having thus avowedly acted in opposition to the laws of Great Britain, he fled, but in vain, for shelter to other laws and other usages. Would he appeal to the Mahomedan law for his justification? In the whole Koran there was not a single text which could justify the powers he had assumed. Would he appeal to the Gentoo Code? There the effort would also be vain; a system of stricter justice, or more pure morality, there did not exist. It was therefore equal whether he fled for shelter to a British Court of Justice or a Gentoo Pagoda; he in either instance stood convicted as a daring violator of the laws. If he appealed, indeed, to the practices of the country, it would be granted, that other speculators and other tyrants had existed before Warren Hastings; but that was by no means a justification of his conduct; on the contrary, as they did not pretend to act according to the laws, so they were punished by their superiors for acting in opposition to the laws. Mr. Burke here recited some instances where similar offences had been punished in Officers of finance by

the Sovereigns of the district, as being contrary to the laws of Hindostan.

He concluded a speech of three hours and ten minutes, by an apology to the Court for the time he had occupied. If he had been diffuse, he hoped their Lordships would attribute it solely to an anxious wish that justice should take place in a cause, the most complicated and momentous, perhaps, that ever was submitted to any Court. He should now proceed, he said, to substantiate the several charges, beginning with that corrupt rapacity from which the delinquency had sprung, and proceeding from thence to the other branches of guilt, which would appear to have been produced from that ruling principle, both in the internal government of Bengal, and in the other provinces, which he had so significantly called his **EXTERNAL RESOURCES**.

Mr. Burke appeared to be greatly exhausted by the delivery of this speech.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

#### FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Lords having taken their seats, Mr. Burke resumed his speech.

He said, that the government of Mr. Hastings was founded in bribery and corruption; that his administration was one continued scene of speculation. Nunducumar, a man of high rank, had become the accuser of Mr. Hastings; but he was soon taken off by a prosecution for felony. But Nunducumar was not the only accuser; if every thing that man had said of Mr. Hastings had been scandalously false, still it appeared upon the oath of one of the most illustrious Ladies, or Princesses in Bengal, that Mr. Hastings had received from her, or her agents, a bribe of 40,000*l*. sterling. This oath, and this charge of speculation, were upon record in the archives of the East-India Company; but no trace could be found of any answer made by Mr. Hastings to a charge so injurious to his character.

\* When Mr. Burke's argument led him forth against arbitrary power, he called together all the forces of Truth and Equity—not only the Genius of England, but of all Asia, clamorous on his side.—The Koran—the Institutes of Timur—the Gentoo Code—all, at every idea of tyrannical usurpation, as strong and steadfast as our Statutes at Large.—In short, said he, "Talk to me any where of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection! Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property! Shew me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed!—Power constituted otherwise is monstrous—that is impossible!—in every system, where there is any notion of the Justice of God, or the Good of Mankind!

"To act or think otherwise is blasphemy to religion, no less than uproar in local order! For "Every good and perfect gift is of God;"—and what good gift of God to Man can be more perfect, than the innate idea of Justice and Mercy—the Law written in our Hearts—the **PRIMUM VIVENS**, the **ULTIMUM MERENS**, of every being that has the "boast of reason!"

There

There was also evidence, he observed, of a bribe of 40,000*l.* more, received for a judgment pronounced by Mr. Hastings, in a cause wherein the half-brother of a deceased Rajah, and an adopted son of the same Rajah, were concerned; they both claimed the inheritance of the deceased, which was of immense value; for he had died possessed of a tract of land equal in extent to all the northern counties of England, Yorkshire included.

The system of peculation pursued by Mr. Hastings had met with many checks, from the integrity of Gen. Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis; but it had extended so far, that it could not be concealed from those who felt for the honour of the British name and for humanity. Mr. Hastings knew this, and having reason to apprehend that the enquiry instituted by Parliament into delinquencies on the coast of Coromandel, would at last reach Bengal, he suddenly had recourse to an expedient for screening himself from the resentment of his constituents, by making them gainers by his peculation. Finding himself on the eve of detection, he paid into the Company's treasury a vast sum of money which he had received contrary to law; but then he said he did not receive it for his own use, but for that of the Company. However, there was in this instance a circumstance that seemed to contradict his assertion, "That he had received the money for the use of the Company:" it was this;—When he paid the money into the treasury at Calcutta, he took bonds for it; so that, in fact, the Company, to whom this money was said to belong, was made debtor to Mr. Hastings for the full amount of it. On his being questioned at home by the Court of Directors, and asked why he had taken bonds for money not his own, his answer was, "That he did not know; he could not tell at that distance of time (less than three years); it might be to prevent the curious at Calcutta from being acquainted with the proceedings of the State; that he ought not to be pressed now for an account of motives which he no longer remembered, and of which he could not give any account now, as his papers were in India."

Peculation slept for some time, whilst Mr. Hastings had a majority of the Council against him. But Gen. Clavering and Col. Monson having been removed by death, and Mr. Francis, harraßed and tired of his situation, having resigned, the Council then consisted of only Mr. Hastings and Mr. Wheeler; and the former having a casting voice, had in his own person a majority in the Council; or, in other words, the whole Government of India was vested in himself alone.—Then it was that he resolved to open anew the channels of pecu-

tion. Six provincial Councils had been established for the collection and management of the public revenue; but these Councils he abolished, and in their room established one single Council, under whose management was placed the administration of the whole revenue of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orlissa. This new Council he composed entirely of his own creatures and favourites; but as it was necessary they should have for their Secretary some native, acquainted with the laws and customs of the country, he appointed one who was entirely devoted to him.—This was the famous, or rather infamous Congo Burwant Sing. Of this man there were not two opinions; all the friends as well as the enemies of Mr. Hastings agreeing, that he was the most atrocious villain that India ever produced. The Members of the new Council soon felt that they were cyphers, and mere tools to this detestable instrument of corruption. This they themselves expressed in a letter, which Mr. Burke read, in which they said that he dived into the secrets of families, availed himself of them, and had it in his power to lay the whole country under contribution. Such was the confidential agent of Mr. Hastings. Before that Gentleman had appointed him Secretary to the new Council, he knew the public opinion of the man; and yet he wrote to the Court of Directors, that this Congo Sing was generally spoken ill of, but that he knew no harm of him: He knew, however, that he was a man of great abilities, and therefore he employed him.

Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and second only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the most shocking monsters that ever stained the page of history.—This villain, driven on account of his infamous administration from one important station which he held, was able to obtain, through his partner in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a most lucrative situation under the Company: he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000*l.* to farm the revenue of a very large district. One part of his instructions was, that he should not raise the rents, or impose new taxes upon the inhabitants; but such instructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was sure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore resolved by plunder and rapine of every sort, to make the most of his bargain. He immediately raised the rents, contrary to his instructions:—he threw the people of quality, as well as others, into prison, and there made them give him bonds to what amount he pleased, as the purchase of



their liberty.—These bonds he afterwards put in force.—First, he put their demesne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down at one year's purchase, though the usual price of land in that country was ten. The real purchaser was himself.—Next he sold the lands they held by lease; next the lands given by the then owners, or their ancestors, for the pious and humane purposes of providing for the sick and infirm; lastly, he sold even the very ground destined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them, from the nature of their education and religion, the most heart-rending of all their losses.—This, however, was not all.—He made use of a species of pillory, which in India is more dreadful than death, because it drives people from their *cast*. Those who have been disgraced by this pillory, no matter whether with or without just cause, are, as it were, excommunicated; they are disowned by their own tribe, nay, by their own nearest relations, and are driven into the society of the outcasts of all society. This pillory is a *bullock*, with a drum on each side, and the person who is once seated on it, is ever after disgraced and degraded, he and all his posterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages; at his approach the inhabitants all fled: and so general was their desertion of their habitations, that an Englishman travelled 15 miles without seeing a fire, or a light in any house.

The poor myots, or husbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief, if it was not attested by the records of the Company; and Mr. Burke thought it necessary to apologize to their Lordships for the horrid relation, with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings: the worthy Commissioner Patterson, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wished that for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he had been sent to enquire into them, he must, in discharge of his duty, state those particulars, however shocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to ashes! the unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which had unjustly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have those bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, but at six hundred per cent.

to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money, were most cruelly tortured: cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated, and become one solid mass: the fingers were then separated again by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them.—Others were tied two and two by the feet, and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung, with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet, till their toenails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at the mouth, nose, and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly bushes, and, above all, with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature, and burnt at every touch.—The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and son tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if one escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father: the same torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that missed him had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described:—dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view; the virgins were carried to the Court of Justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain; for in the face of the Ministers of Justice, in the face of the spectators, in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of their mothers was, that the former were dishonoured in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a cleft bamboo, and torn off. What modesty in all nations most carefully conceals, this monster revealed to view, and consumed by slow fires; nay some of the monstrous tools of this monster Devi Sing had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality so far as to drink in the source of generation and life\*.

Here Mr. Burke dropped his head upon

\* In this part of his speech Mr. Burke's descriptions were more vivid—more harrowing—and more terrific—than human utterance on either fact or fancy, perhaps, ever formed before.

his hands a few minutes ; but having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men. Content with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India Company : those hands which had been broken by persons under the Company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea ; for it was with the rent produced by their industry, that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we use was bought.

He then called upon their Lordships to prevent the effects of the Divine indignation upon the British empire, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen would, with those shattered hands lifted up to Heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers : he conjured their Lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill ; but he soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach, and was disabled from going on. He was soon relieved from his pain, but was too exhausted to be able to proceed.

Lord Derby, on a nod from the Chancellor and the Prince of Wales, went to Mr. Burke ; who, yielding to his Lordship and other friends, agreed to defer the rest of his speech till next day.

#### SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

After the usual ceremonies, Mr. Burke rose and proceeded upon the remaining part of the charges. At the conclusion, he made a most solemn appeal to the honour, the dignity, the justice, and the humanity of the Court, to enter impartially into the great cause which was before them, and to determine accordingly \*.

Mr. Fox rose, and stated to their Lordships, that he was directed by the Committee to submit to their Lordships, that it was their

fore. The agitation of most people was very apparent—and Mrs. Sheridan was so overpowered, that she fainted.

On the subject of the Ministers of these infernal enormities, he broke out with the finest animation !

“ My Lords,” exclaimed Mr. Burke, “ let me for a moment quit my delegated character, and speak entirely from my personal feelings and conviction. I am known to have had much experience of men and manners—in active life, and amidst occupations the most various !—From that experience, I now protest—I *never* knew a man who was *bad*, fit for service that was *good* ! There is always some disqualifying ingredient mixing and spoiling the compound ! The man seems *paralytic* on that side ! His muscles there have lost their very tone, and character !—They cannot move ! In short, the accomplishment of any thing good, is a physical impossibility for such a man. There is decrepitude as well as distortion—he *could not* if he would, is not more certain, than he *would not*, if he could !”

Shocking as are the facts which Mr. Burke related, and which he says he finds recorded in the account taken by Mr. Patterson, who was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the circumstances of this dreadful business, and of a rebellion which took place in consequence, Mr. Burke says, of the abovementioned cruelties ; our readers must see that Mr. Hastings cannot be responsible for them, unless it shall be proved that he was privy to, and countenanced the barbarities.

\* “ I charge (cried he) Warren Hastings, in the name of the Commons of England, here assembled, with High Crimes and Misdemeanors !—I charge him with Fraud, Abuse, Treachery, and Robbery !—I charge him with Cruelties unheard-of, and Devastations almost without a name !—I charge him with having scarcely left in India—what will prove Satisfaction for his guilt !”

“ And now, (added he, in language which faintly hearing, we almost tremble to convey) and now, (added he) I address myself to this Assembly, with the most perfect reliance on the Justice of this High Court. Amongst you, I see a venerable and Religious Band, whose province and whose duty it is—to venerate that Government which is established in piety and mercy. To them, what must have been the principles of Mr. Hastings ?

“ Amongst you, I see the Judges of England, the Believers of Law founded on equal Justice. To them, what must have been the Usurpations, the Tyranny, the Extortions of Warren Hastings ?

“ Amongst you, I descry an illustrious and virtuous train of Nobles—whose Forefathers have fought and died for the Constitution ! men who do even less honour to their Children,



intention to proceed article by article, to adduce evidence to substantiate each charge, then to hear the prisoner's evidence and defence, and afterwards to be at liberty to reply.

The Lord Chancellor called upon Mr. Law, senior Counsel for Mr. Hastings, to know whether this mode would be agreeable. Mr. Law answered—No; upon which his Lordship observed to the Committee, that as it was his wish that substantial justice might take place, he should be glad to know the reasons which induced the Right Hon. Manager, and the Committee, to call upon the Court to adopt that mode.

Mr. Fox rose, and stated to their Lordships, that the mode proposed in such a complicated case was adopted to avoid obscurity—to place the various questions in such a clear point of view, that their Lordships might with the greater ease determine *seriatim* upon the respective merits of each article of impeachment.

Mr. Anstruther spoke to the same effect.

Earl Stanhope desired to know whether the same charges were meant to be brought forward in various shapes, and whether the same evidence was intended to be adduced in support of them?

Mr. Fox replied, that he had seen too much of this prosecution, not to know, that all the charges were made upon different grounds distinct in their nature and qualities, and requiring a different system of evidence to support them; although it might so happen in the progress of the business that the same evidences might be necessary to substantiate other charges. On his part, and on the part of the Committee and the House, he had no hesitation to declare that they meant to avail themselves of no subterfuge; they meant to bring the charges plainly, clearly, and completely home to the prisoner. There were several precedents of the kind, particularly the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield and the Earl of Stafford.

Earl Stanhope being satisfied with this explanation—the Lord Chancellor called upon Mr. Law for the reasons on which he supported his objection.

Mr. Law entered into a most elaborate argument to prove that it would be inconsistent with the rules of justice to suffer the prosecution to proceed in the mode proposed by Mr. Fox. He cited the case of Archbishop Laud, and was very urgent to prove that all the cases in which impeachments had been determined article by article were by consent of the party under prosecution. In the warmth of his zeal for Mr. Hastings, he dropped a few words which reflected upon Mr. Burke, for the harsh and cruel manner in which he had opened the prosecution. It was similar, he said, to the proceedings against Sir Walter Raleigh. He was going on, when

Mr. Fox rose and said, he was commanded by the Committee, not to suffer such gross and indecent liberties to be taken in a case where the Commons of England were the prosecutors.

Mr. Law said a few words, and sat down.

Mr. Plomer followed him; and Mr. Dallas, in a very long and excellent speech, endeavoured to draw the analogy between the practice of the common law in the Courts below, and that mode which ought to prevail in the present instance. He combated the precedents which were drawn from the trials of the Earl of Macclesfield and Lord Stafford, and asserted, that to try each charge, and determine upon it, would, as a necessary consequence, lead to delay, confusion, and perplexity.

Mr. Fox replied to the three Counsel in a speech that took him an hour and a half, in the course of which he attempted to confute every argument which they had urged, and to shew, that neither the prosecutors could obtain justice, the prisoner have a fair hearing, or the Court discharge the duty which they owed to their country and to mankind, unless the charges were separated, and the determination of the House obtained upon each of them.

Mr. Fox having finished, the Lords immediately withdrew to their House, and adjourned the Court to Friday \*.

[To be continued.]

"than those Children do to them—who are here assembled to guard that Constitution which they have received. From them, what must the Violator of all Forms and Constitutions deserve?"

"With one voice they will encourage this Impeachment, which I here solemnly maintain.

"I Impeach, therefore, Warren Hastings, in the name of our Holy Religion, which he has disgraced.—I Impeach him in the name of the English Constitution, which he has violated and broken.—I Impeach him in the name of Indian Millions, whom he has sacrificed to Injustice.—I Impeach him in the name, and by the best rights of Human Nature, which he has stabbed to the heart. And I conjure this High and Sacred Court to let not these pleadings be heard in vain!"

\* For the Lords determination (on a division) on the Committee's proposition, the reader is referred to page 115.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Copies of the letters received by the Council of Brabant, the 22d of January, from his Excellency Count de Trauttmansdorff.

FERDINAND, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is our determined will, that conformably to our former orders the declaration of the 17th of December be published within 24 hours, and as that term is on the point of expiring, we now repeat to you our commands to carry our former orders into execution; forbidding you, at the same time, under pain of disobedience, to separate or quit the Council, until you shall have taken the proper steps for issuing and publishing the said declaration, and communicated to us such your resolution. We think it proper to inform you, that we have made known to the Deputies of the States our absolute intentions, in terms which announce the immediate consequences of the least delay on this head.

In the mean time, Gentlemen, may God have you in his Holy keeping.

TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Counter-signed, by Command of his Excellency,

*Brussels, Jan. 22, 1788.* VANDEVELDT,  
*To the Council of Brabant.*

Received by the Council a quarter before nine o'clock.

The above dispatch was accompanied by the following, addressed to the Chancellor of Brabant. —

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

I SEND you a dispatch for the Council, which I beg you will cause to be immediately read. By the contents you will perceive that I am *irrevocably* determined to enforce the execution of what I mentioned this morning, even though I should come to those *extremities* which I have had the good fortune hitherto to avoid; but the *explosion* of which would be this day *infallible*, as well for the whole body, as for many individuals. It being his Majesty's absolute determination, which his dignity requires, that nothing upon which he has already signified his will, may be made the subject of doubt, or altered in consequence of any representation or remonstrance, you will find in the said dispatch the most express injunction to the Council (of which you are the head) not to separate before the publication shall have been agreed to, and until their resolution thereupon shall have been reported to me. I enjoin the Judge Fiscal (or Chancellor of the Exchequer) to take notice of every thing that shall

be done upon this head, and give me an account of it. I inform you at the same time, that I will not receive any more representations or remonstrances; and if any should be sent, the Council will expose itself to the mortifying humiliation of seeing them returned unopened. I yesterday gave you 24 hours to determine; to-day, I can give you only *four*; and if the publication is not made in two hours hence, I will compel the Council to it by FORCE, even though I should be obliged to invest the Council-house with troops, and have recourse to the dire expedient of CANNON and BAYONETS, which his Majesty MOST EXPRESSLY prescribes.

And what would avail the most complete resistance of the Council, produced by that of the States? It could only throw a *difficulty* in the way of a publication, which it could not possibly prevent; and would amount to a renunciation of the concessions made in the Declaration of the 2d of September, which will certainly be revoked this morning, if the opposition is not withdrawn by two o'clock.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Chancellor,

Your most humble servant,  
TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Received by the Chancellor the 22d of January, 1788, with the above dispatch, at a quarter before nine o'clock.

Soon after the delivery of the above letter, the whole town of Brussels was alarmed, and several of the citizens, anxious for the event, repaired to the market-place; in consequence of which, General D'Alton ordered an Ensign with a party to patrol the streets. Some boys having thrown a few stones at the soldiers, the officer immediately formed, and ordered his men to fire, when five or six persons were killed; after which, without waiting to re-load, the whole party, alarmed and panick-struck, ran with the greatest precipitancy back to the main body.

To this circumstance the General alludes in the following letter:

Another letter to the Chancellor.

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

THE obstinacy of the Council is incredible; and the death of some wretches, of which it has been the cause, ought to make it a subject of repentance to the members all the days of their lives. I shall, however, soon find a remedy for it. In the mean time, it is necessary that you continue to sit, till you receive a dispatch from the States, which

will



will be soon delivered to you, that you may pass the resolution for the publication, and communicate it to me this night.

I have the honour, &c.

TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Received in the Council a little after nine at night.—The dispatch from the States arrived at eleven at night.

To the Rector, Heads, Doctors, &c. of the University of Louvain.

FERDINAND, &c.

*Venerable, dear, and well-beloved,*

THE answer you returned to our dispatch, the 29th of this month, is the less admissible, in as much as notwithstanding our Declaration, so clearly and so formally communicated to you in our dispatch of the 29th ult. you still PRESUME to confound the statutes and privileges of the University with the constitution of the country; and under the pretext of its pretended quality of an essential branch or integral part of the constitution of Brabant, which you assume the University to be, you still persist in opposing the ordinary course of law to the dispositions of the Sovereign respecting the government of the University. And being determined that in the public acts and records, there shall not remain a trace of any such appeal to the law, we herewith send you back your answer; and we repeat to you, for the LAST TIME, that his Majesty will by no means admit a claim or pretension, as contrary to the nature and constitution of the University, as it is to the incontestible right constantly asserted and maintained by the Sovereigns of the Netherlands ever since the foundation of the University, of being the sole and exclusive judges of every thing relating to that body, as its supreme moderators and administrators, and consequently of being at full liberty to change, modify, and reform whatever in their justice and wisdom they may think fit for the advancement of learning, to which all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to the University, must necessarily be subordinate. And as, moreover, it is well known, that this manifest truth, acknowledged and admitted at all times by the University itself, has of late been called in question only by some turbulent persons, who finding their account in maintaining those abuses which the paternal solicitude of his Majesty was about to reform in the University, have thought proper to avail themselves of the dissensions of the day, in order to procure to themselves, under the pretext of the pretended right of the University to be considered as an integral branch of the constitution of Brabant, a support against any reform whatever—and as it is for

the interest of the University (whose very existence depends upon it), and consequently of the city of Louvain, whose prosperity is so intimately connected with it, that so pernicious a cabal should be destroyed; we again command you all in general, and each of you in particular, to submit and conform to your Sovereign's decision, announced to you in our dispatch of the 29th of December last, confirmed by our dispatch of the 19th inst. and we enjoin you not to maintain, either by word of mouth, or in writing, the pretended right set up by the University, which his Majesty has fully and irrevocably cancelled and annulled: Whoever shall DARE in the smallest degree to infringe this injunction, shall be prosecuted as REFRACTORY and DISOBEDIENT to the Emperor's orders.—We give you notice at the same time, that we will receive no more representations, deputations, or protests whatsoever on this subject; and that if you presume to send any, we shall look upon them as formal acts of disobedience, and proceed upon them as such according to the orders which we have received from his Majesty.—We enjoin you, the Rector, to cause this our declaration to be read in full convocation of the University; to have it entered in its register, as well as in the registers of the different faculties; and to certify to us the execution of our present orders within the space of twenty-four hours.

May God, &c. &c.

TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

*Brussels, Jan. 22, 1783.*

\*\*\* The Council of Brabant resembles, in some degree, as to its functions, a provincial parliament in France; it is distinct from the Legislature, and is the Supreme Court of Judicature of the country, enjoying some privileges and prerogatives of a superior nature to any possessed by the Courts of Law in England.

*Naples, Dec. 1.* Two nights ago, a considerable part of the top of our tremendous Mount Vesuvius was fairly swallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to-day, to our astonishment as well as terror, we beheld immense quantities of smoke, blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, issuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the summit of the mount again. During the whole of this stupendous phenomenon, the sky seemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehensions can subside about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption.

*Paris, Dec. 10.* The following is his Majesty's answer to the remonstrances of his Parliament of Paris: "I have attentively examined the representations of my Par-

liament

“liament, and I have nothing farther to add  
“to the answer I have already sent to the  
“Members. My Parliament should not  
“solicit from my justice what solely depends  
“on my good will.”

The Parliament of Rennes, (the capital of Brittany) have been ordered to Versailles, in consequence of their refusal to register an edict. But instead of complying with that order, they returned for answer these extraordinary words: *That they were busted in executing justice, and could not wait upon his Majesty; but they would send their President, to know what were the King's wishes.*

Berlin, Dec. 22. His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick arrived here yesterday, and met with the most distinguishing reception from the King, who had previously sent all the general and field officers of this garrison, with the Prince of Prussia at their head, to wait the arrival of his Highness, and congratulate him publicly.

Brussels, Dec. 25. The Emperor has published an edict which he means should operate through all his Belgic provinces, but as it has not passed the Council of Brabant it will not be allowed the force of law.—This edict prohibits, under the severest penalty, nothing less than imprisonment in the *Maison de Force* for eight years, and a fine of 1000 ecus, all libels, satires and defamatory writings, either in print or manuscript. The authors, printers, copyists, and amanuenses, are all involved; and what must strike most discordant music to an English ear, even those who have seen or heard a libel, or any satirical writing, are menaced with the same punishment, if they do not reveal it to the Government. It also requires, that whoever has any such libels, or satirical writings in their possession, should deliver them up, or be fined and imprisoned. By this Imperial edict, even common conversation is in a manner prohibited, and the mind chained down, or at least the tongue, to the slavish condition of saying only yes or no.

Naples, Jan. 1. On the 24th ult. in the evening, all on a sudden, the superior mouth of Mount Vesuvius emitted an immense column of black smoke in the form of a pine-tree, at the branches of which were seen enflamed stones, which were thrown to a great height, and sometimes they appeared like sheaves of fire, during which the noise in the earth, and the violent repeated shocks of earthquakes, caused the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 26th the volcano having opened a mouth at the foot of the superior mountain opposite Somma, the lava flowed out in abundance into the valley, where it has al-

ready formed a lake of fire one mile and a half in circumference.

Paris, Jan. 4. The following are the resolutions registered by Parliament this day.

After examining the King's answer of the 27th ult. the Court unanimously consent to agree to the deliberations of the 18th of the same month, seeing that his Majesty's intentions expressed in his answer of the 14th of May, 1777, are scarce ever fulfilled: on the contrary, the Court cannot help perceiving that *Lettres de Cachet* are frequently employed to satisfy particular views or private revenge. The Court cannot, and indeed ought not to recur to the King's goodness, in order to obtain the Duke of Orleans and Messrs. Freteau and Sabbatier's liberty.—Such a step would be as derogatory from the essential principles of the constitution, and of public order, as it is from the generous sentiments of that august Prince, and the two worthy Magistrates.

The Court cannot help thinking that their apprehensions, manifested in their arret of the 27th of last August, were too well founded; and that the French monarchy actually degenerates into despotism, since the Ministry abuse his Majesty's authority, by disposing of individuals by *Lettres de Cachet*.

The same power that arbitrarily disposes of the liberty of a Prince of the blood, and of two Magistrates, can certainly, with greater ease, attack that of all other citizens; and if the repeal of arbitrary orders is to depend on the goodness and pleasure of the Monarch, such a proceeding must give sanction to the deed, and establish that dangerous principle, the use of *Lettres de Cachet*. Such a principle, no doubt, would tend to subvert the most sacred laws of the constitution. All his Majesty's subjects, therefore, are interested in preventing the sad effects of it; and the Court cannot, nor ever intend to make any difference between the Duke of Orleans and the two Magistrates cause, and that of any other citizen whatever. Parliament, therefore, will never cease to demand the Prince's and the Magistrates liberty, or their impeachment; and thinking themselves bound to employ the same zeal, and the same perseverance, for the welfare of their fellow citizens, they will entreat his Majesty to grant and ensure to every Frenchman that personal security, which is sacredly promised by the laws, and due to them by the found principles of the constitution. The Court unanimously agree, therefore, to address his Majesty with reiterated representations on his answer given to the preceding ones, and to present at the same time to the throne very humble and respectful remonstrances on the subject



subject of *Lettres de Cachet* relatively considered for every order of citizens.

Some seditious scraps of paper have been posted up at the corners of some of the principal streets of this capital, the purport of which might thus be rendered into English: *Kings are Chiefs, chosen by the people to protect the laws; their power, therefore, cannot extend beyond them; they are obliged to give exact account of the revenues of the state, and the subject is not bound to contribute to the supplying of money employed in procuring expensive pleasures, or granting pensions to buffoons and idlers.*

*Vienna, Jan. 9.* The marriage of the Archduke Francis with the Princess Elizabeth of Wurtemberg, was solemnized last Sunday evening in the chapel of the Imperial palace. The Elector of Cologne officiated on that occasion in his archiepiscopal capacity. The whole Imperial family afterwards supped together in public. A masked ball was given on Monday, to which four thousand people were invited. The different theatres of this capital have been opened for admission gratis; and the magnificent festivals, which have continued every day since at Court, will be concluded this evening by a ball in the Emperor's apartments.

*Hague, Jan 25.* The 9th inst. the banks in the jurisdiction of Woubrugge near the Lake gave way, and opened a breach of 228 feet in length, and 54 in depth. The water entered in the country with so much rapidity, that it was with the utmost difficulty the people could save their lives and their cattle; no person, however, was lost. Many who had taken shelter from the inundation, by running to the tops of their granaries at the beginning, remained there till next day before they could be brought off by means of boats. The whole face of this fertile country is changed into a turbulent sea, being covered with fourteen feet of water, whose violence not one house could resist. The poor peasants have lost their all. The corn is entirely spoiled, and is seen floating with the hay, goods, and materials of the destroyed houses. They are working night and day at the other banks to preserve them, if possible, from damage.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19, says, "An extraordinary paper has been printed and dispersed at Paris, under the title of *Arretes des Provencaux*. The principal object of it is to impress the minds of the people with the most violent ideas of their rights and liberties, and to a revolt against the prerogative of the Crown: the following is nearly the words of one of the resolutions, by which our readers may judge of the tendency of the rest. "Resolved, That we

have known the LION of ENGLAND couched on his prey; but closing his TALONS, the prey has rose, and become the Lion in turn: What has happened in England may happen elsewhere!!"

Another letter, dated Jan. 21, says, "On the 17th inst. Parliament was sent for by his Majesty to Versailles, and received from him the following answer to their representations of the 9th: "I have condescended, and condescend even now, to receive the representations of my Parliament, and their petition in favour of the two magistrates I have punished. I do not think proper to recall them. Besides, the manner in which the said representations and petitions are indited is by no means such as to deserve my indulgence. Whenever, in some particular suits, submitted to the decision of my Courts, as in 1777, orders shall be issued, in which I may be mistaken, their informations leading to the knowledge of truth shall be welcome to me. The lawful liberty of my subjects is as dear to me as to themselves; but I will not suffer that my Parliament should attempt to oppose the exercise of a power (*Lettres de Cachet*) that the interest of families and the tranquility of the State often require; which magistrates themselves do not cease to solicit and implore, and of which I have the satisfaction of knowing I have made a more moderate use than any of my predecessors. The expressions contained in your *Arretes* (resolutions) of the 4th inst. are as indiscreet as those of the 27th of last August. I suppress, therefore, both these *Arrets*, as contrary to that respect and submission which my Parliament should set an example of. I forbid them to continue such resolutions, or to form any new ones in future." Notwithstanding the above orders, Parliament assembled the next day, and another *Arrets* has been the consequence of their assembling. How this mighty dispute will end I cannot pretend to prognosticate."

The French King's edict concerning Protestants was registered on the 29th ult. It consists of thirty-seven articles; of which twenty-four respect the necessary detail of marriages, births, baptisms, and burials; the others specify, that protestants are to contribute to the clergy of the French church; that the police and municipal regulations are to be obeyed; that the established officers of the French shall never be interrupted, and that the protestants shall be incapable of any act as an incorporated community.

Marriage, according to this edict, may be solemnized by deputation before the civil magistrate, as well as by the vicar. One or

two of the askings on the banns may be dispensed with. In the first instance, the different fees amount to ten livres ten sous; in the second they are four livres ten sous; both including a certificate.

Letters from Sweden advise, that the cathedral of Abo, in Finland, was consumed by an accidental fire on the 20th of December. This church was erected by Frotho, the second Christian Sovereign of that coun-

try, in 752. The organ was the work of the famous Guido Salviati, of Florence, and set up in 1554, which had a stop loud enough to be heard at a considerable distance from the church. But the greatest loss is the treasure, or bank, where an immense sum was kept for the occasional relief of reduced or infirm persons, natives or foreigners. The whole damage is estimated at six millions of rixdollars, at 4s. 6d. each.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

A Letter from Whithy, dated Dec. 28. says, "Before this comes to hand you will probably have heard of the disaster that has befallen us here. Henrietta-street, which has a cliff ascending it all along on the east side, and another cliff ascending below it on the west side, has, by the great quantity of rain that has fallen, and the violence of the late storm, been so shaken, shattered, and convulsed, that on Tuesday last several houses fell, and the earth being greatly disturbed and rent, while the cliff continued falling on each side, the whole north end of the street is now almost entirely reduced to a heap of rubbish; while the poor distressed inhabitants, running about they knew not whither, to seek for shelter and refuge, afford a very moving spectacle indeed, more than 100 families having been forced away, in this most inclement season of the year, to look out for new habitations elsewhere. The Methodists' meeting-house has shared in this calamity, and will, it is feared, never more be fit for divine service. Some of the church-yard also, in that part next to the cliff, has given way and sunk down, so that it is shattered and broken within ten yards of the church end; and it is to be feared such another shock may destroy that venerable pile, which has stood there ever since the days of Lady Hilda, in the year 627. Happily mid all this confusion and distraction not one life has yet been lost; but it is feared the north end of this street will lie desolate and uninhabited throughout all future ages.—A liberal subscription hath been entered upon by the gentlemen of Whithy, for the relief of the distressed sufferers."

In the hurricane which happened on the 2d of September last in the bay of Honduras, 13 vessels, which were all that were then loading, were driven on shore and dismantled, and 11 of them, it is said, were totally lost; 20 of the bay craft were also lost, and 100 men drowned in them. Every house in the country was blown down. The gale was followed by a dreadful inundation, which totally washed away what the

storm had not destroyed; and a vast number of people, of all descriptions, residing at the river Beleize Mouth, were drowned.

The fleet for Botany Bay departed for Rio Janeiro the 5th of September, all well, with a fair wind.

29. Wednesday evening, a box done up in brown paper, containing five hundred new guineas from Messrs. Eddale and Co. bankers, in Lombard-street, to go by the Cambridge coach, from Messrs. Mortlock and Co. bankers, in Cambridge, was stolen from the warehouse of the Green Dragon inn, Bishopsgate-street. Coleman, a notorious thief, is in custody on suspicion of this robbery.

### JANUARY 3.

The three following malefactors, viz. Richard Carrol, a blind man, for breaking open the house of John Short, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c. George Roberts, for assaulting Benjamin Morgan on the highway near Fenchley, and robbing him of one guinea and some silver; and Thomas Kennedy, for stealing a quantity of silver buckles, plate, jewels, and other goods, to the amount of 100l. in the dwelling-house of Richard King, where he was shopman; were brought out of Newgate, and put into a cart, which drew them under a temporary gallows fixed in the middle of the Old Bailey opposite Newgate, when they were immediately tied up and hanged.

4. Among the several returns made to the house of commons in compliance with Mr. Gilbert's bill, was one from a poor Welch Curate, who delineating the distresses of his poor neighbours, adds, "but their distresses cannot be greater than my own; I have a wife who is far advanced in her pregnancy; I have around me nine poor children, for whom I never could procure shoe or stocking; it is with difficulty I can supply them with food. My income is 35l. per annum; and for this I do the duty of four parishes."

Friday night an express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account that four of the



Caissons at Cherburgh were totally demolished by a strong south-west wind, which, with a most heavy and tremendous sea, tore up all the cones, and other marine preparations almost from the foundations; and all this, after the expence of near two millions of livres, has left the harbour as defenceless as it was in the memorable year of the attack by Lord Howe.

The following is an authentic account of a late affair of gallantry:

In the month of June last, Lord E. received an anonymous letter, stating some things to have happened in his family, of which he had not any idea at that time; but as he saw nothing in the conduct of the parties to justify the supposition, he looked upon it as the malice of some person willing to injure his lady. When he was down in Scotland, he received a second anonymous letter, to the same effect; but which stated times and facts, which in reality had no foundation. This letter, however, had received a confirmation in his opinion, by some things which he had observed to pass betwixt the parties who were the subject of it. He shewed it to her ladyship, who was too ingenuous to attempt a concealment of what she was conscious to herself had happened, though no possible proof existed but her own confession. She departed from her husband's house, but left sufficient documents with a domestic, to establish a divorce.

Lady Eglington was a daughter of Sir William Twissden, and was married to the Earl of Eglington on the 9th of August 1783.

On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at the corner of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, which consumed four houses, and greatly damaged three others.

7. The Medical Society of London met at their new house in Bolt court, Fleet-street. The meeting was opened by an Address to the Society by Dr. Leitcham, on the Improvement of Medical Knowledge.

After which, the following gentlemen were elected fellows: viz. Mr. Andrew Gillepsy, surgeon, Carey-street; and Mr. Geo. Hunt, apothecary, Brownlow-street.

Dr. John Parcell, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin; Dr. John Charles Fleury, Lecturer in Midwifery, in the University of Dublin; Dr. Charles Wade, Lisbon; Dr. Scott, Winchester; Dr. Alexander Halliday, Belfast, and others, were elected corresponding members. Several donations were received; and two Dissertations for the Fothergillian Medal, to be adjudged in March, put in.

Letters on medical subjects were received

from Dr. Percival, Manchester; Dr. Farr, Curry Revel; Dr. Bissett, Knayton; Dr. Fowler, of Stafford; and several other corresponding members.

The following communications were read: A paper on the Hydrophobia, from an ancient Greek author; with a Latin translation, and remarks, by Dr. Sims.

An Account of a Schirrhous Stomach, illustrated by an anatomical preparation of the same, with additional cases and remarks, by Mr. Fearon, senior surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary.

An Account of Obstinate Vomiting in Pregnancy successfully treated. By Dr. Vaughan, of Leicester, C. M.

A Case of Extraordinary Affection in the Stomach, cured by Cicuta. By Mr. John Hooper, surgeon, of Reading, C. M.

11. So high was the public anxiety on the issue of the bruising match which was decided yesterday, that neither the distance from town, nor the state of the weather, could prevent a very large body of people from assembling at the scene of action in Odiham.—Several hundreds of people paid half a guinea a piece to gain admission within the paddock where the stage was raised. The paddock was well defended against the multitude by Tring, Ryan, Dunn, and a number of the other of the strongest men in England, who with clubs looked like so many giants; but what can resist the shock of an English mob? The paddock was broken down, and the torrent rushed in.

The combatants mounted the stage exactly at one o'clock, and, after the usual salutation, Mendoza instantly began the onset with all the heat and impetuosity of a man determined on victory.—He threw himself in with much activity, and display'd much shrewd enterprise while Humphreys retreated and avoided the blows.—The latter bore himself with great reserve, and the Jew was accordingly the assailant in the first six or seven rounds. In these, Mendoza being more hazardous and more successful than Humphreys, the bets which were two to one in favour of the latter before the battle, changed to six to four, seven to four, and at last two to one against him. Several blows of Mendoza had their effect. He cut Humphreys under the left eye, and of course endeavoured to follow up the wound, but in this he was disappointed by the superior address of his opponent.

The stage, from the wetness of the day, was extremely slippery, and for some time neither of them could keep their feet so as to give firmness to their action. To remedy this, Humphreys threw off his shoes, and got a pair of worsted stockings, in which, with-  
cut

out shoes, he continued the battle with improved footing.

After they had fought 18 or 19 minutes, Humphreys began to manifest his superior skill, and the bets again changed in his favour. He planted a dreadful blow on the neck or near the jaw of the Jew, which sickened, and almost disabled him. He continued the battle, however, with much determination of spirit, until extravasated blood and exhausted breath made him so helpless, that he lay on the stage unable to rise, and yielded the contest.

The battle lasted 29 minutes.

Humphreys was seconded by Johnson, and Mendoza by Jacobs.

In consequence of the above battle, it is said that upwards of 20,000*l.* sterling of bets will be transferr'd from the Jews to the Christians—*rather to the GENTILES.*

12. The Sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when nine convicts were brought up to receive judgment of death, viz. Thomas Tuck and Robert Watson, for horse-stealing; James Belbin and Robert Fawcett, for burglaries; Daniel Gunter, for being found at large before the term fixed for his transportation was expired; George Green and James Francis, for a robbery in Hyde Park; and John Burr and Thomas Collins, for other robberies.

13. Last Sunday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Gellyhir, the man-

sion-house of Gabriel Powell, Esq. jun. near Swansea; the house was all in flames before it was discovered, and they were so rapid, that nothing could be saved, the whole fabric being entirely burnt down by six o'clock. Mr. Powell was the first who escaped, in his shirt; and some of the servants were forced to jump out of the garret windows to save their lives. Mrs. Powell was at her mother's house, at Swansea, confined by illness. The house had lately been enlarged and improved at a considerable expence: the loss is computed at 3000*l.* and nothing insured.

14. Yesterday morning the five pirates condemned at the late Admiralty Session, viz. Thomas Johnson, John Ross, and John Thompson, alias Catman, for piratically invading on the high seas, on the coast of Angola in Africa, the Purveyeuse schooner, Jean Baptiste Louis Burgeois, master, and stealing and sailing away with the schooner and apparel, value 200*l.* the property of persons unknown; Henry Parsons and George Steward, mariners on board the East India ship the Ranger, for piratically endeavouring to combine with others to make a revolt on board the said ship, then on the high seas. Edmund Elliston, Esq; commander of the said ship, being then on board; were hanged at Execution Dock\*.

16. Sa.

\* When these people were brought up to receive sentence, Johnson being asked, Why sentence should not be pronounced against him? answered, He had nothing to assign on his own account, but solicited much for his fellow-sufferers; who, he said, had been drawn in by him. The following letter was addressed to a friend at Woolwich. It has some curious passages which make it not unworthy the public eye.

"*Dear Goldfinch,*

"I most certainly should have wrote you previous to this period, but delayed with a view that I should have before this time had it in my power to have waited on you in person. All hopes of that now being at an end, I have therefore embraced this opportunity to inform you of my unfortunate situation, which I suppose you are already made acquainted with by the public papers.

"I shall now mention a few particulars concerning our case, in order to inform you more fully. On the 12th of November we were tried at Justice Hall, on the charge of the French schooner, and William Pritchard being admitted evidence, we were indicted with taking a Danish sloop, &c. However, the evidence given by the French Captain and mate being so very plain and positive as to my person, and to that of Ross and Thompson, being the people that boarded him, we were all three cast upon the first charge, and without the evidence of Pritchard. Happy was I to find that two out of the five were not sworn to by the Frenchmen, and of course were *turned up* at the bar. Pritchard likewise was discharged. Our trial lasted only two hours and ten minutes.—I had Garrow for my counsel, but all would not do. My friend, Mr. Corfe, paid him 18*l.* 18*s.* for his fee.

"I had a most excellent character given me in Court, but without effect; and as the French Captain swore to me, as being the first man that boarded him, and put the pistol to his head, the Judge in course looked upon me as the ringleader of the affair. We have now been seven weeks yesterday in the cells, and have been reported and left to die last Friday week, but yet no day is appointed for us to make our exit in. Very powerful interest was made for my life, and the French Captain went the next day after our trial, and begged my life on his knees to the French Ambassador, but all would not do. Die I must, owing to the African merchants having petitioned his Majesty to make an example of me,



16. Saturday's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, that all apothecaries shall compound, distill, weigh, measure, make extracts, &c. from, and by, the *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, now ready to be published, according to the memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. President of the College, on pain of his royal displeasure, and the severities of the law.

19. Was lett, by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Duties, the two following districts of the horte-tax: Kent and Sussex, 11,063l. Mr. Cates.—Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and Oxfordshire, 8,926l. Mr. Worley.

21. At a meeting of the Medical Society, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected fellows: viz. James Redi, M. D. and Samuel Gillam Mills, Esq. of Greenwich, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons.

At the same time, Thomas Sanden, M. D. Chichester; Joseph Fox, M. D. Falmouth; Patrick Plunkett, M. D. President of the College of Physicians, Dublin; William Wright, M. D. F. R. S. Jamaica, &c. were elected corresponding members.

Communications from the under-mentioned corresponding members were read: viz. On Dysphagia; by Dr. Bayford, Lewes.—On Cynanche Pharyngea, by Dr. Johnstone, Worcester.—A case of Schirrhous Oesophagus, by Dr. Farquharson, of Paisley.

25. In the Court of King's Bench, the three magistrates of the Tower Hamlets, against whom a rule was granted last term, to shew cause, why an information should not be filed against them (for their conduct respecting the performers of the Royalty Theatre, apprehended on the authority of the vagrant act) shewed cause why the rule should not be made absolute. Messrs. Pigott, Morgan, Silvester, and Taylor, spoke for the discharge of the rule; and contended, that the magistrates, in bailing Messrs. Bau-

nister, Palmer, &c. did no more than what they were authorised to do by law; and that if they should be thought to have acted contrary to act of Parliament, yet not being influenced by motives of corruption, the Court would not grant an information.

Mr. Bearcroft supported the rule, and in a very able speech maintained the opinion he had publicly given on the vagrant act.

The Court interrupted Mr. Bearcroft in the middle of his speech, and without troubling Mr. Eskine, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Coult, and Mr. Garrow, to deliver their arguments, declared themselves to be severally and unanimously of opinion, that the rule should be made absolute against James Robinson and Mr. William Brookes; who, they declared, by discharging the vagrants, acted not only *illegally*, but *corruptly*; and that they appeared to have taken under their protection men offending against the law of the land, and who were therefore proper objects of a criminal prosecution. The Court also delivered a very full and unequivocal opinion on the vagrant act; declaring that bail was in no instance admissible after commitment in execution.

28. Lord George Gordon was brought up to the bar of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster-hall, to receive sentence, when he was ordered to be imprisoned in Newgate three years for the first offence he had been found guilty of; and, after the expiration of that term, for two years more for the second offence; to pay a fine of 500l. and to find sureties for his good behaviour, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 2500l. each, for the term of 14 years after the aforesaid five years are expired, and the fine of 500l. paid, or else to remain until it is done.—His Lordship made a very grotesque figure, being wrapped up in a great coat, his hair lank as usual, his beard about three inches long, extending under his chin and throat from ear to ear, and differing from the colour of his hair.

in order to deter others. But they may all be d——d; I freely forgive them at my heart.—I hope I have made my peace with God, at least I do the best of my endeavour. I say my prayers, sing a psalm, and I am sincerely sorry for my past sins.

A few days more, my boy! and I expect to be nearer you by some miles—our gibbets are up, and the rest of the play will be acted some time this week, or the beginning of next at farthest—all men must die, and it makes but little difference what kind or manner of death we die, so as our souls are happy.

I should have wrote to Thomson, but really I am ashamed; give my kind respects to him, to Ring, Petree, Pales, Crawford, Chambers, Carroll, and in short to every body who thinks proper to enquire after the unfortunate pirate—so, dear Goldfinch, that you nor any one beside may ever come to this fatal end, is the wish and prayers of, Dear Tom,

Your sincere friend, and well-wisher,

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Condemned-Poem, Newgate, Jan. 1, 1788.

I wish you all a happy new-year, and many returns of them. Adieu! Adieu!

S H E.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1788, viz.

Berks. W. Brammell, of Donnington.  
Bedfordth. W. L. Antonio, of Colmworth.  
Bucks. S. Langton, of Little Horwood.  
Cumberland. Sir F. Vane, of Hutton.  
Cheshire. John Glegg, of Withington.  
Camb. and Hunt. Eufrase Kentish, of King's Rpton.

Devonshire. Sir J. Chichester, of Youlston.  
Dorsetshire. A. Chapman, of Holneft.  
Derbyshire. Peter Pegge, of Beauchief.  
Essex. T. Theophilus Cock, of Messing.  
Hants. R. Brickenden, of Maltshanger.  
Gloucestershire. N. Smith, of N. Nibley.  
Hertfordshire. C. Bourchier, of Shenley.  
Herefordshire. T. Downes, of Staunton.  
Kent. James Bond, of Hayes.  
Leicestershire. J. Clarke, of Great Wigton.  
Lincolnshire. Edward Brown, of Stamford.  
Monmouthshire. G. Smith, of Piercefield.  
Northumberland. D. R. Grieve, of Swarland.  
Northamptonth. J. Ashley, of Ledgers Ashby.  
Norfolk. Thomas Kerrich, of Gelderstone.  
Nottinghamshire. R. Stenton, of Southwell.  
Oxfordshire. T. Jemmett, of Little Milton.  
Rutlandshire. W. Bolgrave, of Uppingham.  
Shropshire. Joseph Muckleston, of Preicot.

Somersetshire. J. Lethbridge, Sandhill Park.  
Staffordth. T. Fletcher, of Newcastle U. L.  
Suffolk. Sir T. C. Bunbury, of Barton.  
Surrey. John Creuze, of Woodbridge.  
Suffex. John Bean, of Littleington.  
Warwickshire. W. Elliot, of Counden.  
Worcestershire. J. Baker, jun. of Bevere.  
Wiltshire. Robert Ash, of Langley.  
Yorkshire. John York, of Richmond.

#### SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Sir E. Williams, of Llanoild Castle.  
Carmarthen. John Thomas, of Ciltanog.  
Cardigan. John Vaughan, of Trewindon.  
Glamorgan. R. Jenkins, of Panynewell.  
Pembroke. J. P. Langhorne, of Orlanden.  
Radnor. Bell Lloyd, of Bufty Brook.

#### NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Henry Pritchard, of Trefcawen.  
Carnarvon. John Holland, of Teyrdan.  
Denbigh. Richard Wilding, of Llanbadra.  
Flint. John Fitzgerald, of Bettisfield.  
Merioneth. Griffith Evans, of Cym yr aſon.  
Montgomery. R. J. Harrison, of Cefn-gwerusa.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council, for the year 1788.

Cornwall. F. Gregor, of Restormel Park.

## C O U N T R Y - N E W S.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 14.

**L**AST Tuesday evening at eleven o'clock, arrived here in a coach and six, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, accompanied by Prince William Henry, who went to meet them.

Wednesday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by several naval and military officers, went to the dock-yard and surveyed every thing curious here, as also the gun-wharf, the armory, &c. expressing great satisfaction at the order and neatness of every department.— At seven they dined with a select party, and at eleven o'clock proceeded to the long-room store-house, where was an assemblage of the principal ladies and gentlemen of Plymouth and its environs.

On their entering the room, the three brothers walked arm in arm, the Prince of Wales in the centre. They received and paid the compliments of the whole company with affability, dignity and ease. Country-dances soon commenced. Prince William led up Miss Winne, went down the dance, then at the commencement of a new dance introduced his R. H. the Prince of Wales to Miss Winne; his R. H. the Duke of York to Miss Colton, and danced himself with Mrs. Depeyster. The next dance, the Prince of Wales danced again with Miss Winne; the Duke of York with Miss Fanshawe, and

Prince William with Miss Arthur. After dancing was finished, their Royal Highnesses retired about one o'clock.

Thursday. This morning their Royal Highnesses reviewed the artillery, 8th, 12th, and 38th, regiments of foot, and expressed great satisfaction at their appearance. After this they went afloat, and the whole fleet in Harbore immediately manned ship and saluted with 21 guns each. After riding to Maker Heights and taking a survey of Whitland Bay, Peale Point, and the Ram Head, they returned to Dock, dined, and in the evening went to the Long Room.

Friday, after their Royal Highnesses had reviewed the Marines and the Marine Barracks, they took coach at the Barrack-gate and proceeded to the Royal-Navy Hospital. After inspecting it they drove to the Citadel at Plymouth, and on alighting, were received by the Lieutenant Governor at the Barrier-gate; being presented with a plan of the Citadel. They then entered the garrison, were saluted with 21 guns and received by the invalids drawn out before the Governor's house.

Taking coach at the Barrier-gate, they drove through the town very slowly, and being again saluted from the ramparts of the Citadel with 21 guns, set out on their return to London.



## P R E F E R M E N T S.

FEBRUARY 4.

**J**OHN Lord Bishop of Oxford, to be Bishop of Hereford, vice Dr. Harley, deceased.  
The Rev. Mr. Manfell, M. A. to be public orator at Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, to a Prebend of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of Mr. Tyrwhyt.

The Earl of Harrington, to the command of the 29th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of General Tryon; and General Gunning, to that of the 65th regiment, lately held by Lord Harrington.

The Rev. Ralph Churton, A. M. to be one of the Preachers of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

The Rev. James Jones, D. D. to the Archdeaconry of Hereford.

Dr. James Ford, Physician Extraordinary,

and Mr. Thomas Keate, Surgeon Extraordinary, to her Majesty.

The Rev. Dr. Lockman, Clerk of the Closet to the Prince of Wales, to be Master of the Hospital of St. Croix, near Winchester.

Capt. William Wynyard, Capt. Charles Agill, and the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, appointed Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

—— Holdsworth, esq; appointed Governor of Dartmouth Castle, vice Lieut. Col. John Hardy, deceased.

Ensign George Mackay, of the Invalids, to be Fort-Major of the Garrison of Gravesend and Tilbury, vice Thomas Dade, deceased.

Col. Cornelius Cuyler, of the 55th Foot, to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the Leeward and Caribbee Islands.

## B I R T H S.

**T**HE Lady of the Hon. John Byng delivered of a daughter, being her 14th child, at their House in London.

Lady Palmerston, of a son, at his Lordship's house in Park-place.

The Lady of Lord Vernon, of a daughter,

at their house in Park-place, St. James's.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany safely delivered of a prince.

The Archduchess of Milan, of a prince.

## M A R R I A G E S.

**T**HE Hon. Sir Francis Drake, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, to Miss Onslow, only daughter of George Onslow, Esq. many years member for Surry.

Anthony Henderson, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Sophia Bull, youngest daughter of the late John Bull, Esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Wm. Powell, liquor-merchant, of Bristol, to Mrs. Pobjay.

Thomas Walton, Esq. of Ratcliff-highway, to Miss Webster, of the Strand.

John Frederick Bellamy, Esq. to Miss Maria Waller, of Gerrard-street.

John Drake, Esq. of Middlemore-hall in Cumberland, to Miss Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, Esq. of Hubberholme.

Rev. John Ley, to Miss Sarah Carrington, daughter of Rev. James Carrington, Chancellor of Exeter.

Baker John Sellon, Esq; LL. B. to Miss Dickinson, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Lancaster, Charles Gibson, Esq. to Miss Ch. Wilson, of Dalham tower, Westmoreland.

Sir John Rouse, Bart. member for Suffolk, to Miss Wilson, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Walter Wilson, Esq. of Bilboa, Ireland.

The Hon. Henry Pomeroy, member in the Irish parliament, to Miss Mary Grady, daughter of the late Nich. Grady, Esq. of Limerick.

Samuel Whitbread, jun. Esq. to Miss Grey, daughter of Sir Charles Grey, K. B.

Capt. Cowell, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Mrs. Head, a widow lady, sister of Sir John Stepney, Bart.

Major Darby, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Miss Wile, of Percy-street.

The Rev. John Thornton, rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, to Miss Manners, eldest daughter of Capt. Manners, of Goadby, in Leicestershire.

John Jones, Esq. of Rhydfen, high-sheriff of Merioneth, to Miss Jones, of Bala.

Henry James Jessup, Esq. late of Quebec, barrister at law, to the Right Hon. Lady Anna-Maria Bowes Lyon, sister to the Earl of Strathmore.

Thomas Boddam, Esq. of Enfield, to Miss Palmer, daughter of Samuel Palmer, Esq. Solicitor of the Post-office.

Lord Viscount Wentworth, to the Countess Ligonier, sister to the Earl of Northampton.

At Lyndhurst, James Lock, Esq. to Mrs. Springer, widow.

At Abbotsbury, Capt. Hansford, to Miss Mary Summers.

At Calcutta, the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, to Miss Philpot, late of Bedlington, Northumberland.

Richard Flint, Esq. of Antigua, to Miss Hannah Blundell, of the Isle of Wight.

At Pelfted, in Essex, Mr. W. Wright, aged 84, to Miss Susannah Joice, of the same place, aged 17.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 18.

**E**DWARD Goar, of Bryngwyn, in the county of Radnor, aged 104.

21. Jonathan Simpson, Esq. aged 113.

The Rev. William Copley, rector of West Chillington and Sallington, Suffex.

22. The Rev. Matthew Maddock, rector of Great Calworth.

John Amherst, Esq. of Rochester.

23. The Rev. Mr. Fawcener, minister of Poole, Dorsetshire.

James Home Rigg, of Moreton, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, governor of Dartmouth.

24. At York, the Rev. Robert Evans, prebendary of Apefhorpe, in that Cathedral, and rector of Beeford and Londefborough.

At Edinburgh, aged 85, Mr. Harry Prentice, who first introduced the culture of potatoes into this country. In 1784 he sunk 140l. with the managers of the Cannongate poor-house for a weekly subsistence of 7s. and has since made several small donations to that charity. His coffin, for which he paid two guineas, with 1703, the year of his birth, has hung in his house these nine years; and he has the undertaker's written obligation to screw him down with his own hands gratis. The Managers are bound to bury him with a hearse and four coaches at Restalrig.

27. Mr. H. Ronaldo, sen, nursery-man, of Brentford.

Lieutenant General Tryon, Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot. He was buried at Twickenham.—The following is added at the desire of a Correspondent: The importance of his character in the annals of this country, precludes the necessity of expatiating on the eminent services that distinguished his life. Illustrious as a legislator, he suppressed the rising seeds of revolt in North Carolina, during the time of his Administration in that province; calmed to peace under his mild and beneficent sway, the people relinquished every other ambition than that of looking up with filial attachment to their friend and protector, whose jurisprudence breathed as much of paternal tenderness, as of legislative authority. Called to the government of New York, a wider field of action opened to this accomplished statesman, whose superior powers of wisdom and philanthropy were unceasingly exerted for the

real welfare of the Colonists. His princely munificence extended to the most inconceivable of the people, and the heart-felt gratitude that pervaded every branch of the community, will make the name of Tryon revered across the Atlantic, while virtue and sensibility remain. In private life, the benevolence of his heart corresponded with the endowments of his mind; diffusing honor and happiness in an extensive circle; and obtaining permanent advantages for those who being in early youth elected to his patronage, now live to pour the tear of sorrow over his honored dust.

Miss Sawrey, daughter of John Gilpin Sawrey, Esq. of Broughton Tower, Lancashire.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Dr. Cooke, provost of King's College, and dean of Ely.

Hugh Kirkpatrick Hall, Esq. at Ashby, near Altringham, in Cheshire.

28. At Ulk, in Monmouthshire, Mr. James Davies, attorney at law, who had kept the Duke of Beaufort's Courts for 50 years.

Lately, Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart.

Lately, at Tallow, in Ireland, Captain Clarke, of the 29th regiment of foot.

29. D Prim, at Whitechapel, aged 104.

Mr. Sewell, glazier, in Shoreditch.

30. The Rev. Mr. Garner, master of Crypt school, in the city of Gloucester.

At Stagdale-lodge, Ireland, Hugh Lord Maffey.

Mr. Richard Bates, of Newman's-row, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Mr. Stephen Stringer, attorney of Somerset, many years clerk of the peace for Somersetshire.

Mr. George Ogier.

31. Sir Ashton Lever, Knt. He was taken ill on the bench at Manchester the preceding day. (See a portrait of him, together with an account of his life from materials furnished by himself, in our Magazine for August 1784.)

Mr. John Dawes, stock-broker, of Highbury, Islington. He was taken with a fit in the Stock-Exchange, and died there.

FEB. 1. At Exeter, The Rev. John Sleech, M. A. arch-deacon of Cornwall, and canon residentiary of Exeter.

James Stuart, Esq. commonly distinguished by the appellation of "Athenian Stuart." [See an account of him in p. 68.]

John



John Mackenzie, Esq. of Dolphington, son-in-law to Lord Chief Baron Ord.

At Lisbon, John Belwick Greenwood, Esq. in the 25th year of his age.

Lately, at Dublin, Sir Hopton Scott, Knight, Barrack master of that city.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Goodacre, of Little Athoy, in Leicestershire.

7. The Rev. Richard Wyne, M. A. rector of Gumley, in Leicestershire, and of Bishden, in Northamptonshire.

Lately, at Paris, Monsieur Tournour, well known for his translations of Shakespeare, Young, Milton, Clarissa, &c.

8. William Harris, Esq. Treasurer of the East-India Company.

Mrs. M. Keck, widow of Sergeant Keck.

At Bath, Mr. James Collings, formerly a Stock-broker at the Royal Exchange.

Henry St. John, Esq. uncle of the late Lord St. John, aged 82 years.

6. Mr. John Stabler, Watling-street.

The Rev. Mr. Snow, rector of the united parishes of St. Ann and St. Agnes, within Aldersgate.

The Rev. William Arthur Heywood, son of Lieutenant Colonel Heywood.

Mr. John Pinnick, founder, Holborn.

7. Mr. Daniel Dickenson, of the Register Office.

Benjamin Lucas, Esq. Brentford Butts.

Mr. Charles Ogilvie, formerly a Carolina merchant.

Mr. Martha Green, Newgate-street.

Lately, at Gravesend, Thomas Dade, Esq. many years Major of Tilbury-Fort.

8. Daniel Mildred, Esq. banker, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

Mr. Robert Young, pavior, Tothill-fields.

9. Mr. Richard Clarke, of Epson.

At Kentish Town, Mr. John Young, formerly a broker and auctioneer.

Lately, at Dover, Lieutenant Colombine, of his Majesty's navy.

10. The Rev. Mr. Pope, Charter-house-square.

11. Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Harrison, bookseller, Paternoster-row.

Mr. John Corderoy, surgeon and apothecary, at Twickenham.

At Peterborough, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Forster, eldest daughter of John Forster, D. D. many years rector of Elston, in Huntingdonshire. Notwithstanding she had the misfortune to be deaf from her cradle, (as was her sister Mrs. Amey Forster, who died about three years ago); yet she had learnt to read, to write perfectly well, and converse familiarly with her acquaintance.

Lately, at Waterford, in Ireland, Hugh Wallace, Esq.

Lately, at Lisburn, in Ireland, Edward Smyth, Esq.

12. Joseph Broches, Esq. at Liverpool, aged 80.

The Rev. Thomas Stevens, D. D. rector of Beenharn, in Berks; of Swincombe, in Oxfordshire; and Sutton, in Gloucestershire.

13. William Page, Esq. Kingston, Surrey.

At Bungay, Mr. Charles Cocking, one of the Coroners for the county of Suffolk.

14. Anthony Eyre, Esq. at Grove, in Nottinghamshire, Member in the two last Parliaments for Boroughbridge.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Warder, aged 106.

Lately, Thomas Jennings, Esq. Justice of Peace, and senior Alderman of Doncaster.

15. George Bowey, Esq. Tanfield-court, Temple.

The Rev. Daniel Bellamy, minister of Kew and Petersham.

Inigo William Jones, Esq. Frith-street, Soho.

Mrs. Whitmore, wife of John Whitmore, Esq. Old Jewry.

Mr. George Enfor, upwards of 20 years clerk of Deritend Chapel, Birmingham.

16. Mr. George Vernon, at Tewkesbury.

Mrs. Bellamy, formerly a celebrated Actress. (See an account of her in our Magazine for February, 1785.)

Lately, John Reynolds, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

Lately, in Portugal, Mr. William Henry Offley, second son of Mr. Wm. Offley, of Great Ormond-street.

18. Mr. George Brown, merchant, Leadenhall-street.

The Rev. Thomas Talbot, D. D. rector of Ullingswick, in Herefordshire, author of several useful tracts.

19. Thomas Bevan, Esq. Upper Harley-street.

The Rev. Daniel Mann, Dissenting minister of Burwash, in Sussex.

Lately, Edward Gibbs, Esq. of Stratford upon Avon.

20. Mrs. Lake, wife of Colonel Lake, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards.

Mr. John Lewis Paulhan, of Mark-lane. M is Hutchins, of Chatham.

21. John Whitehurst, Esq. F. R. S. author of "An Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, deduced from Facts, and the Laws of Nature," 4to 1778.

23. At Hertford, Mr. Joseph Staines, formerly a hatter and hosiery at Aldgate.

