

# THE European Magazine,

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

For M A Y, 1788.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of the Right Hon. Earl CAMDEN, Lord President of the Council, engraved by HOLLOWAY. And 2. A VIEW of Dr. LETTSON'S HOUSE at GROVE-HILL, near Camberwell.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Camiffs—Pbilo-dramaticus—Five Letters—Anonymos—Lincolniensis—Eumenes*  
*—T. B.—W. W. R.* and several others, are received.

As soon as the trial of Mr. Hastings is suspended, and the Parliament adjourned, we shall be able to attend to the numerous favours of our Correspondents which have been postponed.

Such of our Correspondents who favour us with any of their performances, are solicited to withhold them unless they chuse we should have them exclusively. Two pieces intended for this month are laid aside on account of their being sent to other publications.

The *Philosophical News* in our next.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from May 12, to May 17, 1788.

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

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

## WALES, May 5, to May 10, 1788.

North Wales	5	10	4	3	3	2	1	10	4	5
South Wales	5	8	4	9	2	10	1	7	3	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.			M A Y.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—30—41	56	S.	1—30—16	60	N. E.
30—30—27	55	E.	2—30—14	63	E. N. E.
			3—30—31	49	E.
			4—30—27	50	N. E.
			5—30—10	51	E.
			6—30—00	57	E.
			7—29—88	63	W.
			8—29—96	60	W.
			9—29—87	56	S.
			10—29—93	56	E.
			11—30—16	54	S. E.
			12—30—26	64	W.
			13—30—30	57	W.
			14—30—15	54	W.
			15—30—10	56	N.
			16—29—85	56	N. W.
			17—29—95	60	N.
			18—29—85	57	N.
			19—29—91	56	N.

20—30—14	61	N. N. E.
21—30—29	60	N.
22—30—27	64	W.
23—30—19	62	W.
24—30—07	66	S. W.
25—29—98	73	S.
26—29—97	72	S. E.
27—29—90	73	E.
28—29—65	75	E.
29—29—55	64	W.

## PRICES of STOCKS,

May 28, 1788.	
Bank Stock, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$	New S. S. Ann. —
New 4 per Cent 1777, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock, —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7-8ths	India Bonds, —
3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	New Navy and Vict. Bills
3 per Cent Conf. 74 7-8ths a 75	Long Ann. 22 3-16ths
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 yrs. Ann. 1778, 13 5-16ths a 3-8ths.
3 per Cent. 1751, —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per Ct. Ind. An. —	Lottery Tick. —
South Sea Stock, —	Irish ditto, —
Old S. S. Ann. —	Prizes —



T H E  
**EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,**  
 A N D  
**L O N D O N R E V I E W,**  
 For M A Y, 1788.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT of the RIGHT HON. CHARLES PRATT, EARL CAMDEN,  
 LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

[ With a PORTRAIT of Him. ]

**C**HARLES PRATT, EARL CAMDEN, is the 8th son of Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of George the First, by his second lady Elizabeth. His father died in the year 1724, when this his son was an infant; and being of a numerous family, he appears to have had but the slender provision of a younger brother. He received his education at Eton, and from thence, at the usual age, was, on the election in 1731, sent to King's College, Cambridge, of which Society he became a Fellow. In the year 1735, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1739 that of Master; and determining on the law for his profession, he entered himself a member of Lincoln's Inn. In due time he was called to the bar; but his success there was rather calculated to forbid dependency than to excite hope. For many years he gave his attendance in Westminster-Hall, unnoticed and unknown; and, if popular report is to be relied on, he, without the means of preventing the evil, saw his small fortune gradually moulder away with little prospect of retrieving himself by any diligence or exertion. It is even asserted, that the encouragement he met with was so inadequate to his expectations, that he at one period resolved to relinquish his profession and abandon his country. At this juncture one of his brothers was in the East-Indies, and it is imagined he meditated to follow him there. Fortunately, however, we may say for the public as well as himself, so hasty a measure was not

carried into execution; and the event will hold out a lesson to those who, under the same circumstances, are too apt precipitately to give up in despair advantages, of which perseverance would most probably intire them the possession. It may be conjectured, that at this juncture his school-fellow and collegiate friend Dr. Sneyd Davies wrote his poetical epistle to him, in which, after painting the pleasures of their youth, the transition from that period of life to manhood, and the then change in their pursuits, he encouraged him with the examples of Cowper, Talbot, Sommers, Yorke, who at the bar

Pleaded their way to glory's chair supreme,  
 And worthy fill'd it. Let not those great  
 names  
 Damp, but incite; nor Murray's praise obscure  
 Thy younger merit. Know, these lights, ere  
 yet  
 To noon-day lustre kindled, had their dawn.  
 Proceed familiar to the gate of Fame,  
 Nor think the task severe, the prize too high  
 Of toil and honour, for thy father's son.

His diligence and application, however, at length were noticed, and he obtained, what his talents entitled him to, a considerable share of practice; in which he deported himself with great attention to the interest of his clients, and at the same time to the liberty of the subject. When Mr. Owen was tried for publishing the case of Alexander Murray in 1752, Mr. Pratt was one of his counsel, and signalized himself by a very able constitutional

tional argument on that occasion. At the general election of 1754, he was chosen Member for Downton; and on a bill being proposed in the House of Commons to extend the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act, which failed, he is said to have written a pamphlet, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Habeas Corpus Act. 8vo. 1758\*."

From this period Mr. Pratt might be considered as the most rising advocate at the bar, and at a time when some of the ablest men then living were exercising their abilities on the same ground. A friendship between him and Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, had taken place, and through his means it may be presumed Mr. Pratt was chosen Recorder of Bath in 1759; and in the same year he was appointed at once, without the usual gradation, Attorney-general, on the advancement of Lord Northington to be Keeper of the Great Seal. At the general election in 1760, he was chosen Member for Bath; and in December 1761, was constituted Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, on the death of Sir John Willes: at the same time he received the honour of knighthood.

It was during the time he presided in this court that the case of Mr. Wilkes in various shapes came before him to be determined; and the resolutions which the court came to on these occasions contributed greatly to increase the popularity of the Chief Justice, and to afford satisfac-

tion to the people at large. In July 1765, he was advanced to the dignity of a Peer of Great-Britain by the title of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden, in the county of Kent. On the 30th of July 1766, he was named Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, a post he held with great honour to himself, and satisfaction to the suitors and practicers of the court, until the year 1770, when disapproving the measures respecting America, he no longer held himself at liberty to continue in office.

He accordingly resigned the Seals, and became an able, a warm, and a determined enemy to the system which continued to be fatally pursued during the administration of Lord North. He also opposed, in the House of Lords, some legal opinions pronounced by the Court of King's-Bench on the doctrine of libels and on other constitutional subjects. In most of these he was supported by the assistance of his former friend Lord Chatham, with whom he appears to have continued on terms of intimacy during his life. On the 27th of March 1782, he was appointed President of the Council, a post which he resigned in March 1783, but which he has since resumed, and now continues to hold.

His Lordship married Oct. 5, 1749, Miss Jefferys, who died Dec. 1779, by whom he had several children, some of whom are still living.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

In looking over the papers of a Welsh family the other day, I found an old paper (of which I inclose you a copy), which is entitled, "A Copy of a very remarkable Instance of old Age, and numerous Offspring, taken out of an old Registry belonging to the Parish of Tregaian, which is a Part of the Rectory of Llangefui, and transcribed into this Registry for the Satisfaction of Posterity." If you think it worthy a place in your Magazine, it is much at your service. Yours, &c. T. B.

HERE died an old man, in the parish of Tregaian, in the county of Anglesea, named William ap Howel ap David ap Jerwerth, aged 105. He had been thrice married: his first wife was Ellin ych William; by her he had 32 children. His second wife was Catharine ych Richard; by her he had 10 children. His third wife was Ellin ych William; by her he had 4 children. He had also two concubines: one was Jenet ych William; by her he had 2 children; and the other was Leeky Lloyd, and by her he had 5 children. His eldest son was Griffith ap William, now living in the said parish, aged 84 years. He had children's children to the fourth generation in abundance. His youngest son was also called

Griffith ap William, aged two years and a half, now living: and the difference between the two brothers is 81 years and a half; for the eldest was that age when the youngest was born. His eldest daughter was called Alice ych William, aged 72. She hath been thrice married, and hath a numerous offspring in the said parish. And at his funeral there was computed to be about 300 persons descending from him. The said old man was of middle stature, of good complexion, never troubled with colic, gout, or stone, seldom sick, of a moderate diet, lived by tillage, exercised himself much in fishing and fowling, and had his knowledge to his last day.

\* This is asserted on the authority of the catalogue of the library of James West, Esq.



To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

*George street, Hanover-square, April 12, 1788.*

**H**EARING lately of the great success attending inoculation for the small-pox at Luton, in Bedfordshire; I was naturally led to enquire into the several particulars relative to that matter. Amongst other informations, some of them perhaps of doubtful authority, I have been favoured with the following authentic account by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stuart, rector of the parish. If you should judge the communication to be of sufficient importance to the public, I doubt not of your giving it a place in your Magazine; in which case it may be deemed a curiosity by some of your readers to be informed, that Mr. Stuart is a grandson of the late Right Hon. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who first introduced inoculation into this country.

To Sir WILLIAM FORDYCE.

“ S I R,

“ IN answer to your letter concerning the success of the inoculation at Luton, I take the liberty of troubling you with the following facts.

“ Towards the end of last summer, a small-pox of the most malignant kind prevailed at Luton. Notwithstanding every care that human prudence could suggest, as to cleanliness, medicine, and attendance, scarcely more than half of our patients survived this dreadful disease; and though they were kept at some distance from the town, it was found impossible to prevent the infection from spreading. Alarmed at the danger, I endeavoured to overcome the prejudice and fears of the people, and prevail on them to be inoculated. Accordingly, in the course of three days, a surgeon of the neighbourhood communicated the infection to 928 paupers, who were judged incapable of paying for themselves; and soon after to 287 more, mostly at their own charge. Of these 1215 only five died, and those under the age of four months; as you will see by the attested list which is inclosed.

“ Mean time Mr. Kirby and Mr. Cnaie, the Surgeons resident at Luton, inoculated about 700 of the better sort with an equal success.

“ Even from this statement the advantage of inoculation is manifest; but the following circumstances set this advan-

“ tage in a stronger light. Many paupers have since shewed me the preparatory medicines, which, notwithstanding all their promises to take, they had omitted; and the extent of the parish (it being nearly thirty-three miles in circumference) rendered it impossible to prevent their procuring strong liquors. These circumstances, that few submitted to regimen, and that some did not even use their medicines, which at the time increased my anxiety for the event, are surely convincing proofs of the little danger attending inoculation.

“ On my return to Luton, I mean to recommend annual inoculations at the parish charge. This may be supported on principles of œconomy, as well as on principles of humanity. The health and safety of the people ought ever to be the supreme object of parochial management. The life of an industrious parent is absolutely invaluable; and he who thinks it can be rated too high, is no less ignorant of policy, than destitute of feeling.

“ For nine years that I have held the living of Luton, the average number of small-pox patients is 25. These at the lowest computation stand the parish at two guineas each, exclusive of medical assistance. The disease is so apprehended in the country, that the nurses require double pay, and both they and the patients are confined in an airing-house several weeks after the recovery. Should my plan of annual inoculations take place, the expence would not amount to the fifty guineas, which are now paid for those who have the small-pox naturally. But, alas! these fifty guineas are but a small part of the real charge, and inconvenience, produced by this dreadful malady. Its almost constant effect is a permanent augmentation of the parish expediture. If a labourer dies, his family must be supported. If a mother is lost, the children must be removed to a workhouse, as their father cannot spare time for employments that are merely domestic. In a workhouse, they lose innocence, reputation, and that sense of independence, which is the surest principle of industry.

“ I have troubled you with these observations,

" vations, because I am confident they  
 " are applicable to more parishes than  
 " mine; and because I am equally con-  
 " fident, that, were inoculation generally  
 " practised, it would lessen human mi-  
 " sery, save many a useful life, and even  
 " promote that œconomy, which many  
 " think the only object worthy of atten-  
 " tion. I am, Sir,

" Your faithful servant,  
 " WILLIAM STUART."

*South Audley-street,  
 March 1, 1788.*

Copy of the attested list referred to in the  
 preceding.

A child of George Road had the  
 thrush at the time of being inoculated,  
 and supposed to die in consequence there-  
 of. Aged 9 weeks.

A child of Samuel Young died with  
 the eruption on it. Aged 7 weeks.

A child of John Flitton died three  
 days after inoculation. Aged 12 weeks.

A child of John Olney died in a fit  
 the sixth day after inoculation. Aged  
 16 weeks.

A child of Waller died with the erup-  
 tion on it. Aged 5 weeks.

FRA. NASH, Churchwarden.  
*Luton, Jan. 6, 1788.*

From the circumstance of not more than  
 two shillings being paid for inoculating  
 each of the paupers mentioned in the fore-

going letter, it appears at once, at how  
 small an expence a great many valuable  
 lives may be saved to the public, by a  
 little attention on the part of the nobility,  
 clergy, gentry, and others.

It is the very desirable event of their  
 adopting the benevolent ideas of my Hon.  
 and Rev. Friend, I would remark, that  
 the properest seasons of inoculation are,  
 when the juices are least likely to be con-  
 taminated by infectious or contagious  
 diseases, which rage most in the autumnal  
 months; begging leave at the same time  
 to recommend the use of from 50 to 100  
 drops of the concentrated spirit of sea-salt  
 diluted in barley-water, or any other mu-  
 cilaginous liquid, in the proportion of 50  
 drops to one quart, for preventing the  
 juices from falling into that putrid state,  
 which renders the small-pox so much  
 more deadly.

I would farther advise an equally free  
 use of the same spirit in every town and  
 village through the kingdom, as a pre-  
 servative against infection, as well as a  
 great aid in curing the worst sorts of  
 putrid fevers, which have been of late so  
 destructive in so many parts of England.

I am, Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 WILLIAM FORDYCE.

*This Letter was received too late  
 for insertion in our last Number.*

## S T A T E P A P E R S.

An ACCOUNT of the Net Produce of the Duties of CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, and  
 INCIDENTS, between the 5th of April, 1787, and the 5th of April, 1788, as laid  
 upon the Table of the House of Commons, for the perusal of the Members.

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS	3,817,628	15	0
EXCISE	6,368,189	3	8½
STAMPS	1,211,878	10	8

## I N C I D E N T S.

Salt, 5th April 1759			
Additional Ditto, 10 May 1780			
Ditto, 22d June 1782			
700 per Week Letter Money, 1st June 1711			
2,320 Ditto, 1784			
Seizures, 25th Oct. 1760			
Proffers, do.	4,132	7	9½
Fines of Leaves, do.	666	13	8
Letter Money, do.	6,756	6	4
Alum Mines, do.	101,000	0	0
Composition Duty, do.	960	0	0
Alienation Duty, do.	4	16	8
Fines and Forfeitures, do.	2,433	15	4
	1,400	0	0

Rents



	£.	s.	d.
Rent of a Light House	156	13	4
Rent of Savoy Lands, do.			
6d per Lib. on Pensions, 24th June 1721	41,100	0	0
1s. Deduct on Salaries, &c. 5th April 1758	16,757	12	3½
Houses and Windows, 10th Oct. 1766	408,470	0	6
Houses, 5th April 1778	136,542	16	8½
Hawkers and Pedlers, 23d June 1710	1,454	7	10½
Hackney Coaches, 1st Aug. 1711	11,219	15	4
Ditto, 1784	10,769	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlers, 23d July 1785	1,083	13	11½
First Fruits of the Clergy	5,164	2	10
Salt, 1st Aug 1785			
Tenths of the Clergy	9,893	16	4
Men Servants, 1777 (Arrears)			
Two Wheel Carriages, 1785	29,092	9	0½
Four Wheel, do.	131,037	16	5½
Carts, do.	10,853	19	1½
Men Servants, do.	95,431	6	10½
Female, do.	29,989	3	1½
Horses, do.	114,459	19	4½
Shops, do.	59,313	15	2½
Waggons, do.	17,334	2	0½
Houses, Ao. 1727	82	0	9½
Consol Letter Money, Ao. 1787	156,000	0	0
Do. Salt, do.	361,995	12	8
<b>Total of Incidents</b>	<b>1,765,561</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6¾</b>
<b>Total of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents</b>	<b>13,163,257</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11½</b>

Exchequer, the 28th day of April, 1788.

JOHN HUGHSON.

Of the STAMPS, there is the following Account of the Particulars.

	£.	s.	d.
Consolidated Duties	616,526	12	8
Insurance Duty	97,499	18	1
Burials, &c.	4,081	15	7
Bills of Exchange	81,265	14	4
Receipts	42,993	8	2
Hats	25,253	9	11
Plate	22,873	16	8
Horse Dealers Licences, and Race Horses	4,198	9	10
Post Horse Duty	179,557	12	9
Medicine	11,372	0	2
Game	44,959	16	3
Attornies Licences, &c.	26,104	18	0
Pawnbrokers	4,232	7	10
Gloves	12,482	12	3
Perfumery	12,232	1	11
Judges Duty in Scotland	1,071	4	1
Apprentice Duty	7,363	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,201,029</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>

Stamp Office, April 29th 1788.

J. LLOYD, pro Compt.

## A SUMMARY RECAPITULATION of the HEADS of the BUDGET \*.

## S U P P L Y.

MR. PITT first stated the several articles of supplies, which had been voted for the service of the current year, and which consisted of the following heads, viz.

Navy—18,000 seamen	-	-	£. 936,000
Ordinary	-	-	700,000
Extraordinary	-	-	600,000
Making a total of			2,236,000
Army—Guards and Garrisons, Plantations, and Gibraltar, Half-pay to the British and American forces, to the amount of 228,000l.—Chelsea pensioners 173,000l. &c. &c. making a total for the army of the present year of	-	-	2,022,023
But from which sum 43,000l. is to be deducted, on account of stoppages from the troops abroad for provisions supplied them from hence.			
Ordnance	-	-	419,000
Expence of maintaining convicts	-	-	34,000
Annual allowance to American Loyalists	-	-	74,000
Repayments on addresses, &c.	-	-	46,000
Civil establishments in America, together with the expence of Somerset House, African Forts, &c. &c.	-	-	90,000
Deficiency of grants in the year 1787	-	-	63,000
Estimated deficiency of land and malt	-	-	300,000
Expence of the armament,	-	-	311,000
Sum voted to pay his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's debts, &c.	-	-	181,000
Amounting in the whole to			£. 5,779,365

That a farther sum has been voted to pay off Exchequer bills, and for deficiencies of several funds to the 5th of April 1787, which latter will never occur again, in consequence of the Consolidation Act, but as both these sums (to the amount of 6,078,000l.) are taken on both sides of the account, he omitted them for the sake of perspicuity.

## W A Y S A N D M E A N S.

Mr. Pitt then stated, that in order to defray these expences, Parliament had already voted,

Land and malt	-	-	2,750,000
That he should propose to the Committee to vote a further sum to be taken as the growing produce of the consolidated fund, between this and the 5th of April 1788	-	-	3,845,000
Imprest monies, to be repaid in the course of the year	-	-	200,000
Army savings of the year 1786	-	-	200,000
And a further sum to be repaid by the India Company, on account of troops, and victualling the fleet in the East-Indies	-	-	500,000
Premium on the lottery	-	-	258,000
Stoppages from the troops for provisions	-	-	43,000
			5,796,000
Exchequer bills, and the sum voted for deficiencies, as stated in the supply	-	-	6,078,000

\* For the substance of Mr. Pitt's speech in opening the Budget, see page 359.



For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On SIGNORA PIOZZI'S PUBLICATION of DR. JOHNSON'S LETTERS.

## STRICTURE THE FIRST.

“ **L**IFE (says Mr. Stevens, in a preface to some of Shakspeare's Plays) does not often receive good unmixed with evil. The benefits of the art of printing are depraved by the facility with which scandal may be diffused, and secrets revealed; and by the temptation by which traffic solicits avarice to betray the weaknesses of passion, or the confidence of friendship. I cannot forbear to think these posthumous publications injurious to society. A man conscious of literary reputation will grow in time afraid to write with tenderness to his sister, or with fondness to his child; or to remit on the slightest occasions, or most pressing exigence, the rigour of critical choice, and grammatical severity. That esteem which preserves his letters, will at last produce his disgrace, when that which he wrote to his friend or his daughter shall be laid open to the public.”

When Mr. Stevens made this observation, little did he imagine that it would soon be exemplified to the prejudice of his fellow-commentator, and that the treacherous trick would be played to Dr. Johnson by the very person whom he, in the simplicity of his heart, had honoured above any other of his acquaintance with a most sincere attachment during a long, long interval of time. Yet so it has shockingly happened, that the frontless female, who goes now by the mean appellation of Piozzi, actuated by no other incentive but that of mere avarice, has dared to publish a large number of letters, written to her by the Doctor during the long course of their friendship, though she must be convinced, and certainly is, that never would she have obtained his sanction to their publication, had she asked for it in time; as too many of those letters are by much too trifling, uninteresting, and even contemptible for such an eye as that of the British nation; and too many, in spite of their numerous blanks, initials, and abbreviations, all easily interpreted, vex, disgust, and prove considerably obnoxious not only to a great number of individuals, but even to whole families, without the compensation of their answering the least good purpose; which at worst ought to be the case with any printed writing that anyway diminishes the good name of our still living cotemporaries.

It was not likely, indeed, that Doctor

Johnson, a supreme despiser of trifles, abhorrent from all propagation of scandal, and inoffensive to the inoffensive, as all his works amply testify, would have given his consent to her putting forth the two volumes, wherein, independent of the many censurable parts, a poor reader must frequently trudge on until he is weary thro' a hundred pages of trash and rubbish, to meet with a dozen of lines that are worth his perusal. But the cunning *She* has delayed her shameless bargain till after the Doctor's demise, and the two ill-favoured volumes are now brought into the world, to the no small discontent and indignation of all the Doctor's true friends, who, long accustomed to see him lead on the phalanx of literature, see him now riding upon a broomstick; and to the great comfort and diversion of all the wittings and witsnappers of the Thames and of the Tweed, who behold him at last brought down from that envied summit to which the Rambler, the Lives of the Poets, and so many other of his works, had gloriously exalted him. Take warning, take warning, ye heroes of the quill, and, upon seeing yourselves deservedly raised by the unanimous suffrages of mankind to the highest posts of literary honour, keep in mind Mr. Stevens's philanthropic observation, nor be so unguarded as our good Johnson has been, lest, like him, you draw hereafter upon your names the sarcastic and slanderous obloquies of indefatigable dulness and unextinguishable malignity.

Among the many who have reason to be exasperated on account of those Letters, I will frankly own that I am one; and as such, am resolved to animadvert on certain passages in them that have proved harsh to my feelings, even though I should run the risque of being disapproved for not treating their editor with any great ceremony, as must be the case in all discussions produced by the necessity of clearing our characters from calumnious assertions. But by what right can **LA PIOZZI**, as my fiddling countrymen now term her, claim ceremony and respect from any one of the many whom she has offended by her publication, now that, in the great wisdom of her concupiscence, she has degraded herself into the wife of an Italian singing-master? And, as to myself, what respect or ceremony do I

owe to an Italian singing-master's wife, who treats my name in print with as much freedom as if it were allied to that of the folks at Brescia, who call her sister, cousin, aunt, and niece? Yet there is another circumstance still, that excludes her from all claim to my tenderness; and it is, that she is fully conscious of my having by heart the long rubric of her sins, and knows I can tell them all one by one, without fear of the least contradiction from her conscience: yet she has attacked me with such arrogant temerity, as could not be borne by Patience itself sitting on the monument of Job, or that of Saint Lawrence, who suffered himself to be roasted alive without uttering the least complaint.

The following periods, penned by the witty Madam, and not by Johnson, so wickedly traduce my moral character, that I will now hasten to confute their import, and prove that they contain a most infamous calumny. Here I copy the whole paragraph out of one of her letters to Dr. Johnson, dated May 3, 1776, from Bath, where, presently after the sudden death of her only son, the thought of retiring for a short time with her eldest daughter. The paragraph runs thus: *How does Doctor Taylor do? He was very kind, I remember, when my thunder-storm came first on. So was Count Manucci: so was Mrs. Montague: so was every body. The world is not guilty of much general harshness, nor inclined, I believe, to increase pain, which they do not perceive to be deserved. Baretto alone tried to irritate a wound so very deeply inflicted, and he will find few to approve his cruelty.*

How this woman could be so dishonest as to speak of me in such terms, and to accuse me so audaciously of a savage inclination to encrease the affliction of the afflicted, without specifying how and in what manner I displayed that savageness, is what I should not be able to comprehend, had I not frequently bestowed my attention upon the tortuities of her disposition, and with much greater attention than ever Doctor Johnson would be at the trouble of bestowing. But, that I may not digress from the matter in hand, the only motive she ever had, in my opinion, for writing that beastly paragraph, was what I am going to relate.

On the coming-on of her *thunder-storm*, by which she means the sudden death of her son, Count Manucci, a young nobleman from Florence, who was then on his travels, happening that fatal mor-

ning to be at her house, and fully sensible of the attachment I then had to the Thrale family, hurried his servant to me with the dreadful news.

Not an instant did I delay to run from Titchfield-street, Marybone, to the Borough, to assist the Count in administering comfort to the wretched parents; and there, as you may well imagine, was I witness to a scene of woe not often visible, though we live in a world replete with woeful scenes. Mr. Thrale, both his hands in his waistcoat pocket, sat on an arm-chair in a corner of the room with his body so stiffly erect, and with such a ghastly smile in his face, as was quite horrid to behold. Count Manucci and a female servant, both as pale as ashes, and as if panting for breath, were evidently spent with keeping Madam from going frantic (and well she might) every time she recovered from her fainting-fits, that followed each other in a very quick succession. It matters not whether Doctor Taylor and Mrs. Montague went to her succour in that distress, as her paragraph seems to import, by joining their names to that of Count Manucci. I do not recollect that either of them appeared at that disconsolate house before her setting out for Bath, and have reason to suspect her honesty at the time she penned those few periods. Was the paragraph a due compliment to Dr. Taylor and that Lady, or were their names brought in it but the other day as a contrast to mine, that the blow she aimed at me might fall with redoubled force upon my poor head? Hester Lynch, Hester Lynch, I have often read the blackest pages of thy heart, as thou well knowest; therefore be not surprized at my surmise. My suspecting thee of dealing false with me is backed by the inefficacy of thy malicious paragraph, which, as it will presently be seen, produced as much effect in the mind of him to whom it was directed, as if he had never received that letter of thine.

Be this as it will, all that day and the two following, the parents, the Count, and myself, were quite immersed in sorrow, as the boy had been a favourite with us all, and had well deserved to be so. But on the fourth day, as the fits had nearly ceased, Madam abruptly proposed to set out immediately for Bath, as wishing to avoid the sight of the funeral, that began now to be thought on. Her eldest daughter, who had been a while in a precarious state of health, she would take with her, in hopes that the journey and the air of Bath would do her good; but she had



no man-friend to go with her, and take care of her during the excursion. To travel with people in the deepest affliction is certainly no pleasant thing; yet as the Count did not offer to go, I made a tender of myself without the least hesitation, and my company was accepted with thanks, that I am confident were unfeigned, at least in that single instance. I just asked leave to run home to fetch some wearing-apparel while the horses were putting to her coach, reached Salt-hill that same evening, and Bath in three days more. I must however not forget telling, that a few minutes before our setting out, Dr. Johnson arrived in a post-chaise from Litchfield, as Madam, among her first fits, had found a lucky interval to acquaint him with her *thunder-storm*, as we see by his answer in her publication; and her letter brought him to town in a hurry. I expected at that moment that he would spare me the jaunt, and go himself to Bath with her; but he made no motion to that effect; therefore, after the sad exchange of a few mournful periods, as is customary on such occasions, we got into the coach and were soon out of sight. And here I will leave the reader to guess at the torture I put my brains to during the journey, to furnish talk for the relief of the mother, and inventions proportionate to a child's mind to keep the daughter diverted and in spirits: nor do I think that my efforts were quite thrown away, though the task was not one of the easiest, considering that I myself could not get poor little Harry out of my thoughts, and mourned internally for him as much as ever I did for any other dear object that ever I lost during the long course of my life.

We had been at Bath but a day, when, on the arrival of the post, Madam proved so very wise, as to shew me a letter from Dr. Jebb, afterwards Sir Richard, in which she was pretty bluntly reprimanded for her playing the physician with her children, and earnestly entreated at the same time to forbear giving her daughter what he termed *tin-pills*. It may be true, said the Doctor in that letter, that the child has worms, and you will probably kill them by means of those pills; but still the remedy is greatly worse than the disease, as the tin, though ever so much beaten to powder, will tear the child's bowels to pieces. How the Doctor came to hear of Madam's pills, I do not know; but guess it was from Old Nurse, as, after Mr. Thrale's death, Old Nurse was presently turned out of the house by her

lady, though she had been a servant there no less than forty years, and would probably have ended her wretched days in some parish-workhouse, had not Miss Thrale, as soon as she came of age, been more merciful to the poor woman than her virtuous mother, who, I have heard, was much vexed at the transaction.

In the act of giving me the Doctor's letter to read, See, see, said Madam with a pert promptitude that always formed one of her chief characteristics, see what fools these physicians are! They presume to know better how to manage children than their mothers themselves!

On my receiving in this odd manner this odd piece of information about Madam's private doings in her medical capacity, and hearing to boot such a mad comment on a letter that I thought very wise and very timely, my bile suddenly rose to such a degree, that I am sure I uttered my indignation in the most severe terms, and swore that she would soon send the daughter to keep company with the son, if she gave her any more of her damn'd pills: and not satisfied with this, I informed the daughter of the horrid quality of the physic that her good mamma administered her against the positive order of Dr. Jebb, of whose letter I told her the contents, exhorting her to resist the taking of any tin-pills, and assuring her that they would soon destroy her.

My siding in so vehement a manner with Dr. Jebb against her absurd expectation, made Madam's grief presently give way to her fury; and, after a pretty long exchange of very strong words, I suppose she proceeded to write the above paragraph in the above letter to Dr. Johnson, supposing that she did actually write it at that time, and not eleven years after, for the noble purpose of injuring me. But, tell me freely, honest reader, was I on so important an occasion to play the sycophant to a woman at once so proud and so absurd, as to tell me without reserve that she utterly despised Dr. Jebb's knowledge and remonstrances? to a woman, that, to spite him, probably would have run that instant to the pill-box and forced some part of its contents down her child's throat, though energetically warned, that the life of the amiable thing was at stake, had I not deadened her resolution by shewing myself ready to oppose it with all my power?

Some water-gruel soul may possibly reply, that I ought not to have taken up the matter in so rude and violent a manner, but gently expostulated with Madam

about the preposterousness of her wild notions, and endeavoured by kind reasoning to bring her over to the opinion of the Doctor, considering especially that I had no manner of right to interfere. What? no right to interfere when I conceive a child's life in danger through the ignorance and superlative pride of a mother? expostulate gently with a creature so infernally conceited, that she makes nothing of Dr. Jebb's medical knowledge, and, *ruat calum,* will go impetuously on in her mad career? Little does he know what he says, who talks of gentle expostulation and kind reasoning with Hester Lynch, when she has gotten any idea, however strange, in her head! We shall see by the sequel what Johnson himself got by only offering to expostulate and reason with her about another point of as great importance to her as the welfare of a daughter. The woman, I tell you, may be forced into a measure; but, persuaded! Satan may possibly do it; but I am sure no man would ever succeed in such an attempt! Give me but time for a few strictures, and I will bring you acquainted with her, much better than you will ever be by your going every concert night to hear her turn Italian stupidity into English wit.

However, notwithstanding our hot words, the morning after my rough *boutade*, Madam thought better of it; and well aware that she could not bring me to any terms of accommodation with regard to the tin-pills, resolved for the present on dissembling her rage, came down to breakfast with some serenity in her looks, talked to me as affably as usual, and entirely made it up with me before dinner by a present of a red morocco memorandum-book, nearly as large as a common visiting-ticket, that she bought on purpose at the great toy-shop in Melton-street, for half-a-crown at least. In consequence of her sweet condescension, if you except a bite she gave her under lip because I did not fly into an extacy of admiration once, that she came home with a great bunch of black cock-feathers in her hat, which I thought an untimely piece of finery so soon after her son's death—excepting that bite, I say, we became as good friends as ever, and continued so all the time we staid at Bath; especially as Miss assured me that mamma had given her no tin-pills, and even permitted her to eat at dinner whatever she liked best.

But, though matters were so soon and so happily made up between Madam and me,

the letter to Dr. Johnson with the vengeful paragraph in it was already dispatched, if we credit the publication that now exhibits it. Had she an answer to that letter? Sure, she must have had one, as Johnson could not have heard with apathical frigidity a charge of cruelty brought by his divine mistress against his friend; and it is rationally to be supposed that he could not have helped taking the most serious notice of it, had he received her letter. Yet we do not find the Doctor's answer in that same publication, and have not the least hint of any rebuff to me either from him or from Mr. Thrale, to whom Johnson would have shewn her letter, had he been convinced in his own mind that the charge was a just one. Let now the woman account for her suppressing the Doctor's answer, and say what she has to say in support of that paragraph, which I call a wicked calumny. Doubtless Dr. Johnson must have desired her to specify the particulars of my savage cruelty to her, or we must think him a very sorry correspondent to his *dearest dearest Madam*.

Ay, ay, the may reply: I have no answer from Johnson to produce, as we left Bath soon after your acts of cruelty to me, and went back side by side in the same coach that had carried us there!

Be it even so, *shuffling Madam!* But still, how did it come to pass that, on our arrival at your house, the cruel Baretti heard not a single word about his cruelty to you, though the charge had gone before in black and white? How came it to pass that the sharp-fanged savage continued with you, with your husband, and with Johnson, on the usual friendly footing for several months after our return from Bath? Account, my pretty, in some plausible manner for such strange peculiarities, and, above all, for the hundred pounds which, soon after that return, Mr. Thrale made me a present of, for my having, as he said, brought back in good health and spirits both the mother and the daughter!

Well, Signora Piozzi! I have now told *in my own way* the reason that, I think, induced you to write your iniquitous paragraph, no matter whether on the 3d of May 1776, or on any day in the year 1787. Assign you in your turn, and *in your own way*, any cause different from that which I have assigned for your paragraph, and give us the true reason why Mr. Thrale and Dr. Johnson took no kind of notice of my cruelty to you, be the cause of it what you shall please to have been. Substantiate your accusation,



tion, Mistress Hester Lynch, and take pains to substantiate it well, or give me leave to say once more, and a thousand times more, that you are a wicked calumniator; and to continue firm in my

persuasion, that, as far as I have surveyed the circle of life, I could not easily have met with a worse misfortune than that of your acquaintance.

END OF STRICTURE THE FIRST.

J. BARETTI.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The decease of a person in this town has thrown into my hands a correspondence which I think will afford some entertainment to the readers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. You are at liberty to insert it at such times as may be most convenient, but I expect it to be without alteration. You will observe that the initials only of some names are written; and this rule, for reasons of no consequence to mention, must be observed in printing.

I am, &c.

Honiton, May 5, 1788.

LEMUEL.

L E T T E R I.

From Dr. WILLIAM HARRIS \* to THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq.

Praise and honour be ever to Mrs. Macauley!

T. H.

MRS. Macauley's work pleases me. She has sense, spirit, and dignity. Let scoundrels look up and admire. She shall have a place, however, in my parlour, and be honoured with the company of Sir Harry Vane, Cromwell (war-telish good Doctor!), Thurloe, &c.

If the lady accepts my trifles, I shall be much pleased. You may assure her of my esteem (the esteem certainly of an Englishman without guile, and ingenuous), and the free loan of any thing my library contains, which may be any way serviceable to her work.

The writer of the Confessional, I suppose, is aware of the fate of a reformer; but I am persuaded (and the writer) he has a spirit to brave it. Thank God! we can all of us do for ourselves; or, I know (and the writer), we should have little reason to expect any thing from what is called the World.

What a writer is that FREEBODY in the St. James's Chronicle!

[A man in black, on commendam with Leviathan.]

Pall-Mall, Feb. 28, 1767.

L E T T E R II.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULEY.

MADAM,

IT is with great pleasure I hear, by our friend, of your return. I hope you received benefit from the waters, and continue well. Colds here are almost universal, so that few escape being disordered by them. Mine, I think, is on the mending hand, so that I hope to be tolerably well again soon.

By the waggon was sent you yesterday a paper parcel, containing a few books and pamphlets, of which I intreat your kind acceptance.

I much applaud your advertising the *Loose Remarks* with your name; they do honour to your judgment, and will be read with attention and applause by men of virtue and understanding. The high and mighty villains, the hunters and oppressors, the vain, the foolish, and the proud, that is, almost all the titled animals, the plagues and pests of every society, will, without understanding, run your excellent works down; but I am much mistaken if your fame is not handed down to very distant ages.

Clarendon daily sinks into contempt; Hume will not as an historian be long esteemed; and Smollet is dwindled into merely a romancer. Truth was not their

\* He died at Honiton, in Devonshire, 4th of Feb. 1768, of a consumption contracted by midnight studies. Mr. Hollis, speaking of him, says, "He was a protestant dissenting minister of eminent abilities and character. He published an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. in 5 volumes, 8vo. after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He was preparing a like account of James II. He also wrote the Life of Hugh Peters; beside many fugitive pieces occasionally for the public prints in support of liberty and virtue. All his works have been well received; and those who differ from him in principles, still value him in point of industry and faithfulness." Hollis's Life, p. 432.

object; their foundation therefore cannot, could not last: whereas the facts and reasonings in Mrs. Macauley's writings are such as time will never overthrow. This, Madam, is no flattery; and with pleasure I find the impartial public join in your praise.

I hope W— will give us some more anecdotes. Our heroes cannot be too roughly handled; and though, much I fear, they are incapable of amendment,

I am, Madam,  
with the most perfect esteem,

Your obedient humble servant,  
Honiton, May 23, 1767. W. H.

### LETTER III.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULEY.

DEAR MADAM,

YOUR favour of the 19th of September merited a more early acknowledgment; but my bad health will be my excuse. I thank God I am at present, however, much better, and now hope I may possibly begin my History, for which I have been continually laying in materials. If I live to finish it, I shall have my wish. I hope the *Reflections on National Establishments in Religion*\* has reached your hands, and may have afforded you a little amusement. The writer is not much used to controversy, and therefore his defects are the more pardonable. Be so good, Madam, as to command any materials you may stand in need of in finishing your next volume which it is in my power to give you. I again assure you, any of my books or pamphlets are very much at your service. There is much canvassing against the approaching election through the west; but am very sorry to see that men's principles and behaviour in private or public life are not at all attended to. The country gentry are ignorant; the voters in boroughs venal; so that we have a wretched prospect before us. But thus, it seems, it must be; and few, very few, seem apprehensive of the consequences. I am extremely glad you enjoy your health so well, and wish you long continuance of it. My niece and wife interest themselves much in your welfare, and join in compliments to you.

I am, Madam,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
Honiton, Nov. 21, 1767. W. H.

### LETTER IV.

Mrs. MACAULEY to Dr. HARRIS.

DEAR SIR,

I AM very sorry you have so good an apology to make for not giving me the pleasure of hearing from you so often as I could desire. I know well the fatigue of writing in a bad state of health, and am myself at present a convalescent, from a fever just brought on by too strenuous and continued an application. A tract, entitled *Reflections on National Establishments in Religion*, was sent me by our liberal friend Mr. —, and gave me very great pleasure. I am surprised the author could find time, in the midst of his arduous labours, to write so excellent a tract.

A gentleman of my acquaintance has lately published a pamphlet in answer to those jesuitical papers which appeared in the Ledger, and afterwards were collected in an octavo pamphlet. I suppose they have by this time reached Honiton. The preface and first chapter shew the writer to expect church preferment, which is the truth, and by whom he was set to work; but the controversy is, in my opinion, well conducted, and the arguments skillfully managed.

In regard to your very friendly offer, I shall certainly take the liberty to send to you for any necessary materials of which I find myself deficient; and flatter myself I shall have an opportunity to avail myself of your judicious collections and reflections, to be found in the life of the Stuarts, &c. to the last period of my History; i. e. that you will be able to conclude yours.

In regard to the present state of manners in this country, it is indeed pitiable, and the consequences to a reflecting mind appear formidable; but the unthinking herd never have sufficient foresight to avoid impending evil.

My grateful compliments to Mrs. Harris and your niece for being so good as to interest themselves in my welfare.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere friend  
and very humble servant,  
C. M.

(To be continued.)

\* It was entitled, "Observations on National Establishments in Religion in general, and of the Establishment of Christianity in particular. Together with some occasional Remarks on the Conduct and Behaviour of the Teachers of it. In a Letter to the Author of an Essay on Establishments in Religion." 8vo.



ACCOUNT of JOB CHARNOCK, FOUNDER of CALCUTTA, in the EAST-INDIES.

AFTER a quarrel between the Mogul and the East-India Company towards the latter part of the last century, a peace was established; and about the year 1690, Mr. Charnock being then the Company's agent in Bengal, had liberty to settle an emporium in any part of the river's side below Hughly; and for the sake of a large shady tree chose that place, though he could not have chosen a more unhealthy one on all the river: for three miles to the north-eastward is a salt-water lake that overflows in September and October, and then prodigious numbers of fish resort thither; but in November and December, when the floods are dissipated, those fishes are left dry, and with their putrefaction affect the air with thick stinking vapours, which the north-east winds bring with them to Fort William, that they cause a yearly mortality\*. One year, says Capt. Alexander Hamilton in his Account of the East-Indies, I was there, and there were reckoned in August about 1200 English, some military, some servants to the Company, some private merchants residing in the town, and some seamen belonging to shipping lying at the town; and before the beginning of January there were four hundred and sixty burials registered in the clerk's book of mortality.

Mr. Charnock choosing the ground of the colony where it now is, reigned more absolute than a Rajah, only he wanted much of their humanity; for when any of the poor ignorant natives transgressed his laws, they were sure to undergo a severe whipping for a penalty; and the execution was generally done when he was at dinner, so near his dining-room, that the groans and cries of the poor delinquent served him for music.

The country about being overspread with paganism, the custom of wives burning with their deceased husbands was also practised there. Before the Mogul's war, Mr. Charnock went one time, with his ordinary guard of soldiers, to see a young widow act that tragical catastrophe; but he was so smitten with the widow's beauty, that he sent his guards to take her by force from her executioners, and conducted her to his own lodgings. They lived lovingly many years, and had fe-

veral children; at length she died, after he had settled in Calcutta. But instead of converting her to Christianity, she made him a profelyte to paganism; and the only part of Christianity that was remarkable in him was burying her decently; and he built a tomb over her, where all his life after her death he kept the anniversary day of her departure, by sacrificing a cock on her tomb, after the pagan manner. This was and is the common report; and I have been credibly informed both by Christians and pagans, who lived at Calcutta under his agency, that the story was really matter of fact.

Thus far Capt. Hamilton, who by mistake always calls him CHANNOCK. He died in 1692, and in the old cemetery of Calcutta the following inscriptions are still to be seen:

D. O. M.

Jobus Charnock armiger  
Anglus, et nup. in hoc  
Regno Bengalensi  
Dignissimus Anglorum  
agens.

Mortalitatis suæ exuvias  
sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut  
in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad  
Christi Judicis adventum  
obdormiret.

Qui postquam in solo non  
suo peregrinatus esset diu,  
reversus est domum suæ æterni-  
tatis decimo die Januarii,  
1692.

Pariter jacet

Maria, Jobi Primogenita,  
Caroli Tyre Anglorum  
Hicce Prefecti

Conjux charissima,  
Quæ obiit 19 die Februarii

A. D. 169 $\frac{6}{7}$ .

Hic jacet

Catherina White  
Domini Jonathanis White  
Uxor dilectissima

Tæ Maxaræ & Jobi Charnock,  
Filia natu minima,  
Quæ primo in partu & ætatis flore,  
Annum agens unum de viginti,

\* This evil has, within a few years past, been greatly remedied, and Calcutta is at this time, we are informed, much more healthy than it heretofore used to be.

Mortem obiit heu ! immaturam

21 Januarii 170<sup>o</sup>  
1

Siste parumper Christiane Lector,  
(vel quiquis es tandem) & mecum desce  
Duram sexus muliebris sortem\*,

Qui per elapsa tot annorum millia  
Culpam primam Ævæ luit parentis,  
Et luet usque dum Eternum stabit,  
" In dolore paries filios."  
Gen. iii. 16.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

B A R O N T R E N K.

S I R,

I HAVE been lately reading the Memoirs (translated from the German by Mr. Holcroft) of that very remarkable man Baron Trenk. My curiosity had been the more excited to the perusal of this work, as I was personally (in the year 1769) acquainted with the truly extraordinary person who is at once the subject and the writer of these singular adventures. It was at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the Baron then resided, that I had the satisfaction of hearing from his own mouth a very particular detail of that part of his history which relates to the long and cruel imprisonment which he suffered by order of the late Prussian tyrant, surnamed The Great, in a dungeon in the Star-fort, at Magdeburgh.

That the Baron should have been able to endure all the complicate miseries of being thus, as it were, buried alive in a cold and damp dungeon, loaded with so enormous a weight as 68 pounds of iron, for the term of nine years, seems almost incredible. That he should not have sunk under the reflection of so dreadful, and, as I firmly believe, so unjust a punishment, but have survived once more to emerge to day-light, and to be still living, is most wonderful. But it is most true, that an uncommon fortitude of mind, and strength of bodily constitution, enabled this martyr to despotism to baffle the hopes of the cruel and ruthless Frederick, whose wish it was that Trenk should expire in the prison to which, without any trial, his arbitrary master had condemned him. It is now twenty-four years since, at the earnest instance of the then Imperial ambassador at the Court of Berlin, supported by the good offices of the Queen of Prussia,

and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, he obtained his liberty. He was then only thirty-eight years of age. The Baron married in a few years after his enlargement a very amiable and accomplished lady of Aix-la-Chapelle, Mademoiselle de Bero, by whom he has had eleven children, eight of whom are still living, and seem likely, in the winter of their parents days, to experience better fortune than they have known for some years past; both Trenk and his Baroness having tasted all the bitterness arising from the loss of large estates, to which the Baron seems to have had the justest pretensions.

Though I think no person who had ever seen and conversed with the hero of these Memoirs, could entertain a moment's doubt of his veracity; yet as there are very many readers who may doubt it, and consider the singular story of his long and cruel imprisonment as a romance, I am happy to have it in my power, exclusive of my assurance that I have now by me in French, under Baron Trenk's own hand (written nineteen years ago), a brief account of it, exactly coinciding with the printed one. But, exclusive of an evidence which I must own is barely presumptive, I am able farther to declare, that an officer of high rank in the Imperial service told me, upon his honour, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who was Governor of Magdeburgh during a considerable part of Baron Trenk's confinement, acknowledged to him that he was sorry to say the Baron's relation of its peculiar cruelties was but too true.

May 1, 1788.

VIATOR.

\* The European composer of this epitaph, it has been observed, seems not to have recollected, that whatever pain women suffer from parturition in the colder regions, the curse denounced on the northern daughters of Eve does not seem to be entailed, or at least in a very slight degree only, on her descendants of the warmer climates.



Some ACCOUNT of GROVE-HILL, near CAMBERWELL,  
WITH AN ENGRAVING OF THE BACK OF DR. LETTSOM'S HOUSE TO THE  
GARDEN.

THE environs of London abound with the rural retreats of its citizens, who, from the confinement of business, are limited to the vicinity of the metropolis, as well as in the extent of their premises; nevertheless the gardens, diminutive as many of them are, exhibit the taste and ingenuity of their possessors. Within the scale of half an acre shrubberies and walks have been pleasingly interspersed; and yet so varied are the designs, that perhaps, within several miles of London, two corresponding gardens cannot be enumerated.

Under the pleasure of contemplating these condensed beauties, and to exhibit a model of neatness with simplicity, a more particular account will be given of GROVE-HILL, the seat of DR. LETTSOM, a physician in London.

The *dwelling-house* is a plain brick structure, consisting of four rooms on each floor, built on the eminence of a hill, about a mile from *Camberwell*. The entrance to it is by this village, under an avenue of trees reaching to its summit. The road then runs off at a right angle to the left, through a *grove* of English and exotic forest trees to the *dwelling-house*, by an outer gate, of Chinese workmanship, ornamented with vases and bustos of *Aurelian* and *Antonine* cast in artificial stone; and from the inner gate leads into the *pleasure-garden*, the next subject of cursory description.

It is an oblong square of about an acre, surrounded both at the bottom and on each side by a brick wall, well stored with fruit-trees, and terminated at the top by the *dwelling* and *green houses*. Within these walls, it is embraced by a winding walk, ornamented with a shrubbery at each extremity, which not only takes off the coup d'oeil of the wall and walks, but affords an agreeable shade; which in summer is heightened by the intermixture of *Proteas*\*, *Camphor trees* †, *Dracenas* ‡, *Orange* and *Lemon trees*, and other trees and shrubs taken from the *green-house*, a structure

of 50 feet in length, opening by a glass door into the *dwelling-house*.

Adjoining to the upper shrubbery is a *bowling-green*; the lower extremity is divided by espaliers, with two oval compartments, a continuation of the green running between them. One of these compartments is allotted to American and exotic shrubs, and the other to rare English plants, with Linnæan names annexed to each.

At the lower extremity of this garden, and on the west, is an *alcove*, raised upon an artificial mount; and on its declivity a figure of *Contemplation*, standing on a stone pedestal, bearing this inscription:

O Jehova,  
Quam ampla sunt TUA opera!  
Quam sapienter EA fecisti!  
Quam plena est Terra possessione TUA.

On the opposite side of the *alcove* a group of figures, raised in alto relievo, is placed in the wall, which bounds the western side of the garden. It is a counterpart of that over the door of the Medical Society's house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street. On this tablet the great Pyramid of Egypt appears at a distance, and forms the back ground, which is skirted by a palm. The principal figure is the Isis of Sais; and on each side is a Sphinx, emblematic of mystery. Under the Isis is a serpent (representing eternity) in a circular form, which includes the following inscription:

ΕΙΩ  
ΕΙΜΙ Π ΝΤΟ ΤΕΤΟΝΟΣ  
ΚΑΙ ΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ,  
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΠΛΑΟΝ  
ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΠΩ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ  
ΑΠΕΚΑΑΥΤΕΝ §.

The Isis of Sais was supposed to be the revealer of the mysteries of *Nature*, and to have been an universal benefactress; but more especially to have presided over *medicine*. This science she was said to have invented; and to have first discovered the salutary use of drugs

\* *Protea Argentea*. † *Laurus Camphora*. ‡ *Dracena Terminalis*.

§ All that has been, is, or shall be created, I am; and my robe no mortal has removed.

and minerals, and the *essence of all BENEFICIAL plants.*

The kitchen-garden adjoins to the east wall of the *pleasure-garden*; the upper part of which, being divided by hot-houses, and the *farm-yard*, makes it a regular square of rather less than an acre in extent.

The upper end of this garden is totally filled with the *stove*, 30 feet in length; the *hot-house* 45 feet long; and the conservatory 50 feet in length: the west end of the last breaks the wall, by glass doors into the *pleasure-garden*, terminated by an antique stone model of *Flora*, on a stone pedestal, with this inscription in front:

Non canimus surdis: omnia respondet Flora.

On the front towards the *kitchen-garden* is inscribed on the same pedestal,

Arbitrium tu Dea Floris habe.

Above the *kitchen-garden* is the *farm-yard*, divided on the side next the *pleasure-garden* into conveniences for poultry, &c. and an aviary; the last opening by a glass-door into the *pleasure-garden*. The bottom of the *farm-yard*, next the *kitchen-garden*, is terminated by the *cart-house* in front, with two corresponding wings, one of which is the *gardener's apartment*, and the other is appropriated to other purposes necessary to the gardener's use. On the east side of the *kitchen-garden* is the *nursery*, enclosed also, and abounding with wall, standard, and espalier fruit-trees, at the upper end running into the orchard, and bounded on the west side by the *drying-ground* and *madonary*.

The lower end of the *nursery* opens into the *arbutum*, through which a walk of about a mile is carried under the shade of above one hundred choice fruit-trees, and numerous exotics.

The *arbutum* winds to the front of the *dwelling-house*, through the grove of trees before-mentioned; near the centre of which, in a natural excavation of the ground, a large *cold-bath* is constructed, whose limpid spring flows without intermission, and beneath forms a basin of water.

The *bath* is covered with papier mache, and the whole structure is surrounded by ever-greens and circular walks; and these again are secured by light wire-work, which all together form a beautiful object in the front of the *dwelling-house*.

If, instead of turning to the bath, we pursue a straight course from the arbut-

tum, the walk passes below the *cold-bath*, and perforates the *grove of trees*, and leaning to the right, terminates at a beautiful canal, now completing, two hundred feet long, and 50 feet broad.

It must appear a matter of surprize to a person who cursorily considers the site of London, that a villa on the south side of the Thames, little more than three miles from each of the three city bridges, and that may be seen from that of *Blackfriars*, and from the transverse streets of the Strand, should afford a prospect of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. In front, indeed, the city presents itself; but the eye soon passes over this grand display of human elegance and wealth to the summits of those hills where Hamstead and Highgate and other hamlets are scattered, among which Caen-wood and other charming seats are interperfed. Beyond these, Harrow on the Hill and its lofty spire arise; and the eye may wander to the palace of Windsor; and passing along the counties of Middlesex, Bucks, and Hertford, have an extended view of Essex, till it falls upon the isle of Thanet, and crossing the Thames, return on the east by Shooter's-Hill and Greenwich. The south is bounded by Sydenham hills and Norwood. The west takes in Chelsea, and the upper part of the Thames above the bridges.

This extensive and picturesque view is considerably heightened by the varied objects which the Thames affords. The sailing and varied disposition of the shipping; the manly exertions of seamen at the oar; the agility exerted in furling, shifting, and manœuvring the sails,—all unite in forming scenes of grandeur where exceeded, and rarely equalled.

That chaste and amiable poet the late JOHN SCOTT, upon viewing this scenery, burst forth in the following descriptive eulogy of it, which exhibits at the same time the sensibility and amities of his own heart.

Where GROVE-HILL shews thy villa fair,  
But late, my LETTENS, there with thee,  
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share,  
The social hour of converse free;  
To mark the arrangement of thy ground,  
And all the pleasing prospect round,  
Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still  
we found.

There,



There, as the impending cloud of smoke  
 Flew various from the varying gale,  
 Full on the view fresh objects broke,  
 Along the extensive peopled vale.  
 Beside Thames's bending stream,  
 From ancient Lambeth's west extreme  
 To Limehouse, glitt'ring in the evening  
 beam.

And now and then the glancing eye  
 Caught glimpse of spots remoter still ;  
 On Hamstead's street-clad slope so high,  
 Or Harrow's far conspicuous hill :  
 Or eastward wand'ring to explore  
 All Peckham's pleasant level o'er,  
 To busy Deptford's vessel-crowded shore :  
 Or fought that southern landscape's bound,  
 Those swelling mounts--one smooth and  
 green,  
 And one with oaken coverts crown'd,  
 And one where scatt'ring trees are seen \*.  
 'Twas these, with summer's radiance bright,  
 That gave my earliest youth delight,  
 Of rural scenes the first that met my sight †.

That business, with fatiguing cares,  
 For this delightful seat of thine  
 Such scanty store of moments spares,  
 Say, friend, shall I for thee repine ?  
 Were it the commerce of the main,  
 Or culture of the teeming plain,  
 From blame or pity I should scarce refrain.  
 But, oh ! to alleviate human woes,  
 To banish sickness, banish pain ;  
 To give the sleepless eye repose,  
 The nerveless arms its strength again ;  
 From parents eyes to dry the tear,  
 The wife's distressful thought to cheer,  
 And end the husband's and the lover's fear ;  
 Where want sits pining, faint and ill,  
 To lend thy kind unpurchas'd aid ;  
 And hear the exertions of thy skill  
 With many a grateful blessing paid ;—  
 'Tis luxury to the feeling heart,  
 Beyond what social hours impart,  
 Or Nature's beauteous scenes, or curious  
 works of art:

In no period has there been a greater accumulation of new buildings than the present: many of the villages around the metropolis are doubled in magnitude, within the space of ten years, or little more. On the north side of London the increase has not been very considerable; on the west, in which we include the space between Chelsea and Hyde-Park,

the enlargement is great; but it is on the south side chiefly, that buildings have been constructed with the most astonishing rapidity. Wandsworth and Clapham, we have already taken occasion to notice; and if we travel eastward, Stockwell, Lambeth, Newington, Kennington, Walworth, Camberwell, and Peckham, are almost united by new and spacious houses, and great part of St. George's Fields is now forming into streets.

Camberwell, to which we now confine our remarks more particularly, is daily augmenting. The whole road from London to this village, comprizing three miles, is nearly a complete street of convenient houses; and the road that runs to Dulwich is now ornamented with seven stately edifices: one near the centre, in the possession of Mr. Henshaw, and built by Blackburne, possesses much architectural elegance.

The road to Peckham is ornamented with the new buildings of the Terraces, and this village itself is daily improving and enlarging.

Personal luxury and domestic convenience unite in a peculiar manner, in the present age; and so far as they promote health and the comforts of life, they are commendable, as they conduce to happiness.

The propensity to a residence on the south of the metropolis is more the result of experience than caprice. The oldest Physicians have remarked, that for three quarters of the year, the wind blows from the south towards London; and consequently, for that period, the air is as pure as if the situation were at the greatest distance from the city; and the three months when the north winds prevail, it is in the winter season, when the severity of the weather draws the company from their retreats to the town; or when it does not, the northern blast is at this season less disagreeable, as it conveys with the smoke the warmth of the ambient air of the metropolis. It is from this consideration reasonable to suppose, that many tradesmen whose business confines them to the city, will seek a residence on the south side of the Thames; which at the same time admits of an easy access to the Borough, Leadenhall, and the Fleet markets.

\* The Dulwich hills.

† The author was born in the environs of London, on the Surrey side.

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

A N D

## L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L .

F O R M A Y , 1788.

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

The Regent. A Tragedy. By Bertie Greatheed, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. 1788.  
Robson and Clark.

SO many years have elapsed since any thing like a tolerable tragedy has appeared, that it is with peculiar pleasure we hail the present production. *The Regent*, tho' very far from a faultless piece, tho' there are several great inconsistencies in the constitution of the plot, and harsh quaintnesses in the diction, yet possesses so much of the genuine spirit of the *effera vis animi*, as to raise it far above the orb of its compeers. Mr. Greatheed has approached with reverential confidence to the shrine of Nature, and caught from her altar one bright spark. With very great courage he has placed before him the mighty father of our drama, and with a curious felicity has imitated without copying him. In Shakspeare only is to be found that perfect rotundity and perfection of character that gives us the whole man, equally what is disclosed, and what is withdrawn from our inspection. — In him only does Nature herself speak with most miraculous organ. Other geniuses, however powerful, must content themselves with drawing what Shakspeare is; and among these, the bold tinted sketch of the imperious Regent must hold a very honourable rank.

But tho' we are warm in our admiration of this play in general, the more particularly as being the first offspring of a virgin Muse, yet we must point out a few inaccuracies which strike us.

When the Regent is defeated of his purpose on Dianora, by the interposition of his brother Gomez, he rushes on him to slay him. At this instant Ansaldo, the Duke, who is supposed to be murdered, enters.—Manuel, struck with horror, supposes it to be his ghost, and hides his face, on which Ansaldo arrests Gomez, and leads him out; so that when the Regent ventures to look up, his brother and the phantom are gone. Now, as Ansaldo was at this moment perfectly acquainted with Manuel's guilt, it may well be asked, why he suffered him to escape his

hand?—It was a foolish Quixotism, to permit him to get back into his castle, merely for the glory of beating him out. Mr. Greatheed, indeed, makes Ansaldo say it was a remnant of old friendship that saved him; but the real cause is, that if Manuel had then been slain, it would have been impossible to have carried on the play through two remaining acts. Besides, the attitude of Ansaldo, the surprize of Gomez, and the horror of Manuel, are too evidently contrived for *stage effect*. Overlooking this, however, Manuel's soliloquy on this occasion is a noble one.

I sleep not, nor am mad. It was his form,  
Self, very self—No, no, this is not fancy—  
There, terrible to vision, stern he stood.  
Th' abhorred stroke, that hung upon my  
poignard,  
Cleft wide the sulph'rous pit, and tugg'd him  
out :

Or, if he be a spirit from above,  
In mercy down he plumb'd, to stay my arm,  
Which else, by fratricide, had deeper damn'd  
me.

—Who now shall say, the dead return no  
more,  
And that vain turmoils of a phantom'd con-  
science

Are the sole spectres of pernicious men?  
'Tis false as Erebus; both 'leaguer me.  
Then let me fly!—Oh! whither? whither  
fly?

Whither escape? Despair with damning hold  
Clings on so fast, a wild of elephants  
Were atoms to tear it from this trunk.  
Again he comes———What ho!—'Tis but  
Soleil no—

He must not see—How every leaf appals me!

In another place the Regent seizes Dianora, who extricates herself by the stale device of a dagger, by which she holds him at a *dead lock*. However, he is even with her, by producing her son at the block with two executioners; a strong remedy! Indeed this block and axe work



was rather a bold stroke; but as it passed on the stage, we shall not object to it.

Another thing which strikes us as incongruous is, that Gomez is made the brother of Manuel. Tho' such propinquity of blood might induce him to murder Ansaldo in the Regent's cause, yet his extreme hatred and enmity to his brother afterward is not, we hope, in nature. That Manuel is a villain, and deserves punishment, is obvious; but that it should not be brought about by the assistance of his brother, is equally certain. The last contrivance by which Gomez saves the life of the child, is in the highest degree improbable, not to say impossible.

We give the following as a specimen of Mr. Greatheed's manner; it is from the close of the first act.

MANUEL.

Is this the happiness so dearly bought,  
Purchas'd by murder, ratify'd in gore?  
Ansaldo's form by night, by day, pursues me;  
His single name rings dreadful in mine ear,  
Knots all my flesh, and bristles ev'ry hair—  
'Tis beyond bearing—Oh!—heace, conscience,  
heace!

My crime is past—and, if there shall be  
judgment,  
Will damn me certain;—then, be this my  
heav'n.—

But who, lynx-ey'd, has peer'd beyond the  
grave,

And view'd that phoenix Immortality?  
No—all may crumble in sepulchral night;  
And then have I the better of the game.  
Dost thou exist, or, is thy being null,  
Thou, whom I sent to learn those mysteries?  
If thou art blessed, I shall be a demon;  
Therefore I hope thine essence is no more.—  
Soft, soft—my brother comes—

Enter GOMEZ.

Gomez, my friend,—

GOMEZ.

What wouldst thou with me, say?

MANUEL.

The woes we've brought upon this ancient  
house,  
Weigh heavy on me, bear me down with  
sadness.

GOMEZ.

Ah! there thou strik'st a poignard to my  
heart.

Deep-vexing tempests have I often seen,  
Full oft the brine has wash'd my sleep away,  
And brush'd my pinnace against beaked  
rocks;

But billows now of wild remorse assail me,  
Compar'd to which the raging sea is calm.  
My love for thee is author of this ill.

MANUEL.

It much repents me too that you have stain  
him;

Yet, there was cause; 'twas treacherous to  
betray me:

But good for evil is the meet return.

Yes, I have sinn'd, and much I do repent me.

GOMEZ.

Then how much more have I, who, tiger-like,  
Grinn'd o'er my prey, and snuff'd his reek-  
ing corse?

No cause had I; he never did me wrong.

What plea is mine for mercy? what pretext?

MANUEL.

Ease we the sorrows of the lady widow'd;

Let us replace the husband we destroy'd.

GOMEZ.

That were indeed a joy.

MANUEL.

Ha! were it not?

Fair Dianora thinks but on her son,  
And, while he sojourns at the court of Leon,  
His absence wears upon her shatter'd spirits.  
But as the crocus opens its saffron veil,  
To catch at morn the cloud-dissolving ray,  
And stain with deeper gold its paly brow;  
So would her heart expand on sight of Carlos,  
And repossess the father in the shield.

GOMEZ.

Can he not be recall'd?

MANUEL.

It is agreed.

The lady has complied with my request,  
And wishes you to seek, and hither guard  
him,

Thinking the prince most safe in your pro-  
tection.

GOMEZ.

With me? deluded woman! safe with me?—  
Ah! there you jar my nerve of quickest sense,  
And tear my brain, as lightning rends the  
cloud.

But thou say'st true; yes, injured Dianora,  
He shall be safe; by his great wrongs, I  
swear it;

While life remains, dear as that life I'll  
guard him—

Such paltry retribution still is mine.

MANUEL.

'Tis nobly said, and cancels each misdeed,  
For better is the Nile-impregnate soil,  
Whose copious juices with redundancy bend  
The harvest down, though some rank weeds  
it nourish,

Than the dead waste, that borders it around,  
Which neither aliment, nor poison, bears;  
And he, who through excess of virtue errs,  
Alike transcends the wretch of apathy,  
Whose only blazon is—the lack of crimes.  
Hence with the enmity we bore this house!  
Its short-liv'd reign shall end in lasting  
friendship.

GOMEZ.

Give me thy hand; thou fill'st me with new  
pleasures.

When is the time you wish I should depart?

MANUEL.

MANUEL.

Now, even now; and bear with thee this letter;

It is from Dianora to Alphonso;  
Delivering it, thou shalt receive his nephew.

GOMEZ.

Parewel; it shall be done.

MANUEL.

Gomez, a word.

Say not, I counsel'd this—no, say not so—  
But rather, I oppos'd it;—dost thou mark me?  
The sapient king loves Carlos, and may think,  
Why meddles Manuel in these affairs?  
This would displease me; mention not my name.

GOMEZ.

It shall be so. [Exit GOMEZ.]

MANUEL.

Repentant, shallow mortal!

Now shall I clutch him, and attain the goal.  
Yet, wou'd the boy had perish'd with his fire!  
So that one stroke had done the business clean,  
Which, splinter'd thus, lies fest'ring in my brain.—  
Protect him, wilt thou?—bring him hither first.

What will be wanting to my great desires,  
When I have sent this stripling to his fathers?  
For then, I'll wed the beauteous Dianora,

The Ton; or, The Follies of Fashion.  
1s. 6d.

THIS piece was peculiarly unfortunate in its representation. It was strongly opposed the first night, still more powerfully the second, and got through the third merely by a compromise between the audience and the managers, that it should be withdrawn forever. Lady Wallace, however, nothing daunted, as it should appear by this severity, has determined to "shame the fools," and print her comedy, consoling herself with the usual topics of unlucky authors, that her satire was too deeply felt to be forgiven; that hence parties were formed, and her piece condemned before it was heard, "though supported by the noblest and most respectable audience that ever graced a theatre.

—*fatis est Equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax,*

*Contentis alius, explosa Arbuscula dixit.*

But we, who are little swayed by birth or titles in matters of criticism, are sorry to be obliged in justice to affirm the decree of the public, and join decidedly in her Ladyship's condemnation.

That there is in *The Follies of Fashion* a great deal of good sense, some observation of life, and occasionally a happy ridicule of modern manners, will not be

And reign the sov'reign of these fair domains,  
Beware, weak man!—thy penitence may hurt thee.

Well glad I am this noisome farce is o'er;  
For, though I do despise his leaden soul,  
My reason owns his words and actions noble—  
But—who can tell?—he may be villain yet:—  
Or, easy 'tis to sigh and tell the beads,  
When our repentance needs no sacrifice:—  
When all's compleat, I too will be a saint.  
Soft, soft—these are but words—'twill be too late—

Stop, now, or never—Never be it then—  
Now that the worst is past, and all my own?  
No; that, indeed, were beggarly and base—  
The farthest aim of man is happiness,  
Which some choofe here, while some past death await it:

I'm for the first; let Gomez seek the other. [Exit.]

In a young author it is good to have superfluities; we therefore do not so strongly object to Mr. Greatheed, that his language is too metaphorical, and his similes too thickly sown; these are errors which time and experience will correct; and even with those errors we think *The Regent* may rank amongst the best of our modern Tragedies.

A Comedy. By Lady Wallace. 8vo. Hookham.

denied; but these, tho' powerful ingredients, will not of themselves constitute a comedy, independent of plot, situation, character, and, above all, nature. Lady Wallace's personages are all of one piece:

—*Glaucumq; Medontaq; Therflochumq;*  
Their manners, their habits, their pursuits are the same. In the character of Daffodil she has, notwithstanding her disclaiming personality, undoubtedly gibbeted a real personage; and, making allowance for the exaggeration of the stage, the likeness is not amiss. It is, however, of so very despicable a nature, that no man can condole with sufferings which are but fair retaliation from the pen of a woman, drawn, in this instance, in the cause of her sex. In the rest of the characters there is neither nature nor originality.

The great defect of the play is its utter want of incident: it has absolutely no plot—it is a mere succession of dialogue, sprightly indeed, but uninteresting, and no more a drama than Swift's witty and Polite Conversation. Indecency of language, of which Lady Wallace complains she has been accused, we must acquit her of, tho' here and there occur a few *double entendres*. Macpharao, an Irish gamester, speaking



speaking of a lady unsuccessful, says, "Sure, now that the *bones* have failed, she will try *something else*." This is, we fear, rather too intelligible.

Having said thus much, we hope not with too much severity, we shall give a short scene or two, and leave our readers to form their own conclusion.

*Enter PINK.*

*Pink.* Your devoted, Mam'selle! I'm quite fortunate in meeting with you, for I seldom can stir abroad.—Pon my soul, we persons of fashion have a sad time of it—much splendour, but no rest.

*Mad.* I should tink de valet to Captain Daffodil be no great trouble, but grand plaisir.

*Pink.* Ah, Ma'mselle! you know not half my woe! I'm but the shadow of the Pink that I was, when I went into his service.—Up all night—put from sleep even in the morning, when he comes home in bad humour—because uninvited to a ball, or having lost money;—then all the rainy morning forc'd to sag after Jew-brokers—tell lies to tradesmen—carry billet-doux to women of quality—then hurry, hurry home again to dress him for St. James's-treet:—better far the life of a hackney-coach horse.

*Mad.* Captain Daffodil be so pretty a man, he sure never vant money—de great lady give him plenty.

*Pink.* Why, *some* of them pay him for his attendance pretty well;—there is Lady Bonton—ah, Ma'mselle, I suppose you know how matters stand at Bonton-House?

*Mad.* It be de grandest assemblée in town—grand faro—and petit soupé,—très gallant.

*Pink.* I wish that was all;—but we that are in the *secret*, are quite distress'd at present.—Pon my soul, I fear, they'll shut up shop—Lady Bonton has had a curst bad run;—Lady Va-tout has touch'd her for a devilish large sum. [*Looking at his watch*] But I must tear myself away, for it's near twelve; the Captain will be ringing—I must run.

*Mad.* No, no; pray, Monsieur Pink, do tell me more of de grand monde to tell my pupil—now she go to shine in it.

*Pink.* 'Pon my soul, the Captain will be quite frantic, if I should be absent when he awakes:—to go out in the morning, I dress him en demi coquette—then before dinner, I finish him off in high styl; en prince; but after dinner comes the hardest task of all!

*Mad.* What do you do den?—he sure not dress tree times?

*Pink.* Oh, he returns home before he goes to the party's, to have the left side chifonné, and it must be arranged in so very easy a manner, as to seem as if done by a lady's cap—then here—(*pointing to his face*) just half

on the whisker, and half on the curl, I must put on loosely a little rouge, as if it had been left there by a lady's cheek.—Then his coat here—I must powder with the most natural appearance, as if it had been done by a lady's having fainted in his arms; and if all is not done to his mind, the poor Pink has a devil of a life.

*Mad.* Aha! so Captain Daffy not have a fine lady to do all dis for him?

*Pink.* No, no; he only wishes that it should be *thought* they do—that pleases a beau ten times better than it's really being so.

*Mad.* But dere is Mr. Macpharo, not he tink so.—Ah! he be de grand fine looking man!—He make de ladies hearts go pit a pat!

*Pink.* To say the truth of it, he is the only friend the Captain has,—who seems formed to please you Ladies—for he makes no fuss about it; yet, loves a pretty girl in his soul.

*Mad.* Ver surprizing, dat de English women love to have in public, what de French always wish to have en privacy.

*Pink.* Those ladies who wish to be at the height of Ton, like to be followed by the men, for *nothing* but vanity.—But that don't prevent the fly fellows, like Macpharo, from faring as well in London, as any Englishman does at Paris.

*Mad.* He be fine fellow—make game of every body.

*Pink.* That is his *business*, you know; he gave it out when he came from Ireland, that he was descended from the Kings of Ireland;—and I do believe there was *this* family likeness among them—that neither of them had a *Crown* in their possession.

*Mad.* Ha! ha! but he now be ver rich!

*Pink.* He is none of Pharaoh's *loan kine*; he has made a devilish large fortune by duping fools.—A young Buck of fortune takes a pride in boasting his losses, and thinks it gives him an air of fashion, being without a guinea, but what costs him twelve shillings in the pound to borrow from a Jew broker.

*Mad.* Ha, ha, ha! if Lord Ormond marry dis Lady Clairville, I will try to get dis Macpharo for my charge.

*Pink.* Adieu, Ma'mselle! I must force myself away—I'll fly to you the first spare moment, to attend you to the masked ball.

[*Exit Pink.*]

*Enter Mrs. Tender, Macpharo, Villiers, and Daffodil.*

*Daf.* [*Laughing.*] I positively don't believe one word of that marriage.

*Mrs. Ten.* Well, I do; for men, when they cannot play the rogue, will play the fool—ha, ha, ha!—But have you heard of the sad

bad affair which has happened to my poor friend, Lady Raymond?

*Daf.* [*Aside.*] Oh, now I shall enjoy the being roasted to much. He, he, he!

*Vill.* Ha! what has happened?

*Mrs. Ten.* Only caught in a house of notorious fame, locked up with Lord Bonton. [*Aside.*] I trust they don't know of my unlucky detection.

*Mac.* Faith, you may say that, locked in his arms.

*Vill.* This is untrue; I know her honour too well ever to doubt it.

*Mrs. Ten.* Oh, no one can doubt its existence, since she has deposited it in the hands of so many witnesses.

*Omnes.* Ha, ha, ha!

*Daf.* Lord, they don't know that it was *me*! I must tell it—Oh, yes, I will.

*Vill.* She is all innocence; but it is only such characters that awaken malice.

*Mac.* 'Pon my conscience, now, I think it not probable that she went *ibers* for nothing at all at all; and as for defamation, I think it is *you* who defame Bonton, by supposing that she preserved her purity in such a situation.

*Vill.* If she was in such a situation.

*Daf.* But be assured, that all of you are misinformed, to my certain knowledge. He, he, he!

*Mrs. Ten.* Sir, I must be right; I had it from one who was present.

*Vill.* Pray, what were the consequences of the detection?

*Mrs. Ten.* The usual ones; *impudence* on the part of her Ladyship; *rage* on that of her Lord; and fresh business for Doctors Commons.

*Mac.* Pho, pho! there you are out of the story again. Raymond was not so vulgar as to be in a rage; no no; he, like a man of fashion, asked pardon for intruding, said he had mistaken the room, hoped to see Bonton at dinner, and singing—Trumpete, trumpete, tra, tra, tra, he walked coolly down stairs.

*Daf.* All a mistake—He, he, he! If you will force me to speak, I will tell you, for it soon will be known. 'Pon my soul, it was vastly unfortunate—He, he, he!—But it was I who was detected with Lady Raymond.

*Mac.* You; no, no, Daffy; *this* is one of your own *puffs*, my boy.

*Daf.* I vow that it is true. I chanced to be with Lady Raymond in a room at Madame Commode's when that old blundering fellow, Bonton, chose that very time and place to pay his court to Clara. Lord Raymond, who, you know, is too fashionable to be jealous of his *wife*, or desirous of meeting *her*, was in quest of his *mistress*; and by ill luck he stumbled upon us in the most ridiculous situation that up in a clothes-pres—He, he, he!

*Omnes.* Is it possible!

*Mrs. Ten.* And there is his sister, *Miss* Raymond,—she is gone off to a convent, her friends say; but we know better.

*Daf.* To a convent! Oh, she has a handsome groom of the chambers with her, I warrant.

*Vill.* This is pure malice; every syllable false.

*Mrs. Ten.* Most probably it is so, for the vile world is so ill-natur'd, I don't believe half what I hear.

*Vill.* Madam, Madam! it were a wicked world indeed, if one believed half what you say.

*Mrs. Ten.* In truth, I only repeat what I hear, to gain information. Heaven knows, I pity the poor things; but I hope the flur will now be cleared up between Ormond and Lady Clairville.

*Daf.* Oh, that in a little time will speak for itself. He, he, he!

*Mrs. Ten.* Ha! I thought there was a cause for the long cloak last time I saw her.

*Vill.* [*To Daffodil.*] Sir, I desire you may never more dare to mention that Lady's name. When such things as thou art suffered to prate, no wonder characters thus bleed.

*Mac.* Hold, Villiers; you know, Sir, killing is his trade.

*Vill.* And the murdering female reputation, all the slaughter he has ever committed.

*Mac.* Faith, I do believe it is the only way by which Daffy has ever signalized himself. Ha, ha, ha!—But sure you can't, at least, accuse him of using *sharp weapons*.

*Vill.* No, his wit has *no point*.

*Omnes.* Ha, ha, ha!

*Mac.* By the Lord Harry, he minds me of firing with an empty pital; he aims, but cannot *bit*.

*Vill.* If he has no joke in his conversation, at least his character and figure affords one every where.

*Omnes.* Ha, ha, ha!

*Daf.* Lord, Sir, how vastly rude!—there would be an end of all polite conversation, if one dared not repeat private anecdotes.

*Vill.* These penitential recorders of scandal are not to be endured. [*Exit Villiers.*]

*Omnes.* Ha, ha, ha!

*Mrs. Ten.* But let us go inquire after the Raymonds, and hasten to the masquerade, to caution society against these profligate, unprincipled creatures! [*Exeunt.*]

This scene, which by the bye is one of the best in the piece, has a resemblance to the School for Scandal too striking to be thought fortuitous.

On the whole, we are sorry our duty obliges us to say, that almost the sole merit which Lady Wallace can claim from her play is, its intention.



Rules for drawing Caricaturas : with an Essay on Comic Painting. 8vo. Hooper, 1783.

THE first part of this little work furnishes many excellent hints on the subject of which it treats, and evidently appears to be the work of a Master in the art. Its use is not confined to Caricaturas merely, but may in our judgment be extended to portrait-painting in general, with very great advantage. The following short extract will give some idea of the author's manner.

"The sculptors of ancient Greece seem to have diligently observed the forms and proportions constituting the European ideas of beauty; and upon them to have formed their statues. These measures are to be met with in many drawing-books. A slight deviation from them, by the predominancy of any feature, constitutes what is called *Character*, and serves to discriminate the owner thereof, and to fix the idea of identity. This deviation, or peculiarity, aggravated, forms *Caricatura*.

"On a slight investigation it would seem almost impossible, considering the small number of features composing the human face, and their general similarity, to furnish a sufficient number of characterising distinctions to discriminate one man from another; but when it is seen what an amazing alteration is produced by enlarging one feature, diminishing another, encreasing or lessening their distance, or by any ways varying their proportion, the power of combination will appear infinite.

Caricaturists should be careful not to overcharge the peculiarities of their subjects, as they would thereby become hideous instead of ridiculous, and instead of laughter excite horror. It is therefore always best to keep within the bounds of probability. Ugliness, according to our local idea, may be divided into genteel and vulgar. The difference between these kinds of ugliness seems to be, that the former is positive or redundant, the latter wanting or negative. Convex faces, prominent features, and large aquiline noses, though differing much from beauty, still give an air of dignity to their owners; whereas concave faces, flat, snub, or broken noses, always stamp a meanness and vulgarity. The one seems to have passed through the limits of beauty, the other never to have arrived at them: the straight or right-lined face, which was nearly the Grecian character of beauty, being a medium between the negative of vulgar, and the redundancy of genteel ugliness. Perhaps this idea may arise from our early impressions received from the portraits of the famous men of antiquity, most of whom, except Socrates, are depicted with prominent features or aquiline noses. The portraits of the twelve Cæsars have caused the aquiline nose to be styled Roman."

The Essay on Comic Painting is good for nothing. The ideas are wite, and critically expressed.

A Tour, Sentimental and Descriptive, through the United Provinces, Austrian Netherlands, and France; interspersed with Parisian and other Anecdotes: with some Observations on the Howardian System. 2 vols. 8vo. 6s. Lowndes! 1783.

THIS is a Tour which any man, with the assistance of Kearsley's Pocket-Companion, might make by his fire-side. We shrewdly suspect our ingenious voyager has never navigated in any other machine than a Graveland tilt-boat. He frequently attempts the pathetic elegance of Sterne, but with what success those who recollect Lefevre and Maria will decide, from comparing them with the following extract, which, by the bye, is dragged forcibly into the Tour for no other reason than that we can discover than that the Slave-Trade is now an object of public attention.

A FRAGMENT.

"The noon-tide beam shot fervent—  
apart from his companions in toil lay  
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Zorindar, the Moor—The hour of cessation from bodily labour was to him the hour of mental fatigue—Recollection became his task-master!—It held out to him the eminence of his birth, and his present station—the ignominious services of slavery, and his submission to them—the glories of freedom, and the impossibility of attaining it:—Morality could present no philosophic shield to an untutored African.—Alas! his were not moral chains—which could occasionally be relaxed—Nor could religion avail more—the God of Zorindar was not the God of resignation!—Should he destroy himself?—the ireful Deity whom he adored might devote him, in that far distant country beyond the mountains of Ethiopia, (where the coward and the warrior after this life

were to retire) to endless slavery—for having died a slave!—Should he abjure this Deity—where could he find another?—That splendid luminary, whose cheering influence has raised him up temples in the breasts of millions, was not to him an object of adoration.—Was he not an aggravation of and a witness to his calamities?—The placid empress of the night could claim no homage here—she deprived him of that darkness which should veil his shame!—the pressure of the present calamity became intolerable, and Despair suggested—that there might not be an hereafter!—Let not science in future vaunt its infidelity as a singular and sublime speculation—it pervaded the breast of the unlettered Zorindar—the

uplifted steel was about to plunge the wretched African into hapless certainty, when the hand of Benignus arrested his arm—Zorindar was the *property* of Benignus!—Being of infinite justice!—in whose hands are the scales of eternal rectitude—sanctionest thou the claim of man on his like?—Shall that free-agency, which alone renders him amenable to thy behests, be wrested from him to further the views of sordid avarice?—Wilt not thou be extreme to mark the offences of those who would deprive thee of—the free-will offering of the heart?—Surely thou wilt.”—But enough of this—if our readers think with us, somewhat too much.

The Prince of Angola: A Tragedy, altered from the Play of Oroonoko, and adapted to the Circumstances of the present Times. 8vo, 1s. 6d. Harrop. Manchester.

THE circumstances of the present times referred to in the title of this play, are the abuses existing in the African Slave Trade, and the endeavours of the disinterested part of the nation to procure the abolition of it.

“When the attempt (says Dr. Ferriar, in his preface) to abolish the African Slave Trade commenced in Manchester, some active friends of the cause imagined, that by assembling a few of the principal topics, in a dramatic form, an impression might be made on persons negligent of simple reasoning. The magnitude of a crime, by dispersing our perceptions, sometimes leaves nothing in the mind but a cold sense of disapprobation. We talk of the destruction of millions with as little emotion, and as little accuracy of comprehension, as of the distances of the planets. But when those who hear with serenity, of depopulated coasts, and exhausted nations, are led by tales of domestic misery to the sources of public evil, their feelings act with not less violence for being kindled by a single spark. When they are told of the pangs of an innocent creature, forced to a foreign country, in want of every thing, and in subjection to an imperious stranger; of the anguish caused by violated ties, and unchecked brutality; of the mother fainting under her task, and unable to supply her neglected infant; of the aged abandoned to want; and the sick compelled to exertion, by the lash; nature will rise up within them, and own her relation to the sufferers.

“The story of Oroonoko appeared particularly adapted to this purpose, by its authenticity, as well as its pathetic incidents. To supply the reflections naturally arising in its progress, and to furnish sentiments, which, however characteristic, had escaped the dramatic attempts of Southern and Hawkesworth, has been my task.

“In a cause like the present, it is less necessary to reason than to describe; for when the facts are once presented, honest and uncorrupted natures can at once decide on their complexion. ‘There needs no ghost come from the grave’ to determine between right and wrong, on evidence that makes the virtuous tremble, and that has long disgraced the cajoling panegyrists of the humanity of the age.

“The time is at last come, when the praise of humanity will no longer be an empty sound. Whatever may be the success of the present efforts for terminating this disgraceful traffic, the sentiments of the people will still be inimical to the tyranny and oppression which it produces; they will still desire the relief of their unfortunate African brethren; and steadily desiring, they will in the end obtain it. They will exhibit to the philosopher and historian, a new and magnificent spectacle; that of a great people extending, with unexampled liberality, the liberty which they have so dearly purchased, to the most injured, and most unresisting of the human race. This is a merit beyond all Greek and Roman praise; a merit which will endear the English name to posterity.



posterity, and obliterate the disgrace of baffled armies, and divided empire."

So much for the plan: as to the execution, we can only say, that it has seldom

been the fate of an old play to fall into the hands of a man of so much taste and poetical skill as the author of this alteration.

**The Cottagers: A Comic Opera.** In Two Acts. By Miss A. Ross (aged fifteen Years) Daughter of Mrs. Brown, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,  
Thanks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

In ever work regard the writer's end,  
Since none can compass more than they intend;

And if the means be just and conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

SO says Pope, and so says the motto to the little *Draina* before us, which, if really (as announced in the preface) the production of a girl who "at the early age of thirteen endeavoured to scrape an acquaintance with the Muses," is a very promising *coup d'essai*; nor would the friends of the young lady have been guilty of much *hyperbole* had they, as a *second* motto, added from the same poet,

"I hiss'd the numbers, for the numbers came."

In the songs, as well as in the dialogue, we discover something more than a mere *dawn* of merit; nor do we think much reasonable objection can be made to the conduct of the plot. The characters, indeed, are not all so nicely

*discriminated* as we could wish; but, every thing considered, this is a venial offence against the laws of dramatic propriety.—With *one* character we confess ourselves not a little pleased—we mean the character of Charlotte, the heroine of the piece, who at first appears before us in *propria persona*, as an arch, sprightly girl; who next comes forward as a gallant Scotch officer, speaking in all its *native purity* the broad dialect of Ross-shire\*; and who lastly, to wind up the plot, assumes the character of a feeble, superannuated female cottager.

That there are many faults in the piece, more than what Pope calls "*trivial*," candour must admit. But were those faults ten times more gross than they in reality are, they still would not diminish the praise due to the attention that has apparently been paid to the education of the young lady.—With a *continuance* of such cultivation, Miss Ross may one day rise to excellence; and happy will we always be in contributing our aid, *even as critics*, to smoothe her path to it for her.

**The First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, or a Commentary upon Lyttleton.** 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.

[ Continued from Page 184. ]

IN our Magazine for March we gave Mr. Hargrave's Notes on Entails and Deaneries. His annotation on the subject of the Dispensing Power is peculiarly interesting.

By the bill of rights, 1. W. & M. it was declared, that, *from the then session* of parliament, no dispensation with any statute should be valid, unless such statute allows it, and except in such cases as should be specially provided for the then session. 1. W. & M. sess. 2. c. 2. s. 12. The occasion of this

excellent provision was the equally extravagant and unwarrantable exercise of the dispensing power by James the second, who, having procured the sanction of a judicial opinion to a dispensation with the test act in favour of Sir Edward Hales, madly proceeded to a suspension of the principal laws for the support of the established religion; an excess, in which, monstrous as it was, several of the judges, to the great scandal of Westminster-hall, gave him countenance, the priests of the temple of justice treacher-

\* We are inclined to think that Miss Ross must herself have paid a visit of no short duration to *Ross-shire*; for otherwise we should be at a loss to account for the accuracy with which she expresses the language of the country.

ously aiding to pollute it, instead of manfully opposing the sacrilege. Till the time of this prince the doctrine of dispensation was received with very important qualifications, of which the principal were these.—1. It was said, that the King could not dispense with the common law; though Lord Chief Justice Vaughan seems to deny this position. Dav. 75. 3. Inst. 154. Vaugh. 334.—2. It appears to have been generally agreed, that the King could not dispense with a statute, which prohibited what was *malum in se*.—3. *Malum prohibitum* was not deemed universally dispensable with; for some held, the King could not dispense with a statute, if the prohibition was *absolute*, and not *sub modo*, as under a penalty to the King, or as others express it, where the statute was made for the *general good*, and not with a view merely to the King's profit and interest.—4. None contended, that the royal dispensation could diminish or prejudice the property or private right of the subject.—5. It was understood, that the King could dispense, *not generally*, but only in favour of *particular persons*, and, according to some, for these only in *particular instances*.—But some of these distinctions had great uncertainty and subtlety in them, and were so open to controversy, that they only tended to create embarrassment; and though the others greatly restricted the largeness of the claimed prerogative, yet they were far from obviating the chief objection to so formidable a pretension. Had the boundary of the dispensing power been ever so clearly marked, still it was wise and prudent to annihilate it. So far as it resembled the power of repealing laws, it was an insupportable corruption, wholly irreconcilable with the first principle of our constitution, by which the power of legislation cannot be exercised by the King without the two houses of parliament. So far as it did not fall within this idea it was unnecessary; for, those acts, which were the fruits of it, might have derived their force from other acknowledged powers of the crown, such as the right of waiving penalties and forfeitures belonging to itself, and the prerogative of pardoning.—It is worthy notice, that the *declaration of rights*, which the Lords and Commons made on tendering the Crown to William and Mary, distinguishes between *suspending* laws by legal authority, and *dispensing* with them. The former, being a *general and absolute* abrogation for a time, is condemned without any exception; but the latter, being only a *special exemption* of certain individuals, is merely declared illegal, as it had been exercised of late. Also the *bill of rights*, though it declares against the *future exercise* of a dispensing power in any case, except where the

King is specially authorized by act of parliament, yet contains a proviso saving from prejudice all prior charters, grants and pardons. 1. W. & M. sess. 2. chap. 2. sect. 12. & 13. If the condemnation of the dispensing power for the *time past* had been unqualified, it might have destroyed the titles under numberless subsisting grants from the crown, the validity of which it was deemed most equitable to leave to the decision of the courts of justice in the ordinary way.—Such as wish to go more deeply into the controversy about the dispensing power, may find the following references useful.—1. The history of dispensations, see Dav. 69. b. Pryn. on 4. Inst. 128 to 133. Arkyns on power of dispens. with pen. stat.—For the cases on the subject, see the case of the merchants of Waterford in 2. R. 3. 11. 1. H. 7. 2. the sheriff's case in 2. H. 7. 6. b. the doctrine in 11. H. 7. 11. b. 12. a. Grendon and the Bishop of Lincoln. Plowd. 502. Case of the aulnager, Dy. 303. Calvin's case, 7. Co. 15. the Prince's case, 8 Co. 29. b. Case of the taylors of Ipswich, 11 Co. 53. Case of monopolies, *ibid.* 84. Irish Case of commendam, Dav. 68. Case of customs, 12 Co. 18. the cases cited ante note 3. Colt and Glover v. the Bishop of Litchfield, or English case of commendam, Mo. 898. 1 Rol. Rep. 151. Hob. 146. Evans and Kiffin v. Askwith, W. Jo. 153. Palm. 457. Latch 31. 233. Noy 93. 2 Rol. Rep. 450. Case of the clerk of the court of Wards, Hob. 214. Needler and the Bishop of Winchester, Hob. 230. Lord Wentworth's case, Mo. 713. Case of dispensation with 3. Jam. 1. c. 5. against a recusant's holding an office, Hardr. 110. Cases of dispensation with statutes against retailing wine without licence; namely, Young and Wright, 1. Syd. 6. Thomas and Waters, Hardr. 443. 2. Keb. 425. Thomas and Boys, Hardr. 464. Thomas and Sorrell, Vaugh. 330. 1. Lev. 217. 1. Freem. 85. 115. 128. 137. 2. Keb. 245. 280. 322. 372. 415. 790. 3. Keb. 76. 119. 143. 155. 184. 223. 233. 264. Sir Edward Hales' case on the test act of 25. Ch. 2. in 2. Show. 475. Comberb. 21. State Tri. v. 7. p. 612. 4. Bac. Abr. 179. and case of the seven Bishops in the reign of Jam. 2. State Tri. 4th ed. v. 5. p. 303. Of these cases, Thomas and Sorrell and Sir Edward Hales' are the principal. The former was argued with the greatest solemnity in the Exchequer-chamber, the delivery of the opinion of the judges, of whom the majority was for the dispensation, taking up a day in four several terms. The latter was treated with less form; but gave occasion to some considerable publications on the subject; particularly Lord Chief Justice Herbert's account of the authorities on which the judgment was given in Sir Edward Hales' case,



Mr. Atwood's answer to it, and a tract by Lord Chief Baron Atkins against the King's power of dispensing with penal statutes. In a manuscript report of Sir Edward Hales' case, Sir Bartholomew Shower is mentioned to have replied to Lord Chief Baron Atkins. But we have not yet met with any such piece. Mr Hume's state of the arguments for and against the dispensing power, though written with an evident bias in favour of the Crown's prerogative, is worth consulting. Hume's Hist. 8vo. ed. v. 8. p. 242. 254. See also Tyr. Bibliothec. Politic. 589. to 597.—For the proceedings in parliament after the Revolution, in respect to Sir Edward Hales' case and the dispensing power, see Gray's Deb. v. 9. p. 297. to 307. 314. to 332. 336. to 344. 396. Chandl. Deb. of the Lords, v. 1. p. 394.

The very intricate and important Doctrine of Fines is handled with great perspicuity, ability, and legal information, in the following Note.

This, though a just description of fines, considered according to their original and still apparent import, yet gives a very inadequate idea of them in their modern application. In Glanville's time they were really amicable compositions of *actual* suits. But for several centuries past, fines have been only so in *name*, being in *fact* *fictional* proceedings, in order to transfer or secure real property, by a mode more efficacious than ordinary conveyances. What the superiority of a fine in this respect consists of will best appear, by stating the chief uses to which it is applied.—One use of a fine is *extinguishing dormant titles*, by shortening the usual time of limitation. Fines, being agreements concerning lands or tenements solemnly made in the King's courts, were deemed to be of equal notoriety with judgments in writs of right; and therefore the common law allowed them to have the same quality of barring all, who should not claim within a year and a day. See Plowd. 357. Hence we probably date the origin and frequent use of fines as feigned proceedings. But this puissance of a fine was taken away by the 24. E. 3. and this statute continued in force till the 1. R. 3. and 4. H. 7. which revived the ancient law, though with some change, proclamations being required to make fines more notorious, and the time for claiming being enlarged from a year and a day to five years. See 24. E. 3. c. 16. 1. R. 3. c. 7. 4. H. 7. c. 24. The force of fines on the rights of strangers being thus regulated, it has been ever since a common practice to levy them merely for better guarding a title against claims, which, under the common statutes of limitation, might subsist, with

a right of *entry* for twenty years, and with a right of *action* for a much longer time.—Another use or effect of fines is barring estates tail, where the more extensively operative mode by common recovery is either unnecessary or impracticable. The former may be the case when one is tenant in tail with an immediate reversion or remainder in fee; for then none can derive a title to the estate except as his *privies* or *heirs*, in which character his fine is an immediate bar to them. The latter occurs, when one has only a remainder in tail, and the person, having the freehold in possession, refuses to make a tenant to the præcipe for a common recovery, which would bar all remainders and reversions; for, under such circumstances, all which the party can do is to bar those *claiming under himself* by a fine. How this power of a fine over estates tail commenced, has been *vexata quæstio*. The statute *de donis*, after converting fees conditional into estates tail, concludes with protecting them from fines, there being express words for that purpose. But the doubt is, when this protection was withdrawn, whether by the 4. H. 7. or the 32. H. 8. It is a common notion, into which some of our most respectable historians have fallen, that the 4. H. 7. was the statute which first loosened entails; and thus opening the door for a free alienation of landed property has been attributed to the deep policy of the prince then on the throne. See Hume's History, 8vo. ed. v. 3. p. 400. But this is an error proceeding from a strange inattention to the real history of the subject. Common recoveries had been sanctified by a judicial opinion in Taltarum's case, as early as the 12th of Edward the IVth; and from them it was, that intails received their death wound; for, by this fiction of common recoveries, into the origin of which we mean to scrutinize in some other place, every tenant in tail in possession was enabled to bar intails in the most perfect and absolute manner; whereas fines, even now, being only a *partial* bar of the issue of the persons who levy them, must in general be an inefficacious mode. In respect to the 4. H. 7. it was scarce more than a repetition of the 1. R. 3. the only object of which indisputably was to repeal the statute made the 34. E. 3. in favour of non claims, and against them to revive the ancient force of fines, but with some abatement of the rigor in point of time and other improvements, as we have already hinted; a provision of the utmost consequence to the security of titles. Accordingly Lord Bacon, whose discernment none will question, in his life of Henry the VIth, commends the statute of the 4th of his reign, merely as if aimed at non claims.

Bac. Her. 7. in Ken. Comp. Hist. 2d ed. v. 1. p. 596. Nor indeed could there have been the least pretence to extend the meaning of the law further, if it had not been for some ambiguous expressions in the latter end of it. Like the 1. R. 3. after declaring a fine with proclamation to be an universal bar, it saves to all, except *parties*, five years to claim after the proclamations of it. But this saving did not suit the case of the issue in tail, or of those in remainder or reversion; because during the life of the immediate tenant in tail, these could have no right to the possession, and it was possible, that he might live more than five years from the proclamation of the fine. The framers of the 4. H. 7. foresaw this; and therefore like the 1. R. 3. it contains an additional saving of five years for all persons, to whom any title should come *after* the proclamation of the fine by force of any intail subsisting *before*; words, which as strongly apply to the issue of the tenant in tail levying a fine, as to those in remainder or reversion. Had therefore the 4. H. 7. stopped here, what the learned and instructive observer on our ancient statutes writes would be strictly just, that, instead of destroying estates tail, the statute expressly saves them. Barringt. on Ant. Stat. 2d ed. p. 337. But a subsequent part of the statute, in declaring how a fine shall operate on such as have five years allowed, if they do not claim within that time, expresses, that they shall be concluded *in like form as parties and privies*; and another clause, in regulating who should be at liberty to aver against a fine *quod partes nihil habuerunt*, saves this plea for all persons, with an exception of *privies* as well as *parties*. From these two clauses, though the former of them was copied from the 1. R. 3. grew a doubt, whether the statute did not enable tenant in tail to bar his issue by a fine. The arguments for it were, that the issue were *privies* both in blood and estate; and that if the statute meant to bind them, when the tenant in tail had *not* any estate in the land at the time of the fine, it was highly improbable, there should be a different intention, when he really had one. 2. Show. 114. On the other hand it might be said, that, as the word *privies* in the statutes *de modo levandi fines* and in the 1. R. 3. was not deemed sufficient to reach heirs in tail, and to control the statute *de donis*, why then should the same word in the 4. H. 7. include them; more especially, when it was considered, that it was as much the professed scope of the 4. H. 7. as it was of the 1. R. 3. to revive the operation of fines against non claims, and that both contained the same express saving for persons claiming

under intails? 2. Inst. 517. Pollexf. 502. By such contrariety of reasoning, the judges in the 19. H. 8. became divided in opinion; three holding, that the 4. H. 7. was not a bar to the issue, and four that it was. See 19. H. 8. 6. b. Dy. 2. b. pl. 1. Br. Abr. Fines, 1. 121. 123. Bro. N. C. 144. Pollexf. 502. To remove the doubt the legislature passed the 32. H. 8. by which the heirs in tail are expressly bound. 32. H. 8. c. 26. But the last named statute, though entitled an exposition of the 4. H. 7. and though made to operate *retrospectively*, contained several exceptions, particularly one of fines of lands, of which the reversion is in the Crown. Consequently room was still left for contesting the effect of the 4. H. 7. independently of the 32. H. 8. and in the reign of Charles the Second a case arose, which made a discussion of the point almost unavoidable. It was the case of the Earl of Derby against one claiming under a fine by the Earl's father, who was tenant in tail with reversion in the Crown, and so within an exception in the 32. H. 8. Two points were made, of which the first was whether this fine, thus depending wholly on the 4. H. 7. was a bar to the issue in tail; and on adjournment of the case into the Exchequer-chamber, eight judges against three held, that the fine of tenant in tail was a bar to the issue before the 32. H. 8. great stress however being laid by those of this opinion on the exposition of the former by the latter. See Murrey on the demise of the Earl of Derby against Byton and Price, Pasch. 31. Ch. 2. in Seacc. T. Raym. 260. 286. 319. 338. Pollexf. 391. Skinn. 95. 2. Show. 104. T. Jo. 237. It is observable, that both Lord Keeper North and Lord Chief Justice Saunders, the lateness of whose promotions prevented their publicly giving their opinions, concurred with the majority of the judges in the construction of the 4. H. 7. and further, that Pollexfen, who as counsel argued most ably for the Earl of Derby the issue in tail, afterwards declared his private sentiments to be against the Earl on that statute. But it should be adverted to, that, though the majority of the judges were against Lord Derby on this point, they gave judgment for him on a secondary one, which was, that the intail, being of the gift of the Crown, fell within the protection of the 34. H. 8. Therefore their opinion on the 4. H. 7. finally proved to be wholly extrajudicial. But we do not know of any case, in which the controversy has been again agitated.—A third effect of fines is passing the estates and interests of married women in the inheritance or freehold of lands and tenements. Our common law boasts fully



fully invests the husband with a right over the whole of the wife's personalty, and entitles him to the rents and profits of her real estate during the coverture. It further gives him an estate for his own life in her inheritance, if the husband is actually in possession, and there is born any issue of the marriage capable of inheriting. But the same law, which confers so much on the husband, will not allow her, whilst a feme covert, to enlarge the provision for him out of her property, or to strip herself of any claims which the law gives her on his. On the contrary, jealous of his great authority over her, and fearful of his using compulsion, it creates a disability in her to give her consent to any thing, which may affect her right or claims after the coverture, and makes all acts of such a tendency absolute nullities. By the rigour of the ancient law, we take this rule to have been so universally applicable, that a married woman could in no case bind herself or her heirs by any *direct* mode of alienation. But accident gave birth to two *indirect* modes, namely, by fines and common recoveries. Though it might be proper to incapacitate the wife from being influenced by the husband to prejudice herself by any conveyances or agreements during the coverture, yet justice to others required, that such as might have any claim on the wife's freehold or inheritance, should not be forced to postpone their suits till the marriage was determined; for if they should, then, to use the words of Bracton, in explaining why the husband's infancy would not warrant the parole to demur in a suit for the wife's land, *mulier implacitata de jure suo si propter minorem etatem viri possit differre judicium, ita possit quolibet mulier in fraudem nubere.* Bract. lib. 5. tract. 5. c. 21. fo. 423. a. Probably it was on this principle, the common law allowed a judgment against husband and wife in a suit for her land to be as conclusive, as if given against a feme sole; which was carried so far, that, till the statute of Westminster the second, even judgment against them, on a fault in a *possessory* action for the wife's freehold, drove the wife after the husband's death to a writ of right to recover her land. 2. Inst. 242. From enabling the husband and wife to defend her title, and making the judgment on such defence conclusive, permitting them to compound the suit by a final agreement of record, in the same manner as other suitors, was no great or difficult transition; more especially when it is considered, that in the case of femes covert fines are never allowed to pass, without the court's secret examination of them apart from their husbands, to know, whether their consent is the result of a free choice, or of

the husband's compulsive influence. Such, we conceive is the true source, whence may be derived the present force of fines and common recoveries as against the wife, who joins in them; for, whatever in point of bar and conclusion was their effect, when in suits really *adverse*, of course attended them, when they were *feigned*, and in that form gradually rose into modes of alienation, or, as the more usual phrase is, *common assurances*. The conjecture we have thus hazarded to illustrate, how it happens, that a married woman may alienate her real rights by fine, though not by an instrument or act strictly and nominally a conveyance, leads to proving, that the common notion of a fine's binding femes covert merely by reason of the *secret examination* of them by the judges is incorrect. If the secret examination of *itself* was to operative, the law would provide the means of effectually adding that form to ordinary conveyances, and so make them conclusive to femes covert equally with a fine. But it is clearly otherwise; and, except in the case of conveyances by *custom*, there must be a *suit* depending for the freehold or inheritance, or the examination being *extrajudicial* is ineffectual. In the second Institute Lord Coke represents this to be the *general law*, and, amongst many authorities cited to prove it, refers to a case of Hen. 7. reported by Keilway, in which, whether the examination of a feme covert, on the inrollment of a bargain and sale to the King, sufficed to bind her, was largely debated. 2. Inst. 673. Keilw. 4. a. to 20. a. The just explanation therefore of the subject is, that the *pendency of a real action* for the freehold of the land, in consequence of previously taking out an original writ, without which preliminary even at this day a fine is a nullity, should be deemed the *primary* cause of the fine's binding a feme covert; and that the *secret examination* of her, on taking the acknowledgment of the fine, is only a *secondary* cause of this operation.

Such are the *three* chief effects, by reason of which, fines, no longer used, according to their original, as recorded agreements for conclusion of *actual suits*, have been changed into, and are still retained as *feigned* proceedings; and being thus accommodated to answer purposes, to which the ordinary conveyances cannot be applied, it is no wonder, that they should not only be considered as a species of conveyance, but also be deemed a principal guard to the titles to real property, and as such be ranked amongst the most valuable of the common assurances of the realm.

In this digression on the properties of a fine,  
we

we have purposely omitted to consider its operation, either as an *esoppel*, except so far as it may be said to be one to the issue in tail by force of the 4. H. 7. and 32. H. 8. or as a *discontinuance*, or lastly in respect of the *conuor's warranty*, which is always inserted in it. The virtues of a fine, in the three points of view we have examined it, namely, to extinguish dormant titles, to bar the issue in tail, and to pass the interests of femes co-

vert; these constitute the more *peculiar* qualities, on account of which it is most usually, if not always, resorted to. As to the three other effects, it may be enough to observe here, that they are equally incident to feoffments, or any other deeds having warranties annexed. The distinct consideration of them is reserved for another occasion.

[ *To be continued.* ]

Observations relative to the Taxes upon Window Lights: A Commutation of these Taxes being also suggested, and a Tax assessed from the internal Capacities, or *Tonnage* of Houses, pointed out as a more eligible Mode of Taxation: To which are added, Observations on the Shop-Tax, and the Discontent caused by it.—Short Observations on the late Act relative to Hawkers and Pedlars, with a Hint for the Improvement of the Metropolis. By John Lewis De Lolme, Advocate, LL.D. 4to. 3s. Printed for the Author.

THERE can be but few of our readers who are strangers to the various excellencies which Mr. De Lolme has repeatedly displayed to the world both as a philosopher and a politician; and certain it is, that while a single vestige remains of the *constitution of England*, his admirable work upon the subject will be considered as a stupendous monument of the author's uncommon turn for historical research.—That picture, which Montesquieu did but sketch, De Lolme, with superior industry, and certainly with at least equal genius, has, in our own days, nobly finished.—He might hold a pencil different in some respects from his brother-artist; but in delineating the grand features of the constitution of our country, we find no diversity of object between the monarchical Frenchman and the republican Genevan\*.

M. De Lolme begins his present performance with this fundamental position, that “the tax upon window lights is the most *remarkable* tax that has been devised by the ingenuity of statesmen, and submitted to by the patience of modern times.”

The tax, he says—and, in our opinion, says justly—was originally meant as a tax upon *houses*; and the reckoning of the number of windows was considered as a convenient method of rating the value of the house. This method might serve the intended purpose tolerably well when the tax was but small, and individuals felt no great temptation

to attempt evading the payment of it, either in order to save their money, or by way of shewing their ingenuity. But the tax having been gradually increased, and additional acts of parliament passed, both for increasing the same, and enforcing payment, the original loose idea of taxing the value of the house, estimated from the number of windows, has been gradually given up; and *the tax upon window lights has at length been made in good earnest, and avowedly, A TAX UPON THE LIGHT OF HEAVEN.*

In reasoning upon these circumstances, of which, we believe, there are few who will doubt the reality, M. de Lolme, in a small compass, exerts much argument, blended with a considerable degree of wit and humour.—“Be pleased to observe, says he, that government claims the duty upon light, *whether such light exists, or not*—whether it be *day or night*. The tax goes on, uninterrupted, and unabated the whole twelve-month round. No deduction is made on account of *darkness and nights*.”

This, which our author styles an “*inflexible* method of laying the tax upon light, used by the British Exchequer and Financiers,” puts him in mind of a story, the recital of which has more than once commanded his most serious attention, when he was a *boy*, and seems indeed to have no small tendency to make others *laugh* who are *men*.

The story is really *à propos*; and as *such*, we give it with pleasure in the author's own words:

\* M. de Lolme had the happiness to be born and educated in Geneva; one of the *most free*, because one of the *least considerable* commonwealths in Europe.



“ A certain *Man*,” says M. de Lolme, “ had entered into a compact with the *Devil*, by which it had been agreed that the *Devil* should gratify all the *Man*’s wishes during thirty years, and then was to carry him off. At the end just of fifteen years, as the *Man* was celebrating the anniversary of his compact, and giving a sumptuous entertainment to his friends, perfectly confident that fifteen years of his time were yet to run, one of his servants came and whispered to him that a tall lean person, dressed in a black worn-out coat, wanted to speak with him: he added, that the person had something *extraordinary* in his appearance. The hearing this message, and the account given by the servant, greatly alarmed the *Man*, in the midst of his entertainment; he at once understood that the business was of such a nature that he must go and give *personal* answer. The *Devil* (for it was really he, as the *Man* had guessed) told him he wanted to speak with him in a private room; and therefore informed him that he was come to *fetch* him. The *Man* expressed much surprise, and remonstrated with submissiveness, *My Lord*, your claim upon me, at this time, is quite contrary to our bargain: We have agreed for THIRTY YEARS; and only FIFTEEN *this very day are* \* *elapsed*.—Very true, the *Devil* answered; but there *have* \* *elapsed* fifteen years of *days* and fifteen years of *nights*. Does not that complet the number of thirty?

—With all due deference, I think quite differently, the *Man* replied; I never heard, in all my life, of such a method of *computing time* as that mentioned by your Lordship.—I cannot help that, the *Devil* rejoined; it is the mode of reckoning which we now and have always used in *Hell*.—Saying this he snatched him off; and the *Man* never was seen any more.

Even after such conduct as this, M. de Lolme inclines strongly to plead for the *Devil* in preference to the *British Government*, when it gave a sanction to the obnoxious Act in question, and afterwards, by additional clauses, rendered it *more obnoxious still*.

From the fluid called *light* our author makes a very *natural*, or rather, we should say, a very *political*, transition to the fluid called *water*; in the course of which, *though still at the expence of Government*, many compliments are paid to the Gentlemen of the New River Company. But *absurdity* is not the only defect with which he is disposed to reproach the window-light tax. It carries with it, he says, an appearance of insult on the understandings of people. Being made to pay for the light of day, gives too obvious an appearance of *slavishness* to the whole frame of the Government; nor does M. de Lolme scruple to add, that the *tax upon window-lights has a tendency to endanger by its company, the whole mass of the other taxes.*

[To be concluded in our next.]

Domesday-Book Illustrated. By Robert Kelham. 8vo. 6s. Brooke.

THIS publication forms a considerable step towards promoting the knowledge of the contents of the venerable and important record called DOMESDAY-BOOK, which is deposited in the Exchequer, and has so frequently been resorted to by our historians, antiquaries, and lawyers, for ascertaining the legal tenures of the principal landed estates in the kingdom, and as an authority in the law courts, in litigations of disputed property. It is a valuable acquisition to those who are possessed of the edition lately

printed by order of the House of Lords; which, being a curious imitation of the characters used in writing the original record, is from that circumstance, as well as from the total defect of tables and indexes to the several particulars and parts of its valuable contents, less extensively useful than is to be desired in a work of so much general importance. Mr. Kelham’s publication is also desirable to the general reader, as containing much historic and authentic information, and as an assistance to the perusal of the more

\* *Are* and *have*, employed as *auxiliaries* to one and the same verb, form a gross solecism in language. M. de Lolme well knows the difference between the two French auxiliary verbs, *Avoir* and *Etre*. That difference is the same in our *English* auxiliaries; and it could alone proceed from a slip of *attention*, when our author confounded them together. As a foreigner, we have, in general, reason to admire his language, while we venerate his principles.

antient law writers, historians and records. It consists of, 1. An account of the original compilation and general contents of this record. 2. The order in which the several counties are arranged in *Domesday*, with proper references. 3. A list of all the tenants in *Capite* or *Serjanty* in the several counties therein mentioned, with historic notes concern-

ing them. 4. A translation of the difficult passages in *Domesday*, with explanations of the arbitrary characters, and of the terms and abbreviations therein used. 5. An alphabetical table of the names of all the tenants in *Capite* and *Serjanty*, with historical notes, and references to the pages in *Domesday* where they are mentioned.

Henrietta of Gerstenfield: A German Story. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Lane.

IF there were as much probability in the fable of this little piece as there is interest in the few incidents of which it is composed, we should not hesitate to pronounce it a masterly performance.—The story may be comprised in a very few words, and is briefly as follows.—A veteran officer in the Prussian service happens to be quartered under the roof of a clergyman. In this situation, the officer, considerably as he is advanced in years, insensibly forms an attachment, unaccountable as it is irresistible, to a young lady, who had been a foundling, but whom his reverend host had generously made a daughter by adoption. The fair foundling is represented to be possessed of many fine accomplishments, for which she is chiefly indebted to the care that had been taken of her education by a lady in the neighbourhood, who kept a school. At

length it appears that these ladies (who never, it is to be observed, had the smallest knowledge of their relationship to each other) are the officer's own wife and daughter, whom, amidst the calamities of war, he had lost, in consequence of the destruction of the town in which they lived, by the arms of a triumphant enemy. From that period, having been in constant service, he could never receive any satisfactory intelligence concerning either of them, till the present happy discovery; which, it must be confessed, the author manages with considerable skill and address.

All the characters in the piece are amiable, because they are virtuous; and, having ourselves experienced no small pleasure from the story of *Henrietta of Gerstenfield*, we feel a satisfaction in recommending it to the general notice of our readers.

Advice to Mothers, Wives and Husbands: With Admonitions to others in various Situations in Life. By a Lady. 2s. 6d. Bell.

WE took up the performance now before us with a sincere disposition to believe it in reality, as announced, the production of a female pen; but, from the perusal of a very few pages, soon were we convinced that we had been egregiously duped, and that our pretended lady never had a right, under any pretext, to assume *petticoats*, unless it might be at a nocturnal *hop* within the purlieus of *Billingsgate* or *St. Giles's*; where, like their betters in the more fashionable circles, the inhabitants often appear in *masquerade*. Of the language of those regions she seems to be so highly enamoured as frequently to use it in addressing personages of the

first distinction in the kingdom. With the merits of *Juvenal* and *Horace*, nevertheless, she affects to be perfectly familiar; and, as a proof of her taste, as well as disposition, she not only prefers the splenetic austerity of the former to the good-humoured courtesy of the latter, but declares herself better pleased with the rancorous malignity of a *Kenrick*, than with the polished gentleness of an *Addison*.—Whether there be any thing like female delicacy or softness in expressions and sentiments like these, we submit to the decision of every intelligent reader, who is not himself, like the writer of the pages under consideration, an actual *Cynic*.

Poems and Essays. By a Lady, lately deceased. 2 vols. small 8vo. 7s. sewed. Crutwell, Bath. Dilly, London.

THE pieces that form this collection (which is published for the benefit of the Hospital at Bath) discover the author to have possessed a delicate mind, fraught with the purest principles of morality and religion; and highly does it

interest our sensibility when we hear, that they were written to relieve the tedious hours of pain and sickness, to which she was doomed for ten years in the prime of life.

The



Animadversions on the political Part of the Preface to Bellendenus. 8vo. 1788. Debrett.

THIS is a very flimsy production. Indeed more has been said both for and against the extraordinary preface to Bellendenus than the importance of the subject demanded. As an elegant and a classical composition, it ranks very high; but surely they over-rate its merit, who suppose the arguments, or rather

declamations contained in it, are such as would sway the judgment of any dispassionate man; and if so, why need it be answered?—There is as little spirit as sense in combating an imaginary giant. The author has put himself in a heat in the pursuit, and after all has caught a phantom.

Fatal Follies: Or, the History of the Countess of Stanmore. 4 vols. 12mo. 10s. sewed. Robinsons.

WE are here presented with a lively but affecting picture of the predominant *follies* (fashion will not, it seems, allow us to call them *vices*) of high life, in the story of the hapless Countess of Stanmore\*; which, though nowise re-

markable for novelty in the grand articles of sentiment and character, is yet penned with tolerable elegance, and has the additional merit of generally interesting the passions while it entertains the imagination.

Ela: Or, The Delusions of the Heart: A Tale, founded on Facts. 12mo. 3s. sewed. Robinsons.

THIS novel, or, as it is “entitled and called,” this “Tale founded on Facts,” is inferior to the work we have now dismissed in composition, but equal, if not superior to it in simplicity and pathos. To much praise is it entitled also for its moral tendency; and in a particular manner does it guard the Fair Sex

against the direful effects to which they subject themselves by giving an unbridled loose to the “delusions” (as the author very properly styles them) of the heart, in defiance of the dictates of reason, and even the salutary admonitions of relations and friends.

The Adventures of Numa Pompilius, Second King of Rome. Translated from the French of M. de Florian. 2 vols. small 8vo. 6s. Boards. Dilly.

THIS is the first instance, we believe, in which the history of an *ancient Roman King* has been exhibited to the world in the form of a *modern French novel*; but from the specimen now before us, we are far from wishing that it may be the last. We recollect to have

read the work with no small delight, when it originally appeared in French. M. de Florian is truly an elegant, as well as a spirited writer; and the translation is executed not only with *fidelity*, but with *taste*.

The Happy Art of Teazing. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. Boards. Jameson.

TEAZING!—Yes, reader, so has this wretched novel proved to us; and so infallibly will it prove to thee, shouldst thou, like us, be doomed to the perusal of it. The author pretends to possess the “happy art;” but in no part of the work do we discover a *felicity of execution*. It perpetually, on the contrary, tends to excite what, vulgarly, we

hear styled, *the horrors*, and ought to have been entitled—as a truly admirable work, of a very different complexion, was, almost half a century ago—“The Art of Tormenting.”—With that Art, instead of being either *teazed* or *tormented*, we recollect to have been singularly *delighted*.

\* The Countess of Stanmore, gentle reader, is neither more nor less than the famous Lady St—th—e. Stanmore is the representative of her son, the Earl of St—th—e; as Lord Lindores is of her Ladyship’s *quondam eccubee*—or *gallant*, as the *scandalous* world styled him—Mr. G—y. In the character of Sir John Seabright, he that runs may read that the author intended to delineate the very features which so strikingly distinguish the manners and disposition of the grand Hero of the piece, Mr. E—es himself.

Brother Peter to Brother Tom. An Expostulatory Epistle. By Peter Pindar, Esq.  
4to. 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

PETER's wonted spirit appears in this production to have completely evaporated. We have neither the quaintness, the ridicule, nor the humour of his former works. Whether it be that his subject is too barren to furnish him longer with ideas, or that, as has been insinuated, the edge of his satire is rebated by a golden shield; certain it is, his Muse fingeth not as heretofore. As admirers

of her former strains, we are sorry for her hoarseness, tho' it should partake of the nature of Demosthenes's *Arguranchina*, or *Silver Quinscy*.

After all, perhaps, we have had enough of Peter Pindar. Let him remember old Horace,

"Solve senescentem mature sanus equum ne  
"Pecet ad extremum ridendus et illa ducat."

The Country Book-Club. A Poem. Printed for the Author. 4to. 2s. 6d. Lowndes.

WITH the characters and history of this little poem we profess ourselves unacquainted. If we estimate its merits by its subscription, they are considerable, for the names fill four quarto pages. The subscribers, if they are satisfied with their bargain, must have bet-

ter eyes to discover and better tastes to relish the beauties of the work than we. It reminds us of Goldsmith's Deserted Village in more places than one; but, alas! it is no more like to Goldsmith, than we to Hercules.

Midsummer Holidays: Or, a Leng Story. Written for the Improvement of Young Folk. 8vo. 1s. Marshall.

A Misnomer- a palpable misnomer!--- We have read the Midsummer Holidays with so much pleasure, that, far from thinking the story long, we are inclined to regret that it should be so short. Our feelings--what is best of all too, our moral feelings--are perpetually kept alive by it. Yet is it a story without plot, and almost without incident; the grand object of the author being to exhibit in a *contrasted light* the very *contrasted manners* that result from the education of one youth on principles of de-

ciency and moral order, and of another who has experienced no tuition, but what had been suggested by the dictates of folly, of fashion, or of caprice. There are readers who look down upon such *diminutive* works as that before us; but we are by no means inclined to be so supercilious; and this we assert as a fundamental truth, that nothing ought to be esteemed little which tends in any degree to enlarge in the heart of man the principles of virtue.

The Progress of Music: An Ode. Occasioned by the Grand Celebration at the Abbey.

MUSIC has indeed made a very rapid progress in England for some time past; but we are afraid that with this progress *Poetry*---which to us is the very soul of music---has by no means kept pace; nor does the God of Verse seem in any degree disposed to assist our present *Ode-Maker* in accelerating the steps of our too tardy Muse. Perpetually does he offend against the laws of *grammar*,

as well as of *rhyme*; and often, when he evidently intends that we should hold up our hands with an admiration of the *sublimity* of his lays, producing a very different effect, he makes us ready to shake our sides with laughter at himself. In a word, if this gentleman knows as little of the harmony of music as he manifestly does of the harmony of poetry, he knows *nothing*.

The Muse of Britain. A Dramatic Ode.

"ECCE iterum Crispinus!"---Yes, gentle reader, here have we again had an opportunity of enjoying a hearty laugh at the expence of another ode-maker, or rather, like a second illegitimate descendant of King Crispinus--another cobbler of *odes*. The author of the Muse of Britain, and the author of

the Progress of Music, are certainly brothers. They bear a strong family-resemblance to each other; and, truth to tell, in all our intercourse with the poetical world for a considerable time past, we recollect not to have beheld such another *par nobile fratrum*.

ACCOUNT



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

(Continued from page 281\*.)

FIFTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

MR. Pelham informed their Lordships, that it had fallen to his lot to make some observations upon the answer delivered by Mr. Hastings to the Second Charge. And here he lamented their Lordships' rigid adherence to a resolution, which introduced a practice so very different from that which prevailed in the Courts below, and which obliged him to take notice of this answer before any evidence had been brought by the accused in support of it. The Managers laboured under difficulties unknown to any former Committee of Managers; and those difficulties were increased by the number of friends by whom the prisoner was countenanced and protected. He did not mean to impute it as a crime to Mr. Hastings, that he had many friends and great connections. In private life, friends were a comfort; and powerful connections were in public life a presumption, if not a proof, of great merit. But the friends of Mr. Hastings did not come within this honourable description.—India having become of late years a place of refuge to those who had neither talents nor abilities by which they could raise themselves at home, it was not surprizing, that those who had fled to that distant country should make the accumulation of wealth the principal, if not the only object of their pursuit; and should be totally indifferent about the MEANS, provided they led to that END:—But still less surprizing was it, that persons of such a description should combine to crush all enquiry into those means. The forward zeal of such persons in support of one another, was more like a conspiracy to stifle truth, than a love for justice, and an eagerness that the accused should be fairly tried. True friends, who wished for the honourable acquittal of the object of their friendship, would require that every source of evidence should be explored, and laid open to the judges; for by such means ONLY could an HONOURABLE acquittal be produced. But those who considered not the HONOUR of their friend, but the IMPUNITY of his PERSON, and the PRESERVATION of his ill-acquired WEALTH, would wish to keep back every particle of evidence that might throw light upon the cause. Against such friends of Mr. Hastings the Managers had to contend; and from the

mouths of such men were they to endeavour to draw forth truth; and consequently he was warranted in saying, that the Managers had difficulties to encounter, which had never before occurred to any set of men appointed to conduct an impeachment. He begged, however, to be understood, that he did not mean to extend this censure to ALL the persons who had been in India; some of them, whom he should call as witnesses, were men of fair character and unblemished honour: it might be invidious to point out any of them by name; but still he could not help mentioning Mr. Stables, a gentleman who had been already examined, when the charge relative to Cheit Sing was under consideration, and whom he should have occasion to call again. This gentleman, he said, had contributed, both in the field and in the cabinet, whilst he was a member of Council, to support the character of his country, for bravery, justice, moderation, and good faith.

Having premised this, he observed, that the defence set up to the second charge by Mr. Hastings himself and his friends, both in Parliament and out of it, rested entirely upon the plea of NECESSITY. This was in general the TYRANT'S plea; and though it might sometimes be used with fairness and truth, still it rarely happened that it was urged, but to cover a wicked purpose. If a General of an army seized upon treasure, or destroyed a town, solely for the purpose of saving an army, upon which the salvation of the country depended, his grateful fellow-citizens would not impute it to him as a crime; but then the existence of such a necessity ought to be apparent, and not imaginary. The seizure of the treasures and jaghires of the Begums could not be defended by such a plea; because the prisoner was not obliged by necessity to commit this act of injustice: on the contrary, that necessity, whatever might be its degree upon which he rested his defence, was the consequence of his own malversation, and therefore it ill became him to urge one crime by way of justifying another. The great source of all the evils that had befallen the country of Oude, was in the resolution the Governor-General had formed to make the Nabob take the temporary brigade into his pay: to this measure might be ascribed and traced all the subsequent calamities and distresses of that

country and its Sovereign. The sums necessary for the support of such a body of troops were too great for the treasury of Oude to bear; and the consequence of their being kept up was, that the Nabob was daily contracting debts, which he had no prospect that he would ever be able to discharge. The Prince was fully aware of this, and frequently endeavoured to get rid of the expence by sending away the brigade; but he found he was not the master of his own treasure, or the sovereign of his dominions; for Mr. Hastings had caused it to be signified to him, that the Council at Calcutta, and not the Nabob, should judge of the expediency of withdrawing the brigade. It was evident, therefore, that as the necessity which Mr. Hastings urged in his defence was founded in the disordered state of the Nabob's finances, and as that disordered state was produced by Mr. Hastings himself, the necessity which he pleaded in his justification was created by himself, and consequently inadmissible as an answer to a criminal charge.

Another ground of defence was, that the article in the treaty of Chunar, by which the prisoner consented that the Nabob should seize the lands of his mother and grandmother, was barely *permissive*, and by no means *imperative*. He would contend, that though this were admitted, the prisoner would not appear the less criminal; for as the English Government was solemnly pledged to maintain the Princesses in the possession of those estates, it was no less a breach of duty in the head of that government to *permit* than to *command* an act that amounted to a violation of the treaty to which the English were guarantees. Our justice ought not to suffer us to violate that treaty ourselves; our honour was interested in preventing another from doing it. But the truth was, that the treaty was violated under the authority, nay by the *command*, of the prisoner; and by repeated messages and *injunctions*, and under menaces of "a dreadful responsibility," he urged the Resident to a completion of the barbarous act of spoiling the Princesses by the hand of their own son; and well knowing that such an act would probably be resisted, he ordered the Resident to use the *British troops*, under his direction for that purpose; and offered the assistance of further forces, urging the execution in the following peremptory terms: "You *yourself* must be *personally present*— "You must not allow any negotiation or forbearance; but must prosecute both services, until the Begums (the Princesses) are at the entire mercy of the Nabob."— Their Lordships had heard yesterday, from the authority of the Resident's letter, that

the Nabob, so far from having been a *willing* instrument in the hand of the prisoner, had thrown all possible delay in the way of the measure; and when at last he lent his name and countenance to it, he declared and protested that he did so by *compulsion*.

The prisoner could not throw the blame of this measure on the Resident; for the measure was so far from originating with the latter, that he incurred the disrepute of Mr. Hastings for having allowed the Nabob *two* days to consider of the part that he should take. The Resident was so much a creature of the Governor-General, that he was ready to say or to unsay, to represent fairly, or to misrepresent, just at the will and pleasure of his principal. This appeared manifest from the following letter, written by Mr. Middleton, the Resident, on the 30th of December 1781, some few days after he had informed him that orders had been issued for seizing the estates of the Princesses, and that the Nabob had at length agreed to take an active part in the business, though under a protest that he acted by compulsion.

"My dear Sir,

"I have this day answered your *public* letter, in the form you seem to expect: I hope there is nothing in it that may appear to you too pointed. If you wish the matter to be otherwise understood than I have taken up and stated it, I need not say I shall be ready to conform to whatever you may prescribe, and to take upon myself any share of the blame of the "hitherto" non-performance of the stipulations made on behalf of the Nabob.— "Though I do assure you I myself represented to his Excellency and the Ministers, conceiving it to be your desire, that the apparent assumption of the reins of his government, for in that light he undoubtedly considered it at the first view, as specified in the agreement executed by him, was not meant to be *fully* and *literally* enforced; but it was necessary you should have something to shew on your side, as the Company were deprived of a benefit, without a requital; and upon the faith of this assurance alone, I believe I may safely affirm his Excellency's objections to signing the treaty were given up. If I have understood the matter wrong, or misconceived your design, I am truly sorry for it; *however*, it is not too late to correct the error, and I am ready to undertake, and God willing, to carry through, whatever you may, on receipt of my public letter, tell me is your final resolve."

From such a letter their Lordships must be convinced, that the Resident was too much devoted to the prisoner to do any thing that



that he thought would displease him—too much in awe of him to dare to execute any great measure of state without his knowledge or command. Fortunately for the cause of public justice, Mr. Hastings had quarrelled with Mr. Middleton, and that quarrel had brought to light the dark transactions in Oude, which otherwise would perhaps never have seen the day. But unfortunately for Mr. Hastings, the quarrel was not occasioned by the wrath of that gentleman, in finding that Mr. Middleton had exceeded his orders, but, on the contrary, that he had not rigorously fulfilled those harsh and severe injunctions, “that he should not allow any negotiation or forbearance;” and Mr. Middleton was guilty of the heinous crime of allowing the Nabob *two whole days* to consider whether he would take an active part in plundering his parents. It would have been happy for this country that the whole conduct of the Resident had been as irreprehensible as this part of it.

That the treaty by which we were bound to protect the Begums was understood by the Company to be a sacred obligation upon our faith and upon our honour, appeared from the letter written by the Court of Directors, immediately after they had learned that the Princesses had been spoiled of their property: they stated in that letter, that as we were undoubtedly bound to maintain to the Begums the possession of the jaghires, they trusted that the guilt of these ladies was as clear as day, and a matter of public notoriety in the country, because if it were otherwise, our national honour would receive a wound which could never be healed. But so far was that guilt from being a matter of notoriety, that it was not known at all, that it never was proved; nay, that it had not been so much as urged as a reason for the resumption of the jaghires; for when it was resolved that such a measure should be adopted, it was represented as part of a general system of policy, and not as a punishment inflicted on the Princesses for crimes committed by them. It was represented to them, that the Nabob intended, for reasons of state, to resume all the jaghires in his dominions, and the jaghires of the Princesses of course, as part of them. Here was no mention of guilt, or of so much as a suspicion of it. The truth of the business was, that Mr. Hastings, disappointed in his hopes of getting possession of Cheyt Sing's treasures in the Fort of Bidjegur, the army having divided them among themselves, began to consider where he could get money. Sir Elijah Impey saw him at that time, and said that he had never seen “his great mind in such distress.” The treasures and jaghires of the Begums

held out the prospect of a plentiful resource, and he resolved to avail himself of it. He pressed the Nabob to discharge his debt to the Company: that Prince pleaded inability: Mr. Hastings pointed out the jaghires of his parents: the Nabob said he had retrenched even from the delicacies of his table, and from the number of elephants, &c. in his stables, and had done every thing to diminish his expences and produce savings; but over the jaghires of his parents he said he had no power nor authority: Mr. Hastings insisted that he should resume them, and justified the measure by the plea of *necessity*. This was the plea of *Bagshot-Heath*.—A highwayman might say, “I want money, and must have it.” He might stop a traveller, but disappointed of his booty, by not finding any money upon him, he might say to himself, “Is there no house in the neighbourhood that I may break open? Are there no rich old ladies whom I may plunder? I am in want of money; it is absolutely necessary to me; and therefore necessity being above all law, I must have money at all events.”

The Nabob was so far from having been a willing instrument in the hands of the Governor-General on this occasion, that even after he seized the jaghires, he begged he might be at liberty to restore them. But on that head Mr. Hastings had written to the Resident, “If the Nabob shall ever offer to restore their jaghires to them, or give them any property in land, you must re-monstrate in the strongest terms against it. You must not PERMIT such an event to take place, until this government shall have received information of it, and shall have time to interpose its influence for the prevention of it.”

The distresses brought upon the family of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, in consequence of the seizure of the Begums' jaghires, which deprived these Princesses of the means of maintaining their offspring and the ladies and officers of their households, were great beyond expression. Some idea of them might be formed from the following accounts of them sent to the Resident, by Captain Leonard Jaques, who commanded the forces on duty, for the purpose of distressing the women in the palaces of Fyzabad.

“The women belonging to the Khord Mohul, or lesser palace, complain of their being in want of every necessary of life, and are at last driven to that desperation, that they at night get on the top of the Zenana, make a great disturbance, and last night, not only alarmed the sentinels posted in the garden, but threw dirt at them: they threatened to throw them-

“ selves from the walls of the Zenana, and  
 “ also to break out of it. Humanity ob-  
 “ liges me to acquaint you of this matter,  
 “ and to request to know if you have any  
 “ directions to give me concerning it. I  
 “ also beg leave to acquaint you, that I sent  
 “ for Littasit Ally Khan, the Cojah, who has  
 “ the charge of them, and who informs me  
 “ it is well grounded, that *they have sold*  
 “ *every thing they had, even to the cloaths from*  
 “ *their backs, and have now no means of sub-*  
 “ *sisting.*”

“ This letter was written on the 6th of  
 March 1782; but the distressed of these wo-  
 men grew so urgent on the night of that same  
 day, that Capt. Jaques wrote again the fol-  
 lowing day to the same Resident in the fol-  
 lowing words:—“ I beg leave to address you  
 “ again concerning the women in the Khord  
 “ Mohul; their behaviour last night was so  
 “ furious, that there seemed the greatest prob-  
 “ ability of their proceeding to the utmost  
 “ extremities; and that they would either  
 “ *throw themselves from the walls, or force*  
 “ *open the doors of the Zenana* (the women’s  
 “ apartments). I have made every enquiry  
 “ concerning the cause of their complaints,  
 “ and find, from Littasit Ally Khan, that  
 “ they are in a *starving condition, having sold*  
 “ *all their cloaths and necessaries; and now*  
 “ *have not wherewithal to support nature.*  
 “ And as my instructions are quite silent on  
 “ this head, I should be glad to know how  
 “ to proceed in case they were to force the  
 “ doors of the Zenana, as I suspect it will  
 “ happen, should not subsistence be very  
 “ quickly sent to them.”

These humane letters produced little ef-  
 fect; for, on the 30th of October following,  
 Major Gilpin, who had succeeded Captain  
 Jaques in the command of the troops of  
 Fyzabad, wrote as follows to the Resi-  
 dent,

“ SIR,

“ Last night, about eight o’clock, the  
 “ women in the Khord Mohul, or Zenana,  
 “ under the charge of Littasit Ally Khan,  
 “ assembled on the tops of the buildings,  
 “ *crying in a most lamentable manner for food;*  
 “ *that for the last four days they had got but a*  
 “ *very scanty allowance, and that yesterday*  
 “ *they had got none.*—The melancholy cries  
 “ of famine are more easily imagined than  
 “ described; and, from their representa-  
 “ tions, I fear the Nabob’s agents for that  
 “ business are very inattentive: I therefore  
 “ think it requisite to make you acquainted  
 “ with these circumstances, that his Excel-  
 “ lency the Nabob may cause his agents to  
 “ be more circumspect in their conduct to-  
 “ wards these poor unhappy women.”

This letter was not more effectual than the

others; for the women and children of the  
 late Sovereign, father of the reigning Prince,  
 continuing exposed to frequent want of com-  
 mon necessaries of life, and being sorely  
 pressed by famine, they were compelled to  
 break through all the principles of local de-  
 corum and reserve, which constitute the dig-  
 nity of the female sex in that part of the  
 world; and after great clamour and violent  
 attempts, for one whole day, to break the  
 inclosure of the palace, and force their way  
 into the public market, in order to move the  
 compassion of the people, and to beg their  
 bread; and on the next day they actually  
 proceeded to the extremity of exposing them-  
 selves to public view—an extremity, imply-  
 ing the lowest state of disgrace and degrada-  
 tion; to avoid which many women in India  
 have laid violent hands upon themselves.—  
 And they proceeded to the public market-  
 place, with the *starving* children of the late  
 Sovereign, the brothers and sisters of the  
 reigning Prince.—This appeared from a mi-  
 nute account written to the Resident at Luck-  
 now, by the person appointed to convey in-  
 telligence to him from Fyzabad; an account  
 containing matters highly disgraceful to the  
 honour, justice, and humanity of the Brit-  
 ish nation.

Here Mr. Pelham read the following ac-  
 count:—

“ The ladies, their attendants, and ser-  
 “ vants, were still as clamorous as last night,  
 “ Littasit, the Daroga, went to them, and  
 “ remonstrated with them on the impro-  
 “ priety of their conduct; at the same time  
 “ assuring them, that in a few days all their  
 “ allowances would be paid; and should that  
 “ not be the case, he would advance them  
 “ ten days subsistence, upon condition that  
 “ they returned to their habitation. None  
 “ of them, however, consented to his pro-  
 “ posal, but were still intent upon making  
 “ their escape through the Bazar (the mar-  
 “ ket-place); and, in consequence, formed  
 “ themselves into a line, and arranged them-  
 “ selves in the following order: the chil-  
 “ dren in the front; behind them, the ladies  
 “ of the seraglio; and behind them again,  
 “ their attendants; but their intentions were  
 “ frustrated by the opposition which they  
 “ met from Littasit’s sepeys.

“ The next day Littasit went twice to the  
 “ women, and used his endeavours to make  
 “ them return into the Zenana, promising  
 “ to advance them ten thousand rupees,  
 “ which, upon the money paid down, they  
 “ agreed to comply with. But night coming  
 “ on, nothing transpired.

“ On the day following their clamour  
 “ were more violent than usual. Littasit went  
 “ to confer with them upon the business of  
 “ yesterday.”



“ yesterday, offering the same terms. De-  
 “ pending upon the fidelity of his promises,  
 “ they consented to return to their apart-  
 “ ments, which they accordingly did, ex-  
 “ cept two or three of the ladies, and most  
 “ of their attendants. Littaft went then to  
 “ Hoffmund Ally Khan, to consult with  
 “ him upon what means they should take.  
 “ They came to a resolution of driving them  
 “ in by force; and gave orders to their se-  
 “ poy to beat any one of the women who  
 “ should attempt to move forward. The  
 “ sepoy consequently assembled, and each  
 “ one being provided with a bludgeon, they  
 “ drove them by dint of beating into the  
 “ Zenana. The women seeing the treachery  
 “ of Littaft, proceeded to throw stones and  
 “ bricks at the sepoy, and again attempted  
 “ to get out; but finding that impossible,  
 “ from the gates being shut, they kept up a  
 “ continual discharge of stones and bricks till  
 “ about ten o’clock, when finding their  
 “ situation desperate, they retired into the  
 “ Kung Mohul, and forced their way from  
 “ thence into the palace; and dispersed them-  
 “ selves about the house and garden. After  
 “ this, they were desirous of getting into the  
 “ Begum’s apartment; but she being ap-  
 “ prised of their intention, ordered her doors  
 “ to be shut. In the mean time, Littaft  
 “ and Hoffmund Ally Khan posted sentries  
 “ to scour the gates of the lesser Mohul.  
 “ During the whole of this conflict, all the  
 “ ladies and women remained exposed to  
 “ the view of the sepoy. The Begum then  
 “ sent for Littaft and Hoffmund Ally Khan,  
 “ whom she severely reprimanded, and in-  
 “ sisted upon knowing the cause of this in-  
 “ famous behaviour: they pleaded, in their  
 “ defence, the impossibility of helping it, as  
 “ the treatment the women had met with  
 “ had been conformable to his Excellency  
 “ the Vizier’s orders. The Begum alledged,  
 “ that even admitting that the Nabob had  
 “ given those orders, they were by no means  
 “ authorised in this moment to disgrace the  
 “ family of Sujah ul Dowlah; and should  
 “ they not receive their allowance for a day  
 “ or two, it would be of no great moment;  
 “ what was passed was now at an end;  
 “ but that the Vizier should certainly be  
 “ acquainted with the whole of the affair.  
 “ She then gave the children 400 rupees, and  
 “ dismissed them, and sent word by Jumrud  
 “ and the other eunuchs, that if the ladies  
 “ would peaceably retire to their apartments,  
 “ Littaft would supply them with 3 or 4000  
 “ rupees for their personal expences, and  
 “ recommended to them not to incur any  
 “ further disgrace. The ladies followed her  
 “ advice, and about ten at night went back  
 “ to the Zenana. The next morning the

“ Begum waited upon the mother of Sujah  
 “ ul Dowlah (the grandmother of the reign-  
 “ ing Prince) and related to her all the cir-  
 “ cumstances of the disturbances: the mother  
 “ of Sujah ul Dowlah returned for answer,  
 “ that after there being no accounts kept of  
 “ Groves of revenues, she was not surpris’d  
 “ that the family of Sujah ul Dowlah, in  
 “ their endeavours to procure a subsistence,  
 “ should be oblig’d to expose themselves to  
 “ the meanest of the people. After bewail-  
 “ ing their misfortunes, and shedding many  
 “ tears, the Begum took her leave, and re-  
 “ turned home.”

This narrative of distress, occasioned by  
 the poverty of the Nabob, and the spoiling  
 of his parents, both of which had their rise  
 in the rapacity of the Governor-General, was  
 sent to him on the 29th of January follow-  
 ing; but he neither ordered any relief in con-  
 sequence of it, or took any notice whatso-  
 ever of the intelligence he had received on  
 the subject. In his Defence, indeed, he had  
 said, that he was not bound to protect these  
 people; but if he had any humanity, he  
 would have used his influence, which was all-  
 powerful in Oude, to relieve the distresses  
 which he himself had occasioned.

With this narrative, and some few obser-  
 vations upon it, Mr. Pelham concluded a  
 speech, which he was three hours in deli-  
 vering.

Mr. Sheridan rose on the heels of Mr. Pel-  
 ham, and stated an arrangement or two of  
 order he should wish to adopt, in the pro-  
 duction of evidence on the charge now  
 opened. The more material point of his  
 proposed arrangement was to print, with the  
 participation of the Prisoner’s Counsel, who  
 nodded consent,—not the whole of any volu-  
 minous tract exhibited in evidence, as the  
 Benares Narrative, &c.—but only the parti-  
 cular point, or partial extract, strictly rele-  
 vant, and closely applying.

Major SCOTT

was then called—and was examined chiefly  
 by Mr. Sheridan;—yet not only by him,  
 but by Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr.  
 Adam.

The Peers who proposed each two ques-  
 tions were, Lord Stanhope, Lord Derby,  
 Lord Stormont, Lord Portchester, and Lord  
 Loughborough.

The printed answer to the Benares charge  
 was shewn to the Major, to prove it was  
 written by Mr. Hastings.

His evidence went to prove it was written  
 by Mr. Halded—That Mr. Hastings might  
 see or hear it, though in a way the most cursory,  
 the night before it was to be delivered—and  
 that, before it was delivered to the House,  
 several passages were added, and still exist on

the recorded copy, in the hand-writing of Mr. Halhed!

That these additions Mr. Hastings did not, because he could not see them; and these additions include arguments thought most exceptionable. The specific pages, as 13, 24, &c. of the octavo, were thus noted by him with a pen and ink.

Major Scott further proved—That it was not only in the Benares charge that such a separation was to be made—but in every charge except two, the answers were supplied, *in the hurry of the five or six days prescribed*, by various friends of Mr. Hastings.

These friends are as follow :

Mr. Shore, one of the Supreme Council,  
Mr. David Anderson,  
Major Gilpin,  
Mr. Baber,  
Mr. Middleton,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Benn,  
Major Scott himself,

with Mr. Halhed, before-mentioned as the writer of the Benares charge.

These, with other gentlemen, friendly enough thus to communicate, had furnished the answers to all the 22 charges.

The two exceptions were, the answers to the Rohilla war—and the King's tribute.—These, as then being the questions *thought to bear the most stress*, were answered by Mr. Hastings himself!—To these he also added the General Introduction.

Before this evidence was thus detailed, there was a short altercation on its introduction; and the Counsel of Mr. Hastings argued very successfully this undeniable plea:—

“That in a criminal prosecution, it is the right, according to all legal policy and humane expedience, of every person criminally charged, to review any declaration or confession that may have escaped him; and in any mode of mitigation, if he can, to illustrate and explain:—with the aid, collateral or direct, of all those motives, whether of fact or argument, which might have induced him so to deliberate, or so to do.”

Mr. Law well referred to the cases of Selden and Sir J. Elliot. Mr. Plummer used dexterously the familiar instance of confessions before a Justice of the Peace; and Mr. Dallas was following at a good rate, when he was stopped in the best way, by the point being carried.

The clock was near six, when the Court adjourned \*.

\* The auditory were rather less numerous, and rather more unquiet, from colds and coughs, than ever we heard before.—The Peereffes were few; and the Commons not fifty, till past three o'clock—when, by the luckiest accident, they came in great numbers.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

The Peers assembled at the usual hour.

Mr. Sheridan informed the Court, that the first evidence whom it was proposed to call on, was

Mr. HOLT,

a gentleman who had been long Resident in the Province of Oude; and whose evidence, from his official situation, would apply to some other charges beside that which was now to be proved.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings desired to know to which of the future charges the evidence of Mr. Holt was to be applied.

Mr. Sheridan answered, that in a business so complicated, and of which the parts were so intimately interwoven with each other, it was not possible to ascertain in what part of the business any specific evidence might be deemed necessary to the prosecution.

Mr. Holt was called—

His evidence in part applying to this charge, and to another.—If there was some small irregularity in this mode, it was none but what humane expedience would approve; for otherwise Mr. Holt, who is a useful servant of the India Company, would have lost his voyage.

Mr. Holt was an assistant to Mr. Middleton and Mr. Bristow, when Resident at Oude; and he was called to exhibit what testimony he could, as to the disorders of Lucknow—and how far they were or were not conceivable to exist, with the cognizance of Mr. Hastings.

For this purpose he was examined, not only as to facts, but opinions—what, on certain topics, was the rumour, and the supposed rumour, among the people?

This Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan, in few words, maintained to be expedient, and very potently applying: Mr. Law, in words yet more few, observed to be new doctrine as to evidence, but which he admitted; claiming only a reciprocal right to advance on hearsay, in his turn.

Mr. Sheridan, in the outset, called on Mr. Holt for a narrative of the country; its political and physical circumstances.

Mr. Holt very neatly waved his attempt of such a task;—as in a country like that, as large as our island, he might easily want words at least, if not sentiments, to expatiate. He begged therefore the Hon. Manager to break the mass of his general enquiry into particular questions, which he would try to answer as well as he could.



In the course of this examination, he stated the local distresses to have arisen from the influence of bad seasons, and unfavourable government—That there had been remissions of tribute—That in respect to punishments, some were corporal, with a thong—That imprisonment was in forts, and in open squares, inclosed with bamboo canes.—That the sun might happen to be unpleasant—That he had *heard* Col. Hannay died worth 30 lacks, or 300,000l.—That he had *heard* most of the money was remitted to Calcutta, some in goldpores, some in other forms—That the people of that country sometimes sold their children—which had been attempted to be stopped.

The great object attempted, by adducing the evidence of Mr. Holt, seemed to be, to prove the influence which Mr. Hastings held over the Nabob. How far this was proved, it is not for us to say—for us to determine.

It appeared, however, on the cross-examination of Mr. Holt by Mr. Law, as Counsel for the defendant, that if the police in many of the towns was bad, it was not Mr. Hastings who prevented any of the proper proceedings of the Courts—That as to *indirect interference*, it was usual for the Residents occasionally to interfere in the Nabob's government.—That the taxes were always collected under an Aumcel giving directions to a military force—That Major Osborne had been employed on this duty; but that no complaints had been, or could be, made against his conduct in that duty.—That Doctor Thomas, who had a salary from Government, was the surgeon to the Vizier; and a great favourite with him, on account of that *skill* the Vizier had found necessary to have recourse to.

Mr. Holt was examined—re-examined—cross-examined—and re-cross-examined, for the space of *five hours!* by Messrs. Sheridan, Burke, Adam, and one question was ventured on by Major Pelham:—Then, on the other side, by Mr. Law and Mr. Plummer—through every part of which he spoke with plainness, precision, and distinguished good sense.

The Court put different questions to Mr. Holt, on the subject of finding out the knowledge which Mr. Hastings might have of different transactions; but which was not proved in the affirmative.

Mr. Holt, in the course of his evidence, gave a very curious description of the Nabob's cavalry:—their uniforms being frequently coats without sleeves, and sleeves sewed to half a shirt.

Mr. Burke made some observations on the Defence delivered in by Mr. Hastings as his

own. He declared "he now knew not what to call it:—whether his legitimate or his natural child:—whether it was his by adoption; or, whether it had been *ried at his knocker*, and fathered by him out of charity!"

In the course of the various discussions which arose from the objections of Mr. Hastings's Counsel, the Lord Chancellor concluded an observation, by saying, "that he felt himself responsible to that High Court for every opinion he should deliver, and for every other part of his conduct."—Mr. Burke replied, by admitting the responsibility: but declared, at the same time, that the Managers of the House of Commons, from the whole of his Lordship's conduct, had felt the most perfect satisfaction.

At five o'clock, the evidence of Mr. Holt being concluded, the Court adjourned.

## SEVENTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The Court being met soon after twelve o'clock, Mr. Burke stated, that Mr. Holt not being on his departure to India, it was wished to have him called again, for his answer to a few questions. The questions would be very few, Mr. Burke said—but very important.

The Counsel of Mr. Hastings not opposing, and the Chancellor nodding consent, Mr. Holt re-appeared.

He was examined by Mr. Burke—he was cross-examined by Mr. Law—in a manner to each examiner equally reputable; both for pertinence of drift, and perspicuity of expression.

The leading points illustrated by his evidence was, that in Oude there was some local restraints on the commerce and manufacture of the country—That Mr. Scott had a monopoly of cloth—but that the proposed gain, from these restrictions, was veiled in the treasury of the Company.

This evidence Mr. Holt gave with perfect fairness and ready intelligence—answering very neatly, not only the Manager and the Counsel, but Lord Portchester, Lord Suffolk, Lord Kinnaird, and Lord Stanhope, to a question or two from each.

Colonel Hannay's fortune was again mentioned by Mr. Burke—and Mr. Holt having said from *bearsay*, that perhaps eight or ten people might have told him, in casual talk, that Mr. Hannay's fortune was rumoured at 30 lacks of rupees, he was asked, whether he supposed those eight or ten people were the only people who so talked of the rumour in question?

At the close of this examination, Mr. Holt mentioned, that he had been libelled in the Morning Herald, and requested the protection of the Court.

The Lord Chancellor told him, that the Court could not at that time, and in that place, take his complaint into consideration.

Mr. Sheridan then observed, that the order in which the evidence was to have been brought forward, had been in some degree deranged by the necessity of bringing forward in an early stage the whole of the evidence of Mr. Holt. That necessity, however, being done away, it was the intention of the Managers to proceed in future in the most regular form;—for this purpose it was necessary to desire, that the answer to the present charge delivered in to their Lordships by Mr. Hastings should now be read.

When this defence, which occupied near two hours, was concluded, Mr. Sheridan rose to assure their Lordships, that there was not a statement in that answer which was strictly accordant with the facts, nor one tending to the justification of Mr. Hastings which, as the Managers trusted, they could not fully disprove!

Several letters were then read, extracted from the Consultations, to prove from the language of Mr. Hastings himself the high dignity and respect due to the Princesses of Oude. Some letters from Sir Elijah Impey to Lord Rochford, the then Secretary of State, were produced to the same effect; and the late Chief Justice of Bengal himself was also called to establish the same propositions. Sir Elijah admitted very fully, that nothing could be more sacred than the character of a woman, nor more venerable than that of a mother, in India. Their inviolable modesty had been regarded in his own code for establishing the English laws, which dispensed with their appearance in Courts of Justice. He was convinced of the propriety of this dispensation, by the only instance which had met his experience—A woman had been tried for *adultery*; she was honourably acquitted, and treated with every mark of respect; yet such was her sense of a public exhibition of her person, that her feelings preyed upon her heart until she put an end to her existence.

Mr. Burke, after observing that it was highly necessary to prove the respectability of those principles, with the consequent delicacy of their feelings, as some attempts had been made to depreciate their title to distinction—proceeded to state the sense of persons in general, professing the Mahometan religion, with respect to the veneration due to the parental character. He quoted for this purpose some passages from the treatise pub-

lished by Demetrius Cantemir, the Mussulman Prince and Priest of Moldavia, containing a series of historical comments on the text of the Koran.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to this evidence. The *reveries of priests*, Mr. Law said, were neither relevant on the occasion, nor a proof in any degree applicable in a Court of Criminal Justice.

Mr. Burke replied, that whatever might be said respecting the *reveries of priests*, they were fully as valuable as the *waking dreams* of some learned gentlemen.—He professed himself never to have understood, that tho' historical evidence might be inadmissible as to particular facts, it should be objected to as a proof of local custom.—Mr. Sheridan added, that if Prince Cantemir would not, he trusted that Mr. Justice Buller might be believed.—When the laugh excited by this *whimsical association* had subsided, Mr. Sheridan quoted a passage from Mr. Buller's "*Law of Nisi Prius*," to prove that such historical passages were to be allowed in proof, as to matters of local usage.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the following among other extracts:—

#### VALIDE SULTANA.

" This name is appropriated to the mother  
 " of the reigning Sultan; and she cannot  
 " be so called before her son is arrived to the  
 " Imperial dignity, or after his deposition;  
 " because none but Mahmud Fatih and  
 " Selim Yauvuz have happened to mount  
 " the throne in their father's life-time.—  
 " The Sultans have always treated their  
 " mothers with great respect, in compliance  
 " with the divine precepts, and those of the  
 " Koran. They can not only introduce  
 " and change many things at pleasure in the  
 " Seraglio, but also the Sultan is forbid by  
 " the laws to lie with any of the women  
 " kept there, without his mama's consent.  
 " Every day, during the Feast of Bairam,  
 " the Sultan-mother presents a *beautiful vir-*  
 " *gin*, well educated, richly dressed, and  
 " adorned with precious stones, for her son's  
 " use: and though the Vizier, and the rest  
 " of the Bashaws, send, among other things,  
 " young virgins for presents to the Emperor,  
 " yet he touches none of them but what is  
 " brought by his mama. If the Sultan has  
 " a mind to chuse a concubine unknown to  
 " his mother, he may indeed do it without  
 " opposition; but he is reckoned to act  
 " contrary to the rules of the Seraglio, and  
 " against his *mother's honour*! Very often,  
 " the Sultan communicates to his mother  
 " the affairs of state, as Sultan Mahomet is  
 " known to have done; and sometimes she  
 " has conferences with the Vizier and Musli,  
 " under a veil, that she may not be seen,  
 " and



“ and recommends to them faithfulness to her son. Whenever she is sick, the Hakim-Effendi, or Chief Physician, is brought into her bedchamber, but he speaks to her through a veil hung round her bed; and if he must feel her pulse, it is through a piece of fine linen cast over her arm; for it is reckoned as unlawful for any man to see the Sultana sick or in health.”

The extract being read, Mr. Burke assured the Court, it only went to prove the respect which children felt for their parents, and the sanctity in which women were held in that country.

This being over, the next witness called was

Major BROWN.

Examined by Mr. SHERIDAN.

He deposed—That he was the English Resident, and well acquainted with Delhi—That the Begums were persons of high rank, and respected accordingly; but imagined that a removal from a Zenana in a manner becoming her rank, would not have been held disgraceful.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Plummer, and on being asked as to the character of Mr. Hastings, he declared, “ in all parts of the country in which he had been, he was reckoned a man of high abilities and great character;—that all public men would occasionally be differently thought of, by those whom they did or did not serve; but the general reputation of Mr. Hastings was very great.”

Mr. GORING.

Examined by Mr. SHERIDAN.

Deposed, he was in India from the year Sixty to Sixty-nine, and then returned again afterwards. That he had a power from the Supreme Council to remove the Begum, but which he never exercised. That she had declared to him, that sooner than the Nabob's Zenana should have been entered, she would have put the 2,000 women there confined to death, and destroyed herself afterwards. That his powers he had at present by him, and that they were signed by the Secretary to the Supreme Council, consisting of Mr. Hastings, Clavering, Barwell, and Monson; and that he had looked at them since he came to England.

The last witness called was

Mr. STABLES.

Examined by Mr. SHERIDAN.

He went into a history of the Political Proceedings in India, in which he had opposed Mr. Hastings. That opposition is sufficiently known—it wants no further elucidation. He referred frequently to minutes; and on being asked by Mr. Burke, whether in government he thought secret

agents necessary, he declared, he thought not—but that some people thought otherwise.

At half past five the Court broke up.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

The Managers gave a great deal of written evidence this day, the reading of which took up the time of the Court till half past four o'clock. It related to the disputes which had taken place between the Bow Begum and her son, the Nabob Vizier, and the adjustment of them by the treaty which, under the guarantee of the Company, secured to her the enjoyment of her lands and personal estates, after she had agreed to pay 30 lacks of rupees to her son, and to cancel his bond, which she had for 26 lacks that she had lent to him.

Evidence was next given of the dissatisfaction of the elder Begum at the treatment which she and the children of her son, the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, received from her grandson, Afoph ul Dowlah, the reigning Nabob Vizier; her resolution to quit his dominions with all her wealth, and go first on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and afterwards to take up her residence at the Court of Delhi, where the Great Mogul offered her a secure retreat: the alarm taken by Mr. Middleton, the English Resident at Oude, at such a resolution, and the prospect of her wealth being carried out of the country: his negotiation with her to prevail upon her to give up her intention of finally quitting the country; and, lastly, evidence was given of the treaty or engagement into which he then entered, and by which he pledged himself to certain specific terms, which he engaged to procure for her from the Nabob.—From the negotiation between Mr. Middleton and the elder Begum on that occasion, it appeared that she would not trust to the words, or promises, or engagements, of her grandson; and that on no other condition whatever would she renounce her resolution of leaving Oude for ever, but that of having the guarantee of the Company to the treaty which her grandson should make with her. Mr. Middleton desired she would set down in writing the terms she wished for: she complied, and Mr. Middleton signed an instrument by which he bound himself to procure it from the Nabob.—The Managers then produced a paper, which had for title, “ The Engagement under the Seal of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah Bahadre, and the Seal and Signature of Mr. Middleton.” This paper contained most of the terms which the Resident had pledged himself to procure for the Begum; but there were some variations of consequence. After this paper had been read,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that Mr. Hastings

had said in his Defence, that he had forgot many of the transactions alluded to in the Charge, and many he had never heard of till he read them there; that he was indebted to the recollection of Mr. Middleton and others for the assistance they had given him in framing his answers to the several articles of the Charge, and that their evidence would throw new light upon the subject. Mr. Sheridan said, he had one remark to make on this, which was, that a man who could be aiding and assisting in drawing up the defence of the accused, could not, properly speaking, be called the witness for the prosecution, though he should be produced by the Managers. Having premised this, he desired that Mr. Middleton might be called in.

#### Mr. MIDDLETON.

Examined by Mr. SHERIDAN.

Mr. Sheridan made very neatly a short preliminary observation upon evidence: That "he hoped in every thing with which he "troubled their Lordships, to be somewhat "efficient and progressive. That some "forms, no doubt, were indispensable, and "none probably more expedient than those "of the Common Courts. But still even "these must be relaxed, or perhaps abandoned, if necessary, to produce Truth, and "attain the leading purposes of Justice."

This general reflection being closed, with particular reference to the case of Mr. Middleton—Mr. Law very dexterously "waved "any opinion on the question in the *abstract*, "but said he should reserve himself; and if "any questionable point came up, he should "then, but not till then, intrude on their "Lordships, for the allowance and aid they "might find fitting to grant him."

Mr. Sheridan's first interrogatories went to this effect—That Mr. Middleton had been at Drapers' Hall, and was examined two or three times—by the Agents and Counsel of Mr. Hastings.

On cross-examination from Mr. Law, it was also proved, "That Mr. Middleton had been also previously examined "by the *other* "jury, both at the India House and in the "Committee; that he had been often turned out of the room, and once left in it "with only Mr. Francis and a Clerk; that "he had received language that had intimidated him—but what, he could not "specify."

In regard to the printed Defence of Mr. Hastings, Mr. Middleton said, "he did not "write any particular part—but merely "supplied some hints to Major Scott."

Mr. Law, in this stage of the curious examination, with much manliness and discretion, briefly gave a Vindication of Profes-

sional Honour—proving by testimony, that when it was thought proper for Mr. Middleton's conduct to be directed by Counsel, he (Mr. Law) and his colleagues in the cause would no otherwise communicate with Mr. Middleton, than to tell him to *get advice elsewhere*.

This explanation was closed with much satisfaction by a few words from Mr. Sheridan, "in full acknowledgement of the "learned Counsel's perfect honour."

Mr. Middleton was asked, if he had signed any treaty, by which he had pledged himself to procure the elder Begum certain specified terms from the Nabob? He answered, that he had.—He was asked, if he had any direct authority from the Governor-General, or Council, for signing such a treaty? He replied in the negative; but said, at the same time, that as he was sent into Oude to compose some differences between the Nabob and his mother, he thought that in signing the treaty above-mentioned he was acting officially.—He was asked, if he had signed the treaty a copy of which was produced, and purported to be under the seal of the Nabob, and the seal and signature of Mr. Middleton? [N. B. The Nabob never signs, he only seals.] He replied, that he *did not recollect*.—Had the Nabob set his seal to it? *He did not recollect*.—What had he done to discharge the obligation he had taken upon himself to procure for the Begum the terms which she asked? *He did not recollect*.—Were these terms ever granted and secured by treaty? *He did not recollect*.—Had any thing been done by him in consequence of his obligation? *He did not recollect*.—Had the treaty which he was bound to procure entirely failed? *He did not recollect*; but he was rather inclined to think that it had, and that the instrument which purported to be an engagement sealed by the Nabob, and signed and sealed by himself (Mr. Middleton), was a draft of a treaty prepared for signing, but not signed.—This paper, it seems, had no date; upon which Mr. Law, the Counsel for the prisoner, asked him if he had ever heard of a treaty without a date? He replied, that he had not. Upon this Mr. Sheridan asked him, if the conditional treaty which he acknowledged he had signed with the Begum bore any date? He replied, that it did not.—Then, said Mr. Sheridan, how can you say you never heard of a treaty without a date?

He was asked, if he had sent to Calcutta the paper which he did not recollect he had signed? He did not recollect, but he believed he had not; if he had signed it, he must have sent it, because it would have been his duty so to have done.—He was asked,



if he sent every paper to Calcutta which it was his duty to send? He begged, that as this question might have a tendency to criminate him, he might be excused from answering it.—The Court granted his request. Being asked, what he thought of the paper which he was of opinion had been prepared for signing, but had not been executed? he replied, that he thought it the same in substance with that which he had signed with the Begum.

Lord Loughborough asked, if he was not now aware that there was an *essential* variance in the one from the other. He said he was. His Lordship then asked, how he could still think them the same in substance? *He could not tell.*

Lord Stormont observed, that a man employed in an important negotiation might, after the lapse of years, forget what parts had been admitted, and what rejected; but he wished to know, whether the witness was of opinion, that any man so employed could forget whether his negotiation had ended in *any treaty or not?* Mr. Middleton replied, that he was of opinion he might; for he himself had forgot what had been the event of his negotiation with the Nabob.—Many other questions were asked by the Managers and by noble Lords; but Mr. Middleton said, his recollection, after a period of ten years, was very imperfect, *and he had never since refreshed his memory on the subject.*

At a quarter past six the Court adjourned.

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#### NINETEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

The Court having assembled before twelve o'clock, a variety of papers extracted from the Secret Consultations were read for the purpose of proving the situation of the Nabob of Oude in 1780; his distresses, even after the reduction of his household; his proposal to tax the incomes of the various Jaghidars in his district, and the reluctance which he expressed to the inclusion of the Begums in this measure.—Some of his appeals were singularly pathetic:—"I prefer the interests of my friends," said he, "even to life itself; but what can I do in my present situation? I have houses, elephants, and cattle;—if these will suffice for the payment of my debt, take them;—if there be found any uncollected revenue, you may receive it without opposition.—I have discharged my old servants, I have contracted my expences; but in a ruined country, and from the failure of the last harvest, it is impossible for me to

"comply, in the manner stated, with your demands."

The Managers desired that

Mr. PURLING

should be called in.

This gentleman stated, that he had been Resident at the Court at Lucknow, and had pressed the Nabob to tax the jaghires for the purpose of finding means to liquidate his debt with the Company. The Nabob told him, that it was not in his power to tax the jaghires, at least such of them as were possessed by his mother and grand-mother, as he had entered into treaties with them both, by which he had bound himself to leave them the undisturbed possession of all their real or personal property, renouncing, at the same time, all claim upon either, and all right to make any claim; and that those treaties were guaranteed by the English. That, as a proof of this, the Nabob caused copies of these two treaties to be delivered to the witness, one of which bore the signature of Mr. Bristow, the other of Mr. Middleton; the former was put to the treaty with the younger Begum, the latter to that with the elder. This latter treaty was that which Mr. Middleton could not recollect yesterday that he had ever signed. But so satisfied was Mr. Purling that they were authentic copies of subsisting treaties under the guarantee of the Company, that he sent them to Calcutta, and intimated them to have induced him to desist from importing the Nabob to tax the jaghires included in the guarantee. Mr. Middleton was at Calcutta when Mr. Purling sent thither the copies of the treaties; and though Mr. Hastings had an opportunity of making enquiries from Mr. Middleton at that time, about the authenticity of this latter treaty, Mr. Purling never had any doubt expressed to him in his official dispatches from Calcutta on the subject.

The next witness called was, for the second time,

Mr. MIDDLETON.

Examined by Mr. SHERIDAN.

He was again referred to the Treaty of 78, which he did not *perfectly recollect*: That he was *almost certain* that the Bow Begum was always considered as being under the immediate protection of the East-India Company, which was the reason, *he thought*, for his undertaking her cause. That he had *refreshed his memory* by looking over the Minutes for about a quarter of an hour that morning; but that he was nearly certain he might have had access to them at any time: That as to the Treaty, he considered it as a regular engagement; but could not *exactly say* how; and certainly did not remember *positively*

tively signing the Treaty at all;—if he did sign it, it was merely as a witness, to make it an instrument, but without any authority from Government.

Amongst other happy questions, was the following to him :

“ Did he recollect any circumstances that made him forget one Treaty more than another ? ”

To which the following *oracular answer* was given :—

“ Spoke from *probability* — without the *least recollection!* ”

Mr. Middleton then proceeded in the same perspicuous manner. He thought he had heard something of the intended impeachment of Mr. Hastings by the House of Commons—but was not certain.—Had furnished Major Scott with the materials for the answer to one charge, and had read it, but did not entirely recollect the contents of it.—Went by accident to Drapers’ Hall ; but had received a note from Major Scott, desiring him to call there, in his way into the city, which he did—by accident. This was while Mr. Hastings was in Scotland, and his Defence was preparing. Whether he went with Major Scott to Drapers’ Hall—could not recollect.

After Mess. Sheridan, Burke, and Adam, had sufficiently wasted this evidence, and for which his extreme confusion and embarrassment gave sufficient occasion, he was permitted to retire.

To say the truth, Mr. Middleton seemed to have brought nothing to a certainty. “ *I will not be sure these are my hands,* ” might have been his motto ; and this air of total uncertainty threw a ridicule over his manner and character, which we hear from all quarters he by no means merits.

The Managers proceeded next to give evidence in support of that part of the charge which relates to the removal of Mr. Bristow, the Resident appointed by the orders of the Court of Directors to the Vizier’s Court ; his re-appointment by the special command of the Directors ; and his final removal by Mr. Hastings, to make way for a creature of his own, in whom he could confide, and by whom his orders would be punctually obeyed.—Mr. Sheridan observed to the Lords, that they would find that when Mr. Hastings thought Mr. Middleton would be a Resident entirely to his mind, he was not mistaken in his man.—Written evidence was given on this subject, consisting of letters of credence given to Mr. Middleton for the Nabob, his mother, Hyder Aly Khan, &c. From these letters it was, that Mr. Sheridan said the Managers would prove, that Mr. Hastings

had so completely taken upon himself all responsibility for the government of Oude, that the acts of Mr. Middleton must in fairness and necessity be imputed to Mr. Hastings.

Early in the day, Mr. Burke informed the Court, that Mr. Goring wished to correct a mistake in the evidence he gave before their Lordships on Tuesday. Mr. Goring was called in, and said, that when he appeared last before the Court, he had said, that when he was at Muxadavad, the Court of the Nabob of Bengal, the widow of the Nabob Surajah Dowlah had not taken any notice, until he had his audience of leave, of the power with which he had informed her: he was vested, of removing her forcibly, if she should endeavour to obstruct the negotiation on which he was then employed. In fact, she did take notice of it at the time, and expressed her concern at it ; but he at the same time desired she would not be alarmed, for he would not think of disturbing her, or making any use of his power, except in case of necessity : it was at his audience of leave that she told him, she would have put herself and all the ladies to death, if he had attempted to remove them by force.

He was asked, by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, if he was sure that there was, at the time of which he was speaking, such a lady in existence, as the widow of Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal ? He replied, that after he had paid his respects to most of the people of rank in the capital, he received an invitation from an eunuch, calling himself the servant of the widow of Surajah Dowlah ; that he accordingly waited upon her, and found her living in great splendour in a magnificent palace. He could not, of his own knowledge, say whose widow she was ; but she lived like a Princess, had a princely train of servants, and a very grand palace of great extent ; gave him a most magnificent entertainment, and offered him great presents, which he refused, as well as all the other presents that were offered to him during his stay at Muxadavad. He resided in that city for upwards of three months after his introduction to her, and had never heard any one so much as hint that she was not the widow of Surajah Dowlah.—Being examined respecting his power of removing the Begum, he said it was full and explicit ; but as it was discretionary, he certainly would not have put it in force without very strong reasons ; nay, he believed he would on no account have exercised it.

The Court rose at half past five o’clock, and adjourned to the Tuesday following.

[ *To be continued.* ]



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

H O U S E o f L O R D S.

MARCH 20.

THE Royal Assent was given by commission to the Mutiny, East-India Declaratory, the Lace Manufacture, and the Catterick Road bills, and to 19 other bills, most of which were for inclosing waste lands.

The House then adjourned to the 7th of April.

APRIL 7.

Their Lordships met this day pursuant to adjournment; but did nothing more than hear Counsel in an appeal from Scotland.

APRIL 10.

Their Lordships met at the usual hour in their robes, and the order of the day having been read for the Judges to give their opinions upon a question of law, put to them on the last day of the trial of Mr. Hastings\*, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer rose, and in a learned speech gave the unanimous opinion of his brethren present,——

“ That the witness (Mr. Benn) was not obliged to give an answer to the question which had been put to him by a Manager for the House of Commons.”

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Camden agreed with the sentiments of the Chief Baron, and the Duke of Norfolk, in a short speech, differed from the three great authorities above-mentioned.

The House then proceeded to the trial †.

APRIL 21.

The order of the day being read, the Duke of Athol moved, that Counsel might be admitted in support of Lord Cathcart's objections to the vote of Lord Colville of Ochiltree. This gave rise to a long conversation, in which Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Stanhope, Lord Hopetoun, Lord Cathcart, and the Duke of Athol, were up several times. The Duke at length withdrew his motion.

Lord Loughborough then rose, and in a speech equally pointed and elegant, introduced three motions, the substance of which were, that Alexander Hume, and Robert Sinclair, by accepting the signed list of Alexander Anderson, assuming the title of Lord Rutherford, and claiming that honour under David Drury, against whom and his descendants, until their pretensions were established, their Lordships had entered an order on their journals, to prevent the privileges annexed to the Peerage being exercised, which order had been sent to the Clerks of Sessions, yet in defiance of it they had accepted his

\* See p. 207.

vote, when the numbers were equal for Lords Dumfries and Cathcart, and thereby made a false return. His Lordship therefore moved, that the return be amended, and that the two Clerks of Session receive a severe reprimand for their conduct.

After another long conversation, an amendment was agreed to, that it should be without prejudice to the parties on the merits of the election.

A debate then took place, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lords Stormont, Kinnaird, Radnor, and Morton spoke.

At nine o'clock, the House divided; when the numbers were for the motion,

Contents,	—	25
Non Contents,	—	18

Majority 7

Lord Loughborough then moved his two after motions, which were carried without a division.

Lord Cathcart voted with the Non Contents; but by this decision of the House, his Lordship is excluded the House, unless he can regain his seat on the investigation of the merits of the election.

APRIL 25.

Lord Hopetoun presented a petition from Lord Colville of Ochiltree, praying that Lord Cathcart, who had objected to his vote in general terms, might specify the particular objection, and that sufficient time might be allowed him to answer. Lord Hopetoun enforced the prayer of the petition in a short speech. Counsel being accordingly called to the bar, Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Douglas for Lord Colville; the Lord Advocate of Scotland and the Solicitor General for Lord Cathcart;

Mr. Anstruther was proceeding, when Lord Kinnaird rose and moved, that the Counsel do withdraw.

A conversation of considerable length now took place, in which Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Athol, and Lord Hawkebury argued in favour of the Counsel's proceeding, and the Lords Stanhope, Radnor, Hopetoun, and Kinnaird for the prayer of Lord Colville's petition. Each of them spoke several times.

Lord Rawdon at last made a motion, that the House should agree with the petition of Lord Colville, which was negatived without a division. Counsel being then called to the bar, on the objection to the right of Lord

† See p. 273.

Colville to vote on the election of Scotch Peers, after hearing the arguments of the Solicitor-General, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, one evidence was examined, when further proceeding was deferred.

APRIL 28.

Counsel concluded their pleadings on behalf of Lord Colville, with respect to his right of voting at the late election for one of the Sixteen Peers.

After a short debate their Lordships divided,  
“ That the person assuming the title of

Lord Colville had no right to vote, and that the return should be amended accordingly.”

In consequence of this resolution, Lord Cathcart will resume his seat.

MAY 8.

Before their Lordships went down to the Lower Assembly in Westminster-Hall, 49 public and private bills received the Royal Assent, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday May the 20th.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 18.

**M**R. BASTARD said, that notwithstanding the defeats he had experienced in the rejection of the motions he had made on the naval promotion, he was so convinced of the justice of his cause, that he would never abandon, but would bring it forward day after day, unless he should receive the express injunction of the House to let it rest. When he proposed an address to the King on this subject, he thought such a mode the most gentle with respect to the First Lord of the Admiralty; but since he had been over-ruled by the House, he now would take another way; he therefore moved, “ That it be referred to a Committee of the whole House to enquire into the conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the late promotion of Admirals.”

Mr. Edwards seconded the motion.

Sir George Howard supported the measure proposed by Mr. Bastard; he thought it no more than an act of justice to the very respectable and gallant officers who had been overlooked in the promotion, and who, in his opinion, were not more injured by that circumstance of neglect and injustice, than was the public service itself.

Mr. Pitt enforced what he had said on former occasions, that though Parliament had an undoubted right to enquire into all abuses, and to control the executive government, whenever it should be found to have abused its power, yet an interference with it, on the part of Parliament, except to remedy abuses or prevent them, was not warranted by the Constitution. The executive government was found, in all its acts, to consider the public good, and if in pursuing that, some partial inconvenience to individuals should occur, it could not be deemed an abuse of power, and therefore ought not to be made a ground for Parliamentary enquiry; and consequently, unless it could be made to appear, that in the selection of officers for promotion to flags, the Admiralty Board had consulted the gratification of private dislike, or of caprice, rather than justice, and the good of the service, the motion ought not to be pressed upon the House; but if it was pressed, it ought, upon a question, to be rejected,

Mr. Fox admitting the principles laid down by Mr. Pitt as strictly parliamentary and constitutional, undertook to prove that the enquiry ought to go on, not because the House ought to control the executive government in every or any act founded on sound discretion, but because the Board of Admiralty had abused their trust, by acting from caprice and partiality, and making the power and discretion given to them by the Constitution, the instruments of injustice and oppression.

Several other gentlemen took part in the debate.

At last, when the Speaker put the question, the House divided upon it, and there appeared

For the motion	—	133
Against it	—	150

Majority against the motion 17

Mr. Bastard finding that a question, which affected and was aimed at the situation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, was lost by so small a majority, gave notice that on Monday he would inform the House, on what day he should bring forward the business in another shape.

APRIL 21.

Mr. Bastard gave notice, that on Thursday se'nnight he would move the discussion relative to the late naval promotions.

The report from the Committee of the whole House on the bill for regulating places of public amusements having been brought up, two clauses were offered, for putting the Circus and Astley's Amphitheatre on a similar footing with Sadler's Wells; but they were rejected on this ground, that it was contrary to order, to admit clauses on particular subjects in a bill of general regulation, without a previous application to the House, before the bill was sent to the Committee.

The report was read and agreed to.

Mr. Burgess then moved, that the bill for explaining and amending the laws now in being respecting debtor and creditor, should be read a second time. He was wedded, he said, to no part of the bill, but  
the



the principle; and therefore he would readily concur in any alteration in the clauses that might render it palatable to the House.

Mr. Mainwaring requested the Hon. Member would not press the reading of a bill of so much moment, in so thin a House, and when few of the gentlemen of the long robe were present.

The Solicitor General wished for some delay, as he had not had time to consider the bill maturely; and he did not wish to be thought under such a circumstance to pledge himself to support the principle of it, by voting for the second reading.

Mr. Burgess replied, that a request for further delay, after the bill had been six weeks in print, was very singular, and in his opinion inadmissible.

Sir Joseph Mawbey and Sir William Dolben supported the motion, which was at length carried; the bill was then read, and afterwards it was ordered that it should be committed on this day three weeks; and then the House adjourned.

APRIL 22.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the wool bill,

Messrs. Erskine and Graham appeared at the bar as Counsel for the petitioners against the bill; and Mr. Partridge in support of the bill.

Mr. Erskine having alluded, in the beginning of his speech, to the less weighty grounds upon which this bill was brought into the House, compared with what it would have been if introduced on the deliberate suggestion of a numerous body of persons more immediately conversant in the woollen manufacture,

Mr. Duncombe rose, and moved that the Counsel should withdraw.

After they had retired from the bar, he adverted to the irregularity of Mr. Erskine's insinuation, respecting the persons by whom the bill was brought into parliament.

Mr. Fox allowed, that the Counsel's remark was somewhat irregular.

The Counsel having reappeared at the bar, the Speaker informed Mr. Erskine that he was out of order.

Mr. Erskine, in explaining himself, drew down a repetition of the same censure.

He then proceeded in a more regular manner, and entered at considerable length into the merits of the bill. He stated that the exportation of wool to the continent was by no means so great as had been represented by the advocates for the bill; for though they had alledged, that 13,000 packs of that commodity were annually exported in a clandestine manner, it did not appear that the number exceeded 4000.

The laws now in being for preventing the exportation of wool, were sufficiently severe; and he could not see the necessity of the new one now proposed. His opinion of the bill before the House was, that it was oppressive, vexatious, and derogatory to the liberty of the subject; that it improperly gave new powers and a summary jurisdiction; that it treated witnesses and securities as criminals; that it empowered any person to seize another on pretence of his being an exporter of wool, without a warrant from a Magistrate; and that, upon the whole, it was highly objectionable. He spoke for upwards of an hour and a half.

Arthur Young, Esq. the agricultural traveller, was now called to the bar. It appeared from his evidence, that there were but small quantities of wool exported from this kingdom into France.

Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. was afterwards called to the bar by the Counsel against the bill, and was questioned with regard to the exportation of wool.

Mr. Graham reprobated the bill as unnecessary and inexpedient.

Mr. Partridge defended the bill from the exceptions of the other Counsel.

When the pleadings and examination were closed, the debate was deferred till April 23, to which day the House adjourned.

APRIL 23.

Counsel were again called in on the wool bill. Sir Joseph Banks was examined at the bar, and delivered a very clear and pointed testimony, tending to shew the impolicy of the bill.

Several other witnesses were examined, and after the Counsel on both sides had summed up the evidence, the House adjourned.

APRIL 24.

Mr. Hussey moved the order of the day, for the adjourned hearing of Counsel on the wool bill; upon which

Messrs. Erskine, Graham, and Partridge appeared at the bar, and the last-mentioned gentleman began to plead in support of the bill. He had not been speaking many minutes, when some remarks made by him on the character of Mr. Arthur Young, insinuating that he was ill-affected to the woollen manufacture, occasioned a motion to be made that the Counsel should withdraw; which was complied with. But the Speaker vindicating Mr. Partridge, on the ground that he had not attacked Mr. Young's moral character, and that it was allowable to speak of his public one, the matter dropped.

While the Counsel were out on this oc-

caſion, Meſſrs. Hufſey and Viner objected to going on with ſo important a buſineſs in ſo thin a Houſe; but no motion being made for the adjournment of it, the Council were again called in, and Mr. Partridge proceeded in his ſpeech. A few minutes afterwards,

Mr. Viner roſe again, and obſerved, that he could not fit patiently while buſineſs of ſuch moment was ſo ill attended; and, as there did not appear to him to be a Houſe, he inſiſted on the Members being counted.

This being of courſe complied with, it appeared that there were five ſhort of forty, the number neceſſary to conſtitute a Houſe, and an immediate adjournment took place about ſix o'clock.

APRIL 25.

The bill for regulating places of public amuſement was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered up to the Lords.

The Houſe being reſumed, adjourned.

APRIL 28.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the petition from certain electors of Queenborough, Mr. Marſham in the chair. A witneſs of the name of Stamp was called to the bar and examined. — A liſt of names having been handed to him, he was aſked if he knew the perſons who bore them. He ſaid he did; that they were freemen of Queenborough, and all of them had employments under the Board of Ordnance. He ſaid that he himſelf was firſt-mate of a veſſel; that the Captain having died, he applied to the Board of Ordnance for an appointment to ſucceed him; but he was informed that the place had been already beſtowed upon another perſon: at this he expreſſed his ſurprize, and obſerved to the Secretary of the Ordnance that this was the more ſingular, as he (the witneſs) had voted for him. To this the other replied, that it was true the witneſs had voted for him, but that it was alſo true that he had voted againſt the other candidate who had been recommended by the Board of Ordnance. This, the witneſs ſaid, was the reaſon aſſigned to him for the appointment of a perſon over his head to command the veſſel, on board of which he had been, before the Captain's death, the ſecond in command; ſo that he loſt his promotion, becauſe he had uſed his franchise, as an elector, in the manner that his judgment had pointed out to him as the moſt proper. The witneſs was ordered to withdraw, and the chairman was directed to report progreſs, and aſk leave to fit again.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on an enquiry into the conduct of Sir Elijah Impey, Sir Godfrey Webſter in the chair, to conſider of the firſt article of the

charge againſt the late Chief Juſtice of Bengal—“the illegal and malicious execution of Nunducumar.”

Sir Gilbert Elliott ſaid he would refrain from any attempt to intereſt the paſſions of the Committee by an appeal to their hearts; he would direct himſelf ſolely to their judgment, which alone ought to determine their vote on this occaſion. Sir Elijah Impey, he ſaid, had been placed at the head of a tribunal, conſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of protecting the natives of Indoftan under our immediate Government; but loſing ſight of the object for which he was ſent out to India, he began his judicial adminiſtration by the ſacrifice of innocent blood on the altar of injuſtice and oppreſſion. Sir Elijah, in the defence he had delivered orally at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, affected to be ſurprized at finding on his return to Europe, the execution of Nunducumar made an article of criminal charge againſt him; it was what he had never expected, and he had prepared to defend only one charge, namely, his having accepted the office of Preſident of the Court of Dewanee Adaulet. But this, Sir Gilbert maintained, muſt be a falſe aſſertion; for beſore Sir Elijah left India, he was apprized of the intention of the Select Committee to exhibit as an article of charge againſt him the execution of Nunducumar; and ſo well was he aware of the criminal light in which that act was viewed, that he cauſed the trial of Nunducumar to be printed, for his own juſtification.

Sir Elijah had endeavoured to ſhew, that the execution of Nunducumar was the act of the whole Supreme Court. But this was no ground of defence; for, if the act was criminal, it only proved that the Chief Juſtice had accomplices in his guilt; and the Committee might, without any violation of juſtice, ſingle out the ringleader as the fitteſt to be made an example of, and more particularly as that ringleader was now upon the ſpot.

Sir Gilbert then went into the caſe of Nunducumar. He ſhewed upon what account Mr. Hoſtings had become the ſworn enemy of that unfortunate Hindoo, who had charged the Governor-General with corrupt practices; and to that enmity he aſcribed the trial and death of Nunducumar.

Sir Gilbert next took notice of the defence ſet up to prove the trial to have been legal; and in oppoſition to that defence he maintained that the trial was illegal; firſt, becauſe the Supreme Court had no criminal juriſdiction over the natives of Bengal; and ſecondly, granting that it had, becauſe the Act of Parliament, by which the benefit of clergy is taken away from the crime of forgery, did not extend to Calcutta. On the

former



former of these two points he entered at large, and explained the nature of sovereign jurisdiction acquired by conquest, which he contended was generally circumscribed by the nature of the British constitution, rather than by that of any other country; but it was still more circumscribed by the nature of the tenure by which we hold our possessions in India, but more particularly Calcutta, which, by a regular chain of historical facts, he proved to be derived solely from gift or purchase.

Sir Gilbert was many hours on his legs, and at half past ten o'clock he expressed a wish, that as he was then much exhausted, the further consideration of the charge might be adjourned to Wednesday se'night. The Committee concurred in the wish, and the House being resumed, adjourned immediately.

APRIL 29.

Mr. Balfour rose, to make another attempt in favour of the superseded naval officers. No sufficient answer had been given on any former occasion to the arguments and statements adopted by those who had done him the honour of supporting his side of the question. No reasons had been assigned for the superseding of so many brave and meritorious officers, who were equally fit for service with the Captains that had been promoted to the flag. The arts and caprice of the Admiralty Board had been exhibited in a glaring manner. One and the same year had been alledged to be a year of war, for the sake of promoting some Captains, and a year of peace, for the purpose of passing by others. Some had been set aside as having civil offices, while others, who were in possession of civil employments, were raised to the flag. One Captain had been passed by, merely because he had been engaged in the impress service. These, and other instances of the arbitrary conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty, were sufficient grounds for the motion he would now make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the Board of Admiralty in the late naval promotions, have passed by many officers of great merit and approved services, who were not excluded from the flag by the orders of Council."

Sir William Moleworth rose to second the motion. He agreed with his Hon. Friend in his opinion of the capricious and unjust conduct of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in passing by officers of acknowledged merit and respectability. He particularly instanced the case of Capt. Balfour, who had performed one of the most brilliant services that could be named—he alluded to the cutting some French ships out of the harbour of Louisburgh. Was it not natural to suppose,

that such a man was as capable of shining in the higher ranks of the service as any of those who had been promoted on the late occasion? If the Admiralty should be suffered to persist in such an arbitrary selection of officers for a flag, the naval service would be essentially injured; for it would appear, that merit was not considered as the road to preferment, but that interest had the principal weight in the scale.

Sir John Miller paid some compliments to the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, who, he said, was, in his opinion, one of the bravest and most honest men in the service. But he could not help thinking, that his Lordship had shewn a great want of judgment in the late promotions. He did not know any one seaman, except a few members of the House, who did not condemn the Admiralty for the selection they had made. He took a review of the arguments used by the Minister in the last debate on this subject, and endeavoured to refute them. With regard to the interference of the legislative with the executive power, he thought the former ought to interpose not only where they could make out some ground of censure, but where they had reason to apprehend future mischief. He concluded with expressing his assent to the motion.

Mr. Grenville spoke in opposition to the motion. He thought it highly improper that this House should convey a censure by implication, on any branch of the executive power, without having ample grounds made out to justify that censure. A motion of this kind ought to follow, not precede, an enquiry into the conduct of the parties complained of. He said it appeared to him to be derogatory to the dignity of the House, to give sanction to such a practice. He expressed his high opinion of the merit and integrity of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, he was convinced, had justifiable reasons for his conduct in the selection which he had lately made. He concluded with moving the previous question.

Lord Apsley vindicated the Board of Admiralty for the selection they had made. In every promotion to the flag, he said, some Captains had been passed by; for it could not be supposed that the senior Captains were always the most capable of serving, or most calculated for the command of a squadron.

Mr. Edwards warmly supported the motion of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Martin gave his cordial assent to the motion.

Admiral Alexander Hood professed his dislike to the motion. He applauded the Hon. Gentleman who had brought it forward, for his good intentions, and zealous endeavours

vours to serve the gentlemen of the navy. But he begged leave to observe, that, in his opinion, the mode he had adopted, of calling forth the interference of the House, would rather injure than benefit the cause he was engaged in. This House was not a proper place for discussing the comparative professional merits of officers, or whether one was better qualified for a higher command than another. The executive Ministers were the persons who were to judge of those merits; and they were responsible for any improper selection.—But it did not appear to him, that this discretionary power had been capriciously or wantonly exercised in the late promotions of flag-officers. The right of selecting those who were deemed the most worthy of promotion, without a blind regard to seniority, had been found highly beneficial to the service.

Mr. Loveden concurred in the motion.

Capt. Webb was not willing to give credit to the judgment or disinterested views of the Admiralty Board. He thought they had acted partially, and was therefore ready to give his assent to the motion.

Sir Peter Parker did not altogether approve the passing by so many officers of undoubted merit.

Mr. Courtenay, in a humorous speech, supported the motion. He assigned several ludicrous reasons as pretences for justifying the First Lord of the Admiralty. In not regarding the thanks of this House to officers who had deserved well of their country, the noble Lord meant, he said, to convey a censure on the interference of the House in that respect, by insinuating that they were not proper judges of merit, and that it was out of their line to point out merit in the naval or military service. In passing by a Captain because he had been employed in the imprefs service, which was universally allowed to be illegal and unconstitutional, he sufficiently shewed his regard for the constitution, and his unwillingness to encourage any thing that was derogatory to its genuine maxims. In superseding many Captains who had performed the most meritorious services to their country, he adopted the opinion of the philosophers of antiquity, that virtue is its own reward. He thought those officers would be content with the consciousness of having done their duty, and sought no other reward.

Sir James Johnstone, Mr. Henniker, Capt. Machride, Sir Edmund Affleck, and Mr. Drake, jun. spoke in support of the motion.

The House now proceeded to a division, when the numbers were

For the previous question	220
Against it	169

Majority 51

Mr. Balfour's motion was therefore rejected. Adjourned.

APRIL 30.

Several estimates from the Exchequer were presented, and ordered to lie on the table; among which was the estimate of the expences attending the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. and which amounted to 8058l. 15s. 1½d.

The House, according to order, resumed the proceedings on the wool bill, which had fallen to the ground by the failure of a sufficient number of Members to constitute a House on Thursday last, and Mr. Partridge again resumed his pleadings in favour of the bill; after which Mr. Anstey, Chairman of the Wool Committee, was called to the bar, and examined. Adjourned to

MAY 1.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the wool bill, and the Speaker having put the question for that purpose,

Sir John Thorold rose, and detailed his objections to the bill. It was, he said, unnecessary, vexatious, and oppressive. The laws now existing against the exportation of wool, had not been proved to be inefficacious or nugatory; and this ought to have been previously shewn by those who had introduced the bill now pending. It did not appear to him to be sufficiently clear, that the quantity of wool exported was so great as the framers of the bill supposed it to be; and amidst so large an amount of wool as this kingdom produced, the quantity exported was, even from the highest statement, proportionably inconsiderable. The bill was rigorous in its provisions for the discovery and punishment of those who might be charged with exporting this commodity; and it would give great encouragement to informers, by throwing the *onus probandi* on the accused persons, who were also by this bill, to be seized without any warrant or authority from a magistrate. He concluded his objections with moving, as an amendment, that the further consideration of this bill be deferred for three months.

The Hon. Mr. Hobart professed himself a friend to the bill, which he thought, was justified by the magnitude of the evil complained of.

Mr. Harrison strongly opposed the bill. It appeared to him to be a mass of unconstitutional assertions, and pregnant with absurdity.

Sir Joseph Mawbey approved the principle of the bill, though he objected to some of the clauses. He hoped the House would not oppose the commitment of it.

Sir Rob. Clayton was unfriendly to the bill.

Mr. Rolle spoke in favour of the bill, and denied that it would injure the landed interest.



The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in favour of the bill. He conceived, that the interests of the land-holder and manufacturer were the same.

The question being put on Sir J. Thord's amendment, the House divided, when there appeared, Ayes 47.—Noes 112.—Majority 65.

The original question for the commitment of the bill was then put, and carried without a division.

Between ten and eleven, the House adjourned.

MAY 2.

The House voted the sum of one thousand pounds, as a compensation to the Commissioners for managing the claims of the American Loyalists.

MAY 5.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer congratulated the Committee on the flourishing state of the finances and resources of the country, which had enabled Government to defray the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the State without a loan, without new taxes, and without diverting from its original purpose any part of the million appropriated to the gradual discharge of the national debt. Since the time when the report was made by the Committee of Accounts of the probable expences of the country in future, very considerable additions had been made to them, some of which must in their nature be permanent, others would pass away and recur no more. The Committee however would view the former without regret, as those permanent additional expences would place our distant possessions in a state of defence far more respectable than they had ever been in before. The naval and military establishments cost the country above 400,000*l.* a year more than the Committee of Accounts had imagined; and yet this additional expence, together with 311,000*l.* expended in preparations for war during the last summer, and 180,000*l.* voted for the pay of his R. H. the Prince of Wales's debts, had been defrayed without any loan or new tax, out of the superabundant produce of the revenue. What then might not be expected from that revenue when we should be able to find the true level of our peace establishment, when our expenditure should be brought within the line chalked out for it by the Committee of Accounts, and when the revenue should be unencumbered with those temporary demands which had pressed upon the present year, but would recur no more—such as the expence of the late preparations for war, and the discharge of his R. H. the Prince's debts.

The flourishing condition of the revenue was not to be ascribed to any temporary cause, but to an increasing commerce and navigation. Our Newfoundland fishery had produced last year 200,000 quintals of fish, more than had ever been before produced in any one year. The Greenland fishery had thriven beyond the most sanguine expectation. The year before the last, the vessels employed in it amounted in number to 140, and the men and boys on board of them amounted to 6400; at that time the bounty paid by the public was 40*s.* a ton for every vessel engaged in that fishery; but as it was thought to be sufficiently established, Parliament had judged it expedient to reduce the bounty to 30*s.* per ton; and yet under the reduced bounty the ships in the Greenland fishery had increased last year from 140 to 253; and we had employed in that excellent nursery for hardy seamen, 10,000 men and boys. Our imports and exports had also increased most surprisngly; and far exceeded what they ever were in the most prosperous years preceding the loss of America. This flourishing state of the revenue had enabled the government to meet all the extraordinary expences, and to extinguish in less than two years two millions and a half of the national debt, without the aid of a loan, or a single new tax. Next year it might be expected that the revenue would be still more productive, for we should have a debt of 500,000*l.* to receive from the East-India Company; the produce of the duty on tobacco would be greatly improved by regulations which he should be able to submit to parliament next session; and in order to equalise the distilleries of England and Scotland, he would also propose in the next session an additional duty to be paid by the Scotch distillers for their licences to distil.

Since the war, we had actually provided for the payment of 33 millions sterling. We had added to our expenditure three millions a year; towards defraying which we had imposed taxes to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* and the remainder had been produced merely by regulations in our revenue, and without taxes: We had met extraordinary expences, and with the million surplus, had already sunk 2,500,000*l.* of the publick debt. All this had been done without starving any of the branches of the publick service; on the contrary, we had expended since the war, on the favourite service of the country, 7,000,000*l.* in building and repairing ships; and during the five years the peace had lasted, we had got ready for sea more ships than had ever been got ready in any five years after the conclusion of a war. During the last five years, our exertions had produced thirty sail of the line, and thirty five frigates. He

then

then desired the Committee to turn their eyes to the situation of France, on whose side the advantage had certainly been the last war. He could speak with certainty of her finances from a state of them just published under the authority of the French government, and which he had received within a few hours. The prospect of mighty advantages from the independence of America had vanished, and the expences of France at this moment exceeded her income by the immense sum of 2,900,000*l.* Her income was certainly prodigious; it was stated at 470 millions of livres, or 20,000,000*l.* sterling a year; but her expenditure amounted to 22,900,000*l.* sterling. To provide for that deficiency, loans were to be opened, and renewed every year for five years. Thus that long period must elapse before France could bring her income to a level with her expences. He did not take delight in the distresses of a neighbour; but he could not but feel pleasure at the prosperity of this country, which must be the more striking, as contrasted with the adversity of a rival.

He then stated the amount of the claims of American sufferers, admitted and likely to be admitted by the Commissioners, to be about 2,100,000*l.* Out of this sum about 600,000*l.* had been advanced to the claimants on account; the remainder would be made good without any new tax, and solely by lotteries. The bargain he had made this year for the lottery was so very good for the Public, that it would produce a gain of 270,000*l.* from which he would deduct 12,000*l.* for the expence of drawing, &c. and then there would be a net produce of 258,000*l.* for the Loyalists.

He concluded by moving several resolutions for issuing Exchequer bills, for forming a lottery, &c.

Mr. Sheridan endeavoured to prove that our finances were not in so flourishing a state as the Minister had described them; and he said that in reality our expenditure would be found to exceed our income by no less a sum than 800,000*l.* But we were like the French, putting off the evil day, and not daring to look our situation in the face.

After much conversation all Mr. Pitt's resolutions were carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

#### MAY 6.

The House went into a Committee, to consider further of the petition from Queenborough.

After a short preface from Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, witnesses were called to the bar and examined.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, when the wit-

nesses were withdrawn, moved, "That it appears to this Committee, that an improper influence has been exerted by the Board of Ordnance in elections for Queenborough."

Mr. Edwards said, that the noble Duke at the head of the Ordnance was ready to appear, to give an account of his conduct at their bar; but the House were so decided on the point, that they would not suffer the idea.

At length the House divided, Ayes, 25; Noes, 114. Majority for the Duke of Richmond, 89.

#### MAY 7.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the first charge against Sir Elijah Impey.

Sir Gilbert Elliot resumed his speech on the subject, and undertook to prove that the English laws did not extend to the natives of India; and that the crime for which Nunducomar had suffered death, was not capital by the laws of his country. He said that Sir Elijah knew Nunducomar was the public accuser of Mr. Hastings, and this he stated to be the prisoner's capital crime in the eyes of his judge. After Sir Gilbert had been four hours on his legs, he felt himself exhausted; and after some conversation it was resolved that the subject should be finally discussed on a future day.

The House was then resumed and adjourned.

#### MAY 8.

The House, in a Committee on the wool bill, went through the same with amendments, ordered the same to be printed, and the further consideration of the said report to be received on that day fortnight.

#### MAY 9.

Mr. Burges moved that the Solicitors for the Commons be ordered to present to the House a regular statement of the expences attending Mr. Hastings's trial, specifying the particular purpose to which the several sums are appropriated; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt after a few preface observations, moved that this House will, early in the next Session, take into consideration the petitions against the Slave trade, and deliberate on what may be proper to be done in that respect. The question being put, the Minister's motion was carried.

The House being in a Committee on the articles of impeachment exhibited against Sir Elijah Impey,

Sir Gilbert Elliot moved the following resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the first charge exhibited against Sir Elijah Impey, contains matter of impeachment against the said Sir Elijah Impey."

This brought on a debate, which lasted till half past seven in the morning, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 18. Ayes, 55; Noes, 73.



OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A TOUR IN SWISSERLAND,  
IN M, DCCLXXXVI.

By MONSIEUR DE LAZOWSKI.

I Always find in the apparent prosperity of a country, something to confirm the truth, That general prosperity follows, the circumstances being the same, nearly the degree of liberty. Alsace is better than Lorraine, and Basle is better than Alsace. It is not by the number of country houses, which ought to be frequent, and which are so, in the environs of a rich city, in which the inhabitants have the simple and republican manners, by which I judge of the degree of its prosperity. That sign often deceives in a monarchy; it proves luxury, and a great inequality of fortunes; but the strength and the prosperity of nations can only exist in the case of the people and the culture of their lands. It is, therefore, by other signs that I have been able to examine. It is in the apparent riches of the farm-houses, it is in their ornaments, which prove that the citizen is at his ease, and that the farm is his retreat and his pleasure; a fact which has been confirmed at Basle. It is the multitude of houses of every kind which tells me that the number of citizens which can allow themselves the pleasure of the country, was great, and that the competition for becoming proprietors was great; a fact, which carries with it the idea of a mass of capitals employed.

Much has been written on Switzerland: I was not there long enough to multiply observations; and as I find so much in books concerning it, I have the less to minute, writing as I do only for myself; but as I have observed, perhaps, some detached facts, which have relation to some leading enquiries, I shall limit myself to them.

At Basle, as in the other Swiss republics, there are sumptuary laws, and they are kept like other laws, exactly to the letter: but they are null, because luxury employs itself upon objects which the laws have not foreseen, and could not foresee. I have, therefore, been more confirmed in the opinion, which I had formed in England, that manners were the only effective laws against luxury; and it would still remain a subsidiary question to know, if luxury is not the vehicle of commerce in whatever states are supported in a great measure by their manufactures.

1<sup>st</sup>. Since luxury is relative to the circumstances of the times, above all to the advancement of the age, of circulation, of the situation, and the condition of the

neighbouring nations; it is evident, that the laws ought to vary in respect to all these circumstances: for, that which was luxury two ages past, is but mediocrity at present: and is it not a thing contrary to the spirit of a popular government to have a principle of legislation, which tends by its nature to lead to disputes, to oblige the legislature to weigh perpetually in a balance, opinions alone, what may be prohibited or permitted, and to develop commotions, of which the popular government have always a principle.

But if the republican manners recal the order of which the dissentions are removing, then manners will be the rampart against luxury; and if they are not so, the citizens will prefer their enjoyments to the enthusiasm of the republic, and will make every effort for preventing the introduction of new sumptuary laws. It will result then, that they will have for these laws, the same respect as for other laws; they never alter or correct them, and then by that alone, it is clear that those laws are void.

2<sup>dly</sup>. They are null, because luxury exercises itself in cases not foreseen. Thus, at Basle, if it is prohibited to wear clothes of silk, they take those in which there is a little mixture of cotton, or thread, or wool. Thus coaches are become common, though it is prohibited to have footmen behind; they open on the inside, as with the physicians at Paris; and although the population of the city does not exceed 13 to 15000 souls, yet they reckon more than 200 coaches, and are costly in the choice of their horses. The ladies cannot be dressed in silk, unless it be black; but the law has foreseen nothing of the head-dresses, and nothing can be more contrary to the spirit of reformation than the parade of their heads, which they run into as much as in France; and the expence of gauzes is certainly greater in the end than that of laces.

3<sup>dly</sup>. In short, it is impossible to place bounds to the enjoyments of a rich people. It is not luxury which corrupts, but riches. It is these which give consideration and distinction, and, nevertheless, the principle of a popular government is to reinforce the means of becoming rich, in assuring to every one the fruits of their industry and their property, and in preventing idleness; without giving in employments and abuses the means of subsisting by doing nothing. This exists admirably at Basle; and at the same time

they would destroy the principle by sumptuary laws; for they would limit enjoyments, though men labour only to enjoy: thus, besides the examples which I have given, it is clear, that if the law prohibits to have more than four dishes at dinner, it can place no bounds to the choice; and if furniture is not magnificent, they can have pictures of the highest price; from all which it appears, that the laws can place no real barriers against luxury.

Manners alone are the true obstacles to it; here I can only develop the ideas which I have acquired elsewhere—but it is true, that at Basle, they are still simple and mild, but they move towards the level of their riches, and of the rest of Europe. Prostitutes are known, and kept there under different pretexts: such a fact is something.

But that which I have seen, heard, and observed in general, at Basle, with the most pleasure, is the action and reciprocal re-action of letters on the democratical manners. The youth are educated at the university: of whatever state the parents may be, their children are well instructed; because, being a part of the sovereignty, and eligible to be a part of the government, it is necessary they should be instructed, and instruction in literature comprizes the Greek and Latin authors. Those authors having their minds animated by the influence of republican education, even to enthusiasm, it results, that this continued reading gives a new force to the love of liberty; a new intensity of the sentiment of their superiority to other people; and, in a word, that enthusiasm which reason does not always justify, but which enchains and subdues men who are even in a different situation.

This education produces another effect, it gives the taste for letters, for retirement, and for employment; and thence it still serves, perhaps, more to further the republican spirit than by its first effect. It removes subjects of dissipation; it renders home agreeable, and maintains that simplicity of manners—that manly and nervous turn of mind, which knows how to appreciate the good, and to avoid the trifles of life: and it is this simplicity of manners, this love of retirement, this contentment with home, this inutility of dissipation, which makes, properly speaking, the soul of a republic more still, in my eyes, than knowledge, if it was possible to separate them.

The study of letters in a republic per-

petuates, therefore, the love of its liberty; it produces, it is the cause of manners analogous and necessary to such a state; and by an admirable re-action, these manners, in their turn, give a new taste for letters where they are cultivated, not by necessity of occupation only, but as an agreeable relaxation: and if this happy habit, this turn of mind, is not always that which we should call amiable, it renders men simple and mild, and their minds become more in unison with the form of government which they love.

This had been proved to me during my residence in England; and every man who would read with some attention the works which are published there, will recognize the pencil and the turn of the artists.

What I have said is confirmed by facts which are so extraordinary in France, that they will be thought incredible. We have seen the third magistrate, (the treasurer) who is a baker, who still sells bread, and who amuses himself with the study of the Greek and Latin poets. A butcher, also, has been named to us, who stirs not to go to a fair for buying cattle, without a Greek poet in his pocket. It is a spectacle interesting enough, that there exists such a taste, and two examples of it prove more than any thing I could say. It seems, by the spirit of laws at Basle, that they would establish in favour of the citizens, at the time when the republic was formed, a sort of general and perpetual entail, of which the effect ought to be the same as that of common entails. Not only none are citizens, except the descendants of those who formed the republic, but it is impossible to inhabit Basle without permission, and to become a proprietor of land within the extent of the Canton. That none can become a citizen, appears to me simple, in a democratical government: it would render the sovereignty communicative; and with the jealous, interested, and ever-selfish spirit of that kind of government, I do conceive it; but am not able to conceive, how an individual, when he has obtained permission to reside, has not that of becoming a proprietor. It is to remove competitors—it is, as it were, a monopoly of the citizens against themselves; it is to contract the line of extending the principles of competition and of industry;—and in one word, it is to destroy the most certain effects of a free government. It is true, that after a long habitation, permission is obtained of buying a house;

but



but besides its being necessary to depend on the favour of the great council, it is only an exception to the general prohibition of buying. I note particularly this law, because its effect is striking. An arpent of land in the districts least sought for in the interior of the city, costs only 3000 livres, and about 10,000 in the other quarters; and this in a city, free, rich, and manufacturing, is little to pay for building ground. Estates in the country are sold at 25 to 30 years purchase; and it should be remarked, that they would not be so dear if they were not prevented from purchasing in Alsace by the effect of our ruinous forms; and secondly, that in the Cantons, where they pay neither the seal nor the hundredth penny, nor any thing that increases so much the price of acquisitions in France. It seems to me impossible to produce more characteristic effects of a law, especially if we take into our calculation every circumstance that ought to enter into it.

In spite of the removal of the citizens for requiring without their territory, they have some possessions in Alsace, in the Margraviate, and in the empire in general. They become more curious in agriculture; and in Alsace, they have introduced the use of clover for artificial meadows, which will operate in a short time a considerable change. They harness their oxen in collars, and gain by that means a greater degree of quickness in their labour. They have turnips which they do not cultivate well. They have moderate ploughs, with which they labour much better than could be expected; but, as in the part of Alsace which we have traversed, they harness too many oxen, and make the extraordinary and superfluous expence of a driver; a thing which appears incredible with the example of some Cantons of Alsace, where I have seen them plough with a single horse. Their meadows are well managed, and I have been assured, that they have a powerful manure in Plasterstone, or Gypsum, not burnt, but pounded to powder. An intelligent person, who cultivates for his amusement, and as an amateur, told me, that the effect was astonishing upon clover, and in general much greater upon light than upon strong lands: it is so sure, that slight failures must not disgust. This is a thing to try.

They have at Basle, both commerce and manufactures; they have of the latter, many objects in the city. It is also an entrepôt for the commodities drawn from foreigners; in which the English haberdashery is a great article. I speak of this only to have an opportunity to touch upon a *gasconade Baloise*. They pretend, that they manufacture ribbons to the amount of eight millions of our livres, which is the third part of the whole fabric of Lyons; and such a sum, for this article, appears to me not only an exaggeration, but an absurd boasting in our neighbourhood, whom they cannot rival either in taste, or the choice of silk; and though they introduce their ribbons into France clandestinely, I know that they fear in good earnest not to be able to stand against our fabrics, which they will be able yet to do a longer time than the circumstances would seem to allow them, on account of the extent of their capitals.

At Basle, as in all the free states, the voluntary charities are numerous. By them are maintained, in a great measure, the house of orphans, in which are kept the men condemned to prison. There is a gradation of punishments in the criminal justice of this city, which is perfectly ordained; simple fines, imprisonment with labour, imprisonment and public works for a time longer or shorter but always limited, the galleys of France, to which they send their condemned without any contribution to the expence, the pillory, the whip, and death. It has not appeared to me, that this part of their legislation was perfect. They have preserved the torture. The Little Council has refused the abolition, under the pretext that it might be useful in extraordinary cases: a reason absurd and incredible in a popular government.

We find every where the manner in which civil justice is administered, but we are not so commonly told the way in which they settle their mortgages. The security of the lenders, when they have not their only confidence in the person, and the character of the debtors, exists in a public act, and the priority of this act. The difficulty then is to assure themselves of the priority of such act. In France, for example, nothing prevents the same estate being mortgaged many times, without there being the means of knowing how

many times, and in what order it has been so. Here, when a citizen would borrow, he indicates the fund which he proposes as the security, and this fund is registered, and it is valued; and if the estimate goes to twice the sum borrowed, the officers charged with this function ratify it. It is necessary, that the estate proposed be of twice the value of the sum borrowed, because the tribe, and in general the public, answers for the security. By means of this precaution, mortgages are secured. They are fond of this form at Basle; but as to me, I do not know what to say of it; it might be useful, perhaps, in a state wholly agricultural, although not without difficulties: but in a commercial state, in which there should be great facilities of borrowing at the risque of some frauds, this form seems rather mischievous.

I have seen at Basle, two objects which have fixed my attention: the one is the manner of printing geographical maps with characters. This method is not better than by wooden plates; it does not appear even to be exact. It is impossible, at a simple view, to vary enough the form of the characters for giving the variety of contours, and the multiplied forms which exactness demands. It would be necessary often to cast the type *isolé*, for being correct: in other words, it would be necessary to cast particular types for each map, or, 1°. the fixed characters, upon the rules of the Mosaic, and in a strong case, can serve but to draw a certain number of copies; for they are too voluminous, too much exposed to derange themselves, for being warehoused; an inconvenience not attending engraved plates. 2°. Although they should perfect these characters, never will they find them reach the perfection of the graver. This invention, however it may prove the genius of the artist, seems rather to place

bounds to the art, instead of advancing it.

The second object is a curious discovery, and which may be employed to the satisfaction of the lovers of electricity. It is a barometer of an extraordinary kind. A Curé, short-sighted, who amused himself with firing at a mark, had thought of stretching a wire in such a manner, as to slip the mark on the wire, in order to draw it to him, to see how he had aimed. He observed, by chance, that the wire sounded sometimes, and gave a sound as if it had been oscillatory; and he had observed, that this phenomenon happened, when a change in the atmosphere was to ensue; so that he came to predict, with exactness enough, fine weather or rain, and himself to be regarded as an extraordinary man. M—— has multiplied observations, and has found that this extraordinary barometer is more just, and more exact, and more marked in its sounds, when the wire is extended in the direction of the meridian. He told me, that the sounds were more or less soft, more or less continued, according to the future changes of the weather, more or less marked. It did not appear to me, that his observations were multiplied enough for classing and reducing the phenomena to marks sufficiently precise. He pretends, yet, that the sounds of counter-tenor announce fine weather; and those of the bass, rain. But, I believe, they are sure only to a certain point. It is sufficient to the principal phenomenon, that it occurs; and it seems to open a new career, in which observations have already been attempted. The professor Volta has mounted at Pavia 15 chords, and it is said, that the symphony is agreeable enough. It lasts more or less time, yet without there being any signs which indicate what will be the duration.

( To be continued. )

#### OBSERVATIONS on the TITLES of MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, and of TITLES in GENERAL.

[From Mr. KNOX'S WINTER-EVENINGS; or, LUCUBRATIONS on LIFE and LETTERS, lately published.]

GELLIUS, with a delicacy which may be deemed a little too scrupulous, is fearful lest his title should be considered as arrogant or affected, and therefore anxiously takes care to inform his reader, that his lucubrations were called *Noctes Atticae*, solely because they were written in Attica during a winter's residence in that country. He is unwilling to let it for a moment be supposed, that he intended to assume the merit of Attic

elegance and wit, or to allure readers by the artifice of an inviting title.

After making his own apology, he proceeds to censure the affectation of titles assumed by the writers of Miscellanies; and though his strictures on them are generally just, yet perhaps he too severely condemns some of them, which are not deficient either in a decent humility, or in the propriety of their application.

I think it may afford amusement to the English



English reader to view some of the inventions of ancient authorship in that important part of a work, the fabrication of a *Title-Page*. Many of them have been borrowed and greatly embellished by the moderns, in the hope of attracting notice; as the innkeeper invites the traveller by a gilded Bacchus, a Tun and a Bunch of Grapes, and the tempting inscription, "Good Entertainment for Man and Horse."

The title of *the Muses* was often given to poetical miscellanies, by which the poet rather arrogantly insinuated, that his work was peculiarly favoured by the inspiring Nine. But it was by no means confined to poetry. I believe, indeed, it more frequently occurred in history, where Herodotus had set the example of it, by giving each of his books the name of a Muse. Some critics acquit Herodotus of the apparent arrogance, and suppose that these elegant appellations were bestowed on his books by his sanguine admirers.

*The Graces* were introduced as the titular recommendations of three orations of Æschines, to which the beauty of their language is said to have given them a just claim; but this title must not reflect on the author's vanity, as it is reasonable to believe that it was the voluntary reward of the reader's approbation.

SYLVÆ is one of the most elegant, as well as commonest titles to the miscellanies of the antients. The origin of it is the Greek HYLE; and the authors who first assumed it, modestly intimated by it, that they had collected a store of *timber*, which themselves, or others, might hereafter use in erecting a regular structure. The SYLVÆ of Statius are supposed to be more valuable than his finished compositions. In imitation of him, many modern writers of Latin poetry have entitled the miscellaneous parts of their books, SYLVÆ; and our own Ben Jonson, alluding to the ancient title of *Sylvæ*, denominates some of his smaller works *Underwoods*. He entitles his *observations on men and things* TIMBER, which must appear unaccountably singular to the unlearned reader, and is in truth not a little pedantic. He adds, in Latin, the following marginal explanation. It is called, says he, *Timber*, SYLVA, HYLE, *from the multiplicity and variety of matter which it contains; for, as we commonly call an indefinite number of trees growing together indiscriminately. A WOOD, so the antients entitled those of their books, in which little miscellaneous*

*pieces were irregularly arranged, SYLVAS, or Timber-trees.*

QUINTILIAN describes the works distinguished by the name *Sylvæ*, as struck out with the impulse of a sudden calenature, *subito excussa calore*, and assigns causes for the appellation similar to those which have been already mentioned.

If the name should be differently interpreted, and understood to suggest the pleasaniness and variety of roaring in a *wood*, abounding with every diversity of foliage, and displaying many a sweet flowret in all the beautiful wildness of Nature; *the Wood, the Grove, or the Forest*, would not be improper titles for a Miscellany, provided it were of merit enough to answer the expectation of beauty and variety, which the titles might justly raise.

PEPLON, or PEPLOS, *the Mantle*, was prefixed to works consisting of detached pieces on various subjects. *The Peplon*, according to the description of Potter, was a white garment without sleeves, embroidered with gold, and representing the exploits of Minerva, particularly in the battles of the Giants against Jupiter: but though this was originally the only subject, it was not retained so exclusively as not to admit the embroidery of other figures which had no relation to it. In process of time the heroes of Athens, after an important victory, were delineated upon it with sumptuous elegance, to be exhibited at the grand festival of Minerva, as an honorary reward of past merit, and an incitement to future. Hence arose the idea of distinguishing with the name *Peplon* such books or poems as described the achievements of great warriors. Aristotle wrote a poem of this kind, and called it *The Peplon*. It comprized the lives and death of the most illustrious of his countrymen. Every history concluded with an epitaph of two lines. The loss of the *Stagyrite's Peplon* is an irreparable injury to the Grecian history, and to polite letters. It may not be improper to add, that when the Greeks expressed their highest approbation of a hero, it was a proverbial saying among them, *He is worthy of the PEPLON*.

But the word was not applied only to the *Peplon* of Minerva. It signified the external vestment of any dignified lady; and, from the description of it, may be imagined to resemble the modern or oriental inawl. The ladies of Greece displayed their singular ingenuity in decorating it with the richest and most picturesque delineations which their manual ingenuity could

could produce; and the art of the weaver, the dyer, and the engraver, had not then superseded the fine operations of the needle.

The poet, therefore, who assumed this title, promised his readers every variety of the most vivid colouring and picturesque imagery. He called them to view a richly figured tissue, a mantle embroidered with gold and purple. I should think the title more particularly appropriated to the works of the Sapphos than of the Aristotles. We have many in our own country who could with equal ease and elegance produce a *Peplon*, in its literal or its figurative sense.

A miscellaneous author, who wished to convey the idea of great exuberance and inexhaustible variety, denominated his work *KERAS AMALTHEIAS*, or *the Horn of Amalthea*, which will be more generally understood if I render it the *Cornucopia*. The pretty fable of Jupiter's rewarding Amalthea, the nurse who fed him with goat's milk in his infancy, by giving her the horn of a goat, from which she should be able to take whatever she wanted, gave rise to this title, and to the idea of *Cornucopia*, which is now familiar to the illiterate. As a title it was too ostentatious, and favoured something of the vain pretensions of empiricism.

A *Hive* and a *Honeycomb* conveyed at once the idea of industry and taste in the collector, and of sweetness in the collection. It is obvious to conclude, therefore, that *KERION* would become the title of miscellaneous books; and if the books were merely compilations, I can see in it no impropriety. That a man should compare his *own* works to *honey*, and invite the reader to taste the *luscious store*, is a degree of self-conceit which may perhaps justify the censure and the contempt of Gellius.

*LIMON*, or *the Meadows*, was a pleasing title to works variegated with all the colours of a fertile imagination. It gives the reader cause to expect flowers richly interspersed; cowslips, violets, bluebells; verdure, softness, fragrance, plenty. I imagine it to have been chiefly applied to poetry. I remember to have seen a small collection of juvenile poems by that polite scholar Sir William Jones, to which he has given the title of *Limon*, in imitation of those antients whom he admires with warmth, and imitates with taste.

To mark their miscellaneous compositions, every title which could express a collection of flowers has been adopted both by the antients and moderns: hence *An-*

*thera*, *Florilegium*, *Anthologia*, *Polyanthæa*; hence also the *Nossegay*, the *Garland*, the *Wreath*, the *Chaplet*, and the *Festoon*.

*LYCHNUS*, or the *Torch*, sufficiently pointed out a book which was to diffuse light; but it falls under the imputation of arrogance, and, like *EUREMATA*, *Discoveries*, (which Ben Jonson has adopted), raised expectation to a dangerous eminence.

*STROMATEUS*, or the *Corpet*, resembles the *Peplon*. *PINAX* or *Pinakidion*, the *Picture*, conveyed an obvious yet pleasing idea. *PANDECTE*, though chiefly applied to collections of law, extended also to miscellaneous books of polite literature, and seems intended to signify something like the monthly Magazines, as the word might be rendered in the modern style, the *Universal Repository*, or *Receiptacle*.

*ENCHIRIDION*, the *Manual*, or rather the *Little Dagger*, was a common title to works of small magnitude comprehending things of great moment. It was the small sword, which the soldiers wore constantly at their sides for personal defence against any sudden assault. The word, applied to a book, signified a little treatise always at hand, comprehending arguments for occasional defence and constant security. The *Enchiridion* of Epictetus was a compendium of his philosophy, in a *pocket volume*, as a *pocket companion*, no less convenient to repel the gainsayers, than a pocket pistol, a thief or assassin, or than a pocket cordial to exhilarate the spirits upon any occasional depression.

But enough of antient titles. If Anlus Gellius had lived in modern times, I believe he would have considered the titles which he has stigmatized with the appellation of *Festivitates Inscriptionum*, modest and unassuming in comparison with some which it would be easy, though rather invidious, to enumerate in the English language. Popular theology, in the days of the Puritans, exhibited some titular curiosities; such as, *Crumbs of Comfort*, *A Shore*, &c. and others equally laughable, and most incongruous to the seriousness of rational divinity. I believe the authors and readers were truly sincere; but, if they had intended to ridicule what they certainly revered, they could not have devised a more successful expedient than the drollery of a quaint and ludicrous title-page.

That works addressed to the illiterate should be recommended by a pompous title page, is not wonderful. Their sagacious



cious editors know that vulgar minds are captivated by bold pretensions and warm professions in literature as in medicine. Since the artifice is an innocent one, and succeeds in recommending useful books among those by whom instruction is greatly wanted; while, at the same time, it is too apparent to deceive the well educated and sensible; it deserves not the severity of satire, though it must of necessity excite derision. For splendor and copiousness of panegyric epithet, no age can produce a parallel to many of the curious titles and commendations printed on the blue covers of works delivered to the expecting world in weekly numbers. Language toils in vain for expressions adequate to the excellence of the composition, the beauty of the type and paper, and the superb elegance of the copper-plates. Grand, imperial, magnificent, unparalleled, are the beggarly epithets which the editors are compelled to use from the deficiency of language. All this is laughable; but it is found, I suppose, to introduce a Bible, or a System of Geography, or a History of England, into the family of some poor mechanic, who spends sixpence on Saturday for an improving book, which might otherwise be lavished in riot and intemperance.

In the higher ranks of literature, I know not that any peculiar affectation in titles is observed to prevail. There is, indeed, too much good sense in the age to tolerate either arrogance or affectation in a title-page.

The only rule for the *regulation of a title* is, what common sense suggests, that it should be concise, as descriptive of the contents of the book as conciseness will allow, easy to be pronounced, and easy to be remembered. A title-page may be compared to the portal of an edifice. Who would exhibit the magnificence of Grecian architecture, the fluted column, and the sculptured capital, at the entrance of a cottage? Pliny, who ridicules the *inviting titles*, some of which are already described, concludes with this lively exclamation: *At cum intraveris, Dii, Deaque, quam nihil in medio, invenies! But when you shall have accepted the invitation, and have entered in, ye Gods and*

*Goddeses, what a mere nothing you will find in the middle!*

A title may inveigle the unwary; but thinking men and posterity will form their judgments solely from the contents; and, if they are valuable, the old adage may be applied to them; "Good wine needs no bush."

If books of repute have not at present pompous titles derived from Greek and Latin, yet public sights and public places abound in them.

Pliny and Gellius would perhaps be a little severe on *Holophusicon, Eidouranion, Microcosm, Lactarium, Adelphi, Rhedarium*. It would not, in this learned age, be surprizing to see a barber style himself on the architrave of his peruke warehouse, *Phlebotomist, Odontologist, Chiropodist, Pogonologist*, and P. C. A. or *Professor of the Cosmetic Art*. It is a little affectation of no consequence; and therefore one need not exclaim with the Satirist,

—Non possum ferre, *Quirites,*

*Græcam urbem.*—

Indeed, the love of pretty and well sounding names extends to private life, and displays itself at the font of baptism.

The names of *Dorothy, Deborah, Abigail, Bridget, Judith, Barbara, Prudence, Charity, Grace, Obedience*, have given way to *Carolina, Wilhelmina, Charlotta, Emily, Amelia, and Henrietta*. Even the good old English *Ann, Mary*, and *Elizabeth*, are elegantly converted into *Anna, Maria, and Eliza*. This great improvement of national taste, which is at present visible in the lowest as well as highest class, is doubtless diffused over the kingdom by sentimental novels, where a *Deborah* or a *Bridget*, even if she were of a degree of beauty, understanding, and goodness, approaching to *angelic*, would be—A SHOCKING CREATURE! Such is the power of Names! And I will agree, that it is very desirable to have a *good name*; and I hope to see the *Emilies* and *Henriettas* of the present day, deserve a *good name* by exceeding in virtue and good housewifery, as well as in elegance of taste, the *Deborabs* and the *Dorothies*, the *Prudences* and the *Charities*, the *Loves* and the *Graces* of our great-grandmothers.

Dr. JOHNSON'S DESCRIPTION of the ISLE of SKIE, and of the MANNERS of the INHABITANTS of the HEBRIDES.]

[From His "LETTERS to MRS. PIOZZI.

THE Isle of Skie is perhaps fifty miles long, so much indented by inlets of the sea that there is no part of it removed

from the water more than six miles. No part that I have seen is plain; you are always climbing or descending, and every step

step is upon rock or mire. A walk upon ploughed ground in England is a dance upon carpets compared to the toilsome drudgery of wandering in Skie. There is neither town nor village in the island, nor have I seen any house but Macleod's, that is not much below your habitation at Brighthelmstone. In the mountains there are stags and roebucks, but no hares, and few rabbits; nor have I seen any that interested me as a zoologist, except an otter, bigger than I thought an otter could have been.

You are perhaps imagining that I am withdrawn from the gay and the busy world into regions of peace and pastoral felicity, and am enjoying the reliques of the golden age; that I am surveying nature's magnificence from a mountain, or remarking her minuter beauties on the flowery bank of a winding rivulet; that I am invigorating myself in the sunshine, or delighting my imagination with being hidden from the invasion of human evils and human passions in the darkness of a thicket; that I am busy in gathering shells and pebbles on the shore, or contemplative on a rock, from which I look upon the water, and consider how many waves are rolling between me and Streatham.

The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are. Here are mountains which I should once have climbed, but to climb steep is now very laborious, and to descend them dangerous; and I am now content with knowing, that by scrambling up a rock, I shall only see other rocks, and a wider circuit of barren desolation. Of streams, we have here a sufficient number, but they murmur not upon pebbles, but upon rocks. Of flowers, if Chloris herself were here, I could present her only with the bloom of heath. Of lawns and thickets, he must read that would know them, for here is little sun and no shade. On the sea I look from my window, but am not much tempted to the shore; for since I came to this island, almost every breath of air has been a storm, and what is worse, a storm with all its severity, but without its magnificence; for the sea is here so broken into channels, that there is not a sufficient volume of water either for lofty surges or a loud roar.

In these countries you are not to suppose that you shall find villages or inclosures. The traveller wanders through a naked de-

sart, gratified sometimes, but rarely, with the sight of cows, and now and then finds a heap of loose stones and turf in a cavity between rocks, where a being born with all those powers which education expands, and all those sensations which culture refines, is condemned to shelter itself from the wind and rain. Philosophers there are who try to make themselves believe that this life is happy, but they believe it only while they are saying it, and never yet produced conviction in a single mind; he, whom want of words or images sunk into silence, still thought, as he thought before, that privation of pleasure can never please, and that content is not to be much envied, when it has no other principle than ignorance of good.

This gloomy tranquility, which some may call fortitude, and others wisdom, was, I believe, for a long time to be very frequently found in these dens of poverty; every man was content to live like his neighbours, and never wandering from home, saw no mode of life preferable to his own, except at the house of the laird, or the laird's nearest relations, whom he considered as a superior order of beings, to whose luxuries or honours he had no pretensions. But the end of this reverence and submission seems now approaching; the Highlanders have learned that there are countries less bleak and barren than their own, where, instead of working for the laird, every man may till his own ground, and eat the produce of his own labour. Great numbers have been induced by this discovery to go every year for some time past to America. Macdonald and Macleod of Skie have lost many tenants and many labourers, but Raarfa has not yet been forsaken by a single inhabitant.

Mr. Thrale probably wonders how I live all this time without sending to him for money. Travelling in Scotland is dear enough, dearer in proportion to what the country affords than in England, but residence in the isles is unexpensive. Company is, I think, considered as a supply of pleasure, and a relief of that tediousness of life which is felt in every place, elegant or rude. Of wine and punch they are very liberal, for they get them cheap; but as there is no custom-house on the island, they can hardly be considered as smugglers. Their punch is made without lemons, or any substitute.

Their tables are very plentiful; but a very nice man would not be pampered. As they have no meat but as they kill it, they



they are obliged to live while it lasts upon the same flesh. They kill a sheep, and set mutton boiled and roast on the table together. They have fish both of the sea and of the brooks; but they can hardly conceive that it requires any sauce. To sauce in general they are strangers; now and then butter is melted, but I dare not always take, lest I should offend by disliking it. Barley-broth is a constant dish, and is made well in every house. A stranger, if he is prudent, will secure his share, for it is not certain that he will be able to eat any thing else.

Their meat being often newly killed is very tough, and as nothing is sufficiently subdued by the fire, is not easily to be eaten. Carving is here a very laborious employment, for the knives are never whetted. Table-knives are not of long subsistence in the Highlands; every man, while arms were a regular part of dress, had his knife and fork appendant to his dirk. Knives they now lay upon the table, but the handles are apt to shew that they have been in other hands, and the blades have neither brightness nor edge.

Of silver there is no want; and it will last long, for it is never cleaned. They are a nation just rising from barbarity; long contented with necessaries, now somewhat studious of convenience, but not yet arrived at delicate discriminations. Their linen, however, is both clean and fine. Bread, such as we mean by that name, I have never seen in the isle of Skie. They have ovens, for they bake their pies, but they never ferment their meal, nor mould a loaf. Cakes of oats and barley are brought to the table, but I believe wheat is reserved for strangers. They are commonly too hard for me, and therefore I take potatoes to my meat, and am sure to find them on almost every table.

They retain so much of the pastoral life, that some preparation of milk is commonly one of the dishes both at dinner and supper. Tea is always drank at the usual times; but in the morning the table is polluted with a plate of slices of strong cheese. This is peculiar to the Highlands; at Edinburgh there are always honey and sweetmeats on the morning tea-table.

Strong liquors they seem to love. Every man, perhaps woman, begins the day with a dram; and the punch is made both at dinner and supper.

They have neither wood nor coal for fuel, but burn peat or turf in their chimnies. It is dug out of the moors or mof-

ses, and makes a strong and lasting fire, not always very sweet, and somewhat apt to smoke the pot.

The houses of inferior gentlemen are very small, and every room serves many purposes. In the bed-rooms, perhaps, are laid up stores of different kinds; and the parlour of the day is a bed-room at night. In the room which I inhabited last, about fourteen feet square, there were three chests of drawers, a long chest for larger clothes, two closet cupboards, and the bed. Their rooms are commonly dirty, of which they seem to have little sensibility, and if they had more, clean floors would be difficultly kept, where the first step from the door is into the dirt. They are very much inclined to carpets, and seldom fail to lay down something under their feet, better or worse, as they happen to be furnished.

The Highland dress, being forbidden by law, is very little used; sometimes it may be seen, but the English traveller it struck with nothing so much as the *nudité des pies* of the common people.

Skie is the greatest island, or the greatest but one, among the Hebrides. Of the soil I have already given some account; it is generally barren, but some spots are not wholly unfruitful. The gardens have apples and pears, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, but all the fruit that I have seen is small. They attempt to sow nothing but oats and barley. Oats constitute the bread corn of the place. Their harvest is about the beginning of October; and being so late, is very much subject to disappointments from the rains that follow the equinox. This year has been particularly disastrous. Their rainy season lasts from Autumn to Spring. They have seldom very hard frosts; nor was it ever known that a lake was covered with ice strong enough to bear a skater. The sea round them is always open. The snow falls, but soon melts; only in 1771, they had a cold Spring, in which the island was so long covered with it, that many beasts, both wild and domestick, perished, and the whole country was reduced to distress, from which I know not if it is even yet recovered.

The animals here are not remarkably small; perhaps they recruit their breed from the main land. The cows are sometimes without horns. The horned and unhorned cattle are not accidental variations, but different species; they will however breed together.

## ACCOUNT of the LIFE of BARON TRENK.

[EXTRACTED from the GERMAN MEMOIRS, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.]

[ *Concluded from page 263.* ]

ON his releasement Trenk returned to Vienna, where he was kept some weeks under arrest, from an opinion that he was disordered in his mind. At length, however, he found means to get an audience of the Empress Maria Theresa, who having heard his story, took him under her protection, and nominated him to the rank of Major. By accident he went to Spa some time afterwards along with the celebrated General Laudohn, and was at last induced to settle at Aix, where he employed himself in publishing some of his writings, and had also a principal hand in the Aix Gazette, a periodical paper; which was after some time prohibited. Besides this, he undertook a traffick of Tokay wine with England, France, and the adjoining countries. In consequence of this mercantile concern, he was led to make several travels into these countries. By the last journey which he made to London, he lost, according to his own account, a thousand pounds, in a transaction with some Jews, who swore before Sir John Fielding that they had paid him for a quantity of wine to that amount, though he had, in fact, never received the money from them. On this occasion he bursts into into several very illiberal and unwarrantable reflections on English justice, and inveighs in the most abusive terms against the nation at large; as if, because he had been swindled (supposing the case to have happened as he states it) by a pack of fraudulent perjured Jews, he were entitled to treat with scurrility a whole kingdom! But this is an offence to which he seems very prone. Whenever he receives a particular injury, he seldom fails of running into general abuse. With what little justice such sort of vindictive attacks are made, every discerning reader will at once perceive\*.

In consequence of the loss above-mentioned he now gave up his wine-trade; and after some time returned again to Vienna, purchasing with the gainings that still remained, a landed estate in the Austrian dominions; where he now resides, dedicating, as he says, his time to agricultural pursuits and the occasional employment of his pen.

This is pretty nearly the substance of the narrative contained in his second volume.

The third and last gives an account of his journey to Berlin on the death of Frederick the late King; by whose successor, Frederick William, the reigning Monarch, he was graciously received; and was, in consideration of the hardships he had suffered under the former reign, presented with a commission for one of his sons, who is in consequence in the Prussian service, with the promise of promotion according to his deserts. Another of his sons is in the Imperial service.

The remainder of the third volume consists of memoirs of the life of his Hungarian relation, Francis Trenk, and of Lieutenant Schell, the person who accompanied him in his escape from his first imprisonment at Glatz. Subjoined to these are also a few additions and explications concerning the contents of the former volumes, with a reply to some of the reviewers of his book—of which the two first volumes are dedicated in a curious preface, “To the Ghost of Frederick in the Elysian fields” — a dedication in which he accuses the late Monarch of having suffered himself to be deceived concerning his (Trenk’s) character, actions, and intentions, and of having persecuted him without allowing him an opportunity to convince him of his error. This vindication, which was not allowed him during the King’s life, he states as the principal object of these Memoirs, which he is persuaded will shew to the world, and, what is of more importance, to his friends and family, that he never merited to be stigmatised with the name, much less to be punished in the manner of a traitor. The third volume is inscribed in a poetical dedication to the present Monarch, Frederick William. Several miscellaneous articles, and particularly some anecdotes concerning the Courts of Peterburgh and Berlin, we are obliged to pass over for want of time; and we must now conclude our account of this strange and irregular work with observing, that the character to be drawn from it of the Author is, that passions too strong for reason, and a degree of boldness incompatible with prudence, pro-

\* It is pleasing to an Englishman to see these accusations and aspersions of Baron Trenk, concerning the British laws and British nation, censured and refuted by one of the Baron’s own countrymen, Mr. Archenholz of Hamburgh, a gentleman well-known in the literary world, and who has contributed more than any other person besides to the cultivation of English literature in Germany. Amongst others of his publications which tend to this end, may be mentioned more particularly that which is entitled the English Lyceum.



duced in him a romantic and enterprising turn, more suited to precipitate him, as really happened, into difficulties and dangers, than to operate, as he expected, to his happiness and fortune. Shall we say that this adventurous spirit seems sometimes to have run to such an excess as to border even on madness itself? There appears, at least on some occasions, certain symptoms of wildness, both in thoughts and actions, which can hardly be explained on any other principle. With an imagination so constituted, it is not to be wondered that he should be often betrayed

into actions capable of exciting suspicions without any real evil intentions. The last remark we have to make is, that he is intolerably given to Egotism. Some vanity is certainly allowable to one who has struggled so manfully against adversity; but he is not intitled on this account to boast, in almost every page, of his noble descent, his quick capacity, and his personal bravery. The frequent mention of these can only serve to make the reader suspect the force of his judgement.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 25.

**MRS. WELLS**, to obtain an audience at her benefit, after much parade and previous puffing, exhibited imitations of several actresses of both Theatres. Of some the resemblance was sufficiently strong, but of others very faint. It is a species of entertainment of little value when given in the best manner, and deserves no encouragement. These imitations were introduced with the following address, written by Miles Peter Andrews, Esq.

### The INTRODUCTORY LINES,

Spoken by **MRS. WELLS**, before her *IMITATIONS*, April 25th.

Written by **M. P. ANDREWS**, Esq.

'TIS an old saying, as old Grey-beards tell,  
"Give folks an inch, they'll surely take an ell."

ALL love encroachment—Mark the simple Squire;—

But hold—at first, we'll mark a little higher—  
See his proud LORDSHIP, or his prouder GRACE,

With courtly cringe, soliciting a place;  
Yet e'er one half-year's income's fairly reckon'd,

He "boos" no more; he then demands a second.

Next trace the progress of the *Country Vicar*,  
Fond of good cheer, and orthodox good liquor;  
Give him his Roast-Beef Dinner every Sunday,  
'Tis odds, but he walks in again—on Monday.

The *CITY Dame*, all dizen'd out so gay,  
Says, "Spouse, suppose we sets up our *Posshay*?"

The fond good Man, to please his cumbrous Fair,

Adds a nag more, and swaps the one-horse chair;

Now cramm'd with Nurse, and Child, and many a bundle,

They nod to old acquaintance, as they trundle;

And cry, while chuckling o'er the joys of Marriage,

"How *wast* genteel it is to keep one's Carriage!"

Yet, just to prove that Females *may* encroach,  
E'er the Chaise runs a month, Ma'am wants a Coach!

So I, the *Weed* of many a former hour,  
Now seem intent on copying every flow'r;  
And as the *early blossom* met your pardon,  
The *Joaring plant* would rival all the garden:  
But should my *mimic powers* not picture right  
The varied roses I attempt to-night;  
Be your indulgence, with your judgment shewn,

Theirs be the Merit—the Defect MY OWN.

Amongst other Lines of Preface to each Imitation, were the following on **Mrs. CARR-GILL**.

The next *sweet warbler* nothing can restore,  
Her Syren Strains can now be heard no more;  
Here—the lov'd Maid first drew th' admiring throng,

And this Roof echoed to her earliest Song;  
Those native Notes, which, undisguis'd by art,  
Charm'd the wrapt Sense, and stole into the Heart.

*I'll-fated FAIR!* the tears your pity gave,  
Might swell the current of the wat'ry Grave!

26. Mr. Powell from Bath appeared at Covent-Garden, and performed Sir Hector Strangeways in the *Romance of An Hour*, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. *Bennet*. This part, originally performed by Mr. Shuter, requires an abler representation than Mr. Powell. Some allowance, however, is to be made for a first appearance on a new stage.

29. *Animal Magnetism*, a farce by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden. The characters as follow:

Doctor	Mr. Quick
Marquis de Lancy	Mr. Pope
La Fleur, his servant,	Mr. Edwin

B b b 2

Jestery

Jeffery  
Constance  
Liffette

Mr. Blanchard  
Mrs. Wells.  
Mrs. Mattocks.

This little piece is a translation from the French, and is intended to ridicule the absurd and foolish practice endeavoured to be imposed upon the public of Animal Magnetism. The turn this imposture has taken in England, as one of the Evening Papers has observed, might furnish charming materials to a dramatick imagination. The pretended somnambulism of the magnetick art is associated with that visionary methodism which has distinguished the reveries of Swedenborg and Jacob Behmen, in which battered debauches, diseased hypochondriacks, guilty Nabobs, and dreaming old women, are tickling and rubbing each other into spiritual visions and intercourse in the invisible world.

Mrs. Inchbald's farce received every advantage that acting could afford it, and was honoured with universal applause.

The performance was preceded by a Prologue, written by Mr. Woodfall, jun.

May 2. Mrs. Jordan performed the part of Sir Harry Wildair for her own benefit; and had she confined her performance to one evening, it would have been without our disapprobation. Since the time of Mrs. Woffington several females have been eager to expose themselves in male characters. This, in particular, we remember to have seen Mrs. Crawford represent. On such deviations from propriety, we think it sufficient to observe, that they are offensive and disgusting; and where talents, as in the present case, are united, deserve every censure that can be bestowed upon them.

5. Mrs. Siddons had her second benefit, and performed Cleopatra in Dryden's *All for Love*, or, *The World well Lost*. This part is not the most favourable to Mrs. Siddons's style of acting. She performed it, however, with a considerable degree of excellence, and received the applause she merited.

14. *The Stone Eater*, an interlude by Mr. Stuart, was acted at Drury-lane, for the benefit of Mr. Staunton and Mr. Lamath. The fable was slight, but connected, laughable and farcical, short and pleasant, and appeared to afford general satisfaction to the audience.

16. Miss Ross, who, at a very early age, has exhibited at least a dawn of genius in the Opera lately published by her, appeared at Covent-Garden in the character of Sylvia in *Cymon*, for her mother's benefit. As we shall probably see this young lady again, when she will be unembarrassed by the ap-

prehensions of a first appearance, we shall defer any account of her performance until that time, observing only, that she shewed talents which promise to ripen into excellence.

22. A Comic Opera, in two Acts, called *Marian*, written by Mrs. Brookes, author of *Rosina*, was performed for the first time at Covent-Garden.

Marian is involved in tribulation by the usual tendency of daughters to dispose of their hearts without a father's concurrence. Her lover, however, proves objectionable, not by birth, but by injustice, which had deprived him of his patrimony; the usurper of which relenting at the point of death, he is restored to his fortune; and of course to the favour of the father of Marian.

The story and dialogue are so little raised above common occurrences and conversation, and the use made of a pedlar in the information which develops the plot, is a trick so palpable, that the audience would probably not have endured them, but for the music of Mr. Shield.

Friday evening the 10th inst. at Freemasons Hall, there was a performance of JERSON'S *Julia*, with much applause;

The Cast was as follows:

Julia,	—	Miss Wattell.
Fulvia,	—	Mrs. Wattell.
Olympia,	—	Miss Madden.
Mentevole,	—	Hon. Mr. Twissleton.
Marcellas,	—	Mr. Plufflow.
Duratzo,	—	Mr. Oliphant.
Duke,	—	Mr. Parker.
Manoa,	—	Mr. Corey.
Camillo,	—	Mr. Rudd.

There was a regular Orchestra, with fifteen or sixteen musicians—the stage raised beyond it—a frontispiece between the two pillars at the upper end.

The Prologue and Epilogue came from Mr. Barnard.

The audience were about 300 people of fashion.

## P R O L O G U E,

Spoken by Mrs. BARNARD.

[Enter with the Poems of POPE in her hand.]

COMMANDING POPE! 'tis true thou could'st controul,

With words and spells, each fever of the soul;

Rhymes such as *toins*, if fresh and fresh apply'd,

Might cure ev'n us of our *Theatrical* pride.

But *this* we mean not—therefore I advance

With proud majestic step—to lead the dance.

Hush!



Hush! Satire—hush—*Attraction*, lend thine eye,

And, *Flattery*, sooth our short-liv'd vanity;  
 Inspire fair *Julia* with pathetic grace,  
 Brighten each eye—and glow in every face;  
 Grant her the power with energetic strain,  
 To melt the heart, and dignify each scene;  
 Her wond'rous charms let future ages tell,  
 And record point where lovely *JULIA* fell:  
 Then rise again, fair maiden, try thy power,  
 In thy own native beauty charm us more;  
 Put off the *Tragic* dress, and play thy part  
 In happier scenes, congenial with thy heart,  
 And if the Fates decree thee soon a bride,  
 Thy husband may assume a conscious pride;  
 The heartfelt pleasure thine—new joys to trace,

In scenes domestic—void of borrow'd grace.  
 Yet I must own—we *matrons* think it hard,  
 To be of all our *vanties*—debar'd.  
 Thus I, long chain'd to—*matrimonial duty*,  
 Wou'd wish, for once, to shine—a wit and beauty;  
 Then, Satire, cease—nor check our modest pride,  
 This audience pleas'd—thy censure we deride.

E P I L O G U E,

Spoken by Miss WATTELL.

BEHOLD the victim of her lover's fury,  
 By *special grace permitted*—I assure ye—  
 Appears again to plead before this Jury!  
 O'erwhelm'd with grief, for loss of my *first*  
 lover,  
 'Twas sure but decent to reject his brother.  
 I hope you don't suspect I like another.  
 Yet some perhaps may think this dress too  
 fine,  
 or one so lately doom'd to fob and pine,  
 But that's my father's fault (you know) not  
 mine;  
 He bade me banish grief, and mind my toilet,  
 Beauty he said was frail, and tears might  
 spoil it.  
 'Twould be too hard, child—ere your Teens  
 expir'd,  
 To quit the dear delight—to be admir'd.  
 Thus I'm prepar'd—to dance, coquette, or  
 play,  
 As *whim* directs, or *fashion* leads the way.  
 Hard was our sex's fate, in former times!  
 Their slightest foibles, then, were contru'd  
 crimes;  
 Confin'd at home—to spin, and say their  
 prayers,  
 No beaux to flirt with, or to shew their airs;  
 In dull domestic duty—all their merit;  
 No girl then e'er elop'd—to shew her spirit.  
 Hail, halcyon days! when belles assert their  
 right,  
 And scarce leave men—the privilege to sigh.

In sports, or gambling, scorn to be outdone,  
 But—with like ardour—to their ruin run.

Not such our plan—our aim has been this  
 night

To mingle *moral precept*—with *delight*;  
 'Gainst passion's mad excess to guard the  
 heart,

And leave to either sex—their proper part,  
 'Tis yours—the business of the world to guide,  
 And o'er the sterner scenes of life preside:

'Tis ours—in gentler scenes to act our part,  
 To soothe your cares with sympathetic art,  
 And with love's milder sway—to rule the  
 heart.

P R O L O G U E.

Written by Mr. GILLUM.

For the FARCE of The GUARDIAN.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR, at his Theatre in  
 Dover, April 24, 1788.

IN BUSKIN now no more I tread the Stage;  
 Daggers are dreadful in this laughing Age.  
 Safe in the Scabbard sleeps the poignant steel,  
 No treacherous rival shall its sharpness feel;  
 My stock of Poison too 's exhausted quite,  
 Were I disposed—I cannot die to-night;  
 And deeds of *Suicide*, we should remember,  
 Suit best the gloomy season of November!  
 Till then, at least, I shall my death postpone,  
 And leave all barbarous bloody acts alone;  
 Nor will I promise then to keep my word,  
 If with your gracious Plaudits now I'm heard;  
 For Beauty's smiles shall dissipate each fear,  
 Whilst at this great Tribunal I appear.  
 Before these Judges can I shrink from Trial,  
 Where Candour's pleas have never met *De-*  
*ni-al*?

Each error and defect you'll kindly scan,  
 And scorn to follow Persecution's plan;  
 Though here so harsh a system can't be  
 found—

In other places has it ne'er gain'd ground?  
 Assum'd HUMANITY's attractive Veil?

Whilst Britons shudder at some fancied  
 Tale,

Meant only as a *Tub to catch the Whale!*

The *bravos* of *Bramins* now invade the ear,  
 A pair of *half-starv'd* BEGUMS next appear!  
 CHEVY SING—a *Prince*—believe me, 'tis  
 no joke,

For two whole days was not allowed to smoke!  
*Asph ul-Omrab*—and *ul-Dowlab* see,

And in their Pockets scarce one poor *Rupce!*  
 Here Nabobs, Rajahs are despoil'd of all—  
 Here Indian Ladies left without a *Shawl!*

Such *Peculation*, *Robbery*, and *Plunder*,  
 The hairs of *Gamesters* stand aghast with woa-  
 der!

Nay, I've been told, th' astonishment is such,  
 Some have quite yawn'd, and said—"it is  
 too much."

If *woe* *feilitious* must our minds engage,  
 For MISERY IDEAL—seek the Stage!  
 Let SHAKESPERE'S Images our hearts assail:  
 The most obdurate melts at *Lear's* Tale.  
 Who looks unterrify'd on *Banquo's* Ghost,  
 Or Tyrant *Richard*, ere the *Battle's* lost?  
 Hears with a heart unmov'd, *Othello* rave?  
 Or Moon-struck *Hamlet* on *Ophelia's* grave?  
 Who lifts to SOUTHERNE with a callous ear,  
 Nor yields to OTWAY's tender scene the tear?  
 Their claims th' unfeeling dare not disallow;  
 To such pretensions Envy's self must bow.  
 Could the humble efforts of to-night  
 From this enchanting circle praise excite,  
 Our end's obtain'd—nor will we once repine  
 That others share the favours of the Nine;  
 Their proudest trophies unconcern'd we'll  
 view,  
 If our endeavours are approv'd by You.

## E P I L O G U E

TO THE DEUCE IS IN HIM.

Written by Mr. GILLUM.

Spoken by WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq.  
 At his Theatre in Dover, 24th April, 1788.

FLIRTING her fan—exclaims yon  
 sprightly Miss,

- “ All other acting is a BORE to this.  
 “ Dear Mr. Fector is so sweet a Player,  
 “ The DEUCE IS IN HIM I could almost  
 swear;  
 “ So vastly droll---so perfect in his part;  
 “ How well he tampers with a Lady's heart.”  
 “ Hush---(cries mamma) 'tis shocking 'pon  
 my word;  
 “ Such language, Charlotte, should not here  
 be heard.  
 “ I wish to Heav'n this Play-house was  
 burnt down,  
 “ 'Twill turn the head of every girl in town--  
 “ With us, I prophecy, 'twill soon be over,  
 “ Bedlam is certainly removed to Dover!  
 “ Had we a man of spirit for the Mayor,  
 “ Who for our morals had a proper care,  
 “ He'd put a stop to such outrageous doing,  
 “ And quell at once the mighty mischief  
 brewing.

“ But what's the power of Aldermen and  
 Mayors,  
 “ When DUKES build Theatres--and LORDS  
 turn Players!”

With due submission to these doubts and  
 fears,  
 Permit a word or two on acting Peers.  
 The stage can never wound a parent's heart,  
 'Tis *Dice* and *Faro* point the cruel dart.  
 By private Theatres, no heir's undone;  
 Estates by different PLAY are lost and won.  
 Ye giddy fair, who blindfold Chance pursue,  
 Resigning even Love itself to Loo,  
 At fortune's frowns your fluttering bosoms  
 bleed,  
 Sometimes most wretched—when ye most  
 succeed.

Instead of *Whiff*, let wit and virtue reign,  
 And mighty PAM no more shall give you pain.  
 Then every sigh for tricks and trumps shall  
 cease,

And want of FORTUNE cause no want of  
 peace;

Then beauty's breast shall no emotions feel,  
 Nor dread the various turnings of the WHEEL.  
 Some other plan to please—who'll now sug-  
 gest?

One has been hinted---but I think in jest;  
 To rival him---whose fame all London owns,  
 First in the noble art of *Eating Stones*.  
 That this is faring HARDLY, you'll agree,  
 And such a diet---would be death to me.  
 But yet, were we some credulous fools to  
 follow,

There's scarce one thing we should refuse to  
 swallow.

When lawyers reprobate dishonest dealing,  
 And money-lending sharks pretend to feeling;  
 When statesmen power and patronage dis-  
 claim,

Leaving the readier road to wealth for fame;  
 Such tales---I fancy every one will own,  
 Are to digest---as HARD as any STONE.  
 Easier than these, I'm bold enough to swear,  
 You could with patience MY performance  
 bear.

## P O E T R Y.

## O D E

Written after visiting PRESTONPANS.

WHEN slain the blooming hero lies  
 Extended on the mournful bier,  
 Can nature check the swelling sighs?  
 Streams not the fond maternal tear?  
 Away the stoick's boasted pride,  
 Which quells the passions' plenteous tide;

While apathy with dull Saturnian reign,  
 Damps the sweet source of pleasure and ease.

How vain with philosophic rules  
 To quell the torrent of desire!  
 Can the rude jargon of the schools  
 The bright heroic act inspire?  
 O fool! whose unharmonious frame,  
 Dumb to the voice of praise or blame,



Ne'er felt the kindling transport glow,  
Nor woo'd the dazzling laurel to thy brow.

Hail to the Druid's sacred song  
Rejoice! In glorious battle slain,  
The restless spirit flies e'er long  
To breathe its native air again;  
Again ye seize the brazen shield,  
Again the gleaming faulchion wield;  
In Freedom's cause again ye go,  
And brave the wintry blast, the mountain  
snow.

Where on the heath this lonely thorn  
Its rude romantic branches waves,  
And moping Sadness sighs forlorn  
To ocean's deep-refounding caves,  
Appal'd I view the dismal scene  
Where purple slaughter dy'd the green;  
When curst Rebellion's impious train  
Rais'd the destroying sword, and aw'd the  
subject plain;

When the insidious child of Rome,  
Big with the schemes of future fame,  
Proud and audacious, durst presume  
To breathe religion's hallowed flame;  
When o'er the soul with deepest shade  
Her fable pall Ambition spread;  
And Vengeance red with human gore,  
Impell'd by France, fought Britain's distant  
shore.

Swift as along the liquid skies  
Sails the tremendous Bird of Jove,  
O'er Albion's hoary deeps he flies;  
Whilst hate and mingled fury strove  
To soothe the bodings of despair.  
Then Discord rais'd her horrent hair,  
Aloft her meteor eye-balls glow,  
Emblems of death and quick succeeding woe.

Wide o'er the land with dreadful shade  
Bellona shook the flag of war,  
And matrons, pale with silent dread,  
Beheld th' approaching conflict near.  
In vain the wife, with anxious care,  
Wearied the heavens with ceaseless prayer;  
Unmov'd the rigid Fates remain,  
And the young soldier flew to Preston's fatal  
plain.

Briton, if yet thou hast a soul  
Where great sensations nobly flow,  
Above the dregs of earth refin'd,  
Congenial to the touch of woe;  
O let thy generous heart inspire  
New raptures to the glowing lyre,  
And teach me thro' those paths to roam,  
Where soaring Genius spreads his purple  
plume.

Hark, thro' the night's incumbent gloom,  
Dim spectres utter solemn moans;  
And stretch'd on ocean's dashing foam,  
The spirit of the tempest groans;  
Eager before the rising sun  
To see the work of death begun,

Indented lightnings cleave the air,  
And growling thunders mutter from afar.

'Tis done; the clarion's echoing note  
Sounds thro' the hosts the shrill alarm,  
And swift the swelling clangors float,  
And bid the sleeping warrior arm.  
Aloud the thundering cannon roars,  
Rebelling to the rocky shores  
Erect the foaming courser flies,  
And the rude throng and hovering death  
desies.

They fly. I view the conqueror's sword  
Wet with my country's crimson stain;  
I view the bleeding soldier gor'd,  
The victim of tormenting pain.  
Hide, Memory, hide th' inglorious tale,  
Suspend thy kind concealing veil.  
Shall Freedom stoop to lawless sway,  
And go where frowning power shall point  
the way?

Lo! in the very jaws of fate,  
And blushing for his country's shame,  
A hero scorns the base retreat,  
And breathes the patriot's holy flame;  
O'er falling ranks his steed he guides,  
While round him stream the purple tides;  
And hostile hands with deep dismay  
Yield to his arm the honours of the day.

But, drench'd in blood of thousands slain,  
The faulchion flames with horrid glare.  
Barbarian, stay!—the stroke refrain;  
That venerable hero spare.  
In vain imploring pity calls;  
Thy fame, thy boast, O Albion! falls.  
Grimly th' insulting victor smiles,  
And the base dust his hoary hairs desiles.

O Gardner! yet thy soul sublime,  
Beyond the boast of mortal praise,  
Shall triumph o'er the shafts of time,  
And bright to latest ages blaze:  
Glory shall sound, with loud acclaim,  
The trumpet of eternal fame;  
Affection all the griefs reveal,  
And curse th' audacious villain's impious steel.

The sister arts with rival aid,  
Sweet Poesy and Painting, join,  
To tell how strictest virtue sway'd,  
How valour rul'd that arm divine.  
And ye whom various fortune leads  
To Preston's billow-beaten meads,  
The patriot's holy shade reverse,  
And o'er the turf drop soft the gushing tear.

I, wrapt in sweet poetic dreams,  
Beneath this rude encircling shade,  
Behold the sun's departing beams  
O'er Arthur's towering summit fade;  
Revolving in my pensive mind  
The various fate of human kind;  
And hear the village murmurs sound from  
far,  
Where groans of murder swell'd the clang  
of war.

## O D E.

HOR. BOOK III. OD. VI.

By BRY. WALLER, Esq.

WOULD ye the cause why Britain droops  
her head,

That erst with thunder fill'd the trump of  
fame ;

Why quench'd their fire, their pristine fury  
fled,

Her lions slumber, heedless of her shame ?

“ That nation bleeds whose piety decays : ”

So fung the Lyrist in Augustan days !

Time was—whilst Reason kept within its  
shore,

Nor madly brav'd the circumscribing line,

Ere false Philosophy, with wretched lore,

The Deity would found and Heaven confine ;

Whilst men more meek walk'd humbly with  
their God,

And cheer'd by Faith, with resignation trod :

Time was, a nation blasted to its root,

Despoil'd of provinces, and robb'd of fame,

Bereft of wealth, its honour prostitute,

The feeble echo of a sounding name,

Had pour'd incessantly the bitter prayer,

And penitential tears mov'd Heaven to spare :

But we, a wiser race, import fresh crimes ;

Each nation teems an enervating brood,

Eunuchs and Pandars, drain'd from foreign  
climes,

Who scarcely leave us leisure to be good :

For reeking incense far and wide we roam,

And pamper Vestris, while we starve De  
Lolme.

Hark ! fertile mother of impure desires,

*Tib' Italian Sorceress*, with her midnight host ;

Hence sacrilegious joys and impious fires,

Discarded shame, and reputation lost :

Crimes, tho' exotic, flourish without toil,

When got transplanted to a genial soil !

What wonder, then, in Pleasure's treacherous  
tide,

When stormy passions swell the prosperous  
gale,

Whilst warbling Syrens lull the thoughtless  
guide,

And giddy youth spreads wide the purple  
sail,

The little skiff of *Female Honour* shrinks,

Splits on Ambition, or in folly sinks !

Train'd to each meretricious stealth of bliss,

The tempting leer and animating cheek,

With lips of coral pouting for the kiss,

And swimming eyes which, more than lips,  
will speak ;

*The well-bred* matron, lock'd in th' adulterer's  
arms,

Gluts with clandestine joys and furtive charms.

\* Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth

† Charles, second Lord Howard, of Effingham, Lord High Admiral in the same reign,  
and Commander of the English fleet in 1588.

At length comes out the thundering Bull  
of State,

Enjoining abstinence from bed and board ;

With mutual tears—of joy they separate,

The faithless Countess from her worthless  
Lord :

Thus thro' the course of infamy they run,

Till the law finishes what lust begun.

Not such the Joins, impoverish'd and decay'd,

Whence sprung the Chiefs who grac'd Poë-  
tiers' day ;

Not such the race when good Eliza sway'd,

Burleigh \* to guide, and Howard † to obey :

Each age adds something to the stock of sin,

And where we pause our children shall begin.

*Sept. 1787.*

## S O N G.

On MELISSA SLEEPING.

BY THE SAME.

SLEEP on in peace, my lovely Fair,

Nor let thy gentle breast

E'er doubt thy anxious Cynthia's care

To guard thy hallow'd rest.

Be yours the charge, ye Genii mild !

To ope the breathing flowers,

And with aerial music wild

To fill these myrtie bowers.

Whilst busy Sylphs their magic skill

Shall prove upon her eyes,

And on her purple cheek shall steal

The lustre of the skies.

So may no sprite, in evil hour,

Melissa's peace annoy ;

But every flying moment pour

A golden tide of joy :

'Till lightly from the startled maid

The painted vision move,

And with new charms she shine, array'd

In innocence and love.

## OCCASIONAL STANZAS

Read after the Dinner at Mr. CADELL'S,

May 8, 1788 ; being the Day of the Pub-

lication of the THREE LAST VOLUMES

of Mr. GIBBON'S HISTORY, and his

BIRTH-DAY.

'By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

GENII of England and of Rome !

In mutual triumph here assume

The honours, each may claim !

This social scene with smiles survey !

And consecrate the festive day

To Friendship and to Fame !

Enough



Enough, by Desolation's tide,  
 With anguish and indignant pride,  
 Has Rome bewail'd her fate ;  
 And mourn'd that Time, in Havoc's hour,  
 Defac'd each monument of power,  
 To speak her truly great :

O'er main'd Polybius, just and sage,  
 O'er Livy's mutilated page,  
 How deep was her regret !

*Touch'd by this Queen, in ruin grand,*  
 See ! glory, by an English hand,  
 Now pays a mighty debt :

Lo ! sacred to the Roman name,  
 And rais'd, like Rome's immortal fame,  
 By genius and by toil,  
 The splendid work is crown'd to-day,  
 On which Oblivion ne'er shall prey,  
 Nor Envy make her spoil !

England, exult ! and view not now  
 With jealous glance each nation's brow,  
 Where Hist'ry's palm has spread !  
 In every path of liberal art,  
 Thy sons to prime distinction start,  
 And no superior dread.

Science for thee a Newton rais'd ;  
 For thy renown a Shakespeare blaz'd  
 Lord of the Drama's sphere !  
 In different fields to equal praise  
 See Hist'ry now thy GIBBON raise,  
 To shine without a Peer !

Eager to honour living worth,  
 And blest to day the double birth,  
 That proudest joy may claim !  
 Let artless Truth this homage pay,  
 And consecrate the festive day  
 To Friendship and to Fame !

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REMONSTRANCE of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS of the 11th of APRIL, relative to what passed the 19th of November last, at a Meeting between the French KING and his PARLIAMENT.

THE King, after calling a meeting of his Parliament, and proposing a tax to them, finding the majority of the members against him, immediately broke up the meeting, and ordered the act to pass into a law.

On this unconstitutional proceeding of his Majesty ; his answer of the 21st of November to the resolutions which passed in consequence of that act, and his refusal of any protest being entered on their registers, the following remonstrance was presented to the King. It traces the foundation of the King's privileges, and in what manner his predecessors have been restrained on any endeavour to infringe those privileges of the subject. From its length we are confined to some few extracts, which are the most material, but which discover the spirit of the rest.

“ THE leading objects which again oblige your Parliament to present themselves at the foot of your throne, are, that public liberty is attacked in its very principle, that despotism is substituted for the law of the nation, that, in short, the privileges of magistracy are rendered subservient, and to be the mere instrument of arbitrary power.

“ The solemn assembly held by your Majesty in Parliament on the 19th of November last, which by shewing to the world the justice of your reign, should have prepared the means of laying a permanent foundation for the liberty of your subjects, has on the

contrary only produced a mistrust from their slavery. But your Parliament can never allow that one act of arbitrary power should destroy the essential rights by which your subjects have been governed for 1300 years past.

“ Your Parliament can never remain silent on witnessing so direct an infringement on monarchical government. Our privileges are not our own, they belong to the people at large, and it is our duty not to see them violated.

“ The will of the King alone does not make the law complete, nor does the simple expression of this will constitute the formal act of the nation. It is necessary that this will, in order to be binding, should be published under legal authority ; that in order to make the publishing of it legal, it must have been freely discussed. Such is the principle of the French constitution.

“ Under the first race of our Kings, the King had, as at present, his Court, and the people either demanded, or consented to, a new law ; the King either granted, or presented it ; and that law, thus obtained, or consented to, by the people, the King's Court used to confirm. The people's and the Court's suffrages were equally, and inviolably free. The same liberty subsisted under the second race. Laws were enacted with the people's consent and the King's constitution. The Court under the second race was composed of Noblemen, Bishops, and Senators. They were styled the *Adjutants, Co-operators, and Administrators*, of the public weal. Under the third race, the form of Government did not change, although the Court went

under a different name. It was then called *the King's Court, the Court of France, the Royal Court, the Common Council, the Parliament.*

"Your Majesty cannot therefore suppose yourself able, in defiance of these testimonies, to destroy the constitution at a single blow, by concentrating Parliament in your own person.

"Since then there exist reciprocal duties between Kings and Subjects, what would become of this principle in practice, if Kings, by a single word, had the right of restraining some, and extending others, according to the nature of circumstances ?

"It remains therefore for us to supplicate your Majesty, to pay an attentive regard to the state of your kingdom. We are ignorant how long the enemies of Magistracy, and the public tranquillity, will have the ignominious glory of triumphing over the laws; but we will venture to answer to your Majesty for the courage and fidelity of those who have the execution of them."

His Majesty after having perused very attentively these remonstrances, sent the following answer on the 19th April:

"I have read your remonstrances, and it is my wish to answer them with such precision, that you may no longer doubt of my intentions, nor again attempt to thwart them. It was quite unnecessary to speak to me of the prescription of registering, or the liberty of suffrages. When I come to my Parliament, it is with a view to be present at the debates naturally resulting from examining the law I purpose to enact; and to determine upon having it registered after a proper discussion, which may throw new lights upon the matter in question. This is what I did the 19th of November last: I heard every member's opinion; but when I am not present at your deliberations, then the majority alone can acquaint me with the result of them: when I am present I am the only proper judge; for if the majority of voices in my Courts were to force my will, Monarchy would then become an Aristocracy, quite contrary to the rights and interests of the nation, and to those of sovereignty. It would be a strange constitution, indeed, to reduce the King's will and authority to an equality with the opinion of one of his officers! Such a form of Government would introduce

as many different ways of thinking, as there should be different deliberations in the divers Courts of Justice in a kingdom. I must certainly gentlemen, prevent such a misfortune befalling the nation. The 19th of November every thing was transacted in a legal way. The deliberation was complete, since all your opinions were heard. The votes were not told, because I was present, and the majority of voices must never be made apparent, when it has not a right to preponderate. Whenever I come to hold a sitting in my Parliament, on a subject of administration or legislation, there must be an *Arret*, and it is Majesty that orders it to be pronounced. The *Arretes* or Resolutions of my Parliament were therefore highly reprehensible, and I order you again never to publish any thing of the kind for the future. It is not my intention to alter your register books or your resolutions, but to rectify them, and expunge an error, which I am willing to impute to an unguarded moment of surprise, or to a peremptory illusion. How many laws may you find extremely useful and salutary to the nation, and which are daily approved of by your judgements, that are entirely derived from the Monarch's authority, who had them registered, not only without any regard to the majority of voices, but even against that majority, and in spite of the reluctance and resistance of all the Parliaments? These are the principles that ought to regulate your conduct, and I shall never suffer them to be, in the smallest degree, infringed."

IN the night of the 4th and 5th of the present month (May) the King issued his orders to stop *M. Duval d'Espremenil* and *M. Gaulard de Montfanbert*\*, Counsellors of the Principal Assembly of Parliament. Before the orders could be put into execution, they had both escaped; but returned on the same evening to the palace. A meeting of the Parliament was immediately convened—the peers present were twelve, who wrote a protest, and a deputation was fixed on to present it to the King.

On the deputation announcing themselves to his Majesty, he refused to receive them; and immediately ordered a regiment of guards to surround the palace, and to suffer no person to depart.

\* *M. d'Espremenil* is suspected of having received intelligence from some of the printers, who worked night and day at Versailles on the new code, of the nature of the work they were employed on, by which means the projects of the Court, much to their dissatisfaction, were prematurely disclosed; and, consequently, the Parliament enabled to prepare themselves for the occasion.—*M. de Montfanbert* is a young Advocate, and so eminent in his profession, that it was the first wish of every person engaged in a law-suit to retain him as his counsel. The Isle of St. Margaret, where the former is confined, is beyond Marcellles; and *Pierre Ensize*, the prison of the latter, is at Lyons.



M. Degout, commander of a regiment, shortly after entered the chamber where the Parliament was sitting, and in the King's name, demanded the two magistrates whom he had given orders to be arrested, but who had escaped, to be delivered up to him. A silence ensued for some time, and no one would point them out, when the President of the Parliament said, with the acclamations of the whole Court, that every person present was a *d'Espremenil* and a *Montsanbert*, and that the Court coincided with their opinion.

On this M. Degout returned to his Majesty to receive fresh instructions, and the Parliament remained locked up, and surrounded by the guards for twenty hours, before any answer was returned.

On M. Degout's return, he summoned the Assembly, and desired them to point out M. *d'Espremenil* and *Montsanbert*, on pain of being guilty of high treason.—These members then requested the permission of the Court to deliver themselves up. Before they retired, M. *d'Espremenil* made a very affecting speech to the Court, which was received with the most profound attention and respect. He was then conducted to the state prison of the island of *St. Marguerite*, and M. *de Montsanbert* to that of *Pierre Encise*.

On the 8th inst. the following address from Parliament was presented to his Majesty at the assembly of the *Bed of Justice*, after entering their formal protests to the confinement of the two magistrates:

SIRE,—"Your Parliament is confirmed by every proceeding of the intire innovation which is aimed at in the system of monarchy. At the moment even when your Parliament was offering their suspicions and remonstrances at the foot of the throne, an act of absolute authority is exercised in your name against two Magistrates, whose conduct is irreproachable, and who should rather deserve your Majesty's protection for their support of the rights of monarchy.

"At the time that the deputies of Parliament were soliciting an audience at the foot of the throne, which public circumstances seemed to require, the feat of sovereign justice was invested by a body of armed people, who committed acts of violence in the middle of the night, and at the time your Parliament was sitting.

"Your Majesty has been advised not to receive the deputation of your Parliament, because you had not been made acquainted of their coming by a special message. The efforts that have been made to conceal truth from your knowledge, but too plainly indicate the changes in the constitution which the enemies of magistracy have endeavoured to effect since 1771; and which they flatter

themselves to attain by a specious plausibility.

"Your Majesty, in summoning your Parliament to the throne, was about to conciliate the love of your people by a measure conformable to ancient practice. But, Sire, the French nation will never adopt the despotic measures which you are advised to, and whose effects alarm the most faithful of your Magistrates. We shall not repeat all the unfortunate circumstances which afflict us; we shall only represent to you with respectful firmness, that the fundamental laws of the Kingdom must not be trampled on, and that your authority can only be esteemed so long as it is tempered with justice.

"It is the interests of the nation which has determined each and every member not to take any part, either as a body or as individuals, in any functions which may be the consequences of new regulations, nor will they assist in any measures which are not the unanimous resolutions of Parliament, endued with all its privileges. Such is the nature of the French Monarchy; and we beseech your Majesty not to suffer apparent or momentary advantages to divert your attention, as they may only produce unhappy consequences.

"This objection is of such importance to the public tranquility, that the consideration of it absorbs every other sentiment, and scarcely leaves us power to beseech your justice in favour of the two Magistrates who have been recently torn from us, attended by circumstances which we dare not describe.

"Your Majesty will sooner or later discover the justice of our representations, and in whatever situation your Parliament may find itself, it will feel the pleasing and conscious satisfaction of having used its best endeavours for the *Service of the King and the Nation*."

On opening the *Bed of Justice*, May the 8th, his Majesty pronounced the following speech:—

"THERE is no point in which my Parliament has not for this year past deviated from its duty. Not satisfied with raising the opinion of each of your members to the level of my will, you have presumed to say, that a registry, to which you could not be forced, was necessary for confirming what I should determine, even at the request of the nation.

"The Parliaments of the provinces have adopted the same pretensions, the same liberties. From hence it results, that some laws, as interesting as desirable, have not been generally executed; that the best operations have become weak; that credit is destroyed; that justice is either interrupted or suspended, in order that the public tranquillity might be shaken.

"I owe

"I owe to my people, to myself, and to my successors, to put a stop to these extravagant proceedings. I might have restrained them, but have preferred rather to prevent the effects of them.—I have been forced to punish some magistrates; but acts of rigour are contrary to my nature, even when they are indispensable.

"My intention is not to destroy my Parliaments; I mean only to bring them back to their duty and their original institutions; to convert the moment of a crisis into a salutary epocha for my subjects; to begin a reform in the judicial order, by that of the tribunals, which are the base of it; to procure to the suitors in our courts a justice more speedy and less expensive; to trust the nation again with the exercise of their lawful rights, which must always be united with mine. I mean, above all, to set in every part of the monarchy that unity of views, and that *tout ensemble*, without which a great kingdom is but weakened by the number and extent of its provinces.

"The order I intend to establish is not new: there was but one Parliament when Philip le Bel fixed his residence at Paris. In a great state there must be one King, one law, one registry; courts of a jurisdiction not too extensive, entrusted with the power of judging the great number of law-suits, and Parliaments to which the most important suits must be referred; one only court in which the laws common to the whole kingdom shall be enregistered and preserved; in short, an assembly of the general states, not once only, but whenever the exigencies of the state may require it.

"Such is the re-establishment which my love for my people has prepared, and which it now announces for their happiness; the only object of my wishes is to render them happy. My Keeper of the Seals will now enter into a particular detail of my intentions."

The rest of the business was conducted by the Keeper of the Seals, who produced the different ordinances which his Majesty commanded to be registered.

The first ordinance relates to the administration of justice. The object of this is to establish two Courts of Justice in each of the different districts therein specified: the one to decide all affairs not exceeding 4000 livres; the other such as shall not exceed 20,000 livres, referring to the Parliaments, when they resume their functions, the right of judging matters of greater importance; each in its own province.

The second ordinance is for the suppression of some particular courts, which had a kind of jurisdiction independent of the other courts.

The third ordinance relates to the manner of condemning criminals. This ordinance does great honour to his good sense and humanity. The number of innocent persons who have suffered death within these 20 years, has occasioned a review of the criminal laws; the first fruit of which is this new regulation. A criminal was always executed within a few hours of his condemnation. He will now have a month from the time his sentence is announced to him, either to clear his innocence, or to solicit his pardon.

The fourth is an edict for reducing the number of the members who have a right to sit in Parliament: among 120, only 67 will remain.

The next is for the re-establishment of the *Cour Pleniere*, or Supreme Assembly. This Court will be composed of the Chancellor or Keeper of the Seals, the Great Chamberlain of the Parliament of Paris, the Peers and great Officers of State, with several others from different parts of the magistracy, who will hold their places for life. The great object of this Court, is the registry of the laws and imposts.

His Majesty's last declaration relates to the vacation of the Parliament. By this, the Parliament remains suspended in all its functions till further orders. In the mean time, the proper measures are taking for carrying the above ordinances and declarations into execution, and a prohibition is laid on the Parliament and all its members to assemble or deliberate on any affair public or private.

His Majesty then pronounced the following short speech, and closed the assembly for the day:

"You have just heard my will; the more moderate it is, the more firmly it shall be executed. It tends in every thing to the happiness of my subjects. I depend on the zeal of those who are immediately called to compose my *Cour Pleniere*; the others will, I doubt not, merit by their conduct, to be successively called to it.—I am now going to name the first, and order them to remain at Versailles, and the other to withdraw."

In consequence of the foregoing edicts of the King, *le Grand Assemblee du Parlement* (the principal Assembly of Parliament) met on Friday last. Their protest is dated May 9th, seven o'clock in the morning. It contains a representation to his Majesty, that their silence in his presence on the day preceding, must not be construed as an acquiescence of their consent to his Majesty's edicts; that on the contrary, they wholly disclaim from taking any part in what passed at that sitting, or from giving their assistance to it. That they further decline accepting any seat in the new Court



Court his Majesty wishes to erect, called *La Cour Pleniere*; and they cannot accept of it, as being contrary to their oath, their duty, and fidelity to his Majesty.

Besides the above protest, which the Parliament addressed to his Majesty, several Peers of the realm have written the following letter on Friday last to his Majesty:

“SIR, I am penetrated with the deepest sorrow at the attempt which has been made to subvert the fundamental principles of your kingdom. I shall consider it at all times my duty to give an example of submission and respect to all your subjects; but my conscience, and the fidelity due to your Majesty, will not suffer me to take any part in the functions which these new edicts impose on the Peerage. I therefore take the liberty of presenting at the foot of your throne this declaration; which is dictated by the purest sentiments of honour and zeal for the true interests of your Majesty, which are inseparable from those of the nation.”

On Friday the 9th, the King convened the Parliament a second time, and made the following speech:

“Gentlemen, I made you yesterday acquainted with my will, and I now call you together again to confirm it. I shall continue to persist in the execution of a plan which has for its object the general tranquillity of the kingdom, and the welfare of my people. I rely on your zeal and fidelity for the good of my service, when I shall have fixed on proper persons to compose my Supreme Assembly. I shall call you together before the ordinary time of your sitting, if the good of the service and the necessity of the state require it.”

*Vienna, April 30.* On the 18th instant, the Emperor arrived at Klerisk, a frontier fortress opposite to Schabatz, before which the Austrians were drawn up, preparatory to the siege of it.

On the night of the 23d, the approaches being made, the batteries were raised, and his Imperial Majesty arrived at the camp the next morning at day-break, soon after which the batteries were opened; but the Emperor perceiving that the side next the river

was the most convenient for a general assault, a detachment of the Free-Corps of Servia, and the riflemen of the regiment of Peterwaradin, were ordered to advance, covered by the regiment of Esterhazy. This attack proved successful, the enemy being soon obliged to retire to the Citadel, when the Emperor, desirous to spare the effusion of human blood, and touched with compassion for the women and children, ordered the garrison to be summoned to surrender, which they did immediately at discretion, and were declared prisoners of war; but, in consideration of the brave defence they had made, his Imperial Majesty permitted their wives and children to retire, with their effects, to Zwornick.

The garrison consisted of the Aga of the Janissaries, Mahomed, commander in chief, and several other Agas, with fifteen other officers, and about 800 men, horse and foot. There were found in the fort seventeen pieces of cannon of different sizes, and twenty pair of colours.

The Baron de Rouvroy, general of the Artillery, and Lieutenant-colonel Prince Poniatowsky, were slightly wounded.

The Prince de Ligne, who distinguished himself in the assault, has been rewarded with the Military Cross, and appointed colonel of engineers.

*Vienna, May 3.* According to accounts received from Prince Lichtenstein, of the 26th of April, an attempt was made by the Austrians, on the 25th, to storm Dabicza, but they were repulsed as they were entering the breach which they had made. In return, the Turks having received a reinforcement, which augmented the garrison to the number of 12,000 men, they sallied out, and attacked the Austrians in their trenches. A general action then commenced, which lasted three hours, and though the Austrians were victorious, Prince Lichtenstein thought proper (all his works being destroyed) to raise the siege, and in the night of the 25th he crossed the Uona, and encamped on the heights between Dabicza and Racin, to cover the Austrian territories from the incursions of the enemy. *L. Gazette.*

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 30.

THOMAS Davis, and Joan his wife, were brought up to receive judgment. They were convicted on an indictment for an assault with an intent to murder James Matlocks, a child committed to their care. There was one distinction, which it is necessary should be made public, that is, the wife had

been found guilty of the assault with intent to murder, and the husband only of a common assault. The sentence was, that Thomas Davis should pay a fine of five pounds, and Joan Davis be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate for twelve months.

MAY 1. The city was in general commotion on account of some of the most capi-

tal houses in the cotton branch having stopped payment. One of them has stopped for upwards of 400,000*l.* and it is said is under acceptances to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* another is 200,000*l.* deficient, and many inferior houses are involved in this unexpected event, which also extends to Liverpool, Manchester, and many other trading towns. These failures are likely to draw with them the most extensive consequences. The county of Lancaster, it is feared, will be much affected by them. In Manchester and its environs, it is computed that not less than 25,000*l.* worth of bills of only five pounds each, were in circulation amongst the working manufacturers. In London there are few monied persons who are not billholders for large sums; upwards of 40,000 persons in the various branches of their manufactures, and others depending on them in town and country, are, by this unfortunate circumstances, for a time out of bread.

8. Was held the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Phipps Weston, B. D. Prebendary of Lincoln, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and Rector of Witney, Oxfordshire, from the sixth chapter of St. Matthew, verse 33. "But seek ye first the kingdom

of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—Total of this year's collection 1047*l.*

10. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the ratification on the part of the States-General of the United Provinces, of the treaty of Defensive Alliance signed at the Hague the 15th of April last, which was exchanged there on the 3th inst with his Excellency Sir James Harris, K. B. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses, against his Majesty's ratification by the deputies of the States General.

This Gazette contains the ceremony of investing Sir George Yonge, and Sir Alexander Hood, vice-admiral of the blue, with the order of the Bath.

13. The expence already incurred by carrying on the prosecution against Warren Hastings (as delivered to the House of Commons) is as follows:—

Expence of erecting the Court	£. 30 <i>4</i>
Furnishing the same	7 <i>14</i>
Monies advanced to the Solicitors for the Prosecution	8058

## P R E F E R M E N T S.

**T**HE Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Recorder of Bridgewater, vacant by the death of the late Earl Poulett.

Dr. Benjamin Mosely, to be physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his household.

The Rev. Mr. Potter, translator of Æschylus and Sophocles, to a prebendal stall in Norwich cathedral.

The Right Hon. Hugh Lord Fortescue, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, and the city and county of Exeter.

The Rev. Francis Barnes, B. D. of King's College, to be Master of Peter House, Cambridge. vice the late Bishop of Carlisle.

Edward Christian, of Gray's-Inn, esq. to be professor of common law, at Cambridge,

vice Jeremiah Pemberton, esq. promoted to the chief justiceship of Nova-Scotia.

The Rev. John Acland, rector of Broadcliff, to a prebend of Exeter cathedral.

The honour of knighthood on Col. James Campbell.

Lord Belgrave has taken his seat in the House of Commons, for East-Looe; Lord Bernard, for Totness; and Lord John Russell, for Tavistock.

The Rev. William Haggitt to be Chaplain to the Royal Hospital near Chelsea, in the room of the Rev. William Jennings, deceased.

Westminster Regiment of Militia, John Macnamara, esq. to be Colonel, vice Col. Chauvel, deceased; and Tho. Gordon, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dennis O'Kelly, esq. deceased.

## M A R R I A G E S.

**F**RANCIS Fownes Luttrell, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Drewe, of Grange, Devon.

The Rev. John Rowe, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Clarke, sister of Richard Hall Clarke, esq. of Bridewell, Devon.

Henry Read, esq. of Crowood, Wilts, to Miss Edmonstone, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart.

Richard Smith, of Bent-hall, near Chelms-

ford, to Miss Mary Acklom, daughter of Capt. Acklom.

The Rev. Dr. Dowson, Principal of St. Edmund-Hall, to Miss Hawkeswell, of Oxford.

The Rev. Benjamin Newton, chaplain to the Duke of Portland, to Miss Fendal, of Great Portland-street.

The Rev. James Commeline, of Gloucester, to Miss Newton, of Hempstead.

The



The Rev. Thomas Hind, rector of Audley, in Oxfordshire, to Miss Hamer, of Hamer-Hall, near Rochdale.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Tho. Mather, to Miss Brocklehurst, a young lady possessed of 20,000*l.*

Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. to Mrs. Beauchamp, daughter of the late Sir Edward Boughton, bart.

Rich. Hope Price, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Maria Smilker, of Sheffield.

J. H. Browne, of Badger, in Shropshire, esq. to Miss Hay, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edw. Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.

Samuel Crawley, esq. of Keyfoe, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Eliz. Rankin, niece of the late Charles Mellish, esq. of Ragnall-hall.

The Rev. Charles Ashfield, to Miss Wodley, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wodley, one of his Majesty's Justices for Berks.

John Mill, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Hodge, of Stepney Causeway.

Sir Edmund Affleck, bart. rear-admiral of the red, and member for Colchester, to Mrs. Smithers, a widow lady from New-York.

Robert Entwistle, esq. of Bethnal-Green, to Miss Ann Mansell.

Dr. Davies, physician at Carmarthen, to Miss Susan Saunders, second daughter of the late Erasmus Saunders, of Pentree, in Pembroke-shire, esq.

In Dublin, Mr. Whaley, second brother to the lady of the Attorney-General of that kingdom, to the Hon. Lady Ann Meade, daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

David Fell, esq. of Caversham-Grove, Oxfordshire, to Miss Gardiner, of Reading.

Edward Addison, esq. of Surrey-street, to Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of Major James Campbell, member for Culrofs, &c.

The Rev. Matthew Wilton, A. M. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Barwis, of Marshall's, near Romford.

Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Mrs. Farar.

At Milton, Mr. George Bayden, jun. of Pewsey, to the Widow Chandler, of Little Salisbury. It is remarkable that this lady's first husband was twice as old as herself when married, and that she is as old again as her present husband.

The Rev. Henry Wilton, rector of Kirby-Crane, in Norfolk, to Miss Sumpter, daughter of Tho. Sumpter, esq. of Histon.

Capt. Simon Bailie, in the service of the East-India Company, to Miss Wilton, of Edinburgh.

Lieut. Connel, of the marines, to Miss Tupper, daughter of Col. Tupper.

James Peter Auriol, esq. of Stratford-place, to Miss Emmeline Jelf, daughter of the late Andrew Jelf, esq. of Pond-hill, Surrey.

Col. Strawbenzee, in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, to Miss Cookson, of Wakefield.

Gilbert East, esq. eldest son of Sir William East, bart. to Miss Jolliffe, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, esq.

The Rev. Dr. Cleaver, first Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Miss Wynne, daughter to the Right Hon. Owen Wynne.

Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, bart. to Miss Harriot Latouche, daughter of the Rt. Hon. David Latouche.

Stephen Ludlow, esq. of Peney-Gored, Pembroke-shire, to Mrs. Mary Williamson, of Duke-street, Aldgate.

Mr. Stovin, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Miss Diana Sabine, one of the daughters to the late John Sabine, esq. Colonel of the Colstream regiment of Guards.

Capt. Speediman, of the Hon. East-India Company's artillery at Madras, to Miss M. E. Darke, daughter of Mr. Darke, of Ludgate-hill.

Dr. Hodson, of Hatton-street, to Miss Clarkson, of Market-street, St. James's.

Henry Strechy Amiel, esq. of Great Marybone-street, to Miss Charlotte Court, of Cecil-street.

At Canterbury, the Rev. William Gregory, rector of St. Andrews, to Miss Catharine Sayer.

At Gretna Green, Capt. Oakes, of the Navy, to Miss Crauford.

The Rev. George Waddington, of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Yorke, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY 1788.

APRIL 18, 1788.

**A**T Paris, George le Clerc, Count de Buffon, Lord of Montbart, Marquis of Rougemont, Viscount of Quincy, Intendant of the King's Gardens, Cabinets of Natural History, Member of the French Academy, Royal Society in London, Berlin, Petersburg, Bologna, Florence, Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Dijon, &c.

20. Mr John Barrow, of Great George Street, Westminster.

21. Mr. Thomas Ridgeway, auctioneer. Charles Austin, esq. surgeon to the Indian department, North America.

22. Sir Charles Philip Jennings, bart. Robert Loman, of Wickenham-market, esq. He was high-sheriff for Suffolk in

1744.

The Rev. Algernon Frampton, B. D. rector of Tokenham, in Wilts.

Lady Fleming, aged 88, relict of Sir William Fleming, bart. of Rydal, in Westmorland.

Richard Sail, esq. of the General Post-office.

23. At Newcastle, Major March, late of the 79th regiment.

26. Mr. William Blizard, at Barnes in Surry, aged 86.

George Litchfield, esq. many years one of the Solicitors of the Customs.

Lately Mrs. Elizabeth Ruffel, of Lewes, Suffex, aged 94.

27. John Ridley, esq. clerk of the west road in the General Post-office.

28. Leonard Samuel Naskall, esq. formerly a barrister at law.

Major Francis Drake, of Lillingston Lovel-Hall, Oxfordshire.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Collinson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

29. Mr. Roger Hog, merchant, in Nicholas Lane.

The Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, colonel of the Devonshire militia. He was created a peer in 1784. He married in 1769, Theresa, sister of the late Earl of Grantham.

Mrs. Mary House, at Wimbledon, aged 96 years.

30. At Denver in Norfolk, the Reverend James Hicks, M. A. rector of that parish.

Lately, at Colchester, John Whaley, esq.

MAY 1. At Lord Corke's, Somersetshire, Jane Dowager Viscountess Galloway.

2. James Beck, esq. lately arrived from Bombay.

Mrs. Pearson, relict of Mr. James Pearson, late minister of St. Julian's church, Shrewsbury.

Nathaniel Peach, esq. at Bownham-house, Gloucestershire.

Alexander Mitchel, esq. of Crayford, in Kent.

3. Mr. Alexander Eddie, seedsman, of the Strand.

Lately, Mr. James Sorell, of Spital Square, weaver.

Lately, Mr. William Fox, at Melbourne-Hall, Lincolnshire.

5. Charles Jackson junior, esq. of the General Post-office.

Mr. Jarvis Adams, vestry-clerk of Christ church, Newgate-street.

6th. At Shrewsbury, Capt. Campbell of the 24th regiment.

Abraham Spooner, esq. of Elmdon, aged 98.

Lately at Cork, Sir Paul Banks, knt. captain of the 20th regiment of foot.

9. Peter Denoyer, esq.

John Edward Boutflower, esq. one of the sixty clerks of the Court of Chancery.

Thomas Brandreth, esq. at Houghton Regis, near Dunst. justice of peace for Bedfordshire.

10. Mr. Godbehere, an American refugee. At Bath, the Hon. Mr. Radcliffe, son to the Earl of Derwentwater, and uncle to the present Earl of Newburgh.

Mrs. Foley, relict of William Foley, esq. of Priestwood, in the county of Stafford.

Mrs. Macpherson, at Kennington.

Lately, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, rector of Murston, near Sittinborne, Kent.

12. At Walton, Mrs. Catharine Haynes, aged 103 years.

Mr. Jasper Thomas, formerly a merchant in London, aged 105 years and odd months.

Mr. Thomas Hodgson, at Mile End, aged 85.

14. At Stockton, Mr. Leonard Robinson, merchant at that place, and one of the partners in the Durham Bank.

Mr. John Snaith, banker, Mansion-house street.

John Barrington, esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, aged 78.

Mr. Middleton, dancing-master.

16. Edward Taylor, esq. Brick Farm, Surry.

Rachael Lady le Despencer, aged 82, widow of Sir Robert Austen, bart.

Mr. Adams, teacher of the mathematicks.

Lately, Mrs. Mary Lekeux, relict of Peter Lekeux, esq. Church-street, Spital Fields.

17. The Rev. Samuel Pratt, M. A. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and sub-master of the free grammar-school, Norwich.

18. Henry Walter, esq. late of the Board of Trade at Bengal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pelham, sister of the late Henry Pelham, esq. commissioner of the Victualling-office.

19. Miss Elizabeth Maria Gore, daughter of John Gore, esq. deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, aged 19.

The Rev. Samuel Badcock, of South Molton, Devonshire, author of several polemical performances.

20. Joseph Girdler, esq. justice of peace for Middlesex, aged 80.

21. Dr. Pye, prebendary of Rochester,

Mr. Thomas Wilson, land-waiter.

22. The Right Hon. Lady Mulgrave,

