

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
For DECEMBER, 1788.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
ACCOUNT of THOMAS FRYE.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

IT has been the fate of this ingenious artist to be over-looked in a very extraordinary and very reprehensible manner, by those who have professed to preserve the memory of such persons as have excelled in the arts, and to transmit their names with due honour to posterity. Mr. Walpole omits to mention even his name; and Mr. Strutt, in his imperfect and erroneous work, has shewn in a few lines, that he knew nothing of the person he was writing about. To supply the defects of one Author, and to correct the blunders of the other, would be objects not unworthy the European Magazine. A better motive, however, actuates us on the present occasion, viz. to do justice to the memory of neglected genius.

THOMAS FRYE was born in or near Dublin, in the year 1710, and received what education he had in the kingdom of his nativity. It is asserted, that he was indebted to strong natural genius only for his knowledge in the art he possessed, from which it may be presumed, that his master (for he had one) was neither eminent nor skilful. Certain it is, that he early resorted to London, as the place where talents were most likely to receive encouragement. The companion of his journey was one Stoppel er, an artist likewise, who was also a player. It is unnecessary to add, that he was in each profession equally con-

temptible*. This removal was made at an early period of his life, as we find he was in London in the year 1738, when he had the honour of painting a picture of Frederick Prince of Wales, which afterwards hung in Sadlers Hall, where probably it may be yet seen.

After he had continued to be a painter for some years, a scheme was set on foot to introduce the art of making china into England; and a manufactory was established at Bow, of which Mr. Frye was solicited to undertake the management. This he engaged in with alacrity, and to bring it to perfection, spent fifteen years of his life among furnaces, which had so ill an effect on his health, that he had nearly destroyed his constitution. The undertaking, however, was not prosperous. The white clay used in it, which was brought from South Carolina, had so great a tax laid on it, that the china when made, was necessarily obliged to be sold at too high a price. The few vessels which were made, were esteemed very fine; particularly in the elegant designs, and manner of painting the figures, which exhibit the abilities of our artist to great advantage. Such of them as remain at this day, are highly prized among the curious; and it is certain, that he had brought the art to such perfection, that in some particulars he equalled, and in

* Of this man many whimsical and ridiculous stories are in circulation. The following is one from good authority. It was his custom when any of his brethren died to assert that he had lent them money in their life-times. One night, at the Cyder-Cellar in Maiden-Lane, some persons who were acquainted with this folbie in Stoppelaar, told him on his coming down, that Dunstall the Comedian, then in a corner of the room, had died suddenly. The unlucky artist immediately declared, that he should lose some money by the supposed dead man, whose memory he began to make so free with, that Dunstall, who heard him with patience for some time, could contain himself no longer, but rushed out and knocked him down. One time he received some overtures from Rich, the Manager, to whom he sent the following curious letter in answer:

S I R,

I thank you for the fever you intended me; but have had a violent cold and hoarseness upon me this twelve months, which continued above six months, and is not gone yet, and I am apprehensive it will return. I can but just keep my head above water, by painting, therefore do not care to engage in the playhouses any more. I met you last Thursday according to appointment, but you did not come; but if you please to appoint the time and place, I will not fail to meet you, whether you come or not. I am, &c.

Stoppelaar died about twenty years ago. His most remarkable performance was the Doctor, in Barlaquin Skeleton.

others exceeded the Chinese themselves; particularly in point of transparency and painting. In glazing, his ware was defective. From the ruins of this manufactory, those of Chelsea and Worcester had their origin.

In the prosecution of this unsuccessful scheme, he impaired his health, and to recover it, determined to go into Wales. During his progress thither, and while he remained there, he painted portraits in order to defray the expences of his journey; and met with so much encouragement, that he saved some money; and what was of more importance to him, entirely re-established his constitution.

On his return to London, he took a house in Hatton-Garden, and resumed his profession with great eagerness. He also exercised the art of scraping metzotintos, which he brought to great perfection. At the beginning of his present Majesty's reign, he undertook to give the public prints of both the King and Queen, and used to frequent the Playhouse in order to obtain likenesses. It is reported, that this was perceived, and both their Majesties had the condescension to look towards the artist, in order to afford him an opportunity of perfecting his work. Both these metzotintos were executed in a very superior style; the hair in particular may vie with the first engravings, and the lace and drapery were equally exquisite.

After this, he scraped about sixteen heads of the same large size, chiefly from imagination, as the ladies at that time who were applied to, would not consent to sit for their portraits, pleading in excuse, that they did not know what company they might be placed in.

It was not long, however, that this ingenious man was permitted to exercise his art. He had been very corpulent, and much subject to the gout; to remedy

which, he confined himself to so sparing a regimen, that he brought on a complication of disorders, which overcame him entirely. This ill state was also assisted by too great application; his disorder turned to a consumption, of which he died on the 2d day of April 1762.

He was a married man, and by his wife had a son, who turned out an idle drunken fellow, and after marrying a pot-girl at an alehouse, died in a barn in a state of intoxication. He had also two daughters, who assisted in painting the china at Bow. They both married indiscreetly, and gave their father much uneasiness. Both died in obscurity. The unhappy state of Mr. Frye's family occasioned him to leave the greatest part of his property to his widow.

Mr. Frye possessed many excellent qualities: he was open, affable, and humane, very industrious, and when unsuccessful, or in ill health, patient under the pressures of affliction. He was particularly kind to young artists, whom he often permitted to stand by him, while he was working, in order that they might improve themselves. He was an excellent miniature painter. His pictures in general are well finished, the colouring correct and lasting, and much prized by those who possess them. One of them is that of Mr. Ellis, from which the Scriveners Company (of which that Gentleman has been four times master) had a private plate scraped by Mr. Pether. Our artist had the honour to be on terms of familiarity with the present excellent President of the Royal Academy, to whom he was introduced by Mr. Ellis.

After his death, the following epitaph appeared in the public papers; but we do not apprehend it has ever been put on his tomb-stone.

To the memory of THOMAS FRYE, a painter.
Ireland gave him birth, and Nature his profession.

To London he very early resorted,

Where his great talents could not long lie undiscovered.

About the age of twenty-eight, he had the honour of painting his Royal Highness Frederick,
Prince of Wales.

His genius was not confined to that art,

For he was the inventor and first manufacturer of PORCELAIN in England:

To bring which to perfection

He spent fifteen years among furnaces,

Till his constitution was near destroyed:

He therefore quitted these works, and retired into Wales

(Expecting with resignation the fate common to ALL.)

Change of country soon restored him to health;

In twelve months he returned to London,

And resumed his original profession.

At once he broke out upon the world,

As the sun from behind a cloud,
 And sunk as suddenly as that sinks in the deep.
 To his beloved art he fell a martyr;
 For his intense application
 Brought on his dissolution with the haste of the most precipitate consumption;
 He waved his hand as if painting,
 Till the final gasp put an end to his labours.
 This happened on the second day of April 1762,
 When he was arrived at his fifty-second year.
 No one was more happy in delineating the human countenance:
 He had the correctness of Van Dyke, and the colouring of Rubens.
 In miniature painting he equalled, if not excelled the famous Cooper;
 And left some fine specimens of his abilities: of that sort of engraving called metzotints.
 To say he was an honest man is but barely to do him justice,
 For he inherited every social virtue:
 And you who are no strangers to the heart-breaking pang
 When the ghastly tyrant severs the strongest knot of amity,
 Can only know what his friends felt on the loss of him.

AN ACCOUNT of THOMAS HOLLIS.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

THOMAS HOLLIS, of Corcombe, in the county of Dorset, Esq. was born in London, April 14, 1720. He was descended from a Yorkshire family, which settled in the metropolis. Until the age of four or five years, he was nurtured in the family of Mr. Scott of Wolverhampton, his maternal grandfather; from whence he went to the great free-school at Newport in Shropshire, and thence to St. Albans, under the care of Mr. Wood.

In his 13th (or 14th) year he was sent to Amsterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, writing, arithmetic, and accounts; and after a stay of fifteen months, returned to London to his father, with whom he continued till his death, which happened in the year 1735. After this he was some time in the house of his cousin Timothy Hollis, Esq.

Being left by his father to the guardianship of Mr. John Hollister, then Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, there seems to have been some doubt among his friends whether he should be bred in the mercantile way, or receive an education suitable to the ample fortune he was to inherit.

The latter, however, was determined on, and he was put under the care of Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, where he studied the languages, chiefly Latin, and went thro' a course of logic, rhetoric, history, and other branches of learning. In February 1739-40, he went to chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, probably with a view of following the profession of the law; but though he lived there until 1748, when

he first went abroad, it does not appear that he applied himself professedly to the study of the law; he did not, however, waste this interval in idle amusements, or dissipation.

On July 19, 1748, he set out on his travels for the first time, and in this tour passed through Holland, Austrian and French Flanders, part of France to Switzerland, Savoy, part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany, &c. to Paris, and returned in December 1749. On the 16th July 1750, he began his second travels, and went through Germany, Italy and France, and returned to England in June 1753. At the conclusion of this second tour, he is supposed to have written the following judgment of the manners of foreigners on a window in an inn at Falmouth.

“ I have seen the specious vain French-
 “ man; the trucking scrub Dutchman;
 “ the tame, lost Dane; the sturdy self-
 “ righting Swede; the barbarous Russ;
 “ the turbulent Pole; the honest dull
 “ German; the pay-fighting Swiss;
 “ the subtle splendid Italian; the sala-
 “ cious Turk; the ever-warring loung-
 “ ing Maltese; the piratical Moor; the
 “ proud cruel Spaniard; the bigotted base
 “ Portugal; their countries; and hail
 “ again Old England, my native land!
 “ Reader, (if Englishman, Scotchman,
 “ Irishman) rejoice in the freedom, that
 “ is, the felicity of thine own country;
 “ and maintain it sacred to posterity!”
 April 14th, 1753. COSMOP.

Of both these tours, he left very ample journals, from which some valuable particu-
 lars

ticulars are inserted in the narrative of his life.

Upon his return home, finding he could not get into parliament in the manner he wished, he began his collections of books and medals, for the purpose, as his biographer remarks, of illustrating and upholding liberty, and preserving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend science and art, to keep alive the honour and estimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as useful as possible, abhorring all monopoly; and if such should be the fitness of things, to propagate the same benevolent spirit to posterity.

On St. George's day 1759, he declined being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Antiquarian Society, having taken a resolution of avoiding all public distinctive characters, but to contrive throughout the remainder of his life, a private and independent individual. In 1762, he declined being Chairman of the Committee of Polite Arts, in the Society for promoting those arts; and the 25th December, a proposal was made to him to become a candidate for a borough in the ensuing election of a new parliament. His answer was, that though he would give almost his right hand to be chosen into parliament; yet he could not give a single crown for it, by way of bribe.

On the 23d January 1761, a fire happened at his lodgings in Bedford-Street, on which occasion his presence of mind deserves notice. The family were gone to rest, and no one up but himself. He discovered the fire by the smell; and opening the door found it had seized the staircase. With the utmost composure he called up the family, soothed and encouraged them, to prevent the usual bad effects of alarm and hurry in such cases. He then took a picture of Milton when a boy, and walked out with it in his hand. Fortunately the fire was got under without any damage.

In the year 1764, he appears to have had serious thoughts of retiring from the metropolis into the country. His motives appear from the following extract of a letter:

“The ensuing autumn it is my intention to look out for a house in the west of England, the nearer the better to an estate which I am possessed of in Dorsetshire, where there is none to reside at—
“I have served my country faithfully eleven years past, the flower of my life having travelled for six years be-

fore, chiefly to that end, though in silence, and in small matters. I am cut off by the times from serving it with honour in greater. I am upwards of forty, my hair is changing grey; nor can I make the body answer to the strength of my mind, nor that to the vigour of earlier times; and on all accounts it should now seem, that I have little else to consider than retirement. That retirement, however, unless disturbed by public confusions, which indeed, in the run of it, are not unlikely to happen, I hope will pass not only in innocence and attentions to agriculture, a youthful favourite employment of mine, but also still with scope to some sort of benefit to others.”

This resolution, however, he did not put into execution until six years afterwards. Interesting himself in whatever he conceived to be connected with the civil or religious liberty of his country, he found himself constant employment by various schemes, some useful, some frivolous, but all the result of great benevolence. He promoted the publication of many valuable books; he assisted indigent merit; he carried on extensive correspondencies abroad; particularly with America, and appeared to consider himself as appointed to watch the welfare of Great-Britain, and to sound the alarm on the least appearance of danger. With this view he never spared his purse, whenever it became necessary to shew his liberality. He appears to have conceived a violent prejudice against Archbishop Secker, and to the scheme of sending Bishops to America, and with a spirit hardly consistent with that of a moderate toleration, was perpetually apprehensive of dangers from the growth of popery. One can scarce forbear smiling at the rate he estimated his importance on this account, which at length became extravagant enough to fancy that he was watched by popish emissaries, and his safety to be in danger. These alarms, ridiculous as they were, together with his suspicions of the practices of his popish bookbinder, who he seems to have apprehended might have set fire to his house in order to destroy some books he had under his care, must be put to the account of mental imbecility, and will derogate but little from the general character which he bore, and with great justice among his friends. His benefactions of various kinds generally amounted from 400l. to sometimes double that sum every year.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr. LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Page 323.)

LETTER III.

Mr. LOCKE to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

S I R, *Salisbury, 10th Oct. 71.*

THE confidence I have in your freindship hath made me delay soe long to write to you, notwithstanding my promise; and the same confidence makes me now write, having noe thing to say to you but of my self. That these are arguments whereby I would pretend to hold a place in your affection, you may be easily persuaded by my past conversation with you: where in I have donne little more to prevaile with you to be my freind, then by giving you assurance that I presumed you were and would be soe. But be the inequality what it will, let the obligation be all yours and the advantage mine, you are not now like to get off this hard bargain, make what profit you can of the honour; it is to bestow the greatest kindness you can freely, I meant your freindship, for I tell you plainly I am not apt to foregoe the benefit I make by it. I send you, therefore, an account of my self, as of a thing you are obliged to be concerned for. My first remove was from your towne to Oxford, where either my constantly being abroad in the aire as much as the clouds would permitt, or in good company at home, made me believe I mended apace, and my cough sensibly abated. From thence I came hither about the middle of last weeke, where I feare the aire will not be soe advantageous to me; for at best I have but made a stand, if not gone backwards, in this watry place; and therefore I thinke I shall make but a short abode here. However this is not to give you an excuse for silence, which, if you are but half as lazy as I really am, you will be ready to lay hold of; for if you direct your letter to me, at Dr. Thomas's, in Salisbury, it will finde me wherever I am in this country: You see how confidence begins and ends my letter, and runs through my whole conversation with you. But let me tell you for your comfort and my excuse, that none but good and generous men use to be treated soe, at least you are one of those few with whom I am willing to use it, as a testimony that I am,

S I R,

Your most humble and most affectionate servant,

J. LOCKE.

S I R,

THAT on the other side was writt before the receipt of yours of the 2d instant, which with all the satisfaction it brought me, made me yet sorry that you bestowd soe many kindnesses upon soe thin a subject. I must conclude my carcasse to be made of a very ill composition that will not grow into good plight in fresh aire, soe much improved by the good wishes of my freinds; and whilst my minde is at perfect ease in soe full an enjoyment of what I most desire, methinks my body should batten. What will be the issue I know not, but if I should returne that hurley man you speake of, I shall put noe thing into your imbraces you will not have a just title to. This I may securly acknowledge to one who is full master of the inward man already. And this I also wish, since as I now am I shall but little credit my owner, and to confesse truly to you, I finde soe much regret to be at a distance from those freinds you wish me with, that I thinke I may be excused if I am not yet willing to take my last farwell of them. The winter quarters you have provided for me, I thinke not only preferable to the solitariness of the grave, but the gaiety of courts, or other admired places of the world. All that I am afraid of is, that I shall be noe more fit for that excellent person's company then if I were really taken out of the grave, and however you have dressed me up to him, you will use your freind the Dr. little better than he that joynd the liveing and the dead together. But I perceive you extend your kindness beyond your profession, and take care I should be better as well as fatter. You have laid such temptations for my returne, that had I noe inclination to it of myself, I could not long resist. But I assure you I am soe little pleas'd with my absence from you, and the rest of the freinds you mention, that I am often at variance with my body about it; and methinks I purchase health deare at that rate. By the scrip inclosed in your letter I finde you are a punctual gentleman: much more soe then was necessary in an affaire with one who knew you as well as I doe, and I must crave leave to tell you, whatever you say, that there could not come any thing more unwelcome to me if I thought you tore in peeces with that paper all the obligations I have to be,

Sir, your most humble servant,

J. LOCKE.

Pray tell the Lady that eats apple-pie in spite, that I shall returne again to London to share with her those good things she faults me with. My service to Mr. Firmin and his wife, Mrs. Grig, and the apple-pickers.

*These present,
To Dr. John Mapletoft, at
Mr. Firmin's, overagainst
the George, in Lombard-
street, London.*

L E T T E R I V.

Mr. LOCKE to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

DEAR SIR,

Exeter House, 14th Feb. 72—3.

"PÉTIMUSQ; damusq; vicissim," is noe unusefull rule in freindship; or if it be, I thinke I have taken a sure course to convince you that I was not angry at the slowness of your congratulacion, since I have not been hasty to chide you for it: and things are now come to that passe, that I feare I shall be thought the guiltyer person of the too. I have a great deale to say in my excuse, and should no doubt use a pretence of businesse; the confusion and disorder of new affairs, to a man not versed in the world, and a thousand things of this nature, which you that have noe thing, I hope, to doe but enjoy the faire day of a constant spring, may easily thinke: on some such pretences, I say, I should offer to you in defence of my silence, did I not consider you as my assured freind, who were not to be got or lost at the rate of a few words, or would not thinke favourably of me when I did not speake for myself. And I doubt not but you have donne by my acknowledgment as I did by your good wishes, for I assured myself of them before they came, and staid not for the post or the paquet boe to receive that satisfaction. Could I as easily bring hither all that I value in France, as I could those kinde thoughts, you had perhaps lost now and then a sun-shiny day this winter, and would at this moment more want a freeze coat then a parasol: but I will not tell you how fast it snows here now, least you should grow so fond of Aix, and thinke London an ill habitation. But I hope the sun, who hath made you almost forget your own country, will revenge us on you, and drive such runagates very shortly from his neighbourhood. This I confesse is a little harsh to be said, but what would you have a man doe whose fingers ake with cold whilst he is writing to those who brag of warmth and sunshine, and wantonly reject and repell those rays every day which we see not once a fort-

night. But to be serious with you, I rejoyce heartily at the health you have all found in that temperate climate. I wish the whole journey may have the same success, and returne you safe to us, who long for you in England. I enjoy my part of your delicate evenings, and there is noe thing about me that is not the better for it but my lungs. I know not how they will hold out, but this I found, that my voiage to Paris did not a little mend them. For that and the kinde intentions farther, I must never forget to pay my most humble thanks to the best Lady in France, which I desire you to doe in your best words, with my service to the little lady. Your coffin Collet, from whom in this paquet I convey a letter to you, is very well; you are both very much indebted to him for his care in Pool's affaire; we have sinder some mony, and hope to have more after some time, for we both thought it was better to stay for it then by beginning an uncertain war produce certaine trouble without being assured of the event. We knew you a peaceable man, but perhaps it may not be amisse to send seince commands to Mr. Collet that you may seeme terrible, and let us alone to mitigate your wrath. Dr. Sydenham and I mention you some times, for we doe not now meet often, my businesse now allowing me but little leisure for visits: but I hope I shall in a short space bring it to better termes. Here is a freind of mine, troubled with a paralitick distemper, sollicites me to desire you to procure him, from the part of France you are in, some of the Queen of Hungary's Water, which he hears is best made thereabouts. If you can get him three or four quarts and send it to London by the way of Marseilles, or ship it at any other port, you will much oblige me. The use and effects of it here would be worth your enquiry, and if you can informe your self concerning Bourbon Waters, how to be taken, in what diseases, and with what success, you may possibly bring home with you a new use of our Bath waters, for which I would thank you. I continue my request to you for some sweets, as gloves, perfumes, out of those parts when you come away, but would not cumber you, for roads and carriage I know will be scarce. My service to all the good company; and be assured that I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate, sincere,
and humble servant,

J. LOCKE.

My humble service to Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. Scawen, Mrs. Aick, Mr. Sherwood, and the rest of my freinds there.

Pray

Pray tell the Doctor and his wife that Mrs. Grig and the little femme are well, and present my service to her.

*For my much honoured friend
Dr. Mapletoft, at Aix.*

LETTER II.

ALGERNON SYDNEY TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

S I R,

I AM sorry you should take the paines to send a man hither for your books, or doubt that I would omitt sending them unto you. They were yesterday carried to Rome, and not finding my selfe well I was desirous to returne hither, and left them in my chamber, which I would not have done, but that I knewe the time of your going from Rome, and resolv'd to be there againe before that time unlesse I was hinder'd by some accident of much more importance then they which I could not foresee, and the multitude of such is soe vast that I never goe about to provide against them in great matters or in small. If you should beginne your journey sooner then you intended, I desire you would let me knowe how I should send them to you whearsoever you goe; but if you remaine in towne the next weeke, you shall receive them from the hand of

Your humble servant,
AL. SYDNEY.

*Illustrissimo Sre. Giovanni
Mapletof, alla Villa di
Vienna, a Roma.*

LETTER III.

ALGERNON SYDNEY TO DR. MAPLETOFT*

S I R, *Genova, 6^{to} of July.*

COMMING to Venice five or six dayes after your departure from Padoua, I received a letter of yours giving me notice of your taking the way of France in the company of Sir John Vaughan, concluding that I did not intend to remove from Rome, nor make the journey into Germany, of which I had spoken, because the season was not fit for it. I am soe much your servant that I was glad to heare you had joined your self unto better company then that which I had offer'd unto you; but by your favour, if you had remembered how littell I doe use to disguise my intentions, and how farre I was from having any interest that in that particular should sway me beyond my inclinations and custumes, you would never have judg'd that I would stay in Rome when I did

publish my resolution of removing. The truth is, my head is not soe hot as thoes of the youths whoe ordinarily runne from place to place without knowing why, or considering when, but I did observe the season, and when I found it fit for travailing with convenience I did execute the designe which I had formerly resolv'd on, and have advanced as farre as this place with more convenience then ever I did make any other of my life. When I came hither I was informed by severall persons that thoes foolish boyes whoe were with you at the Ville de Vienna, when they were heare, pretended to be very well acquainted with me, as I think, to gaine the more credite to the report which they spread that I was turned Roman Catholike. I am naturally not very sollicitous of such matters, but hearing that you intend to seeke the same company, I think it worth the paines of writing a fewe lines to desire you to tell them from me, that it would become them in good manners not to talke at that rate of men that they ought to use with a littell more respect, and that the framing of foolish and malicious untruths is most unworthy of any whoe doe soe much as pretend to the name of honest men. After I have pass'd some fewe dayes in this place I intend to pursue my formerly resolv'd journey, but that is soe littell important unto you, that I will not trouble you with an account of it. When I comme to fixe, it is probable you will by some way or other knowe wheare I am, and then if you have any thing to command me, you may easily knowe how to adresse your letters unto

Your very humble and affectionate
servant,

AL. SYDNEY.

Dr. SIMON PATRICK TO DR. MAPLETOFT,

S I R,

MY Lord of Peterborough* will be ready to ordain you at the time appointed, March 3, before which I suppose you will be here to procure a faculty to enable him to do it, or give me order to get one against you come. I believe institution is sufficient to prevent a lapse; induction being necessary onely to intitle you to the profits of the benefice. But it is best to consult the words of the statute, which I have not by me. I alwayes took the articles to be onely articles of communion; and so Bishop Bramhall expressly maintains against the pretended Bishop of Chalcedon, and

* Dr. William Lloyd, afterwards translated to Norwich.—EDITOR.

I remember well, that Bishop Sanderfon, when the king was first restored, received the subscription of an acquaintance of mine, which he declared was not to them as articles of faith, but peace. I think you need make no scruple of that matter, because all that I know so understand the meaning of subscription; and upon other terms would not subscribe.

I remain yours,

Feb. 8, 82-3.

S. P.

EXTRACTS from the CHURCH WARDENS ACCOUNT at BASSINGBOURN in COMIT. CANT. p. 30 & seq.

It begins in CCCC LXXXXVIII.

M ^d Rec atte the playe had on feynt Margar ^s daye A ^o dni M. v. & xj ^m , and the ij ^d yer off the Reign off kyng harrye the viij th had in bassingburn off the holy m ^r ir feynt georg att y ^e tyme chirchewardeyns John Ayworthe & John good than the eld in basf in y ^e Westend, by theym rec than asst folowith.			
Ffirst rec ^d off the Townshyppe of Royston summa	xii ^s		
[Here follow the contributions of 27 other Parishes, &c.]			
Item rec off the townshipp off basf on the mondaye and on the Tewysday next after the playe, summa toged ^r w ^t other comers on the mondaye	xiiiij ^s v ^d		
Item rec. ffor good ale and small ale sold out summa	x ^d ob.		
Item rec off John good karpent ^r & whele whryght off his zett & w ^k emanhippe off falcions and tormentours axis pte of the stufyys of his own and for a k ^r ymbytt of a whele summa toged ^r	xvj ^d		
Item rec off John hobard p ^{te} towards theys costs & all out of his labor for beryng the play booke w ^t ij ^d for a boss of malte	xxi ^d		
Expens & charof off the sayde playe as folowith.			
Ffyrst aid to the gament man ffor garnements & ppyrt ^s & play booke	xx ^s ij ^d		
Item payd to mynytrells & iii wayths of cambrigg for the Wednesdaye, Sondaye & Monday, ii off theym y ^e first day, & iii y ^e other days	v ^s xj ^d		
Item in expens ^s on the players whan that y ^e playe was shew- ed & bred ^d & ale. And for other vytall at Royston on those players		ijj ^s ij ^d	
Item in expens ^s on the play day ffor the bodies off vi shepe one off theym of Morgon's zett of Mordon, p ^r y ^e shepe xxxij ^d summa		ix ^s ij ^d	
Item ffor ij calffis & halffe a lambe p ^r		vijj ^j ij ^d	
Item payde ffor v dayes bord off one pyke ppyrtes making ffor hymselfe and his servante one daye & ffor his horffys pas- tur vi days summa		xvi ^d	
Item payde to Ame Ayworthe for ijij chekyn to y ^e gentyl- men		iiij ^d	
Item payde to Yffabell Asshe- well ffor ffythe & bred set- ting up itags		ijj ^d	
Item payde to John becher ffor peynting off iii ffawchons & ijij tormentours axis		xvj ^d	
Item payde to gyles Asshewell ffor cafemet of his crofft to play in		xii ^s	
Item payde to John hobarde brother p ^{te} for y ^e play book beryt		ij ^s viij ^d	
Item payd ffor halfe a shepe more on the tewysdaye aft ^r y ^e playe		x ^d	
Item payd ffor spyces to that sayd besynes & play		xi ^d	
Item payd ffor setting the dra- gon & expens ^s beside y ^e ear		viii ^d	
Item, payde ffor bred & vitalls & ale setting uppe y ^e itage		v ^d	
Item payde ffor potts to the playe		ix ^s	
Item payde ffor beeffe to Ih taylor setting uppe y ^e itage		ii ^d	
Item payde to will grong one of the afclars on the play day		ii ^d	
Item payde for patts uppon the tewysdaye as for the flower, &c.		iiij ^d	

P. 56, the paments & costs of the ymage of feynt george.
 Imprimis payd to Robertt joes of Waldon for makang of the feid ymage & the standing w^l liij^d in herneftt to make

the kyng & the qwene x^l xiiij^s viii^d
 Item payd for careg of y^e feid ymage & expens at diverse tymes rydyng to see hym x^s vii^d
 Item payd to the paintr in pte of payment xxx^s

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY on the END of the WORLD.

By JOHN WATKINS.

*Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,
 Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia Cæli
 Ardeat, et mundi moles operosa labore.*

OID.

THAT this world was not created to be eternal is founded upon the plainest principles of reason, together with the suffrages of profane and sacred antiquity.—We see that every thing material is mutable, and therefore are warranted to conclude, that the material world in toto will not endure for ever in its present constitution. But this is farther proved from the general content of Antiquity. The future dissolution of the world was a very common doctrine among the old Greeks, the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Arabians, the Indians, and the Romans; and not only of these but even of the Scythians, and the barbarous nations of the North*. Now it will not be denied, I believe, that traditional doctrines when they are very ancient and universal too, such as the present, are on those accounts of very great respectability; and if not repugnant to reason, go far to challenge our credence, though they may have no farther evidence in their favor. But here we have another and a much more considerable plea, in proof of the World's future dissolution, and that is the evidence of Divine Revelation.—Holy David, in a devotional address to God, thus emphatically speaks: *Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the Earth, and the Heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure: yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed. But thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end.*—Psal. cii. v. 25.—And the sublime Prophet speaks just as fully, and no less elegantly. *Lift up your eyes unto the HEAVENS, [i. e. the $\omega\pi\kappa\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ expansum or atmosphere] and look upon the EARTH beneath; for the HEAVENS shall vanish away like smoke, and the EARTH shall wax old like a garment; and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner.*—Isaiah

c. li. v. 6. And our blessed Saviour, who came into the World to lead mankind in the way of all truth, declares, that *Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but his words shall not pass away.*—Mat. c. xxiv. v. 35. And the great Apostle St. Paul says, *the fashion [σχημα, form, appearance, or scheme] of this World passeth away.*—1 Cor. c. vij. v. 31. And in a much more particular manner doth the Apostle St. Peter speak of this event; *The Heavens and the Earth which are now, by the same word, are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men.—The day of the Lord will come, as a thief in the night; in the which, the Heaven shall pass away with a great noise, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat; the Earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up.*—2 Peter c. vij. v. 10.

Surely to every impartial, truly reasonable mind, these evidences must appear weighty and incontestible proofs of the WORLD'S FUTURE DISSOLUTION.

It is to be considered also, that these are positive proofs of the truth of this doctrine; whereas those who affect to disbelieve it, have nothing but vague conjectures, absurd conclusions drawn from no premises, and silly remarks, though dressed in philosophic language on the nature and constitution, the formation and antiquity of the Earth; all which disquisitions, however laboured, tend to no higher proof than this, that *perhaps the World may be eternal.* But as we have reasons enough to believe the contrary, and those reasons confirmed by the best of authorities, we have firm ground whereon to establish our faith in this matter; and not only to conclude, that the whole present state of things shall be reduced once more to a Chaos, but likewise inducements to make enquiries into the means and time of this important event.—

* Strabo.

This pleasing task shall be the subject of our present ESSAY.

As to the MEANS of the *World's final dissolution*, reason and observation point out but two elements powerful enough for that purpose, WATER and FIRE. Now that the first of these is capable of destroying the *World*, is certain, because we are assured that it hath already done so, for profane and sacred testimonies. But it did not then, nor can it ever reduce the *World* to such an absolute *Chaotic* state as that into which the world shall finally fall; and therefore Reason concurs with Revelation, in pointing out Fire as the proper instrument of accomplishing this event. But though Fire is the Element destined for this work, yet from what source this will proceed, is a subject of conjecture; the Scriptures having asserted nothing positively upon the point.

Some have supposed that our Planet will be destroyed by too near an approach to the Sun; but to this there are very considerable, and indeed insurmountable objections. The distance between the Sun and the Earth (which is, at least, more than 54,000,000 miles) is much too great to render this supposition even probable: besides, we have no reasons to believe that the Sun is any nearer to us now, than it was some thousand years ago, which it ought to be, according to this hypothesis; unless we are to imagine that the Sun will, one day, acquire a greater force of attraction, and so forcibly draw the Earth towards it; but this is an absurdity too big for credence. This notion is also contrary to what the Scriptures have foretold, concerning the *conflagration of the World*; which, according to them, will be in a very sudden manner; whereas the Earth, even though it should travel with the greatest imaginable velocity, would be yet very many years ere it could arrive at the Sun.

Others are of opinion that our World will be destroyed by an eruption of Fire from its own bowels; similar to those eruptions occasioned by Volcanoes or burning mountains.

This hypothesis is founded on the supposition that there is a mass of Fire contained in the central part of the Globe, and of which, indeed, there are very considerable proofs. The heat which is at the bottom of all deep mines, and that in the very coldest climates and seasons, shews plainly, that there must be some subterraneous Fire, which diffuseth heat through all the interior parts of the Earth. And this is farther proved from those violent concussions called Earth-

quakes, the most rational solution of which phenomena seems to be, that the subterranean Fire requiring vent to extrude its superfluous matter, forges its way to the surface, and either discharges its lava by means of a Volcano, or breaks out a new cavity for that purpose. The Thermae, or hot baths and springs are, likewise, evidently owing to the same cause, which is evinced by their becoming warmer during Earthquakes, than at other times.

But though all this sufficiently proves that there is such a thing as a Central Fire within the Earth, yet it remains to be considered, whether the future Conflagration will be caused by the Fire's breaking its boundaries and extending its fury towards the surface. And this will be found improbable, because the Central Fire must be circumscribed within very narrow bounds, and occupy a space which in proportion to the dimensions of the whole Globe can be but as one to twenty; it must be too small and too much circumscribed, therefore, to destroy so superior a body. And as this is improbable, so is it impossible, for the Earth is of too dense a nature to be acted on by so inconsiderable a Fire as this; and again, the Sea and other fluids are vastly more than sufficient to quench it, although it should actually break forth towards the surface.

As therefore, neither of these hypotheses will properly account for this event, let us see what will do so agreeable to the principles of reason and the predictions of scripture.

It will be found on enquiry, I believe, that nothing carries more suspicious marks of this nature than a Comet or blazing Star; nothing seems better adapted to produce such a dreadful circumstance; and therefore some of the greatest writers of our nation* have delivered it as their opinion, that a Comet will be the instrument of this great catastrophe. But to shew the greater probability of this, it will be necessary to consider the nature and motion of a Comet.

A Comet is a solid, opaque, spherical body, like the Planets, and performs a revolution round the Sun in an elliptical orbit, the Sun being in one of the foci of this orbit: its motion, however, is not confined within the Zodiac, for the several Cometary orbits incline to the Ecliptic in various directions.

The ancients, and particularly Aristotle, conjectured the Comets to be nothing more than aerial vapors, or fiery exhalations in the atmosphere. Time and observation have, however, proved that they are solid bodies,

* Particularly Newton, Halley, and Whiston.

revolving in stated periods in the *Planetary* system, though some of their orbits extend vastly beyond the orbit of *Saturn*.

It will be obvious that a *Comet*, in its *perihelion*, or approach to the *Sun*, must acquire an amazing degree of heat; and indeed when it arrives at that *focus* of its orbit, its heat is prodigiously great. Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in the observations he made on the *COMET* which appeared in 1680, found, that when in its *perihelion*, its heat compared to that of ours at Midsummer, was 28,000 to 1. Now it being known from experiment that the heat of *boiling water* is about three times as great as that of our hottest earth in Midsummer; and that the heat of *red-hot iron* is about three or four times as great as that of *boiling water*; it is justly concluded, that the heat of the above *Comet* in its *perihelion* must be near *two thousand times* as great as that of *red-hot iron*. Hence it follows, that a body so immensely hot must be a very long period in cooling; accordingly the same great Philosopher computes that a globe of red-hot iron exactly of the bigness of our Earth, would not be cold in less than *fifty thousand years*; if then the *Comet* be supposed to cool one hundred times as fast as *red-hot iron*, yet as its heat was two thousand times greater, (supposing it to be of the same size as our earth) it would not be cold in a *million of years*.

This being the case, it proves how very dangerous the impulse of such an intensely hot body would be to our Earth or to any of the *Planetary* worlds, whether the *Comet* be in its ascent from, or descent to the *Sun*; for with the heat which it must undoubtedly have in either case, it would inevitably reduce the Planet to a cinder.

As we see, therefore, that a *Comet* is fully capable of producing such an event as the *Conflagration of the World*; let us next examine whether such a circumstance as the near approach of a *Comet* would produce such signs as the Scriptures have foretold shall certainly distinguish that event. The *first sign* will be an *universal Earthquake*, or a violent concussion of the whole globe; that *the mountains shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground*.—Ezek. c. xxxviii. v. 19, 20. Now from the approach of a *Comet* to the Earth, such a shock would certainly be the consequence; for agreeable to the *law of gravitation*, a *Comet* coming near to a *Planet* will draw it from that plane wherein it before moved, which removal must certainly occasion a violent commotion in the body so removed.—The *second sign* will be an *overflowing rain, hailstones, fire and brimstone*.—*Ibid.* v. 22. And this is reasonably

accounted for, from a consideration of the nature of a *Comet's* atmosphere, which appears to be a large pellucid body, entirely covering the *nucleus* or lower part of the *Comet*, which atmosphere is filled with quantities of opaque or earthy particles. Hence it must follow, that on the too near approach of a *Comet* to our globe, quantities of those fiery particles would fall into our *atmosphere*, so as fully to verify the prophetic description.

Another *sign* will be the obscuration of the *Sun* and the *Moon*, and the *Stars falling from Heaven*; or, according to the express words of our Lord, *The Sun shall be darkened, and the Moon shall not give her light, and the Stars shall fall from Heaven, and the powers of Heaven shall be shaken*, [*i. e.* the atmosphere shall be in agitation, resembling the discord of the ocean].—Matt. c. xxiv. v. 29. Now it is very remarkable, that a *Comet's* approach to the Earth would certainly and exactly fulfil this prediction. For if a *Comet* comes in the syzygial line of the *Sun* and the Earth, though its visual diameter should not be so large, it would nevertheless abate considerably the *solar light*. And when its atmospheric darkness is considered, as likewise the density of our own atmosphere filled with the *Cometary* matter, then surely the *Sun* and *Moon* must be viewed very dimly, if at all, through such a caliginous medium. And in this state of the Earth and its atmosphere, great numbers of vapors and fiery exhalations must abound, which may, agreeably enough to common speech, be called *falling stars*.

Another *sign* which nature will shew immediately antecedent to this event, will be a great and violent commotion in the fluid part of our globe, *the sea and the waves roaring*. Luke c. xxi. v. 25. This also would be the necessary consequence of a *Comet's* approach to the Earth. For, if a body ten or twelve times larger than the *Moon*, was to approach as nigh to us as her orbit, or about 237,000 miles; then, according to the law of gravitation, the sea would be ten or twelve times more affected, and the *tides* so much higher than now they ever are; the sea likewise, through such an immense heat, must be in a great ferment or boil, and at length entirely evaporated, leaving the Earth dry, and ready to take fire on the nearer approach of its terrible enemy.

When, therefore, a body of such an awful appearance, and terrific magnitude, came near enough to cause any of these phenomena, undoubtedly there would follow an universal panic in the inhabitants of the earth, which is foretold in the Scriptures as another *sign* to precede the *conflagration of the World*. There shall be a *dissolving of nations with pu-*

plexity; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after these things which are coming upon the Earth.—Luke c. xxi. v. 26.

Now although the above signs would certainly precede the approach of a Comet, yet considering that those bodies fly with the greatest velocity, the appearance of these phenomena would be very soon followed by the arrival of the minister of destruction itself, so as perfectly to agree with the scriptural account of the *suddenness* of the event.

Considering then how agreeable both to reason and scripture this hypothesis is, I think we may readily take it up as our belief, till a better offers, *That a Comet will be the instrument, in the hand of the Almighty, to reduce this World to a Chaos.*

There are many of opinion that the *World* will be completely destroyed or annihilated in the last fire; but this appears to be repugnant to reason, for it is not the property of fire to annihilate, but only to change the forms and qualities of bodies. Nor does *Scripture* give any real ground for such a supposition; it does, indeed, say that the

present scene of things shall be destroyed and pass away.—1 Cor. c. vii. v. 31. But, surely, all this may very well be, and yet the *World* not be totally destroyed or annihilated. It is most reasonable to conclude, therefore, that by the *destruction of the World* is meant not its annihilation, but only its ruin, the destruction of its beauty and magnificence, the reducing it to its primeval *Chaos*; that the fabric which once shone in the universe with the approbation of the Deity, as being very good, and afforded an habitation to an innumerable multitude of generations of animals, will then become a wild waste of ruins, an heap of matter without form, order or beauty; so that over such a scene we may well take up our lamentation nearly in the words of the pathetic Jewish Prophet: *How doth the World lie solitary that was full of people! How is she become as a widow! She that was great in the Universe and Princess among the Planetary orbs! how is she become tributary and desolate.*—Lam. c. i. v. 1.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS of the late THOMAS SHERIDAN, Esq.

(Concluded from Page 328.)

AT the time Mr. Sheridan published this Work, the novelty of his plan had worn off, its usefulness had been disputed, its necessity had been doubted, its reputation had suffered a little from ridicule, and its patrons had cooled much in their zeal for its propagation. The proposal made to his Majesty in the above address passed without notice. The author, whose attachment to his favourite scheme was increased rather than weakened by neglect, determined to persevere in spite of every obstacle. By writing, by conversation, and by public lectures, he endeavoured to support his sinking plan; and when he saw himself unattended to, was not sparing of his invectives against the taste of the times. From this period his disappointment led him frequently to express himself with asperity, even against Majesty itself; and it is remembered that on the declaration of American independence, in a moment of vexation and resentment, he declared a resolution of benefiting the new world with the advantages ungratefully neglected by his own country.

The list at the end of this Account will amply display the industry and abilities of Mr. Sheridan; he still continued to publish many valuable performances, which will transmit his name to posterity with reputa-

tion. In the summer of 1769 he performed at the Haymarket the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. Othello, and Brutus. In 1770 he was engaged again at the same Theatre, and in 1776 he acted several nights at Covent-Garden. After this he never performed again as an actor. Though able enough to contribute to the public amusement, and no way unwilling, he found the Theatres shut against him by an influence which he always complained of as a hardship, though he was unable to conquer it.

The retirement of Mr. Garrick from the stage in the year 1776 opened a new scene to Mr. Sheridan. The purchasers of the share in Drury-lane Theatre, of which Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan was one, agreed to invest Mr. Sheridan with the powers of a Manager, for which office his experience, his abilities, and integrity well qualified him. He entered upon the office with a determination to reform some abuses which had crept in, and particularly such as had arisen from the caprice of several favourite actresses. In this pursuit however he found himself counteracted; when, disdaining to continue in his post on such ignominious terms, he relinquished his situation, after holding it about three years.

The

The Theatres being shut against him as a performer, he now returned to his literary avocations. He completed and published his Dictionary of the English Language, and engaged to publish a new edition of Swift's Works, with a Life of that Author, which he executed in 1784. He also read at Hickford's Rooms, at Coachmakers' Hall, and in the spring 1785 at Free Masons' Hall, in conjunction with Mr. Henderfon. This was his last public exhibition. The next year he visited Ireland, and during his stay there was much consulted about some improvements meditated to be introduced into the modes of education in that kingdom. During his residence there he found his health decline, and in hopes to re-establish it came to England the last summer, and went to Margate, intending from thence, if he found no amendment, to proceed to Lisbon. A short time, however, shewed that he was past recovery. His strength gradually failed, and he died on the 14th of August 1788. His corpse was interred at Margate.

After the narrative we have given, it may seem unnecessary to add any thing further concerning Mr. Sheridan, whose character will appear from a review of the transactions of his life. Yet in justice to so worthy a character we shall add, that his conduct through life was at all times marked with uprightnes and integrity. In every situation, tho' his prudence might be frequently arraigned, no imputation ever fell upon him as a man of honour. His talents were more solid than brilliant, and his genius very inferior to his industry. His predilection for a favourite scheme which had occupied his attention during the greater part of his life, as often produced absurdity as entertainment when he made it, as he often did, the subject of his conversation. He had no mean opinion of himself. Like Trifram Shandy's father, "he had a strong spice of that in his temper which might or might not add to his virtues." It is known by the name of Perseverance in a good cause, and of Obstinacy in a bad one.

Opinions which he once had entertained he seldom gave up. He was hospitable and generous in a high degree, and with a confidence * in his own exertions, disdaind to sacrifice his independence on any occasion. To sum up the whole: he was a pleasant and agreeable companion; an affectionate father; a tender husband; a generous master; and a firm and steady friend.

LIST OF MR. SHERIDAN'S WORKS.

1. Captain O'Blunder; a farce. This was written by Mr. Sheridan while a school-boy, and the copy lost. It has been since collected by some person from memory, and frequently performed; but never, as Mr. Sheridan used to declare, with his consent.
2. The Loyal Lover; a tragi-comedy, altered from Beaumont and Fletcher about 1748, and acted at Smock-alley. Not printed.
3. Romeo and Juliet; altered and acted about the same time. Not printed.
4. Coriolanus; or, The Roman Matron. A tragedy. Altered from Shakespeare and Thomson, acted at Covent-garden. 8vo. 1755.
5. British Education; or, The Source of the Disorders of Great-Britain. Being an Essay towards proving that the Immorality, Ignorance, and false Taste, which so generally prevail, are the natural and necessary Consequences of the present defective System of Education. With an Attempt to shew that a Revival of the Art of Speaking, and the Study of our own Language, might contribute in a great Measure to the Cure of those Evils. 8vo. 1756. 2d edition, 1769.
6. An Oration pronounced before a numerous Body of the Nobility and Gentry, assembled at the Music Hall, in Fishamble-street, on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant (December) and now first published at their unanimous Desire. 8vo. 1757.
7. An Humble Appeal to the Public, together with some Considerations on the present critical and dangerous State of the Stage in Ireland. 8vo. 1758.

* "If this account should startle the belief of those who hunt after employments as their only resource, Mr. Sheridan begs leave to remind them that it was not his case; he had it in his power to provide for himself much better than the Government could. He had set out in life upon certain principles, early imbibed from his great master Swift, which would not suffer him to think of such a course. Among these, one of the foremost was independence; without which there could be no liberty. By independence he means only a reliance upon a man's self, and his own talents and labours, for his support and advancement in life; for absolute independence belongs not to human beings." — "Though they who know not the value of such sort of independence; though they who know not how sweet the bread is which is earned by the sweat of one's own brow, may not have any faith in principles of this sort, yet surely they will give credit to a man upon their own favourite maxim, that of self-interest."

8. A Discourse delivered in the Theatre at Oxford, in the Senate-House at Cambridge, and at Spring-gardens, in London. Being introductory to a Course of Lectures on Elocution, and the English Language. 8vo. 1759.

9. A Dissertation on the Causes of the Difficulties which occur in learning the English Tongue; with a Scheme for publishing an English Grammar and Dictionary, upon a Plan entirely new. The Object of which shall be, to facilitate the Attainment of the English Tongue, and establish a perpetual Standard of Pronunciation. Addressed to a certain noble Lord. 4to. 1762.

10. A Course of Lectures on Elocution: Together with Two Dissertations on Language, and some other Tracts relative to those Subjects. 4to. 1762.

11. A Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of Great-Britain. Most humbly addressed to the Father of his People. 8vo. 1769.

12. Lectures on the Art of Reading. Part I. Containing the Art of reading Prose. 8vo. 1775.

13. Lectures on the Art of Reading. Part II. Containing the Art of reading Verse. 8vo. 1775.

14. A General Dictionary of the English Language. One main Object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Rhetorical Grammar. 2 vols. 4to. 1780.

15. A short Address to the Public upon a Subject of the utmost Importance to the future Safety and Welfare of the British Dominions. 4to. 1783.

16. The Works of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Arranged, revised, and corrected, in 17 vols. 8vo. 1784.

17. An Examination of Mr. Sheridan's Plan for the Improvement of Education in

this Country. By a Set of Gentlemen associated for that Purpose. 8vo. 1784.

18. Elements of English: Being a new Method of teaching the whole Art of Reading, both with regard to Pronunciation and Spelling. Part the First. 12mo. 1786.

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ADDENDA.

P. 211. Mr. Sheridan's first appearance on the stage was on the 29th of January, 1743.—See *Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage*, p. 128.

The following Anecdote appeared in the English News-papers about the year 1768. We give it on that authority, and in the very words, without vouching for the truth of it, though we believe it may be depended upon:—Last year Mr. Sheridan, the actor, obtained an Irish Act of Parliament protecting him from arrests on account of his debts in Dublin, amounting to sixteen hundred pounds; and having this season saved eight hundred pounds, he gave notice that he was ready to pay his creditors ten shillings in the pound, and desired them to call on him for that purpose, with an account of their respective demands. Mr. Falkner, the printer of one of the Dublin papers, was one of his creditors. This gentleman told Mr. Sheridan, that he would not trouble him with his demand till he dined with him: Mr. Sheridan accordingly called at Mr. Falkner's; and after dinner Mr. Falkner put a sealed paper into his hand, which he told him contained his demand, at the same time requesting Mr. Sheridan to examine it at his leisure at home: when he came home he found, under seal, a bond of his for two hundred pounds, due to Mr. Falkner, cancelled, together with a receipt in full of a book debt, to the extent of one hundred pounds.—Whether is the conduct of the actor or printer the more generous and laudable?

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

T H E P E E P E R.

N U M B E R I V.

—————Amusement reigns,
Man's great demand.

Y O U N G.

THE all-wise author of Nature hath created nothing in vain. Climates which shudder us in the description afford a comfortable residence unto millions of our species; and furnish them with delights which they would not, willingly, exchange for those of the more luxurious parts of the earth.

And even with us that season of the year which, to outward appearance, seems peculiarly cheerless, yet possesses some delights and conveniences which excite even our eager anticipation of the time which, alone, brings them to us. We look towards WINTER not merely with a placid, but an expectant

pectant eye, considering it as the season of festive harmony and social mirth.

While, therefore, the Almighty employs this quarter in making the necessary preparations for the future harvest of his bounty; he hath so contrived the matter for our ease and benefit, that we should still have such comforts as to enable us to pass through the, otherwise, dismal season with pleasure to ourselves and to those around us.

WINTER indeed may justly be termed the reposeing time of *Nature*; and to her children that of amusement, in which respect it certainly is much superior to those which precede it. The shortness of the days and the length of the nights, with the inclemency of the weather, necessarily impel us to betake ourselves for entertainment to the fire-side; and to mingle in those amusements which Society, and the converse of men alone, can give. Hence the fashionable rank of mortals hurry themselves away from their country-seats to the metropolis, where those whose living chiefly consists in ministering to the pleasures of others, eagerly display their stores and exert their endeavours to render WINTER delightful.

The Theatres now open their doors as to pleasant retreats wherein we may enter; and forgetting awhile the gloom of Nature, and the gloom of our minds, pass agreeably a few tedious hours; and have our hearts softened into a sweet kind of melancholy, or meliorated with lightsome mirth.

Nor is the more peculiar WINTER amusement of Card-playing without advantages, although they are not so great or many as those of the Drama.

It does at least associate the sexes together, and assists much in giving a polished ease to the manners and conversation. This amusement is, indeed, admirably adapted to abridge the length and dissipate the gloom of a Winter-evening, because its fascinating influence is so great that the most spleetic son of mortality, when engaged in it, insensibly loses his spleen, and unwittingly communicates to, whilst he only means to receive pleasure from, others. It is an amusement also calculated for all ranks of people, and in the enjoyment of which there is a perfect equality; for the nobleman cannot boast more exquisite pleasure in a run of good luck at *quadrille* or *piquet*, than the vulgar peasant in his cottage, or plebeian in his stall, does in being successful at *one and thirty* or *all-fours*. And although the goddess of delight seems to reign solely, at this season, over the metropolis and other places where the *great* have sheltered themselves under her influence; yet the inhabitants of the country are not precluded, absolutely, from a share of

her smiles. The *amusements* of this class are, indeed, necessarily confined within a smaller sphere, but then they have generally a much keener relish for those few they possess. Though they have not the supreme pleasures of Theatrical entertainments, masquerades, and large card-parties, yet they have more of *friendly* visiting and cheerful conversation among them; and consequently more of social mirth, and of the *best*, because *heartfelt* joy. Add to all this, that the enjoyment of good bodily health, improved by exercise and temperance, enables them to share in *their* Winter-amusements with as much real delight, as the more favored rank of human beings do the best of theirs; and most probably in a more superior degree.

Thus, however, while the various orders of men have their several amusements, the general harmony and good of the creation is conducted steadily by Him who *ruleth over all and in all*; and we slide agreeably through a dismal, but useful, period, into the blooming spring of a *new year*, when external Nature revives from her torpidity, and causes the whole animal world to sing aloud for joy.

Still no truth appears to me clearer or more pleasing than this, that in all the necessary changes of the seasons which God hath ordained for the good of the world, it is He who hath put it into the hearts of men to give birth to such pleasurable inventions as may render those *seasons* peculiarly delightful and desirable.

Let who will argue against these, shews thereby a narrow and ungrateful heart; that he is incapable of receiving and enjoying those delights which were ordained to make his pilgrimage to a better world easy and pleasant; and this must naturally excite in his mind an uncharitable disposition against his more reasonable fellow-travellers, as well as harsh and unworthy ideas of that Being who is 'good unto all, and whose tender mercy is over all his works.'

Providence hath no more ordained that succession and variety of pleasures, or permitted so many inventions for amusement, in order to tantalize us by punishing our participation of them, than that we should place our affections entirely upon them. There is an happy mean here as well as in every thing else; the misfortune of mankind is, that they too generally run into the extremes. Thus, the poor misguided Christian, living under the horrors of denunciated wrath against sinners, ridiculously turns aside from all pleasures, even those which are kindly placed in his way, to refresh him in his journey; shuts his ears against the entertaining music of a delightful voice of instrument, which could

certainly have had no power of harmony without divine ordination;—dares not look upon a lovely object of art or nature, for fear it may kindle unlawful desires in his soul; torments his body and distracts his mind through the fear of losing his eternal salvation. Unhappy man!—as if God was the most cruel and wanton of Beings, to create us with desires, to give us blessings to gratify them, and then to punish severely our moderate indulgence!

While, however, we tenderly pity persons of this unhappy turn of thinking, we cannot but view with indignation those of the opposite character. Instead of making use of *pleasure* as an occasional relaxation from the grand aim and labour of life, they make it their sole business; as though their days on earth were not numbered, nor the debility of old age ever to incapacitate them for running the round of delight.

Nothing can be more truly pitiable than the sight of a human creature worn out in the cause of vice, and carrying all the remains of his former excesses both in person and in mind; devoid of any reflections except those which arise from the sense of disappointment or remorse; no fund of virtuous knowledge whercon his mind, now lost to external pleasures, can delight itself; no acquaintance with religion which may comfort him under the aches and weaknesses of his

dissolving tenement, or to expand his soul with the anticipation of future glory.

In lieu of these, fretful peevishness rendering him a burthen to himself and those around; terror of soul on the least thought of his future departure, bringing to his remembrance, and to those of his friends, all his guilty actions; with an innumerable train of other distresses which never fail attending the closing scenes of a Libertine's wretched existence.

Happy those who live under a constant sense of the goodness of God, and of their duty to him; who gratefully accept, and cheerfully enjoy those pleasures and comforts which He hath affixed to their situations, without using any of his donations in such a manner as to occasion any succeeding bitter reflections; and while they pass through those necessary, but gloomy, seasons which he hath appointed, make use of those *amusements* which lie in their way, with moderation. But above all, happy are they if with a philanthropy of heart, they enjoy the power of doing good; and at a season like this, when *the hand of man*, as *ELIHU* in *Job* elegantly says, *is sealed up*, they diffuse a part of that bounty which the Almighty hath given them unto their needy brethren, so that the cottages of the poor, as well as the mansions of the rich, may be filled with comfort, and resound the voice of honest and hearty joy.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DURING my long and melancholy illness, caused some years ago by a dreadful stroke of the palsy, several of the clergy and some of my old friends have occasionally visited me. One of them, soon after the death of the late Bishop Lowth, in the course of our conversation, intimated that his Lordship was no friend to the Dissenters, but regarded them in a manner unworthy of a scholar of his distinguished learning and eminent station. This assertion I immediately opposed, and said, that though I was a Dissenter, and had written warmly, as is well known, against the Athanasian Creed, yet his Lordship had condescended to admit me to his friendship; and several years before his death had treated me with the greatest candour and kindness. In the year 1767 I published my *Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament*, which was well received by the Public, shortly passed a second edition, and is now become a very scarce book. In order to make this work useful, I designedly excluded from it all mention of our unhappy

theological disputes and controversies. His Lordship was well pleased with this performance; and every scholar, who has delivered a new book to the world, must feel the approbation given to it by such an illustrious critic and judge of literature as Dr. Lowth. From this our acquaintance commenced, when his Lordship was Bishop of Oxford. He wrote me the following letter, which a few months ago I found among my papers:

To the Rev. Dr. HARWOOD, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Freec, R. Oxford.

Reverend Sir,

I RECEIVED some time since the honour of your agreeable present. I have now read your book, and beg your acceptance of my best thanks for the pleasure I have received in the perusal of it. It is entertaining as well as instructive; and will perfectly well answer your good design. I shall take the first opportunity of reading your next volume; and heartily wish you health to finish your third.

You

You have done me much greater honour in your Preface than I have any just pretensions to, *vel publice vel privatim*. I should be very glad if I could really perform what you so generously have given me credit for: being with great truth and regard,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. OXFORD.

Cuddesdon, Oct 5, 1773.

The first time I visited his Lordship, which I remember was at his house in Westminster, he with great condescension and kindness shewed me several curious books, the sight of which he knew would highly gratify me; and politely added, that any books in his small collection that I wished to make use of, were at my service. I could not take the liberty at that time of making any request of this nature; but his Lordship afterwards lent me two very valuable books, which it was not in my power to purchase. I now recollect that Dr. Lowth informed me that he had late y been visited with a slight stroke of the palsy, and familiarly asked me if I had not perceiv-

ed his speech to falter a little. One of the best sermons I ever read in favour of religious liberty, was preached by his Lordship at Durham Assizes, which breathes as glorious and Christian a spirit as most sermons published by dissenting Ministers. I must further add, Sir, that when it pleased God that I should be afflicted with a stroke of the palsy, which has rendered me a cripple for above five years, his Lordship, knowing that I had nothing but what I acquired by my industry in teaching the Classics, generously contributed, till the last year of his life, to my necessities, sending at the same time affectionate enquiries after my health. Had I been a dishonest man, and could have conformed to the Trinitarian worship of the Church, I should not now have been in indigent and necessitous circumstances; but I chose rather the laborious task of teaching Greek and Latin for my bread, than *to enjoy the pleasures of sin, which are but for a season*.

EDWARD HARWOOD,

No. 6, Hyle-street, Bloomsbury.

Dec. 20, 1788.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W;
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L.
For D E C E M B E R 1783.

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

Travels through Italy, in a Series of Letters: written in the Year 1785. Translated from the French of the Abbé Dupaty. 8vo, 6s. Robinsons.

PUBLIC curiosity has been of late years so frequently imposed upon by works under the denomination of Travels thro' France, Spain, Italy, and the several other parts of modern Europe, whose authors, as it afterwards appeared, had scarcely ever seen the margin of their native shores, that a title-page of the present description is apt, upon the first view, to excite some little jealousy as to the authenticity of the subject to which it is prefixed. But the translator of the very sensible publication now under our review, assures his readers, that "these Letters are not to be

"considered merely as letters written in the
"closet, or remarks on what may be
"found in other authors, but as *observations made in the country itself, during actual travels through it;*" and we perfectly coincide with him in opinion, that they are "far from being written in the dull stile of methodical compilation, and bear every mark of being immediately dictated by the objects they describe." This philosophic and very entertaining traveller opens his correspondence at *Avignon, and proceeds from thence through Toulon, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Lucca, Florence, Rome,*

Rome, and Naples, giving an account of the manners, customs, and constitution of each place, in a manner extremely singular and novel, but which evidently discovers him to possess very warm feelings, refined sensibility, accurate observation, and profound judgment. But let the author speak for himself.—Condemning the extraordinary power which the *Vice-legate* (who was just then promoted to the office of *Candle-bearer* in the Pope's Chapel) possesses in the administration of criminal justice, he says,

“ I saw a man yesterday who has come out of the galleys, to which this candle-bearer had very unjustly and very ridiculously condemned him for five years, as convicted of murder.

This unhappy man, named Lorenzo, has suffered his punishment, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Intendant of Toulon to procure his release, and every remonstrance in his favour.

His innocence appeared in the following extraordinary manner * :

As he was going along, one day, in the arsenal of Toulon, another galley slave said to one of his comrades—There is a wretch I cannot bear the sight of.—Why so? replied the other—That man is here for having murdered such a one, and it was I who committed the crime.—Lorenzo overheard him: What must he not have felt! He went up to the galley slave, entreating and conjuring him to reveal, and properly attest, as soon as possible, the secret of his innocence. But the soul of the wretch was already shut to pity, and awake only to terror. Lorenzo, with the permission of his superiors, had the patience and resolution to attach himself, for two years successively, to this man, from whom he hoped the proofs of his innocence. He obtained leave to be fastened to the same chain. He accompanied him to the hospital. What persuasions did he not use to move him, both night and day, and every day? But all without effect. At length, at the end of two years, by dint of prayers and tears, he succeeded so far as to soften once more the villain's heart, and, by awakening remorse, draw from him a second time the important secret. Witnesses were stationed for the purpose. A narrative was drawn up and carried to the Intendant, who instantly threw the criminal into a dungeon. A severity highly imprudent, as the guilty man immediately retracted.

The five years are at length expired, and Lorenzo is released.

On what ground, then, had he been condemned? On a circumstance!—On the very slightest circumstance!—The murdered

man had nine louis in his pocket; three men, of which number was Lorenzo, were taken up; on each of whom were found three louis. Here, said the judge, are nine louis, and consequently three murderers: And these three men were sentenced to the galleys. Two of them died there.—It is the history of l'Anglade; the history of circumstantial proof; the history of all criminal tribunals, except those of England. The laws of England are cautious of condemning; the laws in France fearful of acquitting.

This unhappy man is going to Rome to throw himself at the feet of the pope, to obtain a revision of his trial. The pope is said to be humane.

I have remarked that humane men, that is to say, *men* are more difficult in their belief of crimes, and are less frequently deceived. Humanity is the surest guide in the discovering of truth.”

The ABBE DUPATY proceeds to *Toulon*, where he seems to have paid particular attention to the administration of the *Galleys*.

“ The galley slaves,” says he, “ are not treated ill at Toulon; they work and are paid for it. How affecting the reflection! There are ten millions of men perhaps in France who would be happy to be at the galleys, were they not condemned to them.

Formerly, the term of the galley slaves was scarcely expired before they returned; but of late, the tribunals that furnish Toulon, instead of sending back those who relapse, hang them.

The number of galley slaves is nearly the same every year, that is to say, nearly the same number of crimes are committed yearly. The same quantity of water enters in like manner daily into a ship, and the labour of the pump is equal; but were the vessel better, were the planks more closely joined, and more carefully attended to, the vessel would daily make much less water.

I looked over the register of the galleys. Listen.—Children of *thirteen years of age* sentenced to the galleys for having been found with their fathers convicted of smuggling!! Yes, thus I read—for having been found with their fathers! If they had not been found with them, they would have been sent to the house of correction (*Bicetre*). Such is the fiscal code; such the indulgence to the financial system: Innocent blood is sold to it by government, and the nation is silent!

I saw many of these children, and tears gushed into my eyes, and my breast burst with indignation; nor could I appease my feelings, but with the hope of not dying before I had exposed all the crimes of our criminal legislation. Alas! may I but be able

* “ I had these particulars from the Intendant of Toulon, a man of great sense and humanity.”

to contribute to deliver these young and innocent hands from those abominable chains! —I hope I shall.

I read also in the register—for *the crime of cheating, and vehemently suspected of murder; to the galleys for life.*

I read also—for *knavery, and cheating a number of honest people (the very words); to the galleys for one hundred years.* This is a sentence of the tribunal of Deux Ponts (not in France). France lends her punishments to several of the German sovereigns.

I also read—*vehemently suspected of a murder and burglary; to the galleys for life.*

I would give a considerable sum for a duplicate of the registers of the galleys. What information they contain! They would enable us to ascertain the numbers annually sacrificed in France, by the exterminating hand of criminal justice, in the different tribunals.

A singular event plunged the galley slaves, some time ago, into the most profound despair. The Intendant of the marine received orders to separate the deserters, the smugglers and malefactors, into three classes. One would have imagined smugglers and deserters should have blessed this separation. But their despair was extreme.

All the galley slaves, in fact, look on each other in the same light; for misfortune, like death, reduces all men to a level. They are all equally so many wretched beings, so many of the weak vanquished by the strong. Far from blushing at the atrocity of their crimes, they make a boast of them. One has done more harm to the enemy, or has been more adroit or courageous than the other. The deserters and smugglers therefore by no means despise the criminals; and, by the separation then ordered, they lost several advantages. One was deprived of a robust companion; another, of the comrade whose voice he was accustomed to hear, and whose looks he was familiarized to meet; while this, again, lost the man who sympathized with him in wretchedness. Many bitter tears, tears of the heart, flowed in abundance at the thought of this separation. The Intendant of the marine however has granted many of these galley slaves the favour of living together at the same chain.

What a subject for meditation! How wonderful are the yet unexplored recesses of the human heart!

(To be continued.)

The Works of Dr. Thomas Sydenham, with Annotations by George Wallis, M. D. 8vo. Robinsons.

DR. Wallis has here presented to the public the works of the admirable Sydenham, with not only his own remarks corrective and explanatory, but has added the opinions of some of the most eminent and favourite Medical Writers on particular subjects, adapting the whole to the present improved state of physic, and ushered them into the world with a disinterested and spirited dedication to the Lord Chancellor—he tells unpermitted—and we believe him—and must say, that we cannot avoid approving the mode he has adopted for the reasons specified by himself.—For certainly it must give every liberal mind a greater satisfaction in perusing a dedication founded on desert, according to the author's opinion, than being complimentary with intent to flatter, at least to curry favour with the patron. Here he takes occasion to deliver his sentiments on the merits of Sydenham, and draws a parallel between the Physician and the Chancellor—which he founds on considering them both advocates for and firm adherents to truth—contending in her cause—and becoming successful against the efforts of ill-founded opposition; violent

as erroneous.—As a specimen of the Doctor's language, we shall quote his character of Sydenham—"In that period of time when the medic art was built upon the tottering basis of hypothesis, and supported by the enthusiastic zeal of whim and bigotry—when their adherents turning tyrants to nature, attempted to torture her to their purposes, and would not condescend to pursue the paths she pointed out; when they endeavoured to bind her in their trammels, and drive her obedient to their wishes, as if they thought it beneath their consequence to stoop to the dictates of Heaven's first Agent; who, proud in opinion, flew thousands by the rules of art, gaining applause from those only who escaped by the Laws of Chance; in that period arose Sydenham, whose natural sagacity led him to detect error; whose love of mankind made him exert a courage to correct it; and who amidst the opposition of hypothetic tyranny, supported his positions, and overturned, by simple observation and experience, the long-laboured and supposititious reasonings of the whole dogmatic phar-

"lanx.

“lanx. He, my Lord! made truth his
 “principle, and philanthropy his mo-
 “tive. Improvement in medicine was
 “the result of his attention; true
 “knowledge the delight of his soul, the
 “purport of his pursuit. Conscious of
 “the rectitude of his principles, though
 “he shrunk at the arrows of defamation,
 “perseverance was his virtue; and
 “amidst the taunts of calumny, and sar-
 “castic jeers of envy, he still became a
 “conqueror.” With respect to the work
 itself, the Doctor has in his notes endeavoured to give a clear and concise account of the subjects there treated of, labouring to avoid all perplexity, by simplifying diseases, and reducing them to their most certain symptoms, and giving such modes of cure as are agreeable to the present rational medicine, and which have been crowned with success either from the accounts of most indisputable authority, or from his own practical observation.—And though he is certainly a favourer of the Cullenian System, he still seems not so altogether wedded to it, as to desert whatever is useful from other quarters: for we find a quotation from Dr. Brown’s *Ele-*

menta Medicinæ, who wrote in direct opposition to Dr. Cullen, on the gout; and several remarks of his own—contradictory to some general received opinions—which we think worthy attention. Upon the whole, we think he has bestowed great pains, and has furnished a performance not amongst the lower orders of medical publications. Nor could less be expected from a man, who has so just an opinion of the dignity annexed to the character of a Physician: for he says, “*Proximus est Deo.*—For he
 “can relieve the miseries of a Monarch,
 “and oftentimes snatch him from im-
 “pending fate, when all the wealth with
 “which he is loaded, all the honor and
 “power with which Royalty is surround-
 “ed, cannot even mitigate the severity of
 “a single pang;” the truth of which will, we flatter ourselves, be verified on a present public and melancholy occasion.

To conclude, we may venture to assert that this work will be found extremely useful to those who are entering into practice, however replete with academical subtleties, and not unworthy the attention of others who have devoted a longer time to medical enquiries.

James Wallace. A Novel.

THIS is a sensible and entertaining novel. The story, which in many parts of it is deeply affecting, is told in a series of letters; but the Author has judiciously avoided the dull tautology which in general accompanies epistolary correspondence. The characters are extremely well conceived, and not badly sustained. Two of them appear to possess the recommendation of novelty. We mean those of *Paracelsus Holman* and *Paul Lamonde*, the latter of which would make no contemptible figure upon the

3 vols. 12mo. 9s. Lane.

stage. The incidents are natural and interesting, and the manners a faithful transcript from life. It incites the mind to laudable pursuits by inculcating the useful belief, that virtue and abilities, however they may for a time lie obscured, will ultimately meet with their reward. A pure spirit of benevolence and philanthropy breathes through the whole of it, and we may safely pronounce it to be a work that will not only please the understanding but improve the heart.

The Man of Feeling. A Tale.

2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Lane.

THERE is a subtle and contriving quality in TRUTH which frequently makes man the secret instrument of his own condemnation. The volumes now under our review appear to justify this observation; for, if the writer of them ex-

pected to gain a single leaf from the palm of excellence; TRUTH, by silently adapting his title-page to the nature of his work, has, out of his own lips, prophetically proclaimed, that he is *The Man of Feeling*.

Beatrice; or, The Inconstant. A Tragic Novel, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Lane.

THERE is nothing *novel* in any one of the four hundred pages which these two volumes contain, but every page is truly *tragic*! We must not however pronounce that this *affecting* story is altogether incapable of affording either *amusement* or *instruction*; for it is said by a late reverend Critic*, the accuracy of whose judgment has never yet been dis-

puted, that “the most useful and effectual method of teaching what is *right* is by “showing what is *wrong*”; and it is equally certain that we may be entertained by the absurdities we are forced to condemn. In these points of view “THE INCONSTANT” may become a *CONSTANT* source of both *instruction* and *amusement*.

* Dr. Lowth, late Bishop of London, in the Preface to his Grammar.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America, including, an Account of the late War, and of the Thirteen Colonies, until that Period, by William Gordon, D. D. Illustrated by eight Maps and Plans. 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Dilly and Buckland.

WE cannot give a better account of the author's plan, and of his fitness for the undertaking, than he himself has done in his preface, from which we have therefore extracted the following passages.

"The compiler of the present History can assure the Public, that he has paid a sacred regard to truth, conscious of his being answerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and has labored to divest himself of all undue attachment to every person, country, religious name or profession.

"A regard to truth has often restrained him from the use of strong and florid expressions, that he might not impose upon the reader a pleasing delusion, and lead him into false conceptions of the events undertaken to be related.

"The following Work is not confined to the contest between Great Britain and the United States of America, but includes all the other parts of the war which originated from that contest.

"Struck with the importance of the scenes that were opening upon the world, in the beginning of 1776, he formed an early design of compiling their history, which he made known to the late commander in chief of the American army, and meeting with the desired encouragement from him, he applied himself to the procuring of the best materials, whether oral, written, or printed. Oral communications were minuted down while fresh in the memory; the written were directed immediately to himself in many instances, in others only imparted. The productions of the European press could not be received with any regularity or certainty during the war, but were improved as they could be obtained.

"The United States, in congress assembled, favored him with an inspection of such of their records as could with propriety be submitted to the perusal of a private person; and he was indulged by the late generals Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams, with a liberal examination of their papers, both of a public & more private nature.

"He had the opportunity of acquainting himself with the records of the first settlers in New England; and examined those of the Massachusetts's Bay, from their formation as a company to the close of the war, contained in near thirty folio manuscript volumes.

"Dr. Ramsay's History of the War in Vol. XIV,

Carolina, was communicated to him while in manuscript; and liberty was granted to make full use of it: the present opportunity is embraced for acknowledging the benefit received from it, and for returning grateful thanks to the doctor.

"He gathered from every source of intelligence in his power, while at the place of his residence near Boston; and since his return to his native country in 1786, has improved the advantage arising from it.

"The accounts here given of American affairs, are so different in several respects from what have been the conceptions of many on each side the Atlantic, that it was necessary to insert a variety of letters, papers, and anecdotes, to authenticate the narrative. The publication of these, it is presumed, will obtain credit for such parts as could not with propriety be supported by the introduction of similar proofs."

The excellencies and the defects of this work are of a sort directly opposite to those which distinguish the historical productions of the present times. In these volumes, the reader will find none of the ornaments of style, or artifices of composition; no elaborate delineations of character, and no parade of moral or political philosophy: but instead of these ambitious and unnecessary decorations, he will meet with an impartiality truly praiseworthy, and an extent as well as accuracy of information highly entertaining and instructive. The events are circumstantially and plainly related, without any reflections upon them, either commonplace, or far-fetched; and the reader is left (as he ought to be left) to form his own judgment of the different men and measures, unassisted, or rather undeluded, by the opinions and prejudices of the writer. In the composition of this work, he seems to have imitated rather the simplicity and winning plainness of the Greek, than the embellished magnificence of the Roman, or the sententious brilliancy of the modern historians. Whether he has acted wisely, in thus departing from the fashions of his co-temporaries, is not for us to determine, but he has at least the authority of Hobbes, and the practice of Thucydides to justify him. A passage in the philosopher of Malmesbury's preface to his translation of Thucydides, is so exactly in point, and contains so much good sense,

is me, that we cannot resist our desire to insert it.

“ In Thucydides the faculty of writing history is at the highest; for the principal and proper work of history being to instruct, and enable men by the knowledge of actions past, to bear themselves prudently in the present, and providently towards the future, there is not extant any other (merely humane) that doth more fully and naturally perform it, than this of my author. It is true, that there be many excellent and profitable histories written since; and in some of them, there be inserted very wise discourses, both of manners and policy: but being discourses inserted, and not of the contexture of the narration, they indeed commend the knowledge of the writer, but not the history itself; the nature whereof is merely narrative. In others, there be subtle conjectures at the secret aims, and inward cogitations, of such as fall under their pen; which is also none of the least virtues in a history, where the conjecture is thoroughly grounded, not forced, to serve the purpose of the writer, in adorning his style, or manifesting his subtilty in conjecturing. But these conjectures cannot often be certain, unless withal so evident, that the nar-

ration itself may be sufficient to suggest the same also to the reader. But Thucydides is one, who, though he never digress to read a lecture, moral or political, upon his own text, nor enter into men's hearts, further than the actions themselves evidently guide him, is yet accounted the most politic historiographer that ever writ. The reason whereof I take to be this: He filteth his narrations with that choice of matter, and ordereth them with that judgment, and with such perspicuity and efficacy expresseth himself; that (as Plutarch saith) he maketh his auditor a spectator; for he stretch his reader in the assemblies of the people, and in the senates, at their debating; in the streets, at their seditions; and in the field, at their battles. So that look how much a man of understanding might have added to his experience, if he had then lived a beholder of their proceedings, and familiar with the men and business of the time; so much almost may he profit now, by attentive reading of the same here written. He may from the narrations draw out lessons to himself, and of himself be able to trace the drifts and counsels of the actors to their feat.”

A General Description of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compose this vast Empire, that of Tartary, the Isles, and other tributary Countries, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated by a New and Correct Map of China, and other Copperplates. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Grosier. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

OF all the various fountains of literature not immediately connected with the necessities of our nature, as mathematics, physic, or astronomy, there is none to improving to the understanding, or delightful to the imagination, from which may be drawn so elegant, so profitable, and so copious a stream of information, as from descriptive accounts of distant nations. The wisest of the Greeks, the *πολύτροπος ἀνὴρ*, Ulysses, formed his judgment, regulated his understanding, and corrected his prejudices, by the inspection of various states, and the comparison of their respective polity; and in the delineation of his character by the great poet of antiquity, he is said to be a man,

“ Qui mores hominum multorum vidit
et urbes.”

Travelling is from circumstances removed from the reach of the multitude, yet that it is a natural passion appears from its universality. Voyages are a species of reading, in which every class is agreed: the student and the mechanic, the philosopher and the peasant, equally admire them; and perhaps few writers add more to the stock

of innocent and rational amusement, than he who gives to the world the only substitute for personal inspection, a well-written book of travels. Of all the civilized kingdoms of the earth, the great and ancient empire of China is least known to Europeans; a circumstance the more extraordinary, when we consider the constant commercial intercourse between them; but such is the caution and jealousy, well or ill founded, of the Chinese government, that it is a difficulty, little short of impossibility, for any European to penetrate into the country. The only part of the empire which they are allowed to visit, is the city of Canton; and even there, as soon as the different vessels have received their lading, all communication ceases, and the resident merchants are confined to their respective factories, until the ensuing season. The only authentic source of information is the works of different missionaries; and it is surely not too great an impeachment of their veracity to say, that where contradiction is not to be feared (and who is to contradict them?) a man may from passion, prejudice, inadvertency, a thousand cau-

fer, mislead his reader, and deceive himself. We say this, not so much applying it to the present work, which is judiciously selected, as to the "General History of China, in twelve volumes quarto," from which much assistance has been received and acknowledged by the Abbé Grosier. "What China is at this day," says Goldsmith, "is an object of little consequence to the generality of mankind, but what China was two thousand years ago, is an object of consequence to no man." Life is too short, our necessary studies too extensive, to tolerate such a work, on such a subject: but we digress.

The "General Description of China" contains a great deal of useful information on the subject of which it treats; and we believe the translator has not exceeded truth, when he tells us in his preface, that "the Abbé seems to have selected with great judgment and caution, from the relations of the most intelligent and best informed missionaries, whatever tended to illustrate his subject. We have no complete account of China in any language; and information respecting that country lies so scattered, that it becomes a tedious and irksome task to search for it. The Abbé, therefore, has done a service to literature, by favouring the public with a work, which undoubtedly gives a just and true state of an empire hitherto imperfectly known; while it exhibits a faithful picture of the religion, government, manners, and customs of its inhabitants."

The Abbé treats very copiously of the different provinces, productions, arts, sciences, and manufactures of China, with many anecdotes relative to their manners and customs, ancient and modern. He is, however, certainly not impartial; and, indeed, it is natural for a man who has employed time and labour on any subject, to contract a fondness for it which blinds him to its defects, and often escapes his reader's notice, as well as his own. For this reason, we the less wonder at the asperity with which the Abbé, who is half a Chinese, attacks a *Mr. Peco*, a German professor, for a work visiting his favourite nation. We wish, however, that as a *mandarin of letters*, he had recollected, a scrupulous attachment to ceremony would not misbecome him. "This Professor," and "This German Professor," are the titles he bestows on his adversary, accompanied with charges of falsehood, that could not be tolerated in any dispute but a literary one. Surely the more a man degrades his adversary, the less is he himself to be excused, for entering into a con-

test with such a man: but passion is a wild beast; and it is not always that the zeal of the polemic is proportioned to the importance of the litigation; the zeal of controversy will sometimes rarify the understanding of an earnest disputant, and raise him to a pitch, which in the outset he little thought of; and the less *weighty* the subject, the more likely is the elevation.

The work is well translated. As a specimen, we shall select a few of the most curious and interesting articles.

"The Emperor Kien Leng was one day hunting the tyger, when somebody ran to inform him, that one was discovered. It is a standing order, that, when this is the case, people must be stationed to watch his motions, while others run to give the emperor notice, who generally quits every other spot for this. His majesty immediately approached the place where the tyger lay, and a commodious spot was sought out, from which he might take his aim in safety; for this kind of hunting is very dangerous; and every precaution is necessary to prevent the hunters from being torn to pieces by the animal. The method they pursue is as follows:

"When they know the spot where the tyger lies, they consider on what side it is most likely he will attempt to escape. When roared, he seldom descends to the valleys, but takes his course along the brows of the mountains; if there be a wood in the neighbourhood, he retires thither: he seldom flies far, and generally crosses only from one side of the mountain to the other, to conceal himself. Pike-men, armed with broad-pointed lances, are posted in those places through which it is conjectured he will pass; and small bodies of them are also placed on the summits of the mountains: there are likewise guards on horseback, to observe where he may secrete himself. All these people are ordered to shout, and make a loud noise, when the tyger approaches them, in order to frighten him, and make him fly towards the emperor's station. This prince is surrounded by thirty or forty of the pike-men, armed with halberds, or half-pikes, which they form into a kind of hedge, by resting one knee on the ground, and presenting the points of their weapons towards that side, where they suppose the tyger will advance: they are always in this posture to receive him; for he sometimes runs with such rapidity, that he would not give them time to prepare for resisting his efforts, were they not continually on their guard. The emperor keeps behind the pike-men, accompanied by some of his domestics, who hold fuses and carabines ready for him to fire.

“ As soon as they had roused the tyger, he directed his course up the face of the mountain, and took shelter in a small wood which was on the other side. As he had been narrowly watched, he was immediately pursued; and the emperor, surrounded by his pike-men, having advanced within musquet-shot of him, a great number of arrows were discharged towards the place, in which he had been seen to take refuge: at the same time, several dogs were let loose, which dislodged him a second time: he however went no farther than the brow of the opposite mountain, where he crept into a small thicket, from which he was driven with great difficulty. The horsemen posted on the heights were obliged to advance and discharge arrows at random towards the place which he had been seen to enter, while the pike-men, who stood nearer, hurled large stones towards the same spot. This had nearly proved fatal to some of the horsemen; for the tyger, suddenly springing up with a hideous yell, rushed towards them. In this dangerous situation, they were obliged to seek safety, by making full speed for the top of the mountain. The tyger was just about to seize one of them, who in flying had separated from his companions, and every one gave him up for lost, when the dogs, that had been let loose in great numbers after him, and which pursued him very closely, obliged him to turn towards them. This movement gave the horseman leisure to reach the summit of the mountain, and to save his life.

“ The tyger, however, returned slowly towards the place where he had first taken shelter. The emperor fired three or four times, and slightly wounded him; and the hunters were again obliged to roll stones towards the place, and to fire several random shots, till, worn out at length by these attacks, the tyger darted up from his covert, and ran towards the spot where the emperor stood. His majesty took his bow and arrows, with a design to shoot, in case he should advance near enough; but when he reached the bottom of the mountain, he turned to the other side, and went to the same thicket in which he had been before. The emperor quickly crossed the valley, and pursued the tyger so closely, that, perceiving him without any cover, he fired twice, and killed him on the spot. All the courtiers immediately hastened to view the tyger, and by this mark of respect, to pay their compliments to the emperor.”

The following is a curious and interesting detail of the ceremonies observed by the Tonquinese, subject to China, in their wars and entertainments.

“ The person who pays the visit, stops at the gate, and gives the porter a few loose leaves of paper containing eight or ten pages, in which are written in large characters his name and titles, together with the intention of his visit. These leaves are white, and generally covered with red paper; but the Tonquinese have them of different sorts and colours, according to the rank and quality of the person whom they visit. If the master of the house is absent, they leave the paper to the care of the porter, and the visit is considered as paid and received. A magistrate, when he pays a visit, must be clothed in a robe of ceremony proper to his employment; those who have some distinction among the people, though they hold no public office, have also particular visiting-dresses: and they cannot dispense with the use of them, without transgressing the established rules of civility.

“ The Tonquinese who is the object of the visit, receives at the door the person who pays it: they join hands when they accost one another, and, without speaking, by their gestures alone, shew a thousand marks of politeness. The master of the house invites his visitor to enter, by pointing to the door: if several people happen to be in the hall, the most considerable, either by dignity or age, always takes the most honourable place, but gives it up in favour of the stranger. The first place, contrary to our customs, is that which is nearest to the door. As soon as every one is seated, the person who pays the visit, again tells the motive which brought him thither: the master of the house listens with much gravity, and from time to time inclines his body, according to the rules of politeness. Servants afterwards, clothed in dresses of ceremony, bring a triangular table, upon which are placed twice as many cups of tea as there are people in company, together with two boxes of betel, some pipes and tobacco.

“ When the visit is ended, the master of the house re-conducts his guest to the middle of the street, where they renew their reverences, bows, elevation of hands, and other compliments: lastly, when the stranger is departed, and already advanced a good way, the master of the house sends a footman after him to pay him a fresh compliment; and some time after, the visitor, in his turn, sends back another to thank him, which terminates the visit.

“ It is not only in visits, that this troublesome politeness is displayed; it appears also in all their actions which have any relation to society. The Tonquinese often eat in company; and it is generally then that they talk on business. Instead of forks they use small sticks made of ebony or ivory, the extremities

of which are ornamented with gold or silver ; they never touch any thing with their fingers ; and, on this account, they neither wash their hands before nor after meat. The Tonquinese, when at table, may be justly compared to a band of musicians : they appear to eat in time ; and the motion of their hands and jaw-bones seems to depend on some particular rules. They never use napkins, nor are their tables covered with a cloth ; they are only surrounded with long embroidered carpets, which hang down to the floor. Every person has a table for himself, unless too great a number of guests obliges two to sit together : all the tables are covered with the same dishes, and at the same instant, and the entertainment generally consists in dainties ; for the Tonquinese prefer variety to sumptuous and superfluous abundance.

“ The following ceremonies are generally observed at their entertainments.—The person who invites, sends, the evening before, to his intended guest, a few leaves of invitation, in which is contained a kind of bill of fare. Father Horta says that he saw one, the words of which were as follow : *Chao ting has prepared a repast of some herbs, cleaned his glasses and arranged his house, in order that Se-tong may come and recreate him with the charms of his conversation, and the eloquence of his learning ; he therefore begs, that he will not deny him that divine pleasure.* On the first leaf of the paper is written, by way of address, the most honourable name of the person invited, and titles are given him suitable to his rank. The same formalities are used towards all the rest whom they intend to invite.

“ On the day appointed for the entertainment, the master of the house sends early in the morning, a paper like the former, to remind the guests of their invitation. When the hour of the repast approaches, he sends them a third paper, with a servant to conduct them, and to acquaint them how impatient he is to see them. After the company are assembled, and when they are about to sit down to table, the master of the house takes a cup of gold or silver, and, lifting it up with both his hands, salutes that person, who of all the company holds the greatest rank on account of his employment : he then leaves the hall, and proceeds to the outer court, where, after having turned himself towards the south, and offered wine to the tutelary spirits who preside over the house, he pours it out in form of a libation. After this ceremony, every one approaches the table destined for him. The guests, before they sit down, waste above an hour in paying compliments ; and the master of the house has no sooner done with one than he begins with another.—Have they occasion to drink, com-

pliments must begin afresh : the person of greatest distinction drinks first ; the rest, afterwards ; and all salute the master of the house. Although their cups are very small, and scarce deeper than the shell of a walnut, they however drink a great deal, but slowly, and at several times. When they begin to grow merry, they discuss various topics ; and they sometimes play at small games, in which those who lose are condemned to drink.

“ Comedies and farces are often represented during these repasts ; but they are always intermixed with the most wretched and frightful music. Their instruments are bassons, either of brass or iron, the sound of which is harsh and shrill ; drums made of buffalo's hide, which they beat sometimes with the foot, and sometimes with sticks ; and flutes, that have a most melancholy and plaintive sound : the voices of the musicians have nearly the same harmony. The actors in these domestic comedies, are boys between the age of twelve and fifteen. Their manager conducts them from province to province ; and they are every where considered as the dregs of the people. These youths have most astonishing memories ; they know by heart forty or fifty comedies, the shortest of which generally lasts five hours. They carry their theatrical apparatus along with them, together with a volume, containing their comedies, which they present ; and when a piece has been fixed on, they can immediately perform it without any preparation.

“ About the middle of the entertainment, one of the performers goes round to all the tables, and begs some small reward from each of the guests ; and the servants of the house do the same, and carry to their masters whatever money they receive : a new repast is then displayed before the company, which is destined for their domestics.

“ The end of these entertainments is generally suited to the beginning. The guests praise in detail the excellence of the dishes, and the politeness and generosity of their host, who, on his part, makes a number of excuses, and begs pardon, with many low bows, for not having treated them according to their merit.”

With the following account of the preparing the TEA, we shall, for the present, dismiss this article.

“ When the tea leaves have been collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water ; after which, they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire, until they become dry and shrivelled, and appear such as we have them in Europe.

“ Accord-

“According to the testimony of Kœmpfer, tea is prepared in the same manner in the isles of Japan. “There are to be seen there,” says this traveller, “public buildings erected for the purpose of preparing the fresh-gathered tea. Every private person who has not suitable conveniences, or who is unacquainted with the operation, may carry his leaves thither as they dry. These buildings contain a great number of small stoves raised about three feet high, each of which has a broad plate of iron fixed over its mouth. The workmen are seated round a large table covered with mats, and are employed in rolling the tea-leaves which are spread out upon them. When the iron plates are heated to a certain degree by the fire, they cover them with a few pounds of fresh-gathered leaves, which, being green and full of sap, crackle as soon as they touch the plate. It is then the business of the workman to stir them with his naked hands, as quickly as possible, until they become so warm, that he cannot easily endure the heat. He then takes off the leaves with a kind of shovel, and lays them upon mats. The people who are employed in mixing them, take a small quantity at a time, roll them in their hands always in the same direction, while others keep continually stirring them, in order that they may cool sooner, and preserve their shrivelled figure the longer. This process is repeated two or three times, and even oftener, before the tea is deposited in the warehouses. These precautions are necessary to extract all the moisture from the leaves.”

“The people in the country bestow much

less labour on the preparation of their tea. They are contented with drying the leaves in earthen vessels, which are held over the fire. This operation, being much simpler, is attended with less trouble and expence, and enables them to sell their tea at a much lower price.

“Common tea is preserved in narrow-mouthed earthen vessels; but that used by the emperor and grandes is included in porcelain vases, or in leaden and tin canisters covered with fine mats made of bamboo.

“The Chinese and people of Japan generally keep their tea a year before they use it, because, as they pretend, when quite new, it possesses a narcotic quality which hurts the brain.

“The Chinese pour warm water over their tea, and leave it to infuse, as we do in Europe; but they drink it without any mixture, and even without sugar. The people of Japan reduce theirs to a fine powder, which they dilute with warm water, until it has acquired the consistence of thin soup. Their manner of serving tea is as follows. They place before the company the tea equipage, and the box in which this powder is contained; they fill the cups with warm water; and, taking from the box as much powder as the point of a knife can contain, throw it into each of the cups, and stir it with a toothpick until the liquor begins to foam; it is then presented to the company, who sip it while it is warm. According to F. du Halde, this method is not peculiar to the Japanese; it is also used in some of the provinces of China.”

(To be continued)

Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff, and on his Imitation of Female Characters. To which are added, some general Observations on the Study of Shakespeare. By Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Murray, 1788.

It is an attribute peculiar to Shakespeare only of all dramatic writers, that of his characters we may discourse, reason, and inferences from principles with the same ease and certainty as of our most intimate friends, so deeply did he penetrate, so thoroughly search, and so accurately describe that strange, mysterious, and almost inscrutable labyrinth, the human heart.—Nature herself speaks thro' him “with most miraculous organ;” it is not effort, but inspiration: with such ease has he produced what no toil could have extorted, that it may well be questioned if he was himself aware of his own power. No animal is strong; but by comparison with others. Like a Samson in a solitude, without equal or competitor, what he found of such facility, he conceived not

to be laborious; and to this may be referred the carelessness and inattention with which his works were during his life-time published, and the consequent difficulties, obscurities, and deprivations of his text; to purify and restore which has not been thought a work beneath even the mitre and ermine: a Warburton and a Blackstone may be found in the number of his commentators, and the first critic and the first poet of this nation have been content to borrow fame from the illustration of his page.

Shakespeare has been said by Pope, to afford, of all writers, the fullest and fairest object for criticism; not that petty art which bounds itself in the punctuation of a sentence, the restoration of a letter, or an additional various reading to a thousand

and various readings before; but that noble and manly science which views with the caution, the candour, and the perspicuity of true philosophy, the whole scope and tendency, the delineation and execution, the end and the means which Genius adopts in some grand design, and of which Genius in a high degree consentaneous should alone presume to judge. When Longinus expands to view the sublime of the great Father of Poetry, when Johnson traces the fiery genius of Shakespeare, the heaven and hell in Ariel and Caliban and the Witches, we feel and acknowledge that consentaneity of spirit, the basis of true criticism, and scarcely know which to prefer, the bard or his commentator. If such be the honor of the genuine critic, proportionable is his disgrace, who without taste or feeling, without soul or spirit, labours by “*metaphysical aid*” and arbitrary disquisition to cloud the brilliancy, confuse the perspicuity, quench the humour, and blunt the wit of the author whom he purports to illustrate and explain. “*Pessimum genus micorum laudantes*”—praise either unfounded, or advanced on grounds unintelligible to common understandings, is more prejudicial than direct censure. Woe be to Shakespeare, for Professor Richardson has found, that for a right conception and perfect relish of old Jack Falstaff, it is necessary to b take ourselves to black metaphysics: but still rather woe to the Reader who needs the Professor’s book to shew him why he is, or rather should *not* be, pleased with the jolly knight, who, if the Professor’s idea of him be correct, is fit to give pleasure only to the sable spectators of the theatre in Pandemonium.

That Sir John is a favourite with the audience, that we regard him *con amore*, that we relish his jests, that we are fond of his company from a principle something better than merely the amusement he affords us; and finally, that we follow him to the Fleet with regret, and hear of his death with a sorrow which even the conviction, “*that he is in Arthur’s bosom*,” “*if ever man went to Arthur’s bosom*,” cannot remove, is a truth which we may call the feelings of every spectator to witness; yet see the monster that we thus admire and love! “The desire of gratifying the grosser and lower appetites, is the ruling and strongest principle in the mind of Falstaff.” He is a coward, “rather from deliberation than constitution; desirous of the appearance of merit, but of the reality quite unconcerned;

“boastful and vain-glorious; where he can venture it insolent, arrogant and overbearing; deceitful, and an hypocrite; injurious, incapable of gratitude or friendship, and vindictive.” Such are the leading qualities of Falstaff in the eyes of the worthy Professor! Let us now contrast this with a sketch by another hand*, who is indeed calculated to do justice to “poor old Jack.”

“To me then it appears that the leading quality in Falstaff’s character, and that from which all the rest take their colour, is a high degree of wit and humour, accompanied with great vigour and alacrity of mind. This quality so accompanied, led him probably very early into life, and made him highly acceptable to society; so acceptable as to make it seem unnecessary for him to acquire any other virtue. Hence perhaps his continued debaucheries and dissipations of every kind: he seems by nature to have had a mind free from malice or any evil principle, but he never took the trouble of acquiring any good one: he found himself esteemed and beloved with all his faults; nay, for his faults, which were all connected with humour, and for the most part grew out of it. As he had, possibly, no vices but such as he thought might openly be professed, so he appeared more discoloured through ostentation. To the character of wit and humour, to which all his other qualities seem to have conformed themselves, he appears to have added a very necessary support, that of the profession of a soldier. He had from nature, as I presume to say, a spirit of boldness and enterprise, which in a military age, tho’ employment was only occasional, kept him always above contempt, secured him an honorable reception among the great, and suited best both with his particular mode of humour and of vice. Thus living continually in society, nay even in taverns, and indulging himself, and being indulged by others in every debauchery; drinking, whoring, gluttony and ease; assuming a liberty of fiction necessary perhaps to his wit, and often falling into falsity and lies, he seems to have set by degrees all sober reputation at defiance; and finding eternal resources in his wit, he borrows, shifts, defrauds, and even robs without dishonour: laughter and approbation attend his greatest excesses, and being governed visibly by no settled bad principle or ill design, fun and humour account for and cover all. By degrees however, and through indulgence, he acquires bad habits, becomes an humourist, grows enormously corpulent, and falls into the infirmities of age; yet never quits, all the time, one single levity or vice of youth, or loses any of that cheerfulness of mind

* “*Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff*,” 8vo. 1787.

which had enabled him to pass through this course with ease to himself, and delight to others; and thus at last mixing youth and age, enterprize and corpulency, wit and folly, poverty and expence, title and buffoonery, innocence as to purpose, and wickedness as to practice; neither incurring hatred by bad principle, or contempt by cowardice, yet involved in circumstances productive of imputation in both; a butt and a wit, a humourist and a man of humour, a touchstone and a laughing-stock, a jester and a jest; has Sir *John Falstaff*, taken at that period of his life in which we see him, become the most perfect comic character that perhaps ever was exhibited."

Such is the Falstaff of Mr. Morgan, of Shakespeare, of Nature.—What each may be in his social capacity, we confess ourselves ignorant; but taking their conception of *this* character, as a guide to their own, we believe few of our readers would hesitate between the critics, were they to chuse a friend or a companion: the asperity of the one, the good-nature (a word honorable to our language as untranslatable) of the other appears on the surface. We have said, that of Shakespeare's Characters we may discuss and reason; still more is it to his honor that for them we can *feel*. So thoroughly are we ourselves attached to "sweet Jack Falstaff, true Jack Falstaff, valiant Jack Falstaff," that we enter heartily into his resentments, and cannot be easily in charity with Professor Richardson, for his attack on our old friend:

"*Had FALSTAFF lived, he durst not so have tempted him.*"

In Mr. Morgan's "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Falstaff," which we have quoted above, and contrasted with Mr. Richardson's, there is one assertion which will probably surprize the generality of our readers; viz. that the knight was valiant, notwithstanding the various ludicrous appearances of cowardice which befall him through the play. Of this, until our perusal of his admirable essay, we were never conscious; and even yet we know not what to say, *si non è vero, è ben trovato*. If his hypothesis be not true, it deserves to be so, from the ingenuity he displays in defence of it; yet one objection we will throw out, which seems to have escaped him. Prince Henry, no ill judge of mankind, and perfectly acquainted with Falstaff, tells him gravely and expressly to his face, that he is "a natural coward without instinct;" an opinion which it will not, on Mr. Morgan's prin-

ciples, be easy to adopt, yet is equally hard to be refuted. For our parts, we must declare with Sir Roger de Coverley, that "much may be said on both sides." The galleries of our theatres are clamorous against the courage of the knight; Mr. Morgan, though alone, is strenuous and "bold in his defence."

"*Vidrix causa DUS placuit, sed victa Catoni!*"

But we forget Mr. Richardson.—The great objection which we have to his Essay, after its ill-nature to our old friend, is the extreme metaphysical abstruseness of it; Locke and Malebranche are not more difficult; and to *illustrate and explain* Shakespeare by wrapping him in impenetrable darkness, is a mode more novel than praise-worthy. Of his remarks, very many are just, very many more too profound, and not a few spun of too subtle a thread to be by us disentangled: our immortal bard is wrapped in a critical cobweb, which the beam of common sense must sweep away into the dust-hole of oblivion!

In one or two places he palpably mistakes his author. Falstaff is, according to Mr. Richardson, "even hypocritical, and tells the Chief-Justice, that he has *lost his voice SINGING OF ANTHEMS.*" In the original it is, "HALLOOING and *singing of anthems*;" and so far from hypocritically, Falstaff is fairly employed in bantering the Chief-Justice, whom indeed he treats with a levity highly indecent, but by no means hypocritical. "*He that will caper with me,* says the unwieldy Jack, *for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have it him.*" Surely challenging thus indirectly the Chief Justice of England to a game at leap-frog, though sufficiently ludicrous, is very far from hypocrisy; a vice much too difficult of attainment for Falstaff, whose ease is his idol, ever to attempt.

In another place we differ from the Professor.

"Among many others, the first scene between Falstaff and the Chief-Justice is highly humorous. It contains no wit in the beginning, which is indeed the most amusing part of the dialogue: and the witticisms introduced in the conclusion, excepting the first or second puns, are neither of a superior kind, nor executed with great success. The Justice comes to reprove Falstaff: and *the amusement consists in Falstaff's pretending, first of all, not to see him; and then, in pretending deafness, so as neither to understand his message, nor the purport of his conversation.*"—"*Ch.*"

"*J. J.*"

“*Jes.* Sir John Falstaff, a word with you.—
 “*Falstaff.* My good lord! God give your
 “lordship good time of day. I am glad to
 “see your lordship abroad: I heard say your
 “lordship was sick: I hope your lordship
 “goes abroad by advice.—*Cb. Jus.* Sir John,
 “I sent for you, before your expedition to
 “Shrewsbury.—*Falstaff.* If it please your
 “lordship, I hear his majesty is returned
 “with some discomfort from Wales.—*Cb.*
 “*Jus.* I talk not of his majesty. You would
 “not come when I sent for you.—*Fal.* And
 “I hear, moreover, his highness is fallen into
 “this same whoreson apoplexy.—*Cb. Jus.*
 “Well, Heaven mend him. I pray, let me
 “speak with you.—*Fal.* This apoplexy is,
 “as I take it, a kind of lethargy, an’t please
 “your lordship; a kind of sleeping in the
 “blood; a whoreson tingling.—*Cb. Jus.*
 “What tell you me of it! be it as it is.—
 “*Fal.* It hath its original in much grief;
 “from study, and perturbation of the brain,”
 “&c.—The Chief Justice becomes at length
 impatient, and compels Falstaff to hear
 and give him a direct answer. But the
 Knight is not without his resources. Driven
 out of the strong hold of humour, he betakes
 himself to the weapons of wit.—“*Cb. Jus.*
 “The truth is, Sir John, you live in great
 “infamy.—*Fal.* He that buckles himself in
 “my belt cannot live in less.—*Cb. Jus.* Your
 “means are very slender, and your waste
 “great.—*Fal.* I would it were otherwise. I
 “would my means were greater, and my wait
 “slender.—Falstaff is not unacquaint-
 ed with the nature and value of his talents.
 He employs them not merely for the sake of
 merriment, but to promote some design. *He*
wishes, by his drollery in this scene, to CAJOLE
THE CHIEF JUSTICE.”

In the first part of this passage in italics,
 surely we need not a critical finger-post to
 point out the way; the difficulty would
 be to miss humour so very broad. As a
 fault of less import, we object to the jejune,
 pitiful and inadequate word “*amuse-*

ment,” applied to the mellow, rich and
 glowing fancy, fun and wit of the jolly
 Knight. We cannot but condemn the
 insincerity of him who is “*amused*” by
 Falstaff, yet affects to relish Shakespear.
 In the second passage we are told, that
 “*he wishes by his drollery in this scene to*
cajole the CHIEF JUSTICE.” Far from it:
 he banters and laughs at him to his face;
 he considers himself as entirely his equal;
 “*his humble duty remembered, he will*
not be a SUITOR to his lordship.” he
 holds him at defiance on another occasion;
 he retorts the Chief Justice’s unpoliteness
 in not attending to his speaking by similar
 conduct of his own, when his lordship
 addresses him; and so far is he from wish-
 ing to *cajole* one whom he certainly did
 not fear, that he tells him his ill manners
 is “*a trick he learned of one just now,*”
 meaning his lordship: “*tap for tap, my*
lord, and so part fair.” This is a very new
 mode, and were it no for Professor Richard-
 son’s assert on, we would call it a very ex-
 traordinary mode of *cajoling* a great man:
 but the truth is, Falstaff stood on higher
 ground than he could be raised to by the
 favour of the Chief Justice, who, though,
 judicially, he might lift him to “*as high*
a stow as the ridge of the gallows,” yet
 in any other department would find him
 too hot and too heavy to handle, relying
 as he did on his courage for protection,
 and his wit and humour for his defence.

On the whole, we are sorry we cannot
 applaud this work of Professor Richard-
 son, though we will not affirm that in our
 opinion we are not biased by our affec-
 tion for the chef d’œuvre of Shakespear.
 “*We could have better spared a better*
man;” and old Jack shall never want an
 advocate or a defender, while we can brand-
 ish the stump of a pen:

“*Else wherefore breathe we in a christian*
land?”

The Rural Economy of Yorkshire. Comprizing the Management of the Landed
 Estates, and the present Practice of Husbandry in the Agricultural Districts of that
 County. By Mr. Marshall. 2 Vols. Cadell.

(Concluded from Page 348.)

TO his pertinent remarks on the
 striking varieties in the dialects of
 Yorkshire, Mr. Marshall has annexed a
 very accurate alphabetical list of Provin-
 cialisms; in which, as will appear from
 the following selection, it is evident, that
 a very striking similarity prevails to this
 moment between the vulgar language of
 Vol. XIV.

Yorkshire and that of Scotland. This
 similarity is the less wonderful, however,
 when it is recollected at what an early
 period of our history the Scottish troops
 over-ran that extensive county, and
 finally formed an establishment in it, in de-
 fiance of the power of England.—The
 expressions which follow form a very large

part of Mr. Marshall's list; nor is there one of them which we hesitate to pronounce strictly and literally of Caledonian growth.

Aboon; above, in its general sense.

Airth; quarter; as, "in what airth is the wind?"

Anchor; the chape of a buckle.

Anenst, or *Over-Anenst*; opposite.

Afs; ashes.

Bairn; child.

Baifs; a matt of any kind.

Belive; (the *i* long) in the evening.

Blashy; wet, dirty, splashy; as, "blashy weather."

Boggie; an inferior hobgoblin, or any thing frightful; hence *to boggie*, as a horse.

Bonny; pretty, handsome, beautiful.

Brock; a young grasshopper. "He fveats like a brock."

Broo; the forehead; and hence the upper part of a hill, resembling the forehead.

Busk; a bush.

To Canker; to rust.

Canker; rust (in common use.)

Canty; brisk, lively, active; generally spoken of an old person.

Cauf; calf.

Claggy; sticky; as wet clay.

Clarty; clammy, as honey, &c. spoken of a clayey soil when wet.

Clawver; clover.

To Cowp; to change; to swap.

Dafe; stupid, inapt; opposed to quick and sensible.

Docken; rumex; dock.

To Dock; to duck, or immerse in water; also to bow down the head abruptly.

To Dow; to thrive or be useful; as, "he dows for nought," he is good for nothing; "he neither dees nor dows," he neither dies nor mends.

Drass; brewer's grains.

Dree; tedious; unexpectedly long.

Ec; the eye.

Een; eyes.

Errand; errand.

Farnickles; freckles on the face.

To Fash; to tease, and vex by importunity.

To Flit; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day.

Gait (pron. *geat*); a going place; as a "cow-gait;" the going of a cow in a summer pasture.

Galloway; the common name of a poney, or under-sized saddle-horse.

To Gang; to go.

To Gar; to make, or oblige by force; as, "I'll gar you do it."

To Gauw; to stare about cautiously.

Geevle (in the middle dialect *gavle*;) the gable of a building.

To Gern (the *g* hard, as in get;) to snarl as a dog, or an ill-natured husband.

A Glist; a glimpse.

To Glooar; to stare with a fixed countenance, rudely, or frightfully.

Goldspink; the bird yellow-hammer.

Gowans; the yellow flower of the crow-foot tribe.

Gowpin; as much as the two hands can hold.

To Greet; to weep; to cry as a child, or a person in grief.

To Hap; to cover; as the seed with soil, or the body with cloaths.

Hauf; half.

Heck; a rack; as a "hay-heck;" a horse-rack; also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability, made like a heck.

Heckle; the flax-dressers tool.

Heckler; a flax-dresser.

Heel; whole (probably the old British word.)

Hev; have.

Hez; has.

Holl; a deep narrow valley is frequently termed a "holl."

To Hover; to stay; to wait for: "Will you hover till I come?"

Hoye; a simpleton; a mild name for a fool.

Hubblestew; a hubbub, a tumultuous assembly.

Hulet; an owl.

To Jaup (*v. n.*); to make a noise like liquor agitated in a close vessel.

To Jaup (*v. a.*); to jumble; as the sediment with the clear of bottled liquor.

Ilk; each; every; as, "ilk other house."

Inoo; presently.

Just Noo (that is, *just now*); immediately, instantly.

Keale, or *kale*; broth; pottage.

Kecal-pot; porridge-pot.

To Ken (vulg. to *ken*;) to know; a word in common use. "Do you ken him?" Do you know him?

To Kep; to catch, as a ball, or rain-water from the eaves of a house.

Kern; churn (probably British.)

Kie; cows; the plural of "coo."

Kink; a fit, or paroxysm; as, a "kink of laughter," a violent fit of laughter: hence

Kink-cough; the hooping-cough.

Kirk; church; still pretty common in the vulgar dialect.

Kist; chest.

Kite; a vulgar name for the belly.

To Knack; to attempt to speak the established language; or to speak it affectedly.

- Lafs*; the vulgar name of a maid-servant.
A Low; a flame, or blaze; as the low of a candle.
 To *Leap*; to leap.
Maaks; maggots.
Means; property.
Mickle (vulg. tong.); much: "Is there mickle ti' dea?" Is there much to do?
Midden; a dunghill.
Midge; a small gnat.
 To *Mint*; to make a feint; to aim without intending to hit; also to hint distantly at something desired.
Mittens; gloves with only one bag for the fingers.
Mooter; toll taken at a mill for grinding corn.
Mowdiwarp; a mole.
Muck; dung; manure.
 To *Muck*, or to *Muck-Out*; to clear the stalls of cattle from dung.
Muck-Midden; dunghill.
Muffs; mitts.
Man; must: "Aa mun gang;" I must go.
Neaf; the fist.
Neaf-ful; a handful.
Neb; the beak of a bird.
 To *Neeze*; to sneeze (the ancient pronunciation.)
Nitbered (the *i* short as in withered); perishing with cold.
Novtberd; cattle-herd, or keeper of cattle; neatherd.
Old-Farrand (vulg. *audfarrand*); old-fashioned; spoken of a child forward in sense and backward in growth.
Old-milk; skim-milk.
 To *Overget* (pronounced *owergit*); to overtake upon the road.
Owren; oxen.
Ower; over.
Pankin; any small earthen jar.
Pawky; arch; cunning; artful.
 To *Peff*; to cough short and faintly, as sheep.
Pescod-Scakling; a kind of merry-making, in summer-evenings: the treat, green field peas, boiled in the shells.
 To *Pet*; to indulge; to spoil by over-indulgence.
Pet; a child spoiled by improper indulgence.
Pet-Lamb; a lamb reared by hand; a cade lamb.
Plook; a pimple.
Reek; smoke; a word in common use.
Rejbes; *juncus inflexus*; wire-rush.
 To *Rift*; to eructate.
Rigg; ridge, as of land; also a long narrow hill.
Riggen; ridge of a roof.
Roop; a hoarseness.
- To *Rowt*; to low as cattle.
Sark; shirt.
Scar; a precipice faced with rock.
 To *Seug*; to hide.
Ses; *carices*; sedges.
Sen; self: "Aa'll dea't mi' sen;" I'll do it myself.
 To *Set*; to see, or accompany part of the way.
Shackle of the Arm; the wrist.
Shade; a shed for fuel, &c.
Shaft; handle; as "fork-shaft"—"spade-shaft," &c.
 To *Shed*; to part; as wool, or the hair.
 To *Sheer*; to reap, or cut corn, with a sickle, or reaping-hook.
 To *Shurl*; to slide, as upon ice.
Sike; such, in its general sense.
Sin; since, when it precedes the time expressed; as, "I have not seen him sin Tuesday."
 To *Sind*; to rinse, or wash out, as linen, or a milking pail.
Sinfaan; since, when spoken indefinitely, or when the time is understood; as, "I have not seen him sinfaan;" I have not seen him since, or since that time.
 To *Skelp*; to wip the bottom with the hand.
 To *Skerl*; to scream as a child in crying, or a woman in distress.
Sled; a sledge.
 To *Smit*; to infect (perhaps to smite)
Smitting; infectious; catching, as a disease.
Sneck; the latch of a door, or a gate.
Snod; smooth, even, snug, neat.
Sock; the share of a plow (the common term.)
 To *Sofs*; to lap, as a dog.
 To *Speean* (mid. dial. to *spane*); to wean, as calves or pigs.
 To *Speew* (mid. dial. to *spawe*); to spay, as a female calf.
 To *Stang*; to shoot with pain.
Stidly (that is, *steady*); the common name of an anvil.
Stook; shock; twelve sheaves of corn set up together in the field.
Stoop; a post; as, "a yat-stoop," a gate-post; "stoops and rails," posts and rails.
 To *Stoor*; to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c.
Stot; a steer, or young ox.
Streca; straw.
Sturks; yearling cattle.
 To *Swash* or *Swash-Over*; to spill by waves; as milk or water agitated in a pail.
Swatch; a pattern or small specimen of cloth, cut off the end of the piece; also a dyer's tally.
 To *Swingle*; to rough-dress flax.
Syke; a rill or small brook; more particularly, I believe, in a low boggy situation.

To *Team*; to pour, as water: also to unload, as hay or corn.

Team; empty; as, a "team waggon," an empty waggon.

Teap; tup; a ram.

To *Tent*; to tend, as sheep or other stock.

Tback; thatch.

To *Theak*; to thatch.

Theaker; thatcher.

To *Threap*; to assert positively; to force to an argument.

Throng (vulg. *thrang*); busily employed; "desperate thrang," very busy.

Tiv; to: "gang tiv 'em:" go to them.

Twitcbell; the carwig.

Varra; very: "varra faan;" very fine.

Wad; would.

To *Waff*; to bark as a cur.

Wake; a company of neighbours sitting up all night with the dead: a custom which is still prevalent.

Walker; a fuller.

Walk-Mill; a fulling-mill.

Walsh; insipid; wanting salt, or some other seasoning: opposed to relishing.

War, or *Warse*; worse.

Warbles; maggots in the backs of cattle.

To *Ware*; to lay out; as money at a market.

Wark; work, in its general sense.

To be *Weea*; to be sorry: "I am weea for him."

Wee-Bit; small piece.

Wbean; a strumpet.

Wbecang; a thong of leather.

Wbic; a heifer, or young cow.

Whilk; which; as, "whilk will you have?"—not used in the *relative* sense.

Wbins; *ulex europæus*; furzes.

Whittle; a pocket-knife.

Whistle; hush! silence!

Widdy; a with, or withy.

Windlestraws; *cynofurus cristatus*; crested dog's tail.

Winnot (mid. dial.); will not.

Wizzened; withered; shrivelled.

To *Wrax*; to stretch the body in yawning; or as cattle do when they rise.

Yan; one, with the substantive underfoot; as, "gi' me yan:" give me one.

Yance; once.

Yat; a gate.

Yatbouse; a high carriage-gateway through a building.

Yawd; a riding-horse.

Yernin; cheere-rennet.

Yernuts; *bunium bulbocastanum*; earthenuts.

Yelling; an iron-pan.

Yesternight (pronounced *yisternit*); last night; analogous with yesterday.

Yoon; oven.

To *Yowl*, or *Yool*; to howl as a dog.

Yul-Glog; a large log laid behind the fire on Christmas Eve; about which, formerly, much ceremony was observed."

Since the publication of these volumes, we find that our Author has been busily employed in developing the principles of the Rural Economy of Gloucestershire; and with such talents, and such assiduity, as he has already evinced, in the line of agricultural improvement, we have every thing to expect, that is either agreeable or useful from his ensuing publication.

Observations relative to the Taxes upon Window-Lights, &c. &c. 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 J. L. De Lolme, Advocate. 4to. 3s.

(Concluded from Vol. XIII. p. 337.)

FROM the brief analysis we have already endeavoured to give of this curious, this truly *eccentric* performance, the reader will perceive, that our Advocate of Geneva—*serious* as the subjects of his complaint may be—is not a little disposed to be *joocular* at the expense of those *luckless avights*, who, in their legislative capacity, wantonly gave birth to them, with all the absurdity added to all the oppression of ministerial omnipotence; an omnipotence, by which, even in England (to adopt the idea, and nearly the language of the author) *the open space of Heaven is converted into a store-house, for the purpose of RETAILING to the subject the PROPERTY OF LIGHT.*

But M. de Lolme—animated and fervent as he is in animadverting on the defects of the system of taxation which financiers have raised upon *light*, and upon *window lights*—declares, that it has not been his intention "barely to *pull-down*, or *criticise*," and then recommend nothing that may be deemed more eligible. His real object is, to suggest another mode of taxation; yes, *and upon houses too*, "more *rational*," he thinks, than the tax upon window-lights.

This tax, recapitulating in few words the objections he had made to it before, he pronounces to be in the first place absurd and ludicrous. His second ground of argument is, that, though a most important

portant branch of the national revenue, it yet rests upon so unsafe a foundation as to endanger the system of the other taxes. In the third place, he thinks that the tax has a constant tendency to render houses less salubrious, and less comfortable; and in the fourth, he maintains that in its operation it tends incessantly to disfigure, and “*disurb*,” the architecture of the country.

There are few of our political readers, we imagine, who will dispute the truth of either of these positions; and that there is no fallacy in the last two particularly, we have all ocular demonstration. Beneficial as the impost in question may be to the revenue, it is certainly not only injurious to the comfort as well as health of the people, but detrimental to the architectural beauty of their dwellings; tho’ not, perhaps, to that degree of magnitude, which our zealous reformer of taxation seems to suppose.

According to M. de Lolme, the only way to render the tax upon window-lights a “*rational*” tax is, to convert it avowedly and positively either into a *house-tax*, or a *poll-tax*. He objects, however, to a *poll-tax*, which is the expedient adopted in France to give efficiency to the heavy duty upon salt; and, conceiving the present *window-tax* to have been in reality meant, at first, as a tax upon houses, his plan is, “to drop entirely the idea of light, and to lay the tax directly upon the house itself.”

On this point he expatiates with much vivacity. “As the first duty,” he observes, was laid upon the door, which is an aperture, it led to the idea of putting an additional duty upon the other apertures situated higher up in the fronts of houses. Why, people said, lay a tax upon windows or apertures? They are mere holes, vacancies; they are no property; how can they be taxed? The answer was, These apertures are intended to admit light. The idea of taxing light was then caught. A keen chace was set up after light. Light was successively pursued through all the different parts of a house. It was successively traced through all the glazed doors, fans, and partitions. It was hunted thro’ garrets, cellars and staircases. It was followed through the *sky-light*. Incurfions wer. also directed to be made into the *courts and yards of houses and backside’s therunto belonging*, into the *brewhouse, the larder and pantry*, in order to obtain fuller and more complete discoveries of *lights*.”

Over-looking, to use his own words, the search that has been made after light

thro’ the different inside parts of a house, and the directions given to constables to assist, if required, in such a search, M. de Lolme proceeds to consider the tax upon windows or lights as being, even at this present time, no other than a mere tax upon houses. Supposing this tax to be laid on the fronts of houses, it is not, he says, assessed on that part of the fronts which is solid; which consists either of bricks, or stone. Being purposely laid upon windows, the tax is laid upon apertures, upon holes, upon vacancies, upon *emptiness*; in short, not upon *property*, which ought to be the object of taxation, but upon the *absence* of property.

Even if we consider windows, not as being holes, vacancies, but as being elegant openings, fitted with glazed sashes, still our author is of opinion that the tax, as it is laid, falls on that part of the surfaces of houses on which it should not. “By being laid upon windows,” says he, “it falls exclusively upon that part of the fronts of houses, which is made up of glass and joiner’s work, while the *dull brick part, the dead brick-work*, as he terms it, is wholly spared and exempted. As a consequence of government rating its duty from the *window, or window part of houses*, it follows, that the ingenious business of glass-making, and of joiner, with which a great many other branches of trade are connected, are put under considerable discouragements, while, at their expence, the comparatively *unprofitable and ignoble* business of brick-making is encouraged.” This being the case, he pronounces that it would be better at once positively to remove the hateful absurdity of the tax, and to convert the present rates and duties upon *windows or lights* into “a direct tax upon GLAZED SASHES;” which he says, and says very justly, might be considered as “a tax upon an article of LUXURY.”

But a tax upon glazed sashes is not the tax which M. de Lolme means purposely to suggest as a substitute to the present *window-light tax*. His object, as before intimated, is to establish an *averred tax upon HOUSES*, which still he maintains to have been the *original design*, and even now to be the *secret meaning* of this ludicrous impost.

Taking this point for granted, he calls our attention to the duty in question, as a duty, not upon *windows*, but upon “the *whole square extent, or outward surface of houses*,” which he would have ascertained by admeasurement. Sensible, however, that this might not be the most eligible mode

mode of taxation, with his usual fertile ingenuity he proposes another, which seems to form a perfect reverse to it, having for its object a duty upon "the square extent of the *SOLID* part of the front-walls of houses;" with it certain degree of exemption, however, on the account of *windows* and *apertures*.

Of the objections which may be made even to *this* financial plan, our author is fully aware; nor does he scruple to acknowledge, upon *geometrical* as well as *political* principles, that "a tax upon the extent of the fronts of houses, is not an *accurate* method of estimating houses in proportion to their value and importance; some offering a very narrow front to light, nor are proportionable to their depth and real extent: with all its inaccuracy, however, he insists that this mode of estimation and assessment possesses one *real*, one *essential* advantage, namely, that "it is perfectly unconnected with the idea of *taxing the light of day*," and "is laid directly upon the *HOUSES THEMSELVES*."

The grand object of M. de Lolme, therefore, is to establish a tax upon the *tonnage* of houses; for which purpose he proposes to have houses absolutely *gauged*, and mensurated in their three geometrical directions, upon the same principle as tuns, pipes, and hogheads are, in order to compute and ascertain the quantity and total value of their contents, with the assistance of the *dipping rule*. By adopting this method, he lays, "no forcible entrance into people's dwellings and castles is necessary; no acts of real hostility and violence upon their houses are requisite for the purpose of ascertaining and demonstrating their height. *A trigonometrical siege and attack is commenced against the REBELLIOUS houses; and both the house and its owner are TAKEN/TRIGONOMETRICALLY.*"

A variety of arguments are here adduced both for and against the establishment of a *house-tonnage-tax*, as a substitute for the obnoxious *tax upon the light of heaven*. To the arguments for, however, as it may naturally be supposed, much more weight is given than to the arguments *against*; and to those who love to see grave subjects treated ludi-

ciously, and sometimes ludicrous subjects treated gravely, we heartily recommend a perusal of them in the work itself.

We now proceed to our author's "observations on the shop-tax, and on the discontent caused by it." The principle upon which this very unpopular impost is grounded, he declares to be much more "*irrational*" than even the system of taxation upon *lights*. The latter of these taxes is a tax upon "that which is *no property*," or rather (as he had before illustrated) "a tax upon *absence* of property. But the present tax upon shops is a tax upon the very *reverse* to property: it is a tax upon that which is positively the contrary thing to property. By the tax being laid upon the rent to be paid for the house to which the shop belongs, the tax is positively laid upon a *debt*: it is laid upon the obligation to pay a certain rent or sum of money annually or quarterly. People are made to pay *because they pay*. *Because they have paid, they are called upon to pay again and more.*"

The next point which M. de Lolme discusses is, the Act concerning Hawkers and Pedlars, which was framed at the same time that the shop tax was passed, and was meant as a concomitant measure to it. Certain it is, that nothing less than the annihilation of this numerous body was intended when the Act in question was passed, as an indemnity for the imposing of the shop-tax, and as a method of pacifying the residentary shop-keepers; and this our author considers as a sacrifice made to the "*irrationality*" of the shop-tax, an "*irrational tax*" always requiring a sacrifice or compensation of some sort or other.

The concluding tract consists merely of a hint, as the title expresses, for the improvement of the metropolis; and has for its object the removal of the market held in Smithfield to St. Pancras, Battlebridge, or some other field at a short distance from London.

Upon the whole, we have perused the work before us with a considerable degree of pleasure as well as of attention; but candour will not permit us to flatter M. de Lolme with the idea that it has in any degree tended to add to the fame he had acquired by his former productions.

A Short SKETCH of the LIFE and BRUNSWIC, FIELD-MARSHAL in

CHARACTER of the late DUKE of the Service of the STATES-GENERAL.

DUKE LEWIS of BRUNSWIC LUNENBERG, Field-Marshal of the Empire, was born on the 25th of Septem-

ber 1718. That great General and consummate Statesman made three campaigns against the Turks in the years

1737, 38, and 39, during which time, he commanded the regiment of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, in the Imperial service; he afterwards went to Petersburgh, at which Court he was in high favour, and was chosen Duke of Courland, in 1741; but the revolution which took place soon after, and by which the Empreiss was dethroned, deprived him likewise of the Dukedom. He left Russia in the spring of 1742, and remained at Brunswic till the spring of 1743: he served that campaign in the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was present in the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, he made the campaign under Prince Charles of Lorraine, and was severely wounded in the battle of Sorr; but he was so well recovered in 1746, as to be able to serve again under Prince Charles, in the Low Countries. The Allied army being encamped in the lines near Breda, he commanded as General, the Corps de Reserve of that army. He was at the battle of Rocou, and after that defeat, covered the beaten army through Maestricht. In 1747, he again commanded the same Corps de Reserve, which, till the unfortunate battle of La Feldt, formed the van, and sometimes the rear of that army. In October, 1747, we find him at the head of this Corps, the army being then encamped near Oudenbosch; and was appointed that winter, Commander in Chief of the troops destined to cover the frontiers of the Republic, from the river Enndraght to near Nimeguen.

Prince William the IVth of Orange, Stadtholder and Captain-General of the United Provinces, was then at Oudenbosch; and having conceived the highest opinion of the Duke of Brunswic's talents, both as a Statesman and a Soldier (as they had frequently been together in council,) he at that time began to form the idea of getting him to enter into the service of the Republic, as Field-Marshal. His Highness met with many difficulties in the accomplishment of this object, in which, however, he succeeded towards the end of the year 1750; but the ungrateful return which his services afterwards met with, one would imagine had been foreseen by Duke Lewis, from the great reluctance which he shewed in accepting the Prince's offers.

After his admission into the service of the Republic, he proved at once an able Counsellor, and a steady friend to the Prince: he assisted at all conferences and councils with his Highness, and the Ministers of the Republic; and acquitted

himself in such a manner, as to gain the esteem and respect of all, excepting those of the Anti-Orange party. On the Prince's death, which happened in October 1751, he remained in the same degree of confidence with her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, and with the Ministers of the Republic; and on the death of her Royal Highness, in 1759, he was made tutor to the young Prince, and to his sister the Princess Caroline; and was also appointed to represent the young Prince, as Captain-General; so that he possessed the highest offices and employments which the Republic could give him. It is needless to add how well he discharged the great and important trusts which were vested in him. All who are acquainted with the affairs of the Republic must know, that it never enjoyed more peaceable and flourishing times, than during his administration. When the Prince of Orange came of age, in March 1766, and Duke Lewis resigned the reins of government, which he had so long and so skilfully held, the public satisfaction with his conduct during the minority, was expressed in the warmest and the most flattering terms; as may be seen in the Resolutions of the several Provinces, who seemed to vie with one another in their encomiums on his conduct and character, and their thanks for his services.

The Anti-Orange party, however, still subsisted; and the disputes of Great Britain with her American Colonies, and with the French, which were greatly fomented by that party, gave them continually fresh ground and confidence; and at length they carried matters to such a height, as to occasion a rupture betwixt the Republic and her old ally, Great-Britain.

Duke Lewis had been very successful during his administration, in keeping down the Anti-Orange party; but the ascendancy which they had by this time obtained, was so powerful, that they openly accused the Duke of having been the author of the war, of having misled the Prince, and of having made him sign an act binding himself to ask, and to follow no other councils than those of the Duke. He despised all their accusations, and met all the malice and calumny of his enemies with that strength of mind for which he was so eminently conspicuous. He was, however, induced, in hopes of doing service to the Prince, to quit the Hague, and to retire to his government of Bois le Duc, which happened in the year 1782. His enemies took great advantage

vantage of his absence, and aspersed both the Prince and the Duke in a manner which, had the latter remained at the Hague, they never would have dared to think of. When the Duke entered into the service of the Republic, he had reserved to himself the power of taking his dismissal, whenever it might be agreeable to him; and after his departure from the Hague, his enemies carried matters to such a height, as to oblige that great man to resign his employments, which happened on the 15th of October 1784. How affairs went on after his departure from Holland, and how far his enemies, or rather those of the Prince of Orange prevailed, are as well known as the happy and unexpected revolution which took place in September 1787, when every one looked for the clearest justification of the Duke: but alas! all in vain! that great man departed this life on the 14th of May 1788, without having received that satisfaction to which he was so justly entitled; but which has been since, in some measure, given him by a Resolution of the States-General. But this is far from being adequate to the claims of injured merit; for unless they annul the unjust Resolutions taken against the Duke by every particular Province, and especially by Holland, it cannot be considered as a complete justification. We cannot conclude this narrative without laying before the Reader a very striking testimony, both of Duke Lewis's attachment to the Republic, and of the sense they entertained of him.

In the year 1756, the command of the Allied army was offered to him by George the Second, which, at the request of the States-General and the Princess

of Orange, he refused. Thus he nobly sacrificed to the good of the Republic, the opportunity which was offered to him, of reaping those unfading laurels which were gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

N. B. The audacious attempt made upon the Duke after his departure from Holland, at Aix-la-Chapelle, at the head of which was the infamous Ryngrave of Salm, is a stain upon that country, which can never be wiped off; especially as there is reason to think, that the States of Holland had a share in it, from their refusing to promote an enquiry, which had been instituted by the Magistrates of Aix-la-Chapelle for the discovery of the conspirators.

Approach, Batavians! Brunswick's dust
lies here,

His awful tomb claims a repentant tear;
The heroic Lewis, whose illustrious name
Will shine for ever in the books of fame;
The faithful guardian of your Prince's youth,
Who form'd his mind to knowledge, virtue,
truth;

In riper age, his friend, and his right hand,
At once the pride and darling of your land,
Till forc'd by desperate faction and cabal,
He left your state, which Patriots would en-
thrall!

Blush then, Batavians! blush with conscious
shame,

The historic page will to the world proclaim
The following truths, which time shall
ne'er efface,

Brunswick's great worth and undeserv'd
disgrace,
And your ingratitude most vile and base.

REMARKABLE ORIENTAL MAXIMS.

[From WILKINS'S "Heetopades," lately published.]

KNOWLEDGE produceth humility; from humility proceedeth worthiness; from worthiness riches are acquired; from riches religion, and thence happiness.

The mind is depraved by the society of the low; it riseth to equality with equals; and to distinction with the distinguished.

Men of good or evil birth may be possessed of good qualities; but falling into bad company, they become vicious. Rivers flow with sweet waters; but having joined the ocean, they become undrinkable.

These six—The peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the sus-

picious, and those who live upon others means—are for ever unhappy.

Fortitude in adversity, and moderation in prosperity; eloquence in the senate, and courage in the field; great glory in renown, and labour in study; are the natural perfections of great minds.

There is not in life a man more happy than he who hath a friend to converse with, a friend to live with, and a friend to embrace.

There is one friend, even religion, who attendeth even in death; whilst all things else go to decay with the body.

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 371.]

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

THE Lord Chancellor not having had it in his power to attend the Court this day, Earl Bathurst presided in his room, and took his seat upon the woolfack. His Lordship having called upon the Commons to proceed,

Mr. Sheridan rose. He said, that relying upon the attention with which he was honoured the last time he had the honour of addressing their Lordships, he would not recapitulate on this occasion what he had said on Friday, to shew that the Nabob of Oude had been reduced by Mr. Hastings to the degraded state of a dependent Prince, who had no will of his own, but was obliged to pursue any measure which Mr. Hastings was pleased to dictate to him. The Counsel for the prisoner had laboured to impress their Lordships with an idea, that the Nabob was a Prince sovereignly independent, and in no degree subject to the controul of Mr. Hastings; but after the numberless proofs that had been given of his being a cypher in the hands of the Governor-General, it would be incumbent on the Counsel to prove his independence by very strong evidence indeed; and he believed, that in the affair of the resumption of the jaghires and the seizure of the treasures in particular, they would find it a very difficult matter to execute such a task. The Hon. Managers had asserted that the measure of seizing the treasures had originated with Mr. Hastings, and they had given in evidence many strong proofs in support of the assertion; it would be incumbent therefore on the Counsel to prove, that the measure had originated with the Nabob; and of that they could not give a more satisfactory proof than the paper, or instrument, in which it was originally proposed by him to Mr. Hastings: but as he believed no such proposition ever came from the Nabob, as an original measure, so he took it for granted, the Counsel could never produce any letter or paper from that Prince, containing any such proposition, as coming immediately from himself.

The seizure of the treasures and the jaghires was the effect of a dark conspiracy, in which no more than six persons were concerned. Three of the conspirators were of a higher order—these were Mr. Hastings, who might be considered as the principal and leader in this black affair; Mr. Middleton, the English Resident at Lucknow; and Sir Elijah

Impey;—the three inferior or subordinate conspirators were, *Hyder Beg Khan*, the nominal Minister of the Nabob, but in reality the creature of Mr. Hastings; Colonel *Hannay*, and *Ali Ibrahim Khan*.

Sir Elijah Impey was intrusted by Mr. Hastings to carry his orders to Mr. Middleton, and to concert with him the means of carrying them into execution. As this gentleman was a principal actor in this iniquitous affair, Mr. Sheridan thought it would be necessary to take notice of some parts of the evidence which he had delivered upon oath at their Lordships bar.

When Sir Elijah was asked, what became of the Persian affidavits (sworn before him) after he had delivered them to Mr. Hastings?—he replied, that he really did not know. He was asked, if he had got them translated, or knew of their having been translated, or had any conversation with Mr. Hastings on the subject of the affidavits?—He replied, that he knew nothing at all of their having been translated, and that he had no conversation whatever with Mr. Hastings on the subject of the affidavits after he had delivered them to him. He was next asked, whether he did not think it a little singular, that he should not have held any conversation with the Governor-General, on a subject of so much moment as was that of the affidavits he had taken? His answer was, that he did not think it singular; and his reason for thinking it was not, was, that he left Chunar the very day after he delivered the affidavits to Mr. Hastings. From this answer their Lordships might infer, that Sir Elijah, on quitting Chunar, had left the Governor-General behind him: but Mr. Sheridan said, he would prove that this was by no means the case; for, from letters written by Sir Elijah himself, and which had been read in evidence, it appeared, that he arrived at Chunar the 1st of December 1781; that he then began to take affidavits; that having completed that business, he and Mr. Hastings left Chunar together, and set out on the road to Benares; and that, having been together from the first to the sixth of December, the former took leave of the latter, and proceeded on his way to Calcutta:—Here Mr. Sheridan left their Lordships to judge, how far Sir Elijah Impey had or had not attempted to impose upon them, when he said, that his reason for not thinking it singular that he should not have had any conversation with Mr. Hastings on the subject of the affidavits, after he had delivered

ed them to that gentleman, was—that *he left Chunar the very next day.*—The inference was, that *therefore* he could not have conversed with him; but now their Lordships must see that such an inference would be false, as Sir Elijah left Chunar in company with the Governor-General, and continued with him till the 6th of December. If then, the answer made by Sir Elijah was so worded, as to lead to a false inference, it would be for their Lordships to judge, whether the whole of his evidence, on that point, was or was not calculated to mislead and deceive them.

There was another part of the same gentleman's evidence, which he would prove was not entitled to any credit from their Lordships. Sir Elijah had *sworn*, that he knew nothing of the Persian affidavits having been translated. Now it so happened, that a letter from Major William Davy, the confidential Secretary of Mr. Hastings, and Persian translator, had been read to their Lordships in evidence, from which it appeared, that he had made an affidavit *before* Sir Elijah Impey himself, at Buxar, on the 12th of December, just six days after that gentleman and Mr. Hastings parted, the purport of which was, that the papers annexed to the affidavit were faithful translations of the Persian affidavits (also annexed) taken by Sir Elijah; the date (the 12th of December) appeared no fewer than *six times* in Major Davy's depositions, so that there could not be any mistake in it; it was sworn before Sir Elijah, and *was signed by him*; and yet, that gentleman had *sworn*, before their Lordships, that he had never heard of any translation of those Persian affidavits. Upon these two circumstances, Mr. Sheridan said, he would make only one remark, which had been used by a very great man, "*That no one could tell where to look for truth, if it could not be found in the Judgment Seat, or know what to credit, if the affirmation of a Judge was not to be trusted.*"

Sir Elijah Impey, as he had observed before, was intrusted by Mr. Hastings to concert with Mr. Middleton the means of carrying into execution the orders of which Sir Elijah was the bearer from the Governor-General to the Resident. These orders did not appear any where in *writing*; but their Lordships had been made acquainted with the purport of them by the most satisfactory evidence: they therefore knew, that Mr. Middleton was, in obedience to them, to persuade the Nabob to propose, as from himself, to Mr. Hastings, the seizure of the Begums' treasures.—That this was the real fact, would appear unquestionable, from the general tenor of Mr. Middleton's letters on the

subject, and from Mr. Hastings's own account of the business in his defence.—The latter appeared to be extremely at a loss how to act about the treasures.—The (supposed) rebellion of the Begums made it extraordinary; that, at the moment when he was confiscating their estates, he should stipulate, that an annual allowance, equal to the produce of those estates, should be secured to them; he found himself embarrassed how to proceed also respecting the treasures; for, on the one hand, he did not wish to appear the principal mover in seizing them, and yet he did not hesitate to charge them with treason and rebellion, for which he might have seized them as forfeited to the state. In the latter case, it looked as if he feared to do what the treasury of the Begums would have justified him in doing. His embarrassments on this occasion proved, that he was conscious of the injustice of his proceedings against those ladies.—If they were notoriously in rebellion, there could not be any ground for his being ashamed of appearing in the measure of seizing their property: it was only the consciousness of their innocence that could make him afraid of undertaking what would bring upon him the execration of all ranks of people. In this perplexity, he desired Sir Elijah Impey would instruct Mr. Middleton to urge the Nabob to propose, as from himself, the seizure of the treasures. The unhappy Prince, without a will of his own, consented to make the proposal, as an alternative for the resumption of the jaghires, a measure to which he had the most unconquerable reluctance. Mr. Hastings, as it were to indulge the Nabob, agreed to the proposal, rejoicing at the same time that his scheme had proved so far successful, as that this proposal, coming from the Nabob, would, as he thought, free him (Mr. Hastings) from the odium of plundering the Princesses. But the artifice was too shallow, and their Lordships were now able to trace the measure to its source. They were now apprized, from the evidence, that Mr. Hastings had *suggested* it to Sir Elijah Impey, that he might *suggest* it to Mr. Middleton, that he might *suggest* it to the Nabob, that his Highness might *suggest* it to Mr. Hastings; and thus *suggestion* returned to the place from which it originally set out. One single passage from a letter, wrote by Mr. Middleton to Mr. Hastings, on the 2d of December 1781, would make this point appear as clear as day. In this passage Mr. Middleton informed the Governor-General, "That the Nabob, wishing to evade the measure of resuming the jaghires, had sent him a message to the following purport:—
"That if the measure proposed was intended to procure the payment of the balance
" due

“ due to the Company, he could better and
 “ more expeditiously effect that object, by
 “ taking from his mother the treasures of
 “ his father, which he asserted to be in her
 “ hands, and to which he claimed a right,
 “ founded on the laws of the Koran; and
 “ that it would be sufficient that he (Mr.
 “ Hastings) would hint his opinion upon it,
 “ without giving a formal sanction to the
 “ measure proposed. Mr. Middleton added,
 “ The resumption of the jaghires it is necessary
 “ to suspend, till I have your answer to this
 “ letter.”

Upon this letter, Mr. Sheridan said, he had some observations to make. In the first place, it was clear, that though the Nabob had consented to make the desired proposal for seizing the treasures, it was only an *alternative*; for it entered into the Nabob's head both to seize the treasures, and resume the jaghires; the former measure he wished to substitute in the room of the latter, and by no means to couple them together: but Mr. Hastings was too nice a reasoner for the Prince—for he insisted that one measure should be carried into execution, because the Nabob had proposed it; and the other because he himself determined upon it; and thus each party found his *alternative* adopted.

Another remark upon this letter was, that here the Nabob was still taught to plead his right to the treasures, as founded upon the laws of the Koran; but not a word was said about the *guarantee* and *treaty* that had barred or extinguished that right, whatever it might have been. But if all that Mr. Hastings would have the world believe was true, he had a much better claim, against which the treaty and guarantee could not be pleaded; and that was the *treason* of the Begums, by which they had forfeited all their property to the state, and every claim upon the English for protection. But upon this right by forfeiture, the Nabob was silent; he was a stranger to rebellion, and to the treason of his parents; and therefore was reduced to the necessity of reviving a claim under the laws of the Koran, which the treaty and guarantee had for ever barred.

The last observation with which he would trouble their Lordships, was upon the very remarkable expression contained in this letter—“ That it would be sufficient to *hint his* (Mr. Hastings) *opinion upon it, without giving a formal sanction to the measure proposed.*” —Why this caution? If the Begums had been guilty of treason, why should he be fearful of declaring to the world, that it was not the practice of the English to protect rebellious subjects, and prevent their injured sovereigns from proceeding against them according to law? That therefore he

considered the treaty and guarantee, by which the Begums held their property, as no longer binding upon the English government, who consequently could have no further right to interfere between the Nabob and his rebellious parents, but ought to leave him at liberty to punish or forgive them as he should think fit. But instead of holding this language, which manliness and conscious integrity would have dictated, had he been convinced of the guilt of the Begums, Mr. Hastings wished to derive all possible advantage from *active* measures against the Begums, and, at the same time, so far to save appearances, as that he might be thought to be *passive* in the affair.

Mr. Sheridan remarked, that in another passage of the same letter upon which he had just made these observations, Mr. Middleton informed the Governor-General, that he sent him at the same time a letter from the Nabob on the subject of seizing the treasures; but this letter had been suppressed. Mr. Sheridan called upon the Counsel for the prisoner to produce it, and then it would speak for itself; or to account satisfactorily to their Lordships for its not having been entered upon the Company's records. But this, he said, was not the only suppression of which he had reason to complain; the affidavit of Goulas Roy, who lived at Fyzabad, the residence of the Begums, and who was known to be their enemy, was suppressed. No person could be so well informed of their guilt, if they had been guilty, as Goulas Roy, who lived upon the spot where levies were said to have been made for Cheyt Sing, by order of the Begums. Therefore, if his testimony had not destroyed the idea of a rebellion on the part of the Begums, there was no doubt but it would have been carefully preserved. The information of Mr. Scott had also been suppressed. That gentleman had lived unmolested at Saunda, where Sumpshire Khan commanded for the Begums, and where he had carried on an extensive manufacture, without the least hindrance from this (supposed) disaffected Governor Sumpshire Khan.—Mr. Scott was at Saunda when Captain Gordon arrived there, and when it was said that the Governor pointed the guns of the fort upon Captain Gordon's party. If this circumstance had really happened, Mr. Scott must have heard of it, as he was himself at the time under the protection of those very guns. Why then was not the examination of this gentleman produced? He believed their Lordships were satisfied, that if it had supported the allegations against Sumpshire Khan, it would not have been suppressed.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was not clear to him that servile a tool as Mr. Middleton was

Mr. Hastings had thought proper to entrust him with every part of his intentions throughout the business of the Begums; he certainly mistrusted, or pretended to mistrust, him in his proceedings relative to the resumption of the jaghires. When it began to be rumoured abroad, that terms so favourable to the Nabob, as he obtained in the treaty of Chunar, by which Mr. Hastings consented to withdraw the temporary brigade, and to remove the English gentlemen from Oude, would never have been granted, if the Nabob had not bribed the parties concerned in the negotiation, to betray the interest of the Company; soon as these rumours reached the ears of Mr. Hastings, he accused Mr. Middleton and his assistant Resident, Mr. Johnson, with having accepted bribes from the Nabob. They both joined in the most solemn assurances of their innocence, and called God to witness the truth of their declarations. Mr. Hastings, after this, appeared satisfied: possibly the consciousness that he had in his own pocket the only bribe which had been given on the occasion (the 100,000*l.*) might have made him the less earnest in prosecuting any further enquiry into the business.

From a passage in a letter from Mr. Hastings, it was clear he did not think proper to commit to *writing* all the orders that he wished Mr. Middleton to execute; for there Mr. Hastings expressed his doubts of that person's "firmness and activity, and, *above all*, of his RECOLLECTION of his INSTRUCTIONS, and of their importance; and said, that if he (Mr. Middleton) could not rely on his own power, and the means he possessed for performing those services, he would *free him from the charge*, and would proceed *himself* to Lucknow, and would *himself* undertake them."

Their Lordships must presume that the *instructions* alluded to must have been *verbal*; for had they been *written*, there was no danger of their having been forgot. Here Mr. Sheridan called upon the Counsel to state what those instructions were, which were of so much importance, which the Governor was greatly afraid Mr. Middleton would not recollect, and which, nevertheless, he did not dare to commit to writing, which would have been the most effectual way to prevent him from forgetting them.

To make their Lordships understand some other expressions in the above passage, Mr. Sheridan recalled to their memory, that it had appeared in the evidence, that Mr. Middleton had a strong objection to the resumption of the jaghires, which he thought a service of so much danger, that he removed Mrs. Middleton and her family when

he was about to enter upon it; for he expected resistance not only from the Begums, but from the Nabob's own Aumeels, who knowing that the Nabob was a reluctant instrument in the hands of the English, thought they would please him by resisting a measure to which they knew he had given his authority *against his will*: in a word, Mr. Middleton expected that the whole country, as one man, would rise against him; and therefore it was that he suspended the execution of the order of resumption, until he should find whether the seizing of the treasures, proposed *as an alternative*, would be accepted *as such*. Mr. Hastings pressed him to execute the order for resuming the jaghires, and offered to go himself upon that service, if the other should decline it. Mr. Middleton, at last, having received a thundering letter from Mr. Hastings, by which he left him to act under "a dreadful responsibility," set out for Fyzabad. For all the cruelties and barbarities that were executed there, the Governor-General in his Narrative said, he did not hold himself responsible, because he had commanded Mr. Middleton to be *personally* present during the whole of the transaction, until he should have completed the business of seizing the treasures, and resuming the jaghires.—But for what purpose had he ordered Mr. Middleton to be present? He would answer, by quoting the orders verbatim. — "You *yourself* must be *personally present*—you must not allow any negotiation or forbearance; but must prosecute both services until the Begums are at the entire mercy of the Nabob." — These peremptory orders, given under "a dreadful responsibility," were not issued for purposes of *humanity*, that the presence of the Resident might restrain the violence of the soldiers, but that Mr. Middleton should be a watch upon the Nabob, to steel his heart against the feelings of returning nature in his breast, and prevent the possibility of his relenting, or granting any terms to his mother and grandmother. This was the abominable purpose for which Mr. Hastings had commanded him to be present in person; and on account of his presence for such an end, Mr. Hastings pleaded that he was not responsible for what was done on that occasion at Fyzabad.

Here Mr. Sheridan *was taken ill*, and retired for a while, to try if in the fresh air he could recover, so as that he might conclude all he had to say upon the evidence on the Second Charge. — Mr. Adam, in the mean time, read some letters of Mr. Middleton.—Some time after, Mr. Fox informed their Lordships, that Mr. Sheridan was much better,

better, but that he felt he was not sufficiently so, to be able to do justice to the subject he had in hand. The Managers therefore hoped their Lordships would be pleased to appoint a future day, on which Mr. Sheridan would finish his observations on the evidence.

Upon this their Lordships returned to their own House, and adjourned the Court to Friday.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

At twelve o'clock, the Lord Chancellor and the mover of the present Charge appeared in their respective places, and both in a state of recovered health.

Mr. Sheridan began, by apologizing for the interruption which his indisposition had caused on the former day. He assured their Lordships, in the strongest terms, that nothing but the importance of the cause, to which he felt himself totally unable to do justice, could have made him trespass on that indulgence which on other occasions he had so amply experienced.

He had then concluded with submitting to their Lordships the whole of the correspondence, as far as it could be obtained, between the principals and agents, in the nefarious plot carried on against the Nabob Vizier, and the Begums of Oude. These letters were worthy the most abstracted attention of their Lordships, as containing not only a narrative of that foul and unmanly conspiracy, but also a detail of the motives and ends for which it was formed, and an exposition of the trick, the quibble, the prevarication, and the untruth with which it was then acted, and now attempted to be defended!—The question would undoubtedly suggest itself, why the correspondence ever was produced by the parties against whom it was now adduced in evidence, and who had so much reason to distrust the propriety of their own conduct?—To this the answer was, that it was owing to a mutual and providential resentment which had broken out between the parties, which was generally the case between persons concerned in such transactions. Mr. Middleton was incensed, and felt as a galling triumph the confidence reposed by the Governor-General in other Agents.—Mr. Hastings was offended by the *tardy wariness* which marked the conduct of Middleton; by the various remonstrances by the Agent—though as knowing the man to whom they were addressed, they were all grounded on motives of policy, not of humanity; and of expediency, which left justice entirely out of the question: but the great ostensible ground of quarrel was, that Middleton had dared to spend *two days* in negotiation—though that delay had prevented

the general massacre of upwards of *two thousand persons!*—The real cause, however, of this difference was a firm belief on the part of Mr. Hastings, that Mr. Middleton had inverted their different situations, and kept the *lion's share* of plunder to himself. There were undoubtedly some circumstances to justify this suspicion. At the time when Mr. Hastings had first complained, the Nabob's Treasury was empty, and his troops so mutinous for their pay, as even to threaten his life; yet in this moment of *gratitude and opulence*, Middleton intimated the Nabob's desire to make Mr. Hastings a present of 100,000*l.* That sacrifice, however, not being deemed sufficient, Mr. Middleton was recalled, and Major Palmer was sent in his room, with instructions to tell the Nabob that such a donation was *not* to be attempted: the Prince, however, with an unfortunate want of recollection, said that "no such offer had ever been in his mind."—Thus, it had always been considered as the heightening of a favor bestowed, that the receiver should not know from what quarter it came; but it was reserved for Mr. Middleton to improve on this by such a *delicate refinement*, that the person giving should be totally ignorant of the favor he conferred!

But notwithstanding these little differences and suspicions, Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton, on the return of the latter to Calcutta in October 1782, continued to live in the same style of *friendly collision* and *fraudulent familiarity* as ever. But when Mr. Bristow, not answering the purposes of Mr. Hastings, was accused on the *suborned* letters procured from the Nabob, one of which pronounced him the blackest character in existence, while another, *of the same date*, spoke of him as a very honest fellow; Mr. Hastings thought it might appear particular; and therefore, after their intimacy of six months, accuses Mr. Middleton also before the Board at Calcutta. It was then that in the rash eagerness which distinguished his pursuit of every object, Mr. Hastings had incautiously, but happily for the present purposes of justice, brought forth these secret letters. It mattered not what were the views which induced Mr. Hastings to bring that charge; whether he had drawn up the accusation, or obliged Middleton with his *aid* in framing a *defence*; the whole ended in a repartee, and a poetical quotation from the Governor-General. The only circumstance material to the purposes of humanity, was the production of instruments, by which those who had violated every principle of justice and benevolence, were to see their guilt explained, and, it was to be hoped, to experience that punishment which they deserved.

To those *private* letters it was that their Lordships were to look for whatever elucidation of the subject could be drawn from the parties concerned; written in the moments of confidence, they declared the real motive and object of each measure; the *public* letters were only to be regarded as proofs of guilt, whenever they established a contradiction. The Council for the Prisoner had chosen, as the safest ground, to rely on the public letters, written for the concealment of fraud and purpose of deception. They had, for instance, particularly dwelt on a public letter from Mr. Middleton, dated in December 1781, which intimated some particulars of supposed contumacy in the Begums, with a view to countenance the transactions which shortly after took place, and particularly the resumption of the jaghires. But this letter both Sir Elijah Impey and Mr. Middleton had admitted, in their examination at that bar, to be totally false; though if it were in every point true, the apprehension of resistance to a measure could not by any means be made a ground for the enforcement of that measure in the first instance. The Council seemed displeas'd with Mr. Middleton for the answer, and therefore repeated the question. The witness, however, did not readily fall into their humour; for he declared, that he did not recollect a particle of the letter; and though *memory* was undoubtedly not the *forte* of Mr. Middleton, he was not, perhaps, entirely faulty on this occasion, as the letter was certainly of a *later* fabrication, and perhaps not from his hand. This letter, however, was also in direct contradiction to everyone of the Defences set up by Mr. Hastings.—Another public letter, which had been equally dwelt on, spoke of the “determination of the Nabob” to resume the jaghires. It had appeared in evidence, that the Nabob could by no means be compelled to yield to their measures—that it was not until Mr. Middleton had actually issued his own *Perwannabs* for the Collection of the Rents, that the Nabob, rather than be brought to the utmost state of degradation, agreed to let the measure be brought forward on his own act! The resistance of the Begums to that measure was noticed in the same letter, as an instance of *female* *levity*—as if their defence of the property assigned for their subsistence was to be made a reproach;—or that they deserved a reproof for *female* *lightness*, by entertaining a *feminine* objection—to their being *survived*!

This resistance to the measure, which was expected, and the consoling slaughter on which Mr. Hastings relied, were looked to in all those letters as a justification of the measure itself. There was not the smallest mention of the *anterior* rebellion, which by prudent

after-thought had been so greatly magnified. There was not a syllable of those dangerous machinations which were to have dethroned the Nabob—of those sanguinary artifices by which the English were to have been extirpated—Not a particle concerning those practices was mentioned in any of Middleton's letters to Hastings, or in the still more confidential communication which he maintained with Sir Elijah Impey; though after the latter his letters were continually posting, even when the Chief Justice was travelling round the country in search of affidavits. When on the 28th of November, he was busied at Lucknow on that honourable business, and when three days after he was found at Chunar, at the distance of 200 miles, prompting his instruments, and like Hamlet's Ghost exclaiming—“SWEAR!”—his progress on that occasion was so whimsically sudden, when contrasted with the gravity of his employ, that an observer would be tempted to quote again from the same scene,—“*Ha! Old Træpenny, canst thou mole so fast i' the ground?*”—Here however the comparison ceased—for when Sir Elijah made his visit to Lucknow, “*to what the almost blunted purpose*” of the Nabob, his language was wholly different from that of the Poet:—it would have been much against his purpose to have said,

“Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul
contrive

“Against thy MOTHER aught!”

On the subject of these affidavits, he would only make another single observation.—Sir Elijah Impey had denied all acquaintance with their contents, though he had been actually accompanied to Buxar by Major Davy, who there translated them from the Persian, for the use of Mr. Hastings!—There was amongst them an affidavit taken in English, from a native at Buxar, but which was first explained to the deponent by Major Davy in the presence of Sir Elijah Impey.—How far therefore the assertion of the Chief Justice was plausible, and how far this fact was consistent with that assertion, he should leave it to their Lordships to determine.

It was in some degree observable, that not one of the private letters of Mr. Hastings had been produced at any time.—Even Middleton, when all confidence was broken between them, by the production of his private correspondence at Calcutta, either feeling for his own safety, or sunk under the fascinating influence of his master, did not dare attempt a retaliation!—The letters of Middleton, however, were sufficient to prove the situation of the Nabob, when pressed to the measure of resuming the jaghires, in which he

had been represented as acting wholly from himself.—He was there described as lost in fullen melancholy—with feelings agitated beyond expression, and with every mark of agonized sensibility. To such a degree was this apparent, that even Middleton was moved to interfere for a temporary respite, in which he might be more reconciled to the measure. “I am fully of opinion,” said he, “that the despair of the Nabob must impel him to violence; I know also that the violence must be fatal to himself—but yet I think, that with his present feelings, he will disregard all consequences.”—Mr. Johnson also, the Assistant Resident, wrote at the same time to Mr. Hastings to aver to him that the measure was dangerous, that it would require a total reform of the collection, which could not be made without a *campaign!* This was *British* justice! this was *British* Humanity! Mr. Hastings ensures to the allies of the Company in the strongest terms their prosperity and his protection;—the former he secures by sending an army to plunder them of their wealth and to desolate their soil!—his protection is fraught with a similar security;—“like that of a vulture to a lamb—grappling in its vitals!—thirsting for its blood!—scaring off each petty kite that hovers round—and then, with an insulting perversion of terms, calling sacrifice, *Protection!*”

“An object for which History searches for any similarity in vain. The deep-searching annals of Tacitus; the luminous philosophy of Gibbon; all the records of man’s enormity, from original sin to this period in which we pronounce it, dwindle into comparative insignificance of enormity—both in aggravations of vile principles, and extent of their consequential ruin!—The victims of this oppression were confessedly destitute of all power to resist their oppressors; but that debility, which from other bosoms would have claimed some compassion, with respect to the mode of suffering, here excited but the ingenuity of torture! Even when every feeling of the Nabob was subdued, nature made a lingering, feeble stand within his bosom; but even then that cold unfeeling spirit of malignity, with whom his doom was fixed, returned with double acrimony to its purpose, and compelled him to inflict on a parent that destruction, of which he was himself reserved but to be the last victim!”

Yet when cruelty seemed to have reached its bounds, and guilt to have ascended to its climax, there was something in the character of Mr. Hastings, which seemed to transcend the latter, and overleap the former;—and of this kind was the letter to the Nabob which was dispatched on this occasion. To rebuke Mr. Middleton for his moderation,

as was instantly done, was easily performed through the medium of a public and a private letter.—But to write to the Nabob in such a manner that the command might be conveyed, and yet the letter afterwards shewn to the world, was a task of more difficulty; but which it appeared by the event was admirably suited to the genius of Mr. Hastings. His letter was dated the 15th of February 1782, though the jaghires had been then actually seized—and it was in proof that it had been sent at a much earlier period. He there assured the Nabob of his coincidence with his wishes respecting the resumption of the jaghires—he declares that if he found any difficulty in the measure—he, Mr. Hastings, would go to his *assistance* in person, and lend his aid to *punish* those who *opposed* it—“for that nothing could be more ardent than his friendship, or more eager than his zeal for his welfare.” The most desperate intention was clothed in the mildest language.—But the Nabob knew by sad experience the character with whom he had to deal, and therefore was not to be deceived; he saw the *dagger* glistening in the hand which was treacherously extended, as if to his assistance—and from that moment the last faint ray of Nature expired in his bosom. Mr. Middleton from that time extended his iron sceptre without resistance—the jaghires were seized, every measure was carried, and the Nabob, his feelings wounded, and his dignity degraded, was no longer considered as an object of regard.—Though these were circumstances exasperating to the human heart which felt the smallest remains of sensibility, yet it was necessary, in idea, to review the whole from the time that this treachery was first conceived, to that when by a series of artifices the most execrable it was brought to a completion. Mr. Hastings would there be seen standing aloof indeed, but not inactive in the war! He would be discovered reviewing his agents, rebuking at one time the pale conscience of Mr. Middleton, and at another relying on the stouter villainy of Hyder Beg Cawn. With all the calmness of veteran delinquency, his eye ranged through the busy prospect, piercing through the darkness of subordinate guilt, and arranging with congenial adroitness the agents of his crimes and the instruments of his cruelty.

The feelings of the several parties at the time would be most properly judged of by their respective correspondence. When the Bow Begum, despairing of redress from the Nabob, addressed herself to Mr. Middleton, and reminded him of the guarantee which he had signed, she was instantly promised that the amount of her jaghire should be made good, though Mr. Middleton said he could not interfere with the *sovereign* decision of the

the Nabob respecting the lands. The dejected and unfortunate woman "thanked God that Mr. Middleton was at hand for her relief," at the very instant when he was directing every effort to her destruction;—when he had actually written the orders which were to take the collection out of the hands of her agents! Even when the Begum was undeceived—when she found that British faith was no protection, when she found that she should leave the country, and prayed to the God of nations not to grant his peace to those who remained behind;—there was still no charge of *rebellion*, no recrimination made to all her reproaches for the broken faith of the English. Even when stung to madness, she asked "how long would be their reign," no mention of her disaffection was brought forward; the stress was therefore idle which the Counsel for the prisoner strove to lay on these expressions of an injured and enraged woman. When at last irritated beyond bearing, she denounced infamy on the heads of her oppressors, who was there who would not say that she spoke in a *prophetic* spirit, and that what she had then predicted had not, even to its last letter, been accomplished? But did Mr. Middleton even to this violence retort any particle of accusation? No; he sent a *jacose* reply, stating that he had received such a letter under her seal, but that from its contents he could not suspect it to come from her, and begging therefore that she might endeavour to detect the *forgery*! Thus did he add to foul injuries, the vile aggravation of a *brutal jest*;—like the tiger that prowls over the scene where his ravages were committed, he shewed the savageness of his nature by grinning over his prey, and fawning over the last agonies of his unfortunate victim.

Those letters were then enclosed to the Nabob, who no more than the rest made any attempt to justify himself by imputing any criminality to the Begums. He only sighed a hope, that his conduct to his parents had drawn no shame upon his head; and declared his intention to punish—not any disaffection in the Begums—but some officious servants who had dared to foment the misunderstanding between them and the Nabob.—A letter was finally sent to Mr. Hastings, about six days before the seizure of the treasure, from the Begums, declaring their innocence, and referring the Governor-General to Captain Gordon, whose life they had protected, and whose safety should have been their justification. That enquiry was never made: it was looked on as unnecessary—because the conviction of their innocence was too deeply impressed!

The Counsel in recommending an atten-

tion to the public in preference to the private letters, had remarked in particular, that one letter should not be taken as evidence, because it was evidently and abstractedly private, as it contained in one part the anxieties of Mr. Middleton for the illness of his son.—This was a singular argument indeed. The circumstance undoubtedly merited strict observation, though not in the view in which it was placed by the Counsel.—It went to shew that some at least of those concerned in these transactions, felt the force of those ties, which their efforts were directed to tear asunder—that those who could ridicule the respective attachment of a mother and a son—who would prohibit the reverence of the son to the mother who had given him life—who could deny to *maternal debility* the protection which *filial tenderness* should afford—were yet sensible of the *straining* of those *chords* by which they were connected.—There was something in the present business—with all that was horrible to create *aversion*—so vilely loathsome, as to excite *disgust*.—If it were not a part of his duty, it would be superfluous to speak of the sacredness of the ties which those aliens to feeling—those apostates to humanity had thus divided.—In such an assembly, said Mr. Sheridan, as that before which I speak, there is not an eye but must look reproach to this conduct—not a heart but must anticipate its condemnation.—“FILIAL PIETY! It is the primal bond of Society—It is that instinctive principle, which, panting for its proper good, soothes, unbidden, each sense and sensibility of man!—It now quivers on every lip!—it now beams from every eye!—It is that gratitude, which softening under the sense of recollected good, is eager to own the vast countless debt it never, alas! can pay—for so many long years of unceasing solitudes, honourable self-denials, life-preserving cares!—It is that part of our practice, where duty drops its awe!—where reverence refines into love!—It asks no aid of memory!—it needs not the deductions of reason!—Pre-existing, paramount over all, whether law or human rule—few arguments can encrease and none can diminish it!—It is the sacrament of our nature—not only the duty, but the indulgence of man—It is his first great privilege—it is amongst his last most endearing delights! when the bosom glows with the idea of reverberated love—when to requite on the visitations of nature, and return the blessings that have been received! when—what was emotion fixed into vital principle—what was instinct habituated into a master-passion—“sways

“ sways all the sweetest energies of man—
 “ hangs over each vicissitude of all that must
 “ pass away— aids the melancholy virtues
 “ in their last sad tasks of life—to cheer the
 “ languors of decrepitude and age—explore
 “ the thought—explain the aching eye!”

The jaghires being seized, Mr. Sheridan proceeded to observe, the Begums were left without the smallest share of that pecuniary compensation promised by Mr. Middleton; and as when tyranny and *injustice* take the field, they are always attended by their *camp-followers*, paltry pilfering, and petty insult—so in this instance, the goods taken from them were sold at a mock sale at inferior value. Even gold and jewels, to use the language of the Begums, instantly lost their value when it was known that they came from them! Their ministers were therefore imprisoned to extort the deficiency which this fraud had occasioned; and those mean arts were employed to justify a continuance of cruelty. Yet these again were little to the frauds of Mr. Hastings. After extorting upwards of 600,000*l.* he forbade Mr. Middleton to come to a *conclusive settlement*. He knew that the *treasons* of our allies in India had their origin solely in the wants of the Company. He could not therefore say that the Begums were entirely innocent, until he had consulted the general *Record of Crimes!*—the *Cash Account* at Calcutta!—And this *prudence* of Mr. Hastings was fully justified by the event—for there was actually found a balance of *twenty-six lacks* more against the Begums, which 260,000*l.* worth of treason had never been dreamed of before. “ Talk not to us,” said the Governor-General, “ of their guilt or innocence, but as it suits the Company’s *credit!* We will not try them by the Code of Justinian, nor the Institutes of Timur—We will not judge them either by the British laws, or their local customs! No! We will try them by the *Multiplication Table*, we will find them guilty by the *Rule of Three*, and we will condemn them according to the sapient and profound Institutes of—COOKER’S *Arithmetic!*”

Proceeding next to state the distresses of the Begums in the Zenana, and of the women in the Khord Mahal, Mr. Sheridan remarked, that some observation was due to the remark made by Mr. Hastings in his Defence, where he declared—“ that whatever were the distresses there, and whoever was the agent, the measure was in his opinion reconcileable to justice, honour, and sound policy.” Major Scott—the *incomparable agent* of Mr. Hastings—had declared this passage to have been written by Mr. Hastings with his own hand. Mr. Middleton, it appeared, had also avowed his share in these humane

transactions, and blushing retired. Mr. Hastings then cheered his drooping spirits. “ Whatever part of the load,” said he, “ your’s cannot bear, my *unburdened* character shall assume. I will crown your labours with my irresistible approbation—Thus *two warriors* ye shall go forth! do you find *memory*, and I’ll find *charakter*—and assault, repulse, and contemptually shall all be set at defiance!”

If I could not prove, continued Mr. Sheridan, that those acts of Mr. Middleton were in reality the acts of Mr. Hastings, I should not trouble your Lordships by combating these assertions; but as that part of his criminality can be incontestibly ascertained—I shall undoubtedly appeal to the assembled legislators of this realm, and call on them to say, whether those acts were justifiable on the score of *policy*; I shall appeal to all the august presidents in the courts of British justice, and to all the learned ornaments of the profession, to decide whether these actions were reconcileable to *justice*. I shall appeal to a reverend assemblage of prelates feeling for the general interests of humanity, and for the honour of the religion to which they belong; Let them determine in their own minds, whether those acts of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton were such as a *Christian* ought to perform, or a *man* to avow!

He then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the imprisonment of Bahar Ally Cawn and Jewar Ally Cawn, the ministers of the Nabob, on the grounds above stated: with them was confined that *arch-rebel* Sumpshire Cawn, by whom every act of hostility that had taken place against the English, was stated to have been committed.—No enquiry, however, was made concerning his *treason*, though many had been held respecting the *treasures* of the others. He was not so far noticed as to be deprived of his *food*; nor was he even complimented with *fetters!* and yet when he is on a future day to be informed of the mischiefs he was now stated to have done, he must think that on being forgotten, he had a very *providential escape!*—The others were, on the contrary, taken from their milder prison at Fyzabad; and when threats could effect nothing, transferred by the meek humanity of Mr. Middleton to the fortress of Chunargur. There, where the British flag was flying, they were doomed to deeper dungeons, heavier chains, and severer punishments. There where that flag was displayed, which was wont to cheer the depressed, and to dilate the subdued heart of misery—these venerable, but unfortunate men were fated to encounter something *lower* than PERDITION, and something *blacker* than DESPAIR! It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Holt and others, that they were both

cruelly flogged, though one was above seventy years of age, to extort a confession of the buried wealth of the Begums!—Being charged with disaffection, they proclaimed their innocence.—“Tell us where are the remaining treasures, (was the reply)—it is only a treachery to your immediate sovereigns:—and you will then be fit associates for the representatives of British Faith and British Justice in India!”—“Oh! FAITH, Oh! JUSTICE!” exclaimed Mr. Sheridan, “I conjure you by your sacred names to depart for a moment from this place, though it be your peculiar residence; nor hear your names profaned by such a sacrilegious combination, as that which I am now compelled to repeat! where all the fair forms of nature and art, truth and peace, policy and honour, shrunk back aghast from the deleterious shade!—where all existences, nefarious and vile, had sway—where amidst the black agents on one side, and Middleton with Impey on the other, the toughest bend, the most unfeeling shrink!—the great figure of the piece—characteristic in his place! aloof and independent from the puny profligacy in his train!—but far from idle and inactive, turning a malignant eye on all mischief that awaits him!—the multiplied apparatus of temporising expedients, and intimidating instruments!—now cringing on his prey, and fawning on his vengeance!—now quickening the limping pace of craft, and forcing every stand that retarding nature can make in the heart!—the attachments and the decorums of life!—each emotion of tenderness and honour!—and all the distinctions of national characteristics!—with a long catalogue of crimes and aggravations, beyond the reach of thought for human malignity to perpetrate, or human vengeance to punish!—LOWER than PERDITION—BLACKER than DESPAIR!”

It might have been hoped, for the honour of the human heart, that the Begums had been themselves exempted from a share in these sufferings, and that they had been wounded only through the sides of their Ministers.—The reverse of this, however, was the fact.—Their Palace was surrounded by a guard, which was withdrawn by Major Gilpin, to avoid the growing resentments of the people, and replaced by Mr. Middleton, through his fears from that “dreadful responsibility” which was imposed on him by Mr. Hastings.—The women of the Khord Mahal, who had not been involved in the Begums supposed crimes; who had raised no *sub-rebellion* of their own; and who, it had been proved, lived in a distinct dwelling, were carelessly involved in the

same punishment; their residence surrounded with guards, they were driven to despair by famine, and when they poured forth in sad procession, were driven back by the soldiery, and beaten with *bludgeons* to the scene of madness which they had quitted. These were acts, Mr. Sheridan observed, which, when told, needed no comment; he should not offer a single syllable to awaken their Lordships feelings; but leave it to the facts which had been proved, to make their own impressions.

The argument now reverted solely to this point, whether Mr. Hastings was to be answerable for the crimes committed by his agents? It had been fully proved that Mr. Middleton had signed the treaty with the superior Begum in October 1778. He had acknowledged signing some others of other dates, but could not *recollect* his authority. These treaties had been fully recognized by Mr. Hastings, as was fully proved by the evidence of Mr. Purling, in the year 1780. In that of October 1778, the jaghire was secured, which was allotted for the support of the women in the Khord Mahal: on the first idea of resuming those jaghires, a provision should have been secured to those unfortunate women, and in this respect Mr. Hastings was clearly guilty of a crime, by his *omission* of making such provision. But still he pleaded, that he was not accountable for the cruelties which had been exercised. This was the Plea which Tyranny aided by its Prime Minister, Treachery, was always sure to set up. Mr. Middleton had attempted to strengthen this plea, by endeavouring to claim the whole Infamy of those transactions, and to *monopolize* the Guilt! He dared even to aver that he had been condemned by Mr. Hastings for the ignominious part he had acted:—he dared to avow this, because Mr. Hastings was on his Trial, and he thought he should never be tried;—but in the face of the Court, and before he left the Bar, he was compelled to confess that it was for the *lenience* not the *severity* of his proceedings that he had been reproved by Mr. Hastings.

It would not, he trusted, be argued, that because Mr. Hastings had not marked every passing shade of guilt, and because he had only given the bold outline of cruelty, that he was therefore to be acquitted.—It was laid down by the law of England—that law which was the perfection of Reason—that a person ordering an act to be done by his agent, was answerable for that act with all its consequences. Middleton had been appointed in 1777, the avowed and private Agent—the *second-self* of Mr. Hastings. The Governor-General had ordered the measure:

sure: Middleton declared that it could not have been effected by milder means. Even if he never saw, nor heard afterwards of the consequences of the measure, he was answerable for every pang that was inflicted, and for all the blood that was shed. But he had heard, and that instantly, of the whole. He had written to arraign Middleton of forbearance and of neglect! He commanded them to work upon their hopes and fears, and to leave no means untried, until — to speak their own language, but which would be better suited to the *Banditti* of a *Cavern* — “they obtained possession of the secret hoards of the old Ladies.” — He would not allow even of a delay of two days to smoothe the compelled approaches of a Son to his Mother, on such an occasion! — His orders were peremptory; — and if a massacre did not take place, it was the merit of accident — and not of Mr. Hastings. After this would it be said, that the prisoner was ignorant of the acts, or not culpable for their consequences? It was true, he had not enjoined in so many words the *guards*, the *famine*, and the *blood-greans*; he had not weighed the *retters*, nor numbered the *laybes* to be inflicted on his victims. But yet he was equally guilty as if he had borne an active and personal share in each transaction. It was, as if he had commanded that the *heart* should be torn from the bosom, and yet had enjoined that no *blood* should follow. He was in the same degree accountable to the *Law*, to his *Country*, to his *Conscience*, and to his *God*!

Mr. Hastings had endeavoured also to get rid of a part of his Guilt, by observing that he was but *one* of the Supreme Council, and that all the rest had sanctioned those transactions with their approbation. If Mr. Hastings could prove, however, that others participated in the Guilt, it would not tend to diminish his own Criminality. But the fact was, that the Council had in nothing erred so much as in a criminal credulity given to the declarations of the Governor-General. They knew not a word of those transactions until they were finally concluded. It was not until the January following, that they saw the mass of Falshood which had been published under the title of “Mr. Hastings’ Narrative.” They had been then unaccountably duped into the suffering a Letter to pass, dated the 29th of November, intended to deceive the Directors into a belief, that they had received intelligence at that time, which was not the fact. These observations, Mr. Sheridan said, were not meant to cast any obloquy on the Council; — they had undoubtedly been deceived, and the deceit practised on them by making them sign the Narrative, was of itself a

strong accusation of Mr. Hastings, and a decided proof of his own Consciousness of Guilt. When tired of corporal Infliction, his Tyranny was gratified by insulting the understanding. Other Tyrants, though born to greatness, such as a Nero, or a Caligula, might have been roused, it had been supposed, by reflection, and awakened into contrition; — but here was an instance which spurned at theory, and baffled supposition: A man born to a state at least of equality; — inured to calculation, and brought up in habits of reflection; — and yet proving in the end that Monster in Nature, a *deliberate and reasoning Tyrant*!

The Board of Directors received those advices which Mr. Hastings thought proper to transmit; but though unfurnished with any other materials to form their judgment, they expressed very strongly their doubts, and as properly ordered an enquiry into the circumstances of the alledged Disaffection of the Begums; pronouncing it at the same time a Debt which was due to the Honour and Justice of the British Nation. This enquiry, however, on the direction’s reaching India, Mr. Hastings thought it absolutely necessary to elude. He stated to the Council, that it being merely stated that “If an enquiry, certain facts appeared,” no enquiry was thereby directly enjoined! — “It would revive (said he) those animosities that subsisted between the Begums and the Vizier, which had then subsided. — If the former were inclined to appeal to a foreign jurisdiction, they were the best judges of their own feeling, and should be left to make their own complaint.” All this, however, was nothing to the magnificent paragraph which concluded this Minute, and to which Mr. Sheridan also requested the attention of the Court. “Beside, (said Mr. Hastings) I hope it will not be a departure from official language to say — that the MAJESTY OF JUSTICE ought not to be approached without sollicitation: she ought not to descend to inflame or provoke, but to withhold her judgment, until she is called on to determine!” What is still more astonishing was, that Sir John Macpherson (who, though a Gentleman of Sense and Honour, he stated to be rather Oriental in his imagination, and not learned in the Sublime and Beautiful from the Immortal Leader of this Prosecution, and who had before opposed Mr. Hastings) was caught by this *bold bombastic quibble*, and joined in the same words, “that the MAJESTY OF JUSTICE ought not to be approached without sollicitation!”

“But JUSTICE is not this halt and miserable object! (continued Mr. Sheridan.

“ It is not the ineffective Bauble of an Indian Pagod!—it is not the portentous Phantom of Despair—It is not like any fabled Monster, formed in the Eclipse of Reason, and found in some unhallowed Grove of Superstitious Darknes, and Political Dismay! No, my Lords!—

“ In the happy reverse of all this, I turn from this disgusting Caricature to the REAL IMAGE—JUSTICE I have now before me AUGUST and PURE!—the abstract idea of all that would be perfect in the spirits and the aspirings of Men! where the Mind rises, where the Heart expands:—where the Countenance is ever placid and benign:—where her favourite attitude is to stoop to the Unfortunate:—to hear their cry and to help them:—to rescue and relieve, to succour and save:—Majestic, from its Mercy:—Venerable, from its Utility:—Uplifted, without Pride:—Firm, without Obduracy:—Benevolent in each Preference:—Lovely, though in her Frown!

“ On THAT JUSTICE I RELY:—Deliberate and sure, abstracted from all Party

“ Purpose and Political Speculation!—not on Words, but on Facts!—You, my Lords, who hear me, I conjure—by those RIGHTS it is your best privilege to preserve—by that FAME it is your best pleasure to inherit—by all those FEELINGS which refer to the first term in the series of existence, the ORIGINAL COMPACT of our Nature—our CONTROLLING RANK in the Creation—This is the call on all, To administer to Truth and Equity, as they would satisfy the Laws, and satisfy themselves—with the most exalted Bliss, possible or conceivable for our Nature:—THE SELF-APPROVING CONSCIOUSNESS OF VIRTUE, when the Condemnation we look for will be one of the most ample Mercies accomplished for Mankind since the Creation of the World!”

MY LORDS, I HAVE DONE!

The Court immediately rose, and adjourned to the first TUESDAY in the next Session of Parliament.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

THIS day the House met, according to adjournment, and as soon as prayers were over, Lord Howe, who had been created an Earl during the recess of Parliament, was introduced between the Earls of Aylesbury and Camden, and his patent was read over, after which he was sworn, and took his seat on the Earls bench.

The Lord Chancellor then informed the House, that in obedience to their commands, he had sent letters round to every Peer, earnestly requesting their attendance that day, and that he had received letters in answer from such Lords as were then absent (naming them) stating that their absence was caused by illness, and that they hoped for their Lordships indulgence on not seeing them that day in their places.

Several Lords made similar excuses for the Duke of Bolton and other Peers.

The Lord President of the Council next rose, and lamented that their Lordships had

again been obliged to assemble, without hearing a speech from the throne, a circumstance occasioned by the continued infirmity of his Majesty, which still rendered him incapable of meeting his Parliament, or attending to any public business whatsoever. By the absence and incapacity of the King, the Earl observed, that the Legislature was defective and incomplete, whence all the functions of the executive Government of the country were actually suspended: that it was impossible for the country to remain in that condition, and that in the maimed and dismembered state of the Legislature, it devolved on the two Houses of Parliament to make some provision to supply the deficiency, and such as should be competent to the necessity of the case; but before the two branches of the Legislature took any one step on a subject of so truly delicate and important a nature, the necessity of the case must be proved. With that view therefore, and that view only, the Lords of the Council* had called five physicians who attended his Majesty

* On the day preceding the meeting of both Houses a Council was held at Whitehall, to which all the Privy Counsellors were summoned, consequently there was a full attendance, not only of the Cabinet Ministers and persons in high official departments, but also of such Members

during his illness before the Board, and had severally examined them on oath as to the state of the King's health, and their opinion of the duration of his malady, and the probability of his recovery. This (although the Lords of the Council had, as it were, lost the spring and motion of most of their consultations and functions) he conceived the Board might legally do, as the precedents of their proceedings under former similar situations of the country sufficiently evinced. It had not, he said, been deemed wise, or proper, that every question that of a sudden might start into the head of any individual Lord of the Council, should be put to the physicians, and therefore it had been settled what questions should be put to them, and by whom, previous to their having been called into the Board-room, and a minute of the whole examinations had been taken down in writing at the time. With the leave of their Lordships, he would present a copy of the minute of the questions that had been put to the physicians, and their answers; from which

their Lordships would know authentically what was the state of his Majesty's health, and the opinion of his physicians, as to the probability of his recovery.

The question having been put that the minute be presented, ordered.

The reading clerk then read the minute, which contained the examinations of Dr. Warren, Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Addington. The first question put to each of the physicians was in substance, "Whether they thought his Majesty's present indisposition rendered him incapable of meeting his Parliament, or attending to any sort of public business?" To which they all in different words declared that, "he certainly was incapable." The other questions went to their opinion of the probability of his recovery, and the duration of his illness, and to the grounds on which they founded their several answers, whether from any particular symptom in his Majesty's disorder, from experience, or from both? They all assigned

Members of the Privy Council, as have distinguished themselves by their opposition in Parliament to the principal measures of the present administration. The Council consisted of the following Members:

Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Hertford.	Lord Hawkesbury.
The Lord Chancellor.	Earl of Ailesbury.	Lord North.
Earl Camden--Lord President.	Earl of Besborough,	Lord Kenyon.
Marquis of Stafford--Privy Seal.	Earl Howe.	Lord Dover.
Duke of Chandos -- Lord Steward.	Earl of Ludlow.	Charles W. Cornwallis--Speaker of the House of Commons.
Duke of Richmond.	Earl of Courtown.	Ja. Stewart Mackenzie.
Duke of Portland.	Lord G. Cavendish.	Welbore Ellis.
Duke of Montague--Master of Horse.	Lord John Cavendish.	Charles Townshend.
Marquis of Carmarthen--Secretary of State.	Lord Charles Spencer.	Edmund Burke.
Earl of Salisbury--Lord Chamberlain.	Lord Robert Spencer.	Sir George Young.
Earl of Derby.	Viscount Stormont.	William Pitt.
Earl of Sandwich.	Vis. Mount Edgecumbe.	Henry Dundas.
Earl of Cholmondeley.	Viscount Barrington.	Charles Greville.
Earl of Dartmouth.	Viscount Galway.	Richard Fitzpatrick.
Earl of Effingham.	Lord Herbert--Vice Chamberlain.	Frederick Montagu.
Earl Buckinghamshire.	Lord Pelham.	James Grenville.
	Lord Loughborough.	W. W. Grenville.
	Lord Grantley.	John Charles Villiers.
	Lord Sydney--Secretary of State.	The Master of the Rolls.

The physicians, who have attended his Majesty during his indisposition and illness, were called upon to give the Council a state of the progress of his Majesty's malady, and of his present situation, together with their opinion of the prospect and probability of his recovery. The result of their answers is said to have been, "the King was much better at this time than he has been during the whole of his illness;" relative to the probability of his Majesty's recovery, the answers were, "that a recovery might reasonably be expected."

Lord Stormont spoke in the course of their examination, and a minute was taken of the several questions that were put to them, and the answers they delivered.

After the physicians had retired, the Council came to the following resolution:—"That the result of their proceedings should be laid before Parliament, and that a Committee of both Houses be appointed to search for precedents, and report their progress on Monday next, to which time Parliament should be adjourned: then to receive the report of the Committee, and adopt the necessary measures in consequence."

reasons for thinking that his Majesty was likely to recover, but could give no satisfaction as to the time of the duration of his Majesty's illness, and declared their opinions were not founded on any particular symptom in his Majesty's case, but from their own experience, and the experience of those physicians who had been accustomed more especially to attend patients labouring under the same infirmity with which his Majesty was afflicted, and who had made that branch of medicine the peculiar object of their practice.

Dr. Addington in the course of his examination, spoke in very strong terms of the probability of his Majesty's recovery, grounding his opinion on his own experience in that peculiar branch of medical practice, from which he was enabled to pronounce, that unless the disorder had been hereditary, there was every reason to expect a cure, and that afterwards his Majesty would be in as good health, and as capable of attending to business, as he was at any time previous to his illness. That he had met with frequent instances of a similar case in the neighbourhood of Reading, where he resided; that he had many years since built an house adjoining to his own, for the reception of patients afflicted with the same malady; that he had generally eight or ten of them in the house; and that unless the patients at the time of their admission, had been upon reasonable grounds deemed incurable, he scarcely remembered one, who had not perfectly recovered in less than a year; and that in some instances, notwithstanding they had laboured under the infirmity for one year, or more, before they were sent to him.

As soon as all the examinations had been read, the Lord President moved, "that the minute do lie on the table," which, on the question put, was agreed to.

The Lord President next moved, "that the said minute be taken into consideration on Monday next, and that the Lords be summoned."

This was also agreed to *nemine dissentiente*, and the House then adjourned to Monday.

There were present in the House of Lords this day, one hundred and forty-seven Peers.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

The Marquis of Stafford, in the absence of the President of the Council, rose to call the attention of the House to the proceedings of their last meeting relative to the melancholy situation of his Majesty's health. The report of the examination of the Physicians before the Privy Council had been laid before them, and they were met to determine whether they would rest satisfied with that examination, or whether they would appoint a

Committee of their own to re-examine them. For his own part, though his mind was perfectly satisfied on the subject, yet as he understood doubts had been entertained of the propriety of their Lordships receiving the report from the Privy Council, he was willing to meet the sense of the House on that question, by moving that a Select Committee should be appointed to examine the two Physicians who had been called to attend his Majesty since the former examination, and also to re-examine those Physicians who had come before the Privy Council, and whose report was then before the House.

The Duke of Norfolk declared he was perfectly satisfied with the report already made by the Physicians as to the melancholy state of his Majesty's health, which they agreed in pronouncing to be such as to incapacitate him from exercising the duties of his situation. It was necessary, however, before their Lordships could ground any motion on that report, that it should be authenticated either at the bar or before a Committee of their own number.

The Marquis of Stafford trusted the House would agree with him in thinking that the examination ought to be before a Committee, rather than at the bar of the House. It was a subject of such delicacy, that too much precaution could not be taken, nor too much decorum observed in their proceedings—lest they should wound not only the feelings of the Royal Family, but, he would add, of the nation at large.

The Earl of Derby said, as their only object was to get at the truth, it was undoubtedly the duty, as he had not a doubt but it was the feeling, of every noble Lord in that House, that the utmost decorum should be observed in the investigation of a subject of so much delicacy. He, however, certainly thought, that the House could not receive the report from the Privy Council in its present shape; it was absolutely necessary that they should re-examine the Physicians by a Committee of their own, before they could proceed to the consideration of it. It was the invariable practice of their Lordships, even in receiving a bill from the other House of Parliament, to call evidence *de novo* at their own bar, because they never admitted as proof the examination of witnesses taken elsewhere. In the present case it was the more necessary, because the House ought to know what has been the state of his Majesty's health since the former report was made.

Lord Portchester admitted the delicacy of the subject, but it was, he observed, of such infinite importance, that their Lordships ought to be very cautious how they admitted

mitted precedents, which he conceived to be highly dangerous. The noble Marquis who had begun this conversation had said, that though his mind was satisfied, yet he was willing to meet the general sense of the House, by moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to re-examine the Physicians. He for one could not admit the idea of their Lordships receiving a report from the Privy Council in any shape—it was the absolute and inherent right of that House to insist and to demand such examination before they could move a single step in the business. With respect to the examination which had already taken place, it had gone much farther than, in his opinion, was necessary. The Physicians had unanimously declared, that his Majesty was now unfit for exercising any of the functions of the executive Government—that circumstance alone was sufficient to enable the other two branches of the Legislature to supply that deficiency. It was not necessary to enter at all into the question of the probability of his Majesty's recovery; the present object was to provide an effective and adequate power for those duties which his Majesty was at present unhappily incapable of exercising.

Lord Loughborough agreed with the noble Lord who spoke last, as to the undoubted right the House had of refusing the report of any proof or examination taken before the Privy Council—it certainly was no evidence there. He approved of the appointment of a Select Committee in the present instance, in preference to an examination at the bar, as it was more decorous, and equally agreeable to the usage of Parliament. He could have wished, however, that the investigation had been carried on by the joint co-operation of both Houses, for which he found there was a precedent on the Journals in the year 1671.

The Marquis of Stafford said he had considered the precedent alluded to, and it had been in contemplation to have followed it in the present case, but he was afraid it would have been attended with inconveniency on account of the number of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons being so much greater than the number of the Lords.

His Lordship then moved, “That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty during his illness, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and to report such examination to this House.

“That the said Committee do consist of twenty-one Lords.

“That each Peer do deliver in to the Clerk a list of twenty-one Lords, signed

with his name, on the next sitting day of the House.”

These motions were severally put, and agreed to *non. dis.*

The noble Marquis then said, that if it was the sense of the House he would move, in order to save time, that it be an instruction to the same Committee to search for precedents in similar cases, and to report the same to the House.

Lord Viscount Stormont wished the noble Marquis would hint at the nature of the precedents to which the attention of the Committee ought to be directed. If it was to precedents of general analogy, he was afraid they would be found too vague for guiding their Lordships deliberations on the present occasion.

The Marquis of Stafford in answer said, that the only precedents he wished to be reported were those only which regarded the proceedings of Parliament in those cases wherein the King had been from any circumstance incapacitated from exercising the functions of Government. The noble Viscount was too diligent and too accurate in his researches not to know that those were very few indeed. He would however waive making any motion on the subject at present.

Lord Kinnaird, Lord Radnor, and Lord Carlisle each spoke a few words.

It was then moved, “That Sir George Baker, Dr. Warren, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Addington, Dr. Gisborne, and Dr. Willis, do attend this House to-morrow,” which was ordered, and the House immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The attendance this day, to ballot for the Committee to examine the Physicians, was fuller than has been seen in the memory of the oldest Peer living. At half after three, one hundred and eighty-three Peers had delivered their lists at the table.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York delivered in the *first* list; amongst the names were the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Derby, Lord Loughborough, &c. &c.

At four the whole of the lists were delivered.

Lord Romney took the oaths and his seat, being his first appearance in the House since the last General Election.

EXAMINATION OF PHYSICIANS.

The Marquis of Stafford. “Their Lordships having delivered in their lists, it is the constant usage of the House, to appoint a Committee, to examine and report the names of the twenty-one Peers on whom the choice

has fallen."—The Marquis moved the question. Ordered.

The Committee were named, amongst whom were the

Marquis of Stafford,
Earl Camden,
Duke of Norfolk,
Earl of Radnor, &c.

After which they withdrew into the Prince's Chamber.

The House then adjourned during pleasure.

In about half an hour the Committee returned with their report, when the following Noble Peers appeared to be chosen upon the

COMMITTEE to examine the Physicians.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor,
Archbishop of York,
Earl Camden, Lord President,
Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Norfolk,
—— Richmond,
—— Portland,
—— Chandos,
Earl Salisbury,
—— Fitzwilliam,
—— Derby,
—— Chatham,
Lord Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen,
—— Stormont,
—— Sydney,
—— Weymouth,
—— Loughborough,
—— Grantley,
—— Onslow.

The Marquis of Stafford moved, "That the Peers contained in the list be the Committee, and that five be a quorum." — Ordered.

"That they sit in the Prince's Chamber on Wednesday morning at eleven in the forenoon, and adjourn from time to time during pleasure."

Before this question was put,

Lord Stormont rose, and observed that he saw no reason why they might not sit immediately, and begin the examination. His Lordship understood the Physicians were all of them now in attendance; and as one of them (Dr. Willis) was wanted to attend the King's person, his Lordship thought it would be a delay of time, and give the Doctor unnecessary trouble, to attend the next morning, when he might be examined immediately.

The Marquis of Stafford replied, that

Dr. Willis's attendance upon the King was of more consequence this evening, than it would be on Wednesday morning. Added to which, the Physicians had not finished their examination in another place (the Committee of the House of Commons). The House being of opinion that it was proper to accommodate the other House, the question was put by the Chancellor.—Ordered.

"That no Member of the House have access to the Committee during the said examination."—Ordered.

Mr. Quarme, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, then appeared at the Bar, and informed the House that the Physicians attended their Lordships commands.

The Marquis of Stafford moved, that they might be called in, and sworn at the Bar.—Ordered.

The Peers now moved down to the lower part of the House close to the bar.

Dr. Warren was introduced to the bar by the Yeoman Usher, and sworn by Mr. Cooper, the Clerk Assistant: "The evidence that you shall give to the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health, shall be *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.*"—The

Doctors Baker,
Gisborne,
Pepys,
Reynolds,
Addington, and
Willis,

were introduced, and severally took the oaths; after which the House was resumed.

Then the Lord Chancellor put the question, That the House adjourn to Thursday next.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Lord Camden presented the report of the Committee * appointed to examine the Physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's indisposition, which was read, and ordered to be printed. His Lordship then stated the necessity there existed of taking some immediate step for supplying that vacancy in the executive Government, which the malady with which it hath pleased God to afflict his Majesty hath occasioned. In taking a step of such momentous importance, it behoved their Lordships to proceed in such a manner, that the nation at large might be induced to accept as right that which they saw propounded with care. To effect this purpose, he should propose that a Committee of the whole House

* And which was in substance similar to that mentioned hereafter to have been given before a Committee of the Commons.

be appointed for examining into those precedents which the contingency of events had given rise to. Previous to this motion he begged to advert to an opinion which he was informed had been maintained in another place, namely, that the Heir Apparent possessed within himself an inherent right to assume, independent of that House, the supreme executive authority whenever the Sovereign should be rendered incapable of governing the country. Of this right, so openly asserted, he would be free to say, that with the assistance of the knowledge he had of the laws and history of this country he had never entertained the most distant idea till the moment in which he had heard it broached; and he believed that no man who pretended to common sense, or a knowledge of the laws, would undertake to prove that this right was to be found in any statute of the realm. However, he was ready to meet the question whenever he should hear it so asserted, and had no doubt of proving the reverse, from every argument of precedent and reason. His Lordship concluded with moving, "That a Committee be appointed to search for precedents of cases in which the personal exercise of sovereign power by the King has been suspended or interrupted by infancy, sickness, personal incapacity, or otherwise; and to enquire what measures have been adopted to remedy such suspension or interruption."

Previous to his Lordship's motion being put, Lord Loughborough begged to be heard a few words. His Lordship had little doubt, when he looked round and observed the paucity of their Lordships numbers, compared to those of their former meetings upon this distressing occasion, of being credited when he assured their Lordships, that it was by the mere accident he was then present, having taken it for granted, from constant usage, that no other business would be agitated by their Lordships than receiving the report, and perhaps ordering it to be printed; that he not only had been led into this mistake himself, but had also been the innocent means of leading other noblemen, then absent, into the same error, and thus depriving their Lordships of the benefit of their councils. However, as the measure was brought forward, he would hear it moved, and then trouble their Lordships further.

The Lord Chancellor then read Lord Camden's motion from the woolpack.

Lord Loughborough then proceeded, and reproached the idea of wasting time in the search of precedents, which he asserted were not to be had, unless they took that only one in the nomination of a Regent during the

indisposition of the monarch, which had given rise to the bloody and desolating wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. He adverted also to an opinion which he had been told had been held elsewhere, and which his Lordship was inclined to attend to, as tallying with what he read in a pamphlet. This opinion, notwithstanding the high authority by which it was supported in this House, he was ready, as a Man and a Lawyer, to combat. Against their power of nominating whom they would as Regent, his Lordship quoted the statutes which declared any two branches of the Legislature incompetent to enact laws without the concurrence of the third. For the Prince's right to assume the Regency, his Lordship quoted Lord Coke, Justice Blackstone, and others, on the political union of the King and Prince, and that high treason could be committed against the one as well as the other; his Lordship therefore argued, that if Parliament, possessing the right to nominate, should nominate another, the Prince, not standing in the same light with the new power, would suffer in his right.

The Lord Chancellor replied to Lord Loughborough. He begged their Lordships to recollect, that the question before them was the appointment of a Committee, and not a decision of right. Of the necessity for an enquiry into precedents, his Lordship was more than ever convinced from what he had just heard. To the doctrine of the right of assumption in the Prince, he was by no means ready to subscribe, as involving in it many consequences which were to be dreaded; at the proper time, however, it would meet every fair discussion.

Lord Stanhope rose to combat the assertions of Lord Loughborough: His argument, of the inability of Parliament to establish a Regency, he overturned by the example of the Convention Parliament bestowing the Crown on William and Mary; and which, in its acceptance, was acknowledged to have been received from the two Houses; the calling, therefore, this right in question, was sapping the foundation upon which was laid the right of the House of Hanover to the throne of these realms.

The Duke of Norfolk expressed a wish that the researches of the Committee be confined to Regencies occasioned by sickness alone.

Lord Stormont spoke at some length on the question of the Prince's right.

His Lordship was followed by Lord Portchester and Lord Hopetoun.

Lord Sydney entreated their Lordships to wait until the proposition came regularly before them, and in the mean time to give

them credit for common sense and common honesty.

The motion for a Committee was at length put and carried.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

The Lords delivered their ballots for a select Committee to examine precedents.

The Marquis of Stafford moved for a Committee to examine the lists delivered in at the table, and report the names. — Ordered.

The Committee was appointed, after which they withdrew, and in about half an hour returned with the names of the following noble Lords.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
 Lord Chancellor,
 Earl Camden, Lord President,
 Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal,
 Duke of Richmond,
 ——— Portland,
 ——— Chandos,
 Bishop of London,
 Earl Bathurst,
 ——— of Radnor,
 ——— Derby,
 Lord Wainingham,
 ——— Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen,
 ——— Sydney,
 ——— Stormont,
 ——— Hawkesbury,
 ——— Kenyon.

The question being put, that the noble Lords contained in the report be the Committee, it was ordered. The usual powers were then given to call for records, &c. and to meet notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Lord Malmesbury was then introduced to the House, between the Marquis of Carmarthen and Lord Sydney. After his Lordship had taken the oaths and his seat, the Lord Chancellor put the question of Adjournment.

Adjourned to

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

As soon as the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack,

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and observed, that though he might not be strictly regular in calling their Lordships attention to a question which was not properly before them; yet, as it was a subject which must have engaged much of their consideration, they could not be unprepared for what he had to submit to them. Without going at all into the merits of the question, he rose to deprecate the idea of its ever being agitated in that House, whatever might be its fate in another Assembly. He need not say that he alluded to the question of right, which was supposed to attach to an illustrious person;

during the incapacity of his Majesty, to hold the Regency of the Empire, in the sanction and under the authority of Parliament. Of the importance of the question he was as sensible as any man; yet he submitted to their Lordships whether, at a time like the present, when moderation and unanimity were so desirable, it was proper to enter into the discussion of a topic which was likely to occasion heat and dissention. He did not mean to make any motion on it, but he hoped to hear, from those who were in his Majesty's Councils, that it was not their intention to bring forward any such discussion at this time.

The Lord President said it was impossible for him to give any decisive answer to such a request as that made by the noble Earl. The subject of it had now gone abroad—it had already been agitated in that House, as well as in another place, and the right had been asserted by certain persons of great weight and consideration, and had been as strenuously denied by others. It seemed therefore necessary to come to issue on a point of so much importance, a point in which the rights of our posterity were so deeply involved. He admitted that unanimity in a question of such consequence was extremely desirable, but he conceived the request of the noble Earl to be unparliamentary, and he therefore trusted the House would not expect him to declare so prematurely the intention of his Majesty's Ministers on a subject which required the most solemn deliberation.

The Earl of Carlisle supported the arguments of Earl Fitzwilliam, and urged in very strong terms the necessity of preserving unanimity, and of avoiding any discussion which was not necessary for the accomplishment of the important business which must soon necessarily engage their attention.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York next rose. He set out with saying, that perfectly unused as he was to speak before a public assembly, he should not now have attempted to deliver his sentiments before their Lordships, but that he felt the high importance and extreme delicacy of the occasion.— He begged leave to declare his entire concurrence in the opinion of the noble Earl (*Fitzwilliam*) and other noble Lords who had spoken on the same side of the question, expressive of their anxious wishes to avoid any discussion of so fruitless and unnecessary a question as the abstract right of the *Prince of Wales to the Regency*.—In point of fact no claim to such a right had been urged by the Prince, had ever been hinted at by him; and he felt a full and most assured confidence, that his Royal Highness understood

too well the nature of those sacred principles which seated the House of Brunswick on the throne of Great Britain, ever to assume or exercise any power, *be his claim what it might*, that was not derived from THE AUTHORITY OF THEIR LORDSHIPS, and from the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, conveyed through their Representatives in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

On this ground his Royal Highness proceeded to observe, he must be permitted to express a hope, that the wisdom and moderation of all considerate men, at a moment when temper and unanimity were so peculiarly demanded from every well-wisher to his country, on account of the dreadful calamity which they all lamented in common, but which he felt in a particular degree, would incline them to avoid compelling a decision on such a question, as that to which he had alluded.—It was evidently not necessary to the attainment of the great object at present expected from Parliament, and could have no other effect, but that of adding, by the painful discussions that would attend it, to the calamities of a family, already sufficiently overborne by the dreadful affliction under which they laboured.

His Royal Highness concluded with saying, that what he had advanced on the present occasion were the pure dictates of his genuine opinion, equally governed by the most devoted affection and duty to his Royal Father, and attachment to the unalienable rights of his subjects; and he could affirm with great truth, THAT IF HIS ROYAL BROTHER WERE TO ADDRESS THEIR LORDSHIPS IN THAT HOUSE FROM HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT AS A PEER OF THE REALM, SUCH WOULD BE THE OPINION THAT HE WOULD DELIVER TO THEM, FOR SUCH HE KNEW TO BE THE SETTLED SENTIMENTS OF HIS MIND.

[*Nothing can surpass the effect which the above speech had upon the minds of the whole auditory who were present on this truly interesting occasion.—There was a mixture of modest dignity, easy eloquence, and animated affection, which conciliated at once the esteem and love of all who heard him.*]

The Lord Chancellor said, that the sentiments they had just heard, were certainly such as ought to afford much satisfaction to their Lordships, and to the nation in general; but notwithstanding the moderation of the illustrious person who was particularly interested in the discussion of that important question, he doubted whether it was possible now to avoid bringing it to an issue. The right of his Royal Highness had been solemnly asserted by some, and as strenuously denied by others; it had already become a

subject of public investigation, and it had excited general attention; the House, in their future proceedings, must in fact adopt either the one opinion or the other, and therefore they must argue the merits of both.

—If any man, said the learned Lord, will prove that in the measures to be pursued in the investigation of such a right, there is the smallest deviation from that rectitude which ought to govern the conduct of every individual who has at heart the good of his country—if he will shew that there is any tendency to pursue a crooked conduct, a crooked path, in the discussion of that momentous question, he would be the first to abandon and to expose them.—His sole object was to perform his duty to his country; and though perhaps he could not so elegantly express his feelings on the occasion, as the noble Viscount near him (Stormont) had done, yet he was as sensible as that noble Lord of the confidence and of the favour which his Sovereign had conferred on him, and which, exclaimed he, “*If I ever forget, may God forget me.*”

With respect to the merits of what had been thrown out by the noble Earl who had introduced the present discussion, though he was exceedingly desirous of unanimity, he certainly thought it would be extremely improper in their Lordships to come to any decision on a question which might influence the deliberations of another Assembly; such a proceeding would be as unparliamentary as it was premature and unnecessary at the present moment. The Committee, which their Lordships had appointed to examine into such precedents as had occurred in the history of this country in cases similar or analogous to the present, had not yet finished their enquiry, consequently the House had not yet received the report; they would of course order it to be printed, that their Lordships might have an opportunity of maturely considering and weighing what had been the measures pursued by our ancestors in emergencies like the present. It would then be time enough for the House to come to a resolution on the propriety or expediency of entering into the consideration of the question of right. At present it was altogether unnecessary.

Earl Fitzwilliam persisted in the propriety of his opinion, and added, that though he felt the strongest sentiments of loyalty and affection to his Sovereign, yet he did not think that gratitude for favours received ought to influence the conduct of any man in the discussion of any measure of a public nature, much less in one so momentous and important as that now before the House.

The Lord Chancellor accused the noble Earl of giving an unfair interpretation of what he had said. He had never meant to allude to the favours and confidence of his Sovereign, as the ground of his public conduct, but as animating his duty and loyalty with impressions of gratitude which he never could forget. Every man who knew the character of the Sovereign, knew, that during a reign of twenty-eight years, he had never given way to personal attachment while it interfered with the public welfare.

Lord Viscount Stormont did not conceive it to be necessary for their Lordships to follow strictly either of the lines pointed out by the Chancellor; he agreed in the dangerous tendency of discussing the question of right, a subject which he said had never been brought forward by him, which would never have been brought forward by any of the noble Lords with whom he had the honour of concurring on most public questions, but which had been introduced in a most extraordinary, in a most unparliamentary manner by the Lord President of the Council.

The word unparliamentary being pronounced with some emphasis, the noble Viscount was called to order by Lord Sydney and the Duke of Richmond, on which Lord Sydney was desired to speak to order by several Peers, and in particular by Lord Rawdon and Lord Stormont.

The Duke of Richmond moved to adjourn.

Lord Sydney rose with some warmth, and said, he wished the noble Lord to know that he was not to be called upon in that peremptory manner. He had called the noble Viscount to order, because he conceived him to be alluding improperly to what had passed in a former debate. His warmth, if he had felt any, was now over, but he was not to be deterred from doing what he felt himself warranted to do by the rules of the House.

Lord Rawdon said, in calling on the noble Lord to speak to order, he had meant no personal offence to him, and certainly had not offended against the rules of the House. The noble Lord had called the noble Viscount to order, and he had only desired him to state in what the noble Viscount was disorderly. The noble Viscount was stating in very forcible and proper terms, that the subject now before them had been introduced by the Lord President of the Council; surely in fact a conversation as that in which they were now engaged, the subject of which they were unanimous in wishing had been never mentioned among them, it was not disorderly to say by whom it had been first started. It was perfectly in the re-

collection of every noble Lord then present, that it had been first started by the Lord President of the Council very unnecessarily at least, he could not help thinking improperly. He had heard with great satisfaction from the noble Lord on the woolstack, that nothing unnecessary to the important business of settling the affairs of the nation was to enter into their Lordships deliberations. That question was, in his opinion, not only unnecessary, but dangerous, and if it should be brought forward, the blame would rest with those, not by whom it had been first mentioned, but with those, who without necessity, and aware of the danger that must attend it, insisted on bringing it into discussion.

Earl Camden expressed his surprize that his having incidentally alluded to what had passed in another place, should have been considered as matter of so serious a charge. The way in which it had been mentioned by the noble Viscount was not quite conformable to his usual manner of expressing himself in that House. Whatever his words were, they had been delivered in thunder. It was, he admitted, at all times improper to allude to any thing said elsewhere, but at the same time the practice was so common with their Lordships on most occasions, that he could not help thinking it somewhat strange that it should have been so harshly considered in this particular instance. Two different opinions on an important question had been stated, and had gone forth to the public in newspapers, and in hand-bills, before they were mentioned by him, and whatever impropriety there might have been in distracting and inflaming mens minds by such a question, he apprehended no danger from the discussion, and should not be afraid to meet it.

Lord Stormont expressed his high sense of the defence that had been made for him by Lord Rawdon. The noble Secretary (Lord Sydney) had called him to order, and he could not but know that a call to order implied in Parliamentary language a charge. He had desired to know what that charge was, and in doing so had addressed himself to the noble Secretary out of respect, as he had called to order before the noble Duke.

It was not his intention to enter into a discussion of a question which he thought to be unnecessary, or to attempt following the arguments which a learned Lord, whom he believed a family misfortune prevented from attending, had formerly insisted on with so much energy; much of their perspicuity and much of their force would be lost if he did. But he trusted their Lordships, in the present

present national calamity, would not embarrass their deliberations by any theoretical proposition, nor prevent that unanimity which the occasion so loudly demanded, and which would tend so much to produce unanimity among the people at large. From what he had heard since he had formerly spoken on the subject, the difference in substance between those who maintained the most opposite opinions was too minute to be made the object of debate in a case of such peculiar and general importance. It was universally agreed that the Prince of Wales alone, and unfettered by any permanent Council, ought to exercise the functions of Government in the name of his father, till he whose right they were, should be able to resume them; and whether he received that power by Parliamentary appointment, by such a right as he conceived him to have, by such a right as others understood him to possess, or by an irresistible claim, words which he should have used before if they had occurred to him, it could do no good, but might do much harm to debate. He could not express his regard for his Majesty's person, his sense of the goodness he had experienced from him, nor his sorrow for the affliction that had come upon him in such eloquent terms as a learned Lord had done—*Nequeo non ferre—sentio tantum*; but he would do now what he thought would be acceptable to his Sovereign were he conscious of what he did; what he trusted he would approve, when it should please Him who visits alike the cottage and the palace to restore what he had taken away. Were the last scene closed, he would act as if he thought that a departed Sovereign felt an interest in the happiness of the people whom he had governed, and could be gratified by looking down on the affairs of a terrestrial kingdom. He had experienced, and therefore knew the feelings of a father for a son. He must wish that the government of his son, whether as his successor, or his *locum tenens*, should be prosperous, and to be prosperous it must be *strong*. Let the Heir Apparent therefore be declared sole Regent, in any way that could ensure unanimity, and let him not be circumscribed in the exercise of that prerogative which they all knew to be necessary to a vigorous government, and the welfare of the nation. The powers of the prerogative were not a right for the benefit of the governor, but a trust for the interest of the governed; they had been proved to be no more than sufficient for that purpose, by long experience, and to abridge them would be to endanger the interest they meant to protect. Let them imitate the example their ancestors had set them to their own

immortal honour, and that of their posterity, in the glorious æra of the Revolution, in every thing but one. Let them not procrastinate and waste time in useless disputes about words and forms, when they were called on to decide on substance and essentials. They had never once thought on that illustrious occasion of limiting or reducing the powers of the prerogative, but had transferred them entire and undiminished, as well knowing that they were no greater than the safety of the kingdom and the security of the government demanded; for by the Bill of Rights, there was not a single right established, which, by the natural and clear construction of the constitution, was not the right of the subject before that period. Let all theoretical questions be avoided. Let them not imitate those philosophers, who, when Constantinople was besieged, instead of contributing to the defence of the city, employed themselves in metaphysical disquisitions, and when Mahomet the Second scaled the walls and stormed the city, were found amusing themselves round a table with idle debates about idle subtleties. He hoped no impending storm threatened this nation, but he appealed to Lord Sydney, whether he had not experienced how much a Secretary of State was to be pitied, who for such a length of time could not send a single dispatch from his office, on foreign affairs, because he did not receive his Majesty's commands.

The Lord Chancellor said he could not agree to any such plan as had been proposed by the noble Viscount, nor could he suffer what he had already spoken to be understood as another noble Lord (Lord Rawdon) seemed to understand it. In settling what they were all so laudably anxious to settle, there was a line pointed out by the Constitution to be pursued, and whatever tended to ascertain that must not be considered as unnecessary. They were not to be guided merely by temporary convenience, but must necessarily have a view to posterity, and adopt such measures as might provide a remedy for a similar national calamity, should any such ever occur again. One step farther than this he could not advance at the present moment, because it could not be done without manifest danger.

Earl Stanhope wished that what he had heard in the course of that conversation, could in any shape be put on record. He had endeavoured to take down the words, but that was not sufficient: They ought to assume some tangible form, so as to be referred to and quoted without any possibility of doubt or mistake. Could that be done, he was of opinion that any further discussion might be avoided.

The Duke of Gloucester said he came into the House for the first time since the affliction which the Royal Family had suffered, and five hours before he was not aware that any discussion of any sort would take place among their Lordships that night. He deprecated the agitation of a question which he saw so pregnant with danger, that he had not been able to determine whether if it were agitated he should dare to meet it.

Lord Cathcart said a few words on the hand-bills that had been circulated, and wished that the question to which they related had never been started, and that it might not now be further discussed.

Adjourned to

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

The Earl of Abingdon rose, and addressed the House in the following manner:

My Lords,

An noble Lord (Lord Rawdon) in the conversation of yesterday having said, that if the question of Right respecting the Regency of the Prince of Wales was brought forward in this House, he would divide the House against it, if he was the single Lord to do so, in order that his conduct might remain upon record; I rise to give notice to your Lordships, that it is my intention to bring forward the question on any day in the next week that your Lordships shall think fit to name, and to divide the House upon it, if I am the single Lord to do so, and for the very same reason that the noble Lord gives, that my conduct might appear upon record for having so done.

My Lords, it is a question that the two Houses of Parliament demand the decision of. It is a question that the King calls for. It is a question that the Lord Chancellor of England, as the keeper of the King's conscience, is bound in duty to have brought forward. It is a question that the nation demands. It is a question due to posterity. It is a question I lament to find that any part of the House of Brunswick should shrink from.

The Chancellor observed to the noble Lord, that this was no time to debate the question, and he therefore moved to adjourn.

The House adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Soon after the Lord Chancellor had taken the woolpack, the Lord President of the Council brought up the report from the Committee who had been appointed by the House in the course of the last week "to examine, and report precedents of such proceedings as may have been had in case of the personal exercise of the royal authority being prevented or interrupted

"by infancy, sickness, infirmity or otherwise," wife, with a view to provide for the "same."

The report was then read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie on the table.

It was afterwards moved,

"That the said report be printed."

This upon the question put was ordered accordingly.

The House then adjourned to

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The House met agreeable to their adjournment, but the report of the Committee not being printed, and there being no other business before the House, their Lordships adjourned to

SATURDAY, DEC. 20,

When they farther adjourned the consideration of the report of their Committee to search for precedents, to

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Sir Francis Molineux informed their Lordships that the Commons were attending without.

The Chancellor consequently moved, that they might then be called in.

The Marquis of Worcester brought up the several Resolutions which had been agreed to by the Commons, and desired a conference with their Lordships on the same.

The House accordingly appointed an immediate conference in the Painted Chamber, and a Committee proper to the occasion.

After the conference had been held, Lord Camden brought up the Resolutions that had been passed by the other House of Parliament, (*for which see page 462*) and moved that they might then be read.

The Clerk read the Resolutions.

The Earl of Camden next moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on Friday next on the state of the nation, and then to take the above-said Resolutions into its serious consideration."

Lord Loughborough rose, and observed upon the impropriety of their Lordships receiving from the other House of Parliament a prescribed mode for their conduct; it was in his Lordship's opinion unprecedented and unconstitutional of the Commons to resolve what was the duty of the Lords. His Lordship next adverted to the report of Precedents from their Lordships Committee, which he stated to be shamefully inaccurate. His Lordship concluded by saying, that if their Lordships should think proper to proceed on the present report, he should move on a subsequent day, that a Committee should be appointed to examine it.

Lord Hawkesbury said, he was of the Committee to search for Precedents, and was not

not conscious of any omissions or inaccuracies, though they might exist.

The question was then put, "That their Lordships do resolve themselves into a Committee on the state of the nation on Friday next." Ordered.

Adjourned to

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

The three Resolutions (for which see page 462) passed by the Commons, and communicated by them to the Lords, were now brought forward for the discussion of their Lordships, in a very full House.

The first Resolution concerning the King's incapacity for managing the government, was put and agreed to by their Lordships.

The two other Resolutions gave rise to a long debate, of which the following are the particulars:

The Earl of Hopetoun rose, and spoke in favour of the Prince of Wales's right to the sole administration of the kingdom; a right which ought not to be called in question.

The Earl of Abingdon conceived it to be extremely proper that the question of right should be ascertained by the two Houses of Parliament. Their rights had been doubted—they ought therefore to come to a decision upon the subject. He proceeded to observe, that the Prince of Wales, by the laws and constitution of the realm, had no more right to exercise the functions of the Regency than any other subject.

Lord Rawdon next rose, to move an amendment to the Resolutions.—He had examined the Precedents reported by the Committee; but not one of them, he said, was sufficiently applicable to the point in question. The cases to which these Precedents referred had been formed on the mere ground of necessity—and, therefore, could be only adhered to in proportion to the circumstances under which they were formed. He concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon him, in the name of the King, the exercise of Sovereign authority, during the indisposition of his Majesty, and no longer."

Lord Camden said, if this motion was adopted, it would preclude the discussion of that right which had been asserted elsewhere; the Commons had with great firmness decided on that question; and he thought it would be tameness in their Lordships to desert it. His Lordship then adverted to the Precedents. In the first stage of this business, their Lordships had agreed, that Precedents should be sought for; but if, at that hour, they thought those Precedents of no service, he thought it would be best to come to a vote of that kind. As to limitations, he did not see that any possible objection could arise on

that head. The Prince was to have the power of dissolving Parliaments—of making foreign alliances—of choosing his own political servants—in short, of doing every thing that could possibly lead to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

Viscount Stormont spoke at great length in support of the Amendment. The premises on which he went, were those used by Lord North in the House of Commons; that without the Three Estates, the Parliament was incomplete; whence he argued the propriety for the Address moved by Lord Rawdon, in order that they might render the Parliament complete, before they proceeded to any acts of legislation.

The Duke of Richmond spoke against the Amendment. It had been contended, that the two Houses were usurping on the rights of the Executive Power. He thought, however, that what was intended to be done by the proposed Address, would be no less an usurpation. They were to address the Prince of Wales to seize upon all the property of the Crown. This, said his Grace, must include the King's personal, together with his real property. Suppose then (what was very probable) that his Majesty had accumulated large sums of money from his income in this country, and from his Electoral Revenues, which he might intend as a provision for the younger branches of his numerous family; was all this to be thrown into the hands of the Prince of Wales, to be applied to what purposes he should think proper? The management of the King's domestick affairs, and the arrangement of his household, would also devolve on the Regent. This ought likewise to be taken into consideration. The Regent would also have the appointment of the King's Physicians; a case in which, perhaps, some assistance would be requisite to his Royal Highness. His Grace was of opinion, that the proper time for imposing any restrictions in these or other points would be before they nominated the Prince to the Regency, and not after he was in full possession of all the regal Powers. Upon this ground, he would vote against the noble Lord's Amendment.

The Earl of Carlisle observed, that a ministerial forgery of the Great Seal, assisted by two or three Commissioners, who could possess no authority adequate to the business, was not in his opinion justifiable. Our example might spread to other places, and were we to establish a Regency of our own fabrication, Ireland might be induced to follow the same process, and Scotland would likewise have a pretext for pursuing the same method. He concluded by giving his assent to the amendment.

Lord Hawkebury dwelt for some time upon

upon the Precedents, which he conceived to be most analogous to the present circumstances. From these he deduced the full right of the two Houses of Parliament to elect a Regent in case of the infancy or inability of the Sovereign.

Lord Porchester, speaking of the Precedents, said they had not found a single case where there was an Heir Apparent of full age, without any impediment or obstruction, capable of taking upon him, and possessing a distinguished portion of wisdom to direct the reins of government.

The Marquis of Lansdowne then rose, and after a short preface remarked, that it would have been more agreeable to his wishes, if the third Resolution had been separated from the two others. Some noble Lords might perhaps be against the Restrictions, who would concur with him in voting for the Right of the two Houses. He had cast his eye over the History of England, and he declared, that he had found several Precedents that confirmed his idea of the Rights of Parliament. He thought it singularly fortunate, that there were so many Precedents to the purpose, in the History of this Country; for having made enquiry how it was in Germany, he had been informed, that in all Germany there was not a Precedent to go upon. But remote Precedent and distant analogy apart, his Lordship said, that he would produce direct, explicit, and unimpeachable law authority for the principle laid down in the second Resolution. The authority he meant to adduce was later than the Revolution, it was that of Judge Foster. This learned Judge had repeatedly called the two Houses alone the Parliament, and had argued for the rights of Parliament, as consisting of the two Houses only. This he had urged in justification of the Revolution principle. The Crown he had pronounced not to be a *descendible Right*, but a *descendible Office*; and the grounds on which that descent was to be regulated, were expediency, and the interest of the people. He had considered the inheritance of the Crown as very different from that of private property; it was not to go in the same servile line of heirship as a pig-stye, or a cobbler's-stall; but was liable to the limitation of Parliament, for public good, the sole object of its institution. According to this great lawyer, the Parliament and the People were possessed of Rights; but the SOVEREIGN had none.

With regard to what had been suggested by a noble Lord, as to the danger that the person might incur, who should be induced to affix the Great Seal to their Acts, he would venture to contradict the noble Lord; for he would have the sanction of Parliament.

It was a thing that he had never approved (and he had often expressed his disapprobation of it during the American war) that the Parliament should be consulted previously to every step of the executive power. He did not like that the several branches of the Government, that ought to remain distinct, should be thus blended; but whenever the sanction of Parliament was previously obtained to any measure, it could not be contrary to law; for what could stamp any act as legal, if the Legislature could not?

These powers then, his Lordship maintained, were vested in the Parliament; and he considered it as a fortunate circumstance to this country that they were so. In case of a disputed succession, what authority, what decision, would it be so proper for the claimants to appeal to, as that of Parliament?

He felt, and most sincerely grieved for the melancholy situation of the Sovereign; yet, whatever might be his attachment to his Royal Master, he felt not less regard for the Prince, of whom he was disposed to think all that was good; but this was in every respect compatible with his regard for the rights of Parliament. He thought that they were legally possessed of the power to impose restrictions, in confirming the Regency; and he did not see how it could be prejudicial to the Prince himself. Something had been hinted about the discontents such a measure might occasion.—But where would they originate?—Not in the City, nor at the meetings of Merchants and Bankers; nor in the considerable Towns and Corporations; and he called upon any noble Lord to say, whether they would in Scotland or Ireland? But it had been urged, that restrictions imposed upon the Regent, would weaken the government in its transactions with foreign nations. Surely that government could not be weak, which was formed by the unanimous suffrages, he would say, of a free people. If any thing could make a Prince formidable, it undoubtedly would be such a demonstration of the firmness of his subjects: a proof that they could first maintain their own rights, and afterwards, that they would support him against all mankind!

Lord Loughborough in a long speech opposed the amendment.

The Lord Chancellor replied to his arguments, and wondered how so many noble Lords could attempt to support so strange a position, as they certainly did by agreeing to the amendment, and opposing the Resolutions.

The House now divided on Lord Rawdon's amendment, for it 66, against it 99.—The second and third Resolutions were then put, and agreed to without a division.

Adjourned to Monday the 29th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and after prefacing his presenting a copy of the minute of the examinations of Dr. Warren, Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Addington, on oath before the Board of Privy Council, relative to the state of the King's health, the probability of his recovery, and the duration of his indisposition, with a speech similar in substance to that of the Lord President in the House of Lords, was ordered to lay the minute on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved,—"That the said minute be taken into consideration on Monday next."

Mr. Vynier felt unwilling to say a word on the subject, but declared he could not help confessing that he entertained some doubt, whether a minute of examination before the Board of Privy Council, though taken on oath, was a sufficient ground for a parliamentary proceeding.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it would be time enough to discuss any such doubt on Monday.

Mr. Fox agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but acknowledged that he was glad the Hon. Member had mentioned his doubt, as a similar doubt had occurred to him; in fact, before he came down to the House he had not made up his mind upon the subject, although he was free to confess, that the minute that had been read, appeared to him to be sufficiently satisfactory.

The question being put, it was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved, that the call of the House, which stood as the order of the day, be adjourned to that day fortnight. Agreed to. There were 447 members present.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

The business in the Commons was, exactly to the same purport as that in the Lords this day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being the mover, and the following Members were appointed of the Committee for examining the Physicians, viz. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord North, Right Hon. W. Grenville, Right Hon. C. J. Fox, the Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. F. Montague, Attorney-General, Robert Vynier, Esq. Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Thomas Powys, Esq. Solicitor-General, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. William Hussey, Esq. Lord Advocate of Scotland, Marquis of Graham, Lord Belgrave, Sir Grey Cooper, William Wil-

berforce, Esq. Right Hon. William Wyndham, Philip York, Earl Gower.

The necessary orders were then made, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Committee appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty, touching the state of his health, met at a little past eleven o'clock, in a room adjoining the House of Commons, and examined Dr. Warren, Dr. Baker, Dr. Gibson, and Dr. Willis, and adjourned the further examination of Dr. Addington, Dr. Reynolds, and Sir Lucas Pepys, till the next morning.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the report of the committee which had been appointed on Monday last, to examine his Majesty's Physicians; which the clerk immediately read to the house.

Dr. Warren's evidence came first in order. It was stated by this gentleman, that his Majesty was at present incapable of exercising the regal functions; that no positive signs of convalescence had yet manifested themselves, but that there were strong hopes of his recovery; that, during a course of medical practice for 27 or 28 years, he had found that a great majority of persons similarly afflicted had recovered; that he could not assign any certain cause for his Majesty's indisposition, &c.

The deposition of Sir George Baker was next read. He was of opinion that the King's disorder was curable, but that the time by which he might recover could not be assigned. He mentioned the 22d of October as the day when the first attack of the malady came on, before which time his Majesty had been afflicted with a fever and other complaints, though he could not say that these were the causes of his present disorder. He was convinced of the probability of a recovery, from the experience he occasionally had in cases of the like nature.

The evidence of Dr. Willis tended to shew, that he entertained great hopes of the recovery of his royal patient; that, though no real indications of convalescence had hitherto appeared, some symptoms that seemed to lead to it had shewn themselves, particularly in the decrease of the irritation; that, of the numerous patients who had been under his care when afflicted with similar maladies, a very great majority, even nine out of ten, had recovered; that the longest time any of them had continued to labour under the disorder, was a year and a half, and many had

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been

been cured in less than two months; that the pressure of business, violent exercise, too great abstemiousness in diet, and too small a portion of rest, all co-operating, appeared to him to have been the causes of his Majesty's deranged state; that the medicines he had directed with a view to these supposed causes, had good effect, &c.

Dr. Gisborne deposed, that many persons much more afflicted than his Majesty, had been known to recover completely; that the time when the King might also recover could not possibly be ascertained; but that, perhaps, it would not be long, &c.

Dr. Addington coincided with the other witnesses in the probability of his Majesty's perfect recovery. He stated, that the King's habit of body was, in his opinion, favourable to the prospect of a cure; that he had attended a considerable number of patients in this disorder, the far greater part of whom had been cured.

The evidence of Sir Lucas Pepys followed. This gentleman observed, that the King's state of bodily health was better now than it had been; a circumstance which by no means discouraged well-grounded hopes of a cure; that the species of disorder with which his Majesty had been attacked, was a frequent one, and might be cured, but, whether early or late, he could not determine.

Dr. Reynolds's testimony was the last in the report.

When the clerk had concluded, the report was then ordered to be printed on the motion of Mr. Rolle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and observed, that the House had now the fullest information on the subject of the royal malady; and that the only business that remained to be done preparatory to those important measures which must soon be adopted, was the appointment of a Committee to examine and report precedents. When the House should have received the report of this Committee, they ought to proceed without delay in remedying the interruption of Government which had lately taken place, and in making such provision as would prevent a people, whom his Majesty had always loved and protected, from suffering any material inconvenience from his indisposition. He would therefore move, that a Committee be appointed to examine all precedents of any personal interruption of the exercise of the regal authority, in case of infancy, sickness, or any other cause, except a natural demise.

Mr. Fox would not vote against the motion, though he did not see that there was any necessity for it. The House had now received every information that was necessary; but where were they to search for precedents?

For his part, he did not think there was one precedent applicable to the present case; and every member of the House, he thought, was sufficiently versed in the history of this country to know that there were no precedents exactly in point. There was no instance of a suspension of the executive government, where there was an Heir-apparent, of full age and full capacity for administration. He was decidedly of opinion, that, in case of the Sovereign's incapacity, the heir-apparent, if of full age and capacity, had an indisputable and positive claim to the full exercise of the executive power, in the name of the King, as in case of a natural demise. This opinion he conceived to be supported by the maxims of the constitution, and by the analogy of the common law of the kingdom. He therefore hoped there would be no further delay in the business.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the doctrine now advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman afforded the strongest argument for the proposed Committee. To assert that the Heir-apparent, in case of the King's incapacity, had an express claim to the administration of the executive power, was little less than TREASON. Such an opinion would tend to annihilate the deliberative powers of Parliament, and annul the established practice of former ages. He, on the contrary, from the fullest attention that he had given to the subject, would affirm, that in the event of such incapacity, *the Heir-apparent had no more right or claim to the exercise of the Sovereign functions than any other subject in the nation*; and that, in this case, it was the right of the two remaining branches of the Legislature, in the name and on the behalf of the people, to make the most effectual provision for supplying the deficiency thus produced.

Mr. Fox replied; he asserted, that this was not a Parliament; that other Houses of Lords and Commons, who had met in circumstances somewhat similar, had not called themselves a Parliament, but had been contented with the name of a convention. He never meant to deny that the three branches of the Legislature in Parliament might make what laws they pleased, but he was not afraid of being accused of treason in saying that the Lords and Commons, without the sanction of the Sovereign, could not make laws. He knew of no Parliament without the presence of the Sovereign, either in person or by commission; and he was well aware, that if he were to say, that the Lords and Commons alone could make laws, it would be the duty of the Attorney-General to indict him, and he should incur the penalties of a praemunire.

It would ill become any man, and him perhaps as little as any other in the House, to revive the old exploded doctrine of divine hereditary right, but nothing was more certain than that the Crown of these kingdoms was hereditary, not elective; and that the hereditary right was a right for the benefit of the people, not of the Sovereign; when it operated to their prejudice, it might be set aside, but in no other case. He asserted again, treason let it be called, and he trusted he should be supported in the assertion by the majority of the House and of the nation, that an Heir-apparent, of full age and capacity, had as much right to the temporary succession to the executive power, during the incapacity of the Sovereign, however long or short it might be, as to the actual and permanent succession in case of his natural demise; and that by him and him alone was the executive power to be exercised in the name and for the interest of the Sovereign. If the Lords and Commons were disposed to take the advantage of the public calamity, and set aside the Heir-apparent, or put the executive power into his hands with restrictions and limitations, they would do what they were justifiable in doing by no principle of the Constitution, except in a case of strong necessity, which alone could legalize an illegal act; they might confound the different functions of the legislative and the executive powers, and destroy the counterpoise of the three estates, by making one dependent on the other two.

Mr. Burke said, that in a case such as the present, it became the House especially to endeavour to preserve the calm and unclouded exercise of reason, and not to give way to that heat and vehemence which would not suffer the rights of any part of the Royal Family, not even of the Prince of Wales himself, to be mentioned without some of his competitors starting up, and accusing those who mentioned them of treason! [*Here he was called to order.*] For his own part, if he was to become an elector for the Regency, as undoubtedly if the doctrine of the Chancellor of the Exchequer prevailed, every Member of the House would be, he should give his vote for that prince, who would not hinder the freedom of debate by enforcing the laws of constructive treason.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged that he had said, that the Prince of Wales had no claim whatever beyond that of any other subject to the investiture of executive government. The words were unpremeditated, but the principles which gave birth to them were the offspring of mature

reflection. Lord Somers had supported in that House the same sentiments at the Revolution, and yet he never heard that he was looked upon as an enemy to his country, or charged as the competitor of King William.

The motion was then read and carried, and the Committee appointed, consisting of those members who composed the Committee of examination, except the names of Lord North and Mr. Fox, which were omitted at their own particular request.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Welbore Ellis, Chairman of the Committee appointed to search for precedents, presented, at the bar of the House, the report of that Committee. This report was read *pro forma*; and the House resolved, that it should be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved "that a Committee of the whole House be formed on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the state of the nation."

Mr. Fox now rose, principally for two purposes. The first, he said, was to animadvert on some erroneous representations of what he had asserted with respect to the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday. He had been represented in another place, by persons of great respectability*, as having affirmed that his Royal Highness had a right to *assume* the exercise of the executive power. This statement however being false, he would re-state his sentiments, and explain himself in the clearest manner he was able. He did not say that the Prince might assume the administration in consequence of his Majesty's temporary incapacity, but that the right of administration subsisted in him; and the assertion of his having such right to govern was different from saying that he might assume the reins of government. He had the right, but not the possession; which latter he could not legally take without the sanction of Parliament. He might appeal to the two Houses to recognize his claim, in the same manner as persons who are entitled to particular species of property apply, before they take possession, to the proper court for a formal investiture. The adjudication of his right belonged to the Parliament.

This being, he conceived, the true state of the case, the Prince might, without the least impropriety, send a message to the two Houses, desiring their recognition of his claim to the exercise of all the functions of regality. The second purpose for which he rose, was to signify his request to the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he would state to the House the outlines of that plan which he thought of submitting to their consideration on Tue da

* In the House of Lords, by Lord Camden.

next. If he should not comply with this request, many Gentlemen, not knowing what they might expect, would not be sufficiently prepared for the discussion of the plan itself, when proposed to them. Whatever the scheme might be, he hoped, that this important business would not be decided by a division, but would be settled with the most cordial unanimity. But, if the Right Hon. Gentleman's ideas of arranging this matter should not meet with the approbation of the House, he himself would be ready to bring forward a suggestion to the following purport, viz.

“That the two Houses should either make a joint declaration, expressive of the right of the Prince to the sole management of the executive power, or vote a joint address to his Royal Highness, desiring him to take upon him the administration of the kingdom.” Either, or both, of these ideas, he would recommend to the House. He was willing to sacrifice much of his own opinion for the sake of preserving unanimity; but, if the sentiments of other gentlemen were widely different in principle and substance from his own, he should then wish to know to which side the majority inclined.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, in whatever sense he had understood the Right Hon. Gentleman on a former day, he conceived it to be his duty to understand him now according to the explanation he had just delivered. But still there was a question of fundamental moment to the principles of the constitution, that must now be ascertained for the benefit not only of present, but of future times. The Right Hon. Gentleman had remarked, that, though the Prince of Wales had an indisputable claim to the Regency, it was the business of Parliament to adjudicate that claim; and that it was not a matter of discretion in the two Houses, but that they were merely to recognise and adjudge his Royal Highness's right. This was a doctrine that tended to unsettle the established maxims of constitutional precedent, to contradict and counteract the wisdom of our forefathers, and to diminish the discretionary and deliberative powers of the two Houses. He would, therefore, peremptorily deny, that such a doctrine was, as the propounder of it supposed, agreeable to the constitution. According to that sentiment, they were not, in settling the Regency, to provide for the safety of the nation, in what they conceived to be the most effectual mode, or to deliberate on the interesting subject before them; but solely to act in a judicial manner, and adjudge the Prince's claim. This opinion, he would further observe, was as inconsistent with the law of the realm, as if the Prince should at this

moment mount the throne, and assume every function of the Sovereign authority.

This question being now introduced, it would be proper to discuss it as an abstract question, before any measures should be taken to appoint a Regent.

Whether the Prince was or was not the most fit person to be entrusted with the Regency, was a point that would be examined when the state of the nation was enquired into. But the question of discretion involved the dearest principles of the constitution, the most valuable interests and liberties of the country. He perfectly coincided with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there ought to be as much unanimity as possible, as there was an unity of interests in the nation. But, whatever might be his inclination for agreement, the question of right was to be discussed in the most formal manner, in consequence of the declaration he had before alluded to, which, he apprehended, struck the constitution to its centre. Even supposing the Prince to have a right to succeed to the Regency, there might be a difference of opinion respecting those parts of the regal power which ought to be entrusted to him in the present circumstances. But they could not examine this point, while they were doubting whether they met in a deliberative or judicial capacity. Before they deliberated, they must first determine that they had a right of deliberation. His own opinion, therefore, was to take the sense of the House on the question of right, as soon as the House should resolve itself into a Committee. With regard to the plan of arrangement which operated in his mind, he would remark, that he conceived it to be highly desirable, that the Prince of Wales should possess solely all those branches of the royal authority, which it was expedient to commit to him; that no permanent council should be instituted; and that he should have the unlimited choice of his political servants; but that some portion of the regal power, which it was unnecessary to give him at present, ought to be withheld. He would say no more now on the business, but observe that he had given an honest and independent opinion in what he had stated, on a subject to which he had applied himself with all the anxious attention that it was incumbent on him to give to it, by reason of the office he enjoyed from the favour of a Sovereign to whom he was bound by every tie of attachment, gratitude, and duty.

Mr. Fox rose again, and made some further observations, one of which was, that if the two Houses should withhold any part of the sovereignty from the Prince, they would legislate, which they had no right to do, without the concurrence and sanction of the third

third branch of the legislature. Let the exercise of the executive government first be restored, and then, as a legal Parliament, they might proceed to the discussion of whatever other provisions, for the interest of the Sovereign and the safety of the nation, might appear to be requisite.

Mr. Sheridan would not enter at large into the matters debated between the two Right Hon. Gentlemen, but would only make a remark on what had been thrown out by the Right Hon. Gentleman over-against him (Mr. Pitt) respecting the decision of the abstract question of right. He would beg leave to caution that Gentleman of the danger of provoking a claim which had not been made. [Here the cry of *bear, bear!* pervaded a great part of the House.] He wished Gentlemen not only to *bear*, but seriously *consider*. Could the House, he said, submit to the idea of agitating the question of the Prince's right to the administration—a right that ought not to admit of a doubt? He had no hesitation in declaring, that none but such as were actuated by a mischievous spirit of dissent would propose a deliberation on topics wholly unnecessary; and he hoped that the good sense of the House would prevent any discussion of that kind.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to Mr. Sheridan, whom he accused of threatening the House, and of using indecent and inflammatory language.

Mr. Sheridan denied that the language he had adopted bore any analogy to a menace; he had only deprecated the danger of introducing unnecessary questions, on an occasion so momentous as the present. The Minister replied; and Mr. Sheridan rejoined. The motion for a general Committee on Tuesday next was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

The Speaker took the Chair between three and four o'clock, in a House as full as ever was remembered.

The order of the day being read for a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the nation, Mr. Alderman Warton took his seat as Chairman.

The report of the Committee who had examined the Physicians, as well as that of the Committee who had searched for Precedents, were referred to the present general Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, opened the very important business upon which the House met. The two reports now on the table, he said, formed the foundation on which their proceedings were to be built. The first report, that of the King's inability, was the primary groundwork; the second was a collection of Pre-

cedents by which they were to be directed in their arrangements. His purpose was to move three resolutions. The first was one on which there could be no possible doubt; namely, that his Majesty was incapable of governing. The second arose from a declaration made on a former occasion, by a Right Honourable Gentleman of great weight calling in question the right of the Lords and Commons to deliberate on the appointment of a Regent. This privilege being thus controverted, it was, he apprehended, incumbent on the House to ascertain the matter one way or the other, before they should proceed to consider of the state of the nation. It had been said, that this was a speculative and abstract question; but he was not inclined to agree to that assertion. A question that would establish a precedent to act from, could not properly be termed an abstract question; indeed it was a question of fact rather than of theory. Far from thinking that the agitation of this point would be of mischievous tendency, he thought that it would even be mischievous not to decide it. The danger most to be apprehended was likely to result from not coming to a decision upon it, now that it was once stirred. He then adverted to the Precedents that were most analogous to the present case. One was the appointment of a Regent or Protector of the realm during the minority of Henry VI. This Regent was nominated by Parliament, who appointed a Council to controul him in the exercise of the sovereign power. Another case was the nomination of a Regent during the indisposition of the same monarch. This Regent had convened the Parliament, who afterwards indemnified him from any irregularity he might have been guilty of in so doing, and confirmed him in the Regency, subject, however, to the controul of a Council. He took notice of other cases that bore the greatest resemblance to the present; and observed, that, in every one of them, an appointment had taken place, which would not have been the case, if there had been a right inherent in any individual to take the Regency upon him. There was one Precedent that struck him as by no means inapplicable, in speaking of the right of the heir. During the illness of Henry the VIth before referred to, a reversionary patent passed the Great Seal, giving the Prince of Wales (then an infant) the administration of the kingdom, after he should be of full age, if his father should be incapacitated from governing. This evidently shewed what was the sense of our ancestors on the subject; that they thought no right or claim existed in the heir to the Crown. Having dwelt on

this and other circumstances of English history, he gave it as his decided opinion that it was a matter of discretion in the two Houses, with regard to the appointment of a Regent, and that the Heir Apparent had no right or claim to the administration unless they should invest him with it. After he had amply discussed and maintained the right of the two Houses to provide for the supply of the vacancy in the government, he pressed the House to come to a decision upon this right, which, he said, by ascertaining a point that had been called in question, would prevent future dissension, and operate as a precedent for the benefit not only of the present times, but also of posterity.

The Master of the Rolls went into a long legal argument on the subject of the question of right in the Prince of Wales to the Regency, and was positive against the right.

Mr. Loveden deprecated needless contention on the momentous business then before the House. He wished much for unanimity; or if that could not be obtained, for something as near unanimity as possible.

Mr. Balfour was very anxious that the resolution moved should not be further discussed. He thought that it could answer no good purpose, and might in its consequences involve us in difficulties from which we might not easily be extricated.

Lord North then rose, and objected to the discussion of the question of right, and, after having spoken some time, concluded with moving, "that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and report progress."

He was seconded by Mr. Powys, and answered by the Attorney-General, who entered into a detail of Precedents, arguing from the analogy of law, and adverting also to the arguments of a learned Lord in the Upper House.

Mr. Fox then got up, and entered into a large field of argument for the purpose of controverting the positions laid down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he was near three hours on his legs.

* Viz. "That his Majesty is prevented, by his present indisposition, from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public business, and that the personal exercise of the royal authority is thereby for the present interrupted."

"That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great-Britain now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, arising from his Majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require."

"That for this purpose, and for the maintaining entire the Constitutional Authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great-Britain should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such a Bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown in the name and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to Mr. Fox, and after several other members had delivered their opinions the House divided on Lord North's motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, when the numbers were, for the question 204, against it 268.

The original Resolutions* were then carried without a division, and the House adjourned to

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

As soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the order of the day for receiving the report from the Committee on the state of the nation should be read. It was accordingly read by the Clerk.

Colonel Fitzpatrick immediately rose, and requested the Right Hon. Gentleman would not insist upon bringing up the report that day, as a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox), who would probably take a leading part in the debate upon the report, was confined to his house by indisposition. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not refuse this request, unless he should be of opinion that the short delay of one day would be prejudicial to public affairs. For his own part, he did not think it would in any degree delay the completion of the important business then before Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would very readily consent to any accommodation or personal civility to the Right Hon. Gentleman, whose indisposition was the cause of the request just made, if the delay would not materially impede the dispatch with which it was necessary to carry on the very important business that at present occupied the attention of the House.

Mr. Burke complimented the Minister on the very handsome and liberal manner in which he had treated his Right Hon. friend's request, and agreed not to debate the report in the absence of his other Right Hon. friend.

It was then ordered that the report should

he received the next day, and the House immediately adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The Speaker having put the question that the Chairman of last Tuesday's Committee do bring up the report of the three resolutions then voted,

Sir John Sinclair rose, and remarked, that, however his feelings were affected, as those of every other person were, by the unfortunate indisposition under which his Majesty laboured, he did not see the necessity of bringing forward the question of right. If a motion declaratory of the Prince of Wales's right had been made by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) or by any other member, he should have been ready to resist such motion; but he did not conceive that the mention of a mere opinion on the subject of that right was a sufficient reason for agitating that question. With regard to the third resolution, he thought there was something mysterious in it, which he was desirous of having explained to him. It purported that the Lords and Commons were to determine on the means of procuring the Royal Assent to a proposed bill. Now he wished the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to inform him what were the means that he intended to submit to the consideration of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared himself ready to give any Gentleman whatever information he wished to obtain. As he had before stated it to be his opinion, that in case of deficiency in the personal exercise of the executive power, the right of providing for such deficiency rested with the Lords and Commons, it was expedient that what both Houses should concur in, should wear the form of a law; and as the King himself could not exercise his proper authority, they were to go as far as was constitutionally allowable, in procuring the Royal Assent, under the Great Seal, to a bill that was deemed necessary.

Before this bill should be brought in, the Great Seal might be put, in his Majesty's name, to a commission for opening the Parliament in the usual mode, after which commissioners should be appointed to give the Royal Assent to such a bill for establishing the Regency as the two Houses should think proper to adopt. In this measure, he thought, he did not propose more than the emergency of the case, as well as the spirit of the constitution, would justify.

Sir John Sinclair rose again, and said, he did not approve of the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman; and that, if this plan should be rejected by a majority, he would propose another scheme in the room of it.

The report was then brought up.

The question being put on the first resolution, it was agreed to.

The second was then put; which brought up

Sir Grey Cooper, who condemned such a resolution as wholly unnecessary, and by no means justified by the exigency of the case. After recapitulating the proceedings of the House from the 20th of Nov. to the present day, he observed, that they were not properly a Parliament, the exercise of one branch of the legislature being for a time suspended; and that their power of acting as they had done arose solely from the consideration of political necessity. He replied to some of the arguments made use of in the last debate by the Attorney-General, and concluded with expressing his decided opposition to the resolution, and his sense of the Prince's right.

Mr. Martin vindicated the propriety of debating the doctrine of Right. He then deviated from the question, for the purpose of introducing some remarks on the *two great men* of the House (Messrs. Fox and Pitt). He asserted that the latter was an upright minister, and one in whom he could place confidence; while the former, he said, could not so well be trusted, as he was tainted with ambition, and was too apt to temporise for the sake of getting into power.

Mr. Wyndham rallied Mr. Martin on his personalities, and his prophecies of an approaching change in the Administration. He might apply to him the words of Shakespeare, that "secrets of great importance were sometimes told by magpies and *choughs*." — He then supported the Prince's right, and denied the competency of the two Houses to appoint whom they pleased to the Regency.

Several country gentlemen, and others, now rose. Mr. Christian, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Powys, Mr. Rushworth, Mr. Harrison, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, expressed their disapprobation of the third resolution; whilst on the other hand, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Hardinge, the Attorney General, and Mr. Beaufoy, contended for it.—Mr. Dempster proposed some amendments; the first of which was, that, in the second resolution, the word *right* should be omitted; the second, that, after the words "his Majesty's indisposition," there be inserted, "by addressing the Prince of Wales to take upon him the Administration;" and the third amendment, which was proposed by Mr. Dempster to be made in the third resolution, purported that the Prince should be requested, in an address, to give the Royal Assent to the proposed bill. These amendments were negatived;

gated; and the Hon. Mr. Marjham considering the third resolution as involving the question, whether the future Regent ought to be appointed with or without restrictions, moved an adjournment, as he thought the day too far advanced properly to agitate such a question. This motion produced a great clamour, many gentlemen opposing it, others strongly recommending it; at length the Chancellor of the Exchequer assenting to it, the House agreed to adjourn. It was first proposed to meet on Saturday, but Monday was finally fixed upon, for the determination of the important question.

DEC 22.

The Speaker having taken the chair about four o'clock, the Order of the Day was read, for the consideration of the third resolution contained in the report.

Mr. Dempster's amendment was then read by the Speaker, purporting, that for the words "should determine on the means," to the end of the resolution, there be inserted these words, viz. "should vote an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to take into his hands the exercise of the executive power, during his Majesty's indisposition, and no longer."

Mr. Burke now rose, and enumerated the intrigues, contentions, and nameless miseries into which the adoption of the third resolution would precipitate the House. In the first place it suspended executive Government, in the creation of a puppet, a pageant, which was to supply the place of a King, by investing a figure with black eye-brows, a countenance of inflexible gravity, and a long wig, who was to affix the Great Seal to a Commission who was to create a Regent. But if that Commission could proceed so far in one act, it could not be denied but that they could proceed still further, to the exclusion of executive Government.

Mr. Burke made many remarks to justify the conclusions which he had drawn. He warned gentlemen to be particularly cautious of the ground on which they stood, and to take care that it was constitutional; as for himself, he should be particularly cautious. Gentlemen, he believed, did not come there to settle the Constitution, or to talk as if they were settling the foundation of some new State in America. The *Ignis fatuus* of private opinion should be given up to the collective wisdom of our ancestors, which shone so bright on the present occasion, that it was impossible to mistake the object to which it directed. The Crown of England was hereditary—our Ancestors had wisely declared it so by their actions. If any man wished to inform himself of the miseries of an elective Crown, let him turn over the

pages of history. The blessings of an hereditary Crown, he trusted, had been too much experienced in this kingdom to give it up, in consequence of a few metaphysical disquisitions. An hereditary Crown was the great rampart that repelled and dashed the haughty waves of ambition at its feet. The waves of ambition had already rose against that barrier; but he hoped that House would rise up, and in the sublime language of Scripture, cry, "There shall thy proud waves be stayed."

Having dwelt on these points with peculiar energy, he came to the two next periods, viz. the Restoration and the Revolution. Having taken a cursory view of the first, he insisted, that the Constitution was quite overturned at that period; he then shewed the means by which it regenerated itself, and commended those means as the offspring of the maturest deliberation. As to the second, he also took a slight sketch of the history of James the Second, in order to shew that Monarch had forfeited the trust reposed in him, in extinguishing the Courts of Justice—dispensing with the laws of the land—violating the right of trial by Jury—in order to shew that the Constitution was fully justified in de-throning him, and that the conduct of the people on that occasion exhibited an awful lesson to Kings in future; *Discite justitiam timere, et non temnere leges*. Having drawn some reflections from those particulars, he proceeded to shew that at the Revolution the Throne was vacant: he then observed the steps by which our Ancestors approached to fill it, and the caution with which they acted, in order to preserve the hereditary succession—in passing over such persons as were disqualified in that respect, till they came to one that was not. On this he adverted to what had fallen from Mr. Pitt, relative to the denial of the Prince of Wales's right to the Regency. One gentleman who had stepped forward in support of that opinion, had the candour, however, to acknowledge, that his Royal Highness had a pretension, or preferable claim, which could not be resisted but by an Act of Parliament, or the commission of a crime on the Prince's part which would justify a bill of exclusion. Gentlemen might construe these expressions as they pleased—but he should be glad to ask, what would be the consequence, if any subject should offer himself as a candidate for that exalted station? And he should venture to say, that if the Hon. Gentleman's words were founded in the spirit of our Constitution, the door-keeper had a right, if he chose, to offer himself as a Candidate for that dignity.—After all that he had heard on the subject, it was his firm opinion, that this right alone attached on the Prince of Wales, whether it was a

right

right *in re, ad rem*, by action, or by entry, be that right in what it may—he was certain that the Prince of Wales had a better right to the sole Regency than himself.

On these points, and such others as were collaterally connected with the subject, Mr. Burke enlarged for upwards of two hours, concluding with signifying his decided dissent to the resolution, and his approbation of the amendment.

The Solicitor-General (Sir John Scott) replied to some of Mr. Burke's remarks. He vindicated the idea of putting the Great Seal to a commission in his Majesty's name, as a measure justified by necessity, and not repugnant to the Constitution. He considered this as the only proper way of appointing a Regent under the present circumstances. He also affirmed that it would have been legal to have issued a commission for opening the Parliament on the 20th of last month, when the two Houses met without the third Estate. With regard to the assertion that the Lords and Commons might pass a number of bills in this mode, with as much propriety as one, he denied that to be a fair conclusion; for it was a maxim deserving of attention, that the Right which was created by necessity, was also limited by necessity.

Sir John Aubrey disapproved the scheme of imposing restrictions on the authority which the Prince of Wales would enjoy as Regent.

Lord North accused the learned Gentleman (Sir John Scott) of deducing lame and inconsequent conclusions from the positions he had laid down. He denied that it was constitutional or justifiable to make use of the Great Seal in the King's name, for issuing a commission to pass a bill while the third Estate was vacant from incapacity or any other cause. He maintained his former opinion of the absolute incompetency of the two Houses to legislate without the concurrence of the third branch of the Legislature. On this ground, the act now proposed to be passed by a commission would certainly be illegal; and as the exigency of the case did not warrant such a deviation from the forms and spirit of the Constitution, he hoped the House would not consent to the adoption of such a measure. The Lords and Commons, if they should take this step, would fill up the temporary vacancy with an unsubstantial branch of their own creation, a mere tool created for ministerial purposes. This struck him as an extraordinary assumption of power, and as conducing, while it lasted, to the extinction of the executive branch of the Constitution. The Legislature would not then be composed of a King, Lords, and Commons; but of the Lords, the

Commons, and a Phantom set up by the Lords and Commons; and, according to the well known maxim, *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*, any Bill thus passed would be enacted by the Lords and Commons only.—He concluded with declaring his concurrence in the amendment, as the most proper way would be to address the Prince to take the Regency upon him, and then proceed to any Acts that might be thought expedient or necessary.

Lord Fielding opposed the resolution, and supported the amendment.

Mr. Fox began with animadverting on the Solicitor General's position, that the power created by the new commission would not be dangerous, because it arose from necessity; and that when that necessity ceased, the power ceased in consequence. This, he said, was not the fact; for when the power was once conveyed, what authority was to limit its bounds? An executive branch of the Legislature depending upon the breath of the two Houses of Parliament, was completely subservient to the powers that created it, and must of course keep pace with every step taken by its creature, however absurd or monstrous.

A Legislature thus erected, was infinitely more dangerous than even an open usurpation of the two Houses; because it had been well observed by the learned Solicitor, that in the latter case the Judges of the land could not dare to act under such an authority; whereas, in the former, being sanctified by the forms of the Constitution at the moment that it possessed not an iota of the spirit and essence, it would be fraught with the most mischievous consequences. But what was this monster of a Legislature to effect when erected? It was said that it must spring from necessity alone, and this necessity was to limit the power of the Regent; and when once that point was effected, then it ceased. He gave his idea of the constitutional power of a Regent. Let that power center in whomsoever it may, it must of necessity be placed in his hands for one purpose only, namely, to supply the royal power for the benefit of the public at large. If this was not the office of a Regent, then the House was wasting its time very idly. Now, as this position could not be denied, then it is argument came full in the face of his opponents, viz. that without this Regent, invested with the royal prerogatives of assembling, with the powers of prorogation and dissolution of Parliament, with a power to assent to, or dissent from Bills, the office could not be exercised for public benefit, or any one purpose of public utility.—In this view the Commission would undermine the

Constitution in the very outset of it, and indeed in the only instance in which it was pretended to be serviceable. Amongst all the precedents which had been indubiously laid before the House, not one of them justified the measure—not one of them sanctified the principle of limiting the power of a Regent, in calling together, proroguing and dissolving Parliament. At the Revolution, a Commission was not instituted to strip the Regal Authority of its use and weight in the Constitution. On the contrary, the Convention addressed the Prince of Orange to take the civil and military government under his care, and left all the legal prerogatives of the Crown in their original state. They did not presume to grasp the whole Constitution into their hands; they knew it was a doctrine repugnant with the most destructive principles. Here he could not forbear to quote the Act of the 13th of Charles II. by which acts or ordinances of the two Houses are expressly declared not to have the force of law.

He then turned the question in another point of view. He acknowledged that in all great exigencies of state like the present, the first proceedings must originate in a certain exertion of power not immediately conformable to the *Letter* of the Constitution; but this did not alter the nature of the case. The great consideration was on such occasions to preserve the spirit of the government. It was that which actuated the great leaders of the Revolution. It was not then a question whether the Princesses, Mary or Anne, were legally entitled to the Crown? but whether the Constitution and Religion of the Kingdom, as by law established, could be preserved, unless William was placed upon the throne? The necessity justified the measure, the kingly power was restored. The Convention then assumed the proper functions of Parliament, and the Constitution was rendered complete. By the same simple mode, an Address to the Prince would effect the same purposes.

He added other arguments, which tended to establish the enormity of the resolution, and solemnly invoked the House not to submit to a measure so obnoxious to every principle of the English law, so derogatory to the honour of the Crown, and so insulting to the natural rights and dignity of the Heir-apparent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next rose, and after saying that the present debate lay in a very narrow compass, expressed his sincere concern that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) was so indisposed as not to be able to enter so fully into the business as he might have wished; what he had said was delivered with no asperity, but with all

the clearness and force any man could wish to have his sentiments delivered with. He then took a review of the arguments of Mr. Fox, and drew conclusions in favour of the power of the two Houses to intrust with whom they pleased, on the suspension of Royal Authority, what portion might by them be deemed necessary for carrying on the executive power with vigour. Alluding to the 13th of Charles the II. as quoted by Mr. Fox against the power of the two Houses, he said, it might have been pleaded as a barrier against the Revolution, as well as against the measures intended to be taken at present. He justified the King's name being made use of without his consent, when that use was directed by the collective wisdom of Parliament. He ridiculed the idea that the King's name could not be made use of without his consent, for, says he, in whose name will the Regent act? If in his own, he dethrones the King, and if in the name of the King, he must exercise it without the King's consent. The House, he said, had resolved on their right; it was therefore their duty to proceed to fill up the deficiency with what powers they judged necessary—they had the power then, and ought not to give up that power or any part of it. If a Regent was appointed, it might be put out of their power to restrain; they might be dissolved, or a great number of Peers might be created to prevent those restrictions taking place; they ought therefore to discuss while they had the power of discussion. He considered the true question to be, whether granting the full powers now, might not hereafter, on his Majesty's recovery, be the means of diminishing the powers of the rightful possessor? Noticing what had been said of the improbability of the Prince's refusing his assent when Regent to any restrictions that might be offered, he said the House were to consider who might be the advisers of his Royal Highness, and whether they might not persuade him to give his dissent to any restrictions proposed;—it would then be too late, and the power of the House to exercise their duty would be lost.

Mr. Fox replied to the Minister.

Mr. Powys, Mr. Marham, Mr. Drake, Mr. Smith, Mr. Martin, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Rolle, also spoke.

The question was now loudly called for, when Mr. Sheridan rose, and said, he was not surpris'd that the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite him should so strenuously argue in favour of limiting the authority of the Regent. No man so well knew the necessity of such limitations—because no Minister had ever so effectually put into execution such measures as rendered limitations necessary. For instance, he well knew that a

Parliament

Parliament might be dissolved, in the midst of its deliberations, because the Right Hon. Gentleman had himself effected such a measure. The danger of throwing a weight of Peage into the Upper House, so effectually as to resist all opposition, was another measure which that Gentleman was well acquainted with. The influence to be derived from a patronage of the India Company was also not strange to him. No wonder then that he was so anxious for limitations — because it was more than probable, that unless he carried them into effect, he could no longer retain his situation. — He then asked if any independent Gentleman would confidently declare whether he had any cause for suspicion, that the Prince would immediately, upon his being invested with the Regency, pay so little regard to the very Parliament that had placed him in that situation, as to attempt to add to the calamity which his relatives must at present feel, by involving himself in a dispute with the two Houses. The very idea was founded in calumny; and he was persuaded no liberal Englishman would endure it.

The House then divided, when the numbers were,

For the Amendment	178
Against it	251

Majority for the Resolution — 73

It was then resolved that the three Resolutions be communicated to the Lords in a conference.

At half past twelve the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

The Marquis of Worcester was ordered to carry the Resolutions of the House to the Lords, and to request a conference with their Lordships.

The Marquis, attended by several Members, proceeded with the Resolutions to the Lords; in about a quarter of an hour they returned, when the Marquis of Worcester, at the bar of the House, reported that he had, in obedience to their commands, communicated their Resolutions to the Lords, and had requested a conference in the name of the Commons, and that their Lordships had accordingly appointed the conference to be holden in the Painted chamber.

The House immediately proceeded to appoint a Committee to manage the said conference, the Members of which were as follow: The Marquis of Worcester, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Graham, the Hon. Mr. Elliot, Lord Apsley, Lord Courtoun, Lord Frederick Campbell, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Belgrave, Lord Mornington, the Master of the Rolls, Sr Joseph Mawbey, Brook Watson, Esq. the Secretary at War, and J. Rolle, Esq.

The Committee being appointed, went immediately into the Painted Chamber, where the conference was commenced and concluded; on which the Committee returned to their own House, and the Marquis of Worcester reported at the Bar, that they had held a conference with the Lords, which had been managed on the part of their Lordships by the Lord President of the Council, and that their Lordships had agreed to take the Resolutions of the Commons into their consideration.

The call of the House, which stood for the next day, was on motion, postponed until that day fortnight.

At a quarter after five o'clock the House adjourned to Monday the 29th.

ANECDOTES OF SCHROETER.

IN a musical age like the present, the biography of a Musician becomes an object of more general curiosity than the life of a Philosopher; and the death of an eminent Professor is lamented as a national misfortune. To gratify our musical readers, a correspondent has favoured us with the following authentic particulars of the late celebrated Schroeter. —

JOHN SAMUEL SCHROETER was a native of Saxony. He came to London about fourteen years ago with his father, a musician of no great eminence, but who bestowed much pains in giving his son a complete musical education. The discipline of Germany is almost as severe in musical as in military movements; and the elder Schroeter was a martinet of very terrific abilities. By virtue of *hanger*

and *hard blows* he compelled his son to practise for several years without intermission eight hours a day; and to this may be imputed the remarkable facility with which he executed the most difficult music at sight. But while he applied thus diligently to the practice, he did not neglect the theory of the science, the rudiments of which he acquired under the famous *Emmanuel Bach*, which he afterwards cultivated and improved from studying the works of that great master in *score*.

For some time after his arrival in London, the splendid talents of young Schroeter were either unknown or neglected. He occasionally played the organ at a German chapel in the city, a situation which by no means accorded with his genius,

genius, as he was not there permitted to indulge his fancy in any musical flights beyond the formal rules of the cathedral school. It was at this time that he composed his first Sett of Lessons for the Piano Forte, which he offered to several of the music-sellers of London on their own terms, but in vain. His name was not then marketable, and few of the venders of music know any thing more of the art. He was at last recommended by the late J. C. Bach to Noyler, music-seller in the Strand, who soon distinguished his merit as a composer, and purchased the copy-right of his work at a liberal price.

Being now announced to the musical world as a composer, Schroeter began to acquire some celebrity in the profession, which procured him several scholars in the fashionable circles. Upon the publication of his first Sett of Concertes, his reputation was such, that he took the lead as a performer in all the musical entertainments of the Nobility at which he assisted.

Soon after this period he married a Lady who was his pupil, by whom he was entitled to a very considerable fortune; but her friends taking violent offence at the match, and threatening poor Schroeter with the terrors of the Court of Chancery, which he then conceived to be more dreadful than the *inquisition*, he gave up his claim to her fortune, in consideration of receiving an annuity of 500*l.* clogged with a very unreasonable condition, "that he was to relinquish his profession so far as never to perform at any public concert." This, which more ambitious men would have spurned at, Schroeter, who had much indolence of disposition, as well as carelessness of fame, agreed to, and for some years he retired from town, and resided chiefly in the country.

But talents like his could not be long buried in oblivion. The Prince of Wales heard him play at a private Concert, and expressed the highest admiration of his performance. His Royal Highness's household was then about to be established, and without any solicitation Schroeter was appointed one of his band of music, with a liberal salary. His last Sett of Sonatas, which have a very elegant accompaniment for a violin and violoncello, were

composed at the desire of the Prince, to whom it was dedicated, and his Royal Highness frequently accompanied Schroeter in his favourite work.

The grand Piano Forte was Schroeter's favourite instrument. His stile of playing was distinguished by that peculiar elegance and delicacy, which a chaste and correct taste, improved by science, alone can acquire. Though he possessed the most compleat dominion of his instrument, he seldom indulged in those capricious difficulties and *harlequin* tricks, by which many of our modern performers catch the applause of the vulgar. His mode of fingering was so peculiarly easy and elegant, that it was even pleasing to see him perform. In his *cadences* he often gave rein to the luxuriance of his genius, and astonished the professor as well as the *amateur*, with the novelty, the beauty, and the endless variety of his modulations. His manner of playing an *adagio* was unrivalled, except perhaps by the *viola di gamba* of Abel in his better days, when inspired by a flask of generous *Burgundy*. He seldom could be prevailed on to touch a harpsichord, but he was extremely fond of playing the violin, on which he was an elegant performer; his tone was thin, but his manner of touching it was masterly, and he delighted in attempting to surmount the difficulties of that instrument, more than in his most finished performances on the Piano Forte.

As a composer he certainly ranks very high; his melodies are in general exquisitely beautiful, and his harmonies are rich, and often display the originality of genius. He excelled more in the *cantabile* than in any other species of movements, though some of his *allegros* possess much spirit and beauty. Had he applied to that department of the science, his talents were eminently formed for the composition of vocal music, and some time before his last illness he had determined to set one of Metastasio's Operas, which it is to be regretted he did not live to accomplish. About three years ago he was seized with a severe cold, which affected his lungs, and at last terminated in his death, an event which the musical world will long regret.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 17.

VANEBOURCH's Comedy of the CONFEDERACY was revived at Drury-Lane, and the part of Corinna performed by Mrs. Jordan. That

"Van wants grace who never wanted
"wit,"

may be proved by a reference to this Play, in which all the characters are infamous, and the plot consists of transactions for which
the

the persons of the Drama, if in common life, would deserve the whip if not the gibbet. This play has a very immoral tendency, and ought to be laid aside. Mrs. Jordan's performance was almost without fault, and we were concerned to see her supporting a performance which we hold to deserve every degree of censure.

25th. King Henry the Eighth was revived at Drury-Lane with much care, with very excellent performers, and with considerable success. The part of Catherine by Mrs. Siddons; a character which Dr. Johnson recommended to her notice, and which by her performance she rendered truly respectable. In the scenes of passion she greatly excelled those of sorrow, but in each exhibited strokes of genius and nature. Henry, by Palmer, was a little extravagant, and Bensley far from the best Wolfey we have seen.

26th. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice that this night Mr. Macklin, at the age of near ninety, performed Sir Pertinax Macfycophant in his own play of *The Man of the World*. Finding his recollection impaired, he addressed the audience and informed them, that unless he found himself more capable, he should not again venture to solicit their attention. Probably this may have been his concluding performance.

28th. *THE CHILD OF NATURE*, a dramatic piece, by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden. The characters are as follow :

Duke of Murelo,	<i>Mr. Ryder.</i>
Marquis Almanza,	<i>Mr. Farren.</i>
Count Valentia,	<i>Mr. Lewis.</i>
Alberto,	<i>Mr. Alkin.</i>
Peasant,	<i>Mr. Thompson.</i>
Seville,	<i>Mr. Fearon.</i>
Granada,	<i>Mr. Macready.</i>
Servant,	<i>Mr. Ewatt.</i>
Marchioness Merida,	<i>Mrs. Mattocks.</i>
Amanthis,	<i>Miss Brunton.</i>

This piece is a translation from the French of the Countess Genlis, who did not intend it for the stage. A literal translation by a Lady being offered to the Manager, he put it into the hands of Mrs. Inchbald, who

has adapted it to the theatre with some success.

The subject of this Drama and even the characters have been already produced on the English stage, and in a better form than the present. Sir John Dorilant, Modely, and Celia, in Whitehead's *School for Lovers**, which was taken from Fontenelle, are the same as the Marquis, the Count, and Amanthis; and Whitehead's piece, though now neglected, is a better performance than that under consideration, in which the simplicity of Amanthis cannot be said to be uniformly sustained. It is, however, an elegant trifle. The sentiments are just and generous, and if not calculated to make great impression, it is certainly free from any thing offensive to decorum.

After the play the following Epilogue was spoken by Mrs. Mattocks.

EPILOGUE

To the CHILD of NATURE,

Written by MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

MEN are strange things — 'twere happy
could we scout 'em,

Make up our minds, and fairly do without
'em.

The cautious dame prefers a single life,
The ancient maiden to the anxious wife;
For her no absent mate, no tender fear,
Dews the fond cheek with nature's loveliest
tear;

For her no prattling race, in sweet employ,
Awake the transport of maternal joy; —
Contented fair, secure from nuptial fufs,
She sits all day to comb her fav'rite pufs,
Now kindly chirps to dicky-bird, and now
Binds the pink ribband round the dear
bow-wow.

These are delights superior far to mine;
Ah! how cou'd I to such a swain incline?
A strange, capricious, wild, eccentric rover,
Who felt no passion till my flame was over;
Sued for my hatred as his best reward,
And dreading nothing but his wife's regard!

* These three characters were performed by Garrick, Palmer deceased, and Mrs. Cibber. On the reading this play Mr. Garrick used to mention the following circumstance, which then happened. When the performers were assembled at his house with the author, it was suggested by some person present that the age of Celia, which was sixteen, would be better altered to two or three and twenty, and Mrs. Cibber's opinion was asked about it. She was then reading her part with her spectacles on her nose, and after a little deliberation said, she liked the character better as it was, and desired it might remain as it then stood. She was then more than fifty years old; but the uncommon symmetry and exact proportion in her form enabled her to represent the character with the juvenile appearance of the age marked by the author.

Take courage, bachelor, your fears suspend,
Few modest wives will ever so offend;
Trace the gay circles, and you'll rarely prove
That wedlock suffers from immoderate love.

"*Look!*" says Miss Dolly Drylips, an
old maid,

"I wonder the young flirts are not afraid—
"The Child of Nature!—I suppose that
means

"To have two lovers ere she's in her
teens—

"I'm out of mine—but yet, may wedlock
seize me!

"If any nasty man has dar'd to teize me!"—

"What does the creature mean?" cries
Widow *Wuddle*,

"By flirts, and nasty men, and fiddle-fiddle?"

"We're born to love and cherish great and
small;

"I've had five husbands, and I lov'd them
all—

"I hate to fondle dogs, and cats, and stuff!

"I always walks upright, and that's enough."
[*Waddles.*]

The Child of Nature was, in days of yore,
What much I fear, we shall behold no more;
The simple dress, the bloom that art wou'd
shame,

The frank avowal, and the generous flame;
The native note, which, sweetly warbling
wild,

Told the soft sorrows of the charming child.—

Turn to a modern Miss, whose leather'd
brow

Speaks the light surface of the soil below,
Whose little nose its due concealment keeps,
And o'er a muslin mountain barely peeps,
Taught by Signor to squall the knows out
what—

Thumping the harpsichord, is all she's at.
Papa, a true *John Bull*, cries, "Nancy,
sing—

"Give us my fav'rite tune, 'God save the
King.'

Miss, simp'ring, says, 'Pa, now I'm grown
a woman,

'I can't sing English music, it's so common:

'But, if you please, I'll give you a bravura,

'For Signor says I soon shall equal *Mara*.'
[*Imitates an ignorant Miss singing.*]

Thus are the feelings of the youthful day
By fashion's raging tempest whir'd away:—
May I, but with no wish to under rate her,
Entreat you to prefer our Child of Nature.

On the same evening a Farce called *THE
PANEL*, taken from a Comedy by Bicker-
staffe, acted in 1770, entitled, *'Tis well 'Tis
No Worse*, was acted at Drury-Lane. The
characters are as follow :

Muskato,	<i>Mr. Bannister.</i>
Ferdinand,	<i>Mr. Barrymore.</i>
Lazarillo,	<i>Mr. R. Palmer.</i>
Carlos,	<i>Mr. Whitfield.</i>
Pedro,	<i>Mr. Williams.</i>
Ostasio,	<i>Mr. Phillimore.</i>
Cuzman,	<i>Mr. Baddeley.</i>
Aurora,	<i>Mrs. Kenble.</i>
Marcella,	<i>Mrs. Goodall.</i>
Beatrice,	<i>Mrs. Jordan.</i>

This piece is on a Spanish plot, and con-
tains in great abundance such tricks as the
nature of Farce will warrant, and which
are far from being displeasing. They keep
the spectator in a continual state of per-
plexity, and furnish a very amusing enter-
tainment. The performers were excellent.

Dec. 1st. A gentleman, who has not
given his name to the public, appeared the
first time on any stage at Drury-Lane, in the
character of Tancred in *Tancred and Sigis-
munda*. He is said to possess a good figure,
and to have evinced a considerable share of
correct conception and spirited execution.
His powers, however, were not equal to his
judgment, and his performance in general
failed. Mrs. Farner looked the character of
Sigismunda well, and performed it decently.

13th. *THE PROPHET*, a new Comic
Opera, was acted at Covent-Garden. The
author unknown, but reported to be a first
essay. The characters are as follow :

Sultan,	<i>Mr. Bannister.</i>
Vizir,	<i>Mr. Ryder.</i>
Carlos,	<i>Mr. Johnstone.</i>
Ratimud,	<i>Mr. Quick.</i>
Lazarus,	<i>Mr. Blanchard.</i>
Selim,	<i>Mr. Edwin.</i>
Hch,	<i>Mr. Booth.</i>
Farrucknaz,	<i>Mrs. Billington.</i>
Hmone,	<i>Mrs. Martyr.</i>
Amra,	<i>Mrs. Webb.</i>

The plot of this Opera is very slender, and
probability is entirely sacrificed. The inci-
dents, however, are such as might have been
employed to greater advantage in the hands
of a more experienced dramatist. The dia-
logue appears the work of a scholar; and
some of the songs are well written. The
music is selected and adapted with taste, and
the performers did justice to the whole of it.

26th. A new Pantomime, called *ALAD-
DIN*; or, the *WONDERFUL LAMP*, was
introduced at Covent Garden Theatre.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments are
in the hands of our readers; to them there-
fore we shall refer for the story of Aladdin
and his Lamp.

We commend the author of the Panto-
mime for having recourse to the Arabian

Tales;

Tales; and we wish writers of Comedies would imitate the example. For the difficulty of all modern fables is to give probability to the rapid introduction of incidents. This would be removed by the expedient we advise: and no critic would dispute the authority of the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

We find it often impracticable to describe a Play; we hope it will not be expected we shall describe a Pantomime.— We were much diverted with the ingenuity, neatness, and variety of the incidents; the scenes and decorations were picturesque and beautiful; and the music and airs were by Mr. Shield.

PROLOGUE

For the Opening of SALISBURY TREATRE,
Nov. 5, 1787.

FOR the first time devoid of legal dread,
With grateful hearts these friendly boards we tread,

Though scarce a village now exists so small
As not each moon to flourish with a ball;
Though undisturb'd the gaping rustic stares
At monkeys, dancing dogs, and dancing bears,

The stage alone, where joy and sense have join'd,

Which while it pleases cultivates the mind,

Beheld its vot'ries shrink with trembling awe,
Beneath the lifted scourge of rigid law.
But prosperous omens on this era wait,
Once mere oppression falls in *Eighty-eight*.
As *Eighty-eight* saw Spain's unnumbered host
Dash'd to destruction on this warlike coast;
As *Eighty-eight* saved liberty again,
And the foundation laid of BRUNSWICK'S
reign;

So now another *Eighty-eight* we see
Unbind our chains, and bid the Stage be free.
* Gaiest as his powers a petty tyrant led,
Justice prevail'd—the perjur'd wretch is fled,
Two patriots firm, whom virtue's friends
revere,

(The Muse to patriot virtue still is dear,
To either Senate plead the Drama's cause,
And gain for us protection from the laws.
Here taste first triumph'd o'er barbaric
rage,

Here rose the Magna Charta of the Stage.
You seem to us on sacred ground to sit,
For SARUM shines the *Romy-mead* of wit—
Yet what to us avail the smiles of law,
If censuring frowns from you our scene should
draw;

Then, and then only, can we play with
ease,

When your applause confirms our claim to
please.

An ACCOUNT of the REVOLUTION JUBILEE.

[Concluded from Page 383.]

REVOLUTION CLUBS, at
WHITTINGTON and CHESTERFIELD,
DERBYSHIRE.

ON Tuesday the 4th of November, the Committee appointed to conduct the Jubilee had a previous meeting, and dined together at the Revolution-House in Whittington. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stamford, Lord George and Lord John Cavendish, with several neighbouring Gentlemen, were present. After dinner a subscription was opened for the erecting of a Monumental Column, in Commemoration of the Glorious Revolution, on that spot where the Earls of Devonshire and Danby, Lord Pelamere, and Mr. John Darcy, met to concert measures which were eminently instrumental in rescuing the liberties of their country from perdition. As this Monument is intended to be not less a mark of public *Gratitude*, than the memorial of an important event; it was requested, that the present representatives of the above-mentioned fami-

lies would excuse their not being permitted to join in the expense.

On the 5th, at eleven in the morning, the commemoration commenced with divine service at Whittington church. The Rev. Mr. Pegge, the rector of the parish, delivered an excellent sermon from the words "*This is the Day, &c.*" Though of a great age, having that very morning entered his 85th year, he spoke with a spirit which seemed to be derived from the occasion.

The descendants of the illustrious houses of Cavendish, Osborne, Boothe, and Darcy; (for the venerable Duke of Leeds, whose age would not allow him to attend, had sent his two grandsons, in whom the blood of Osborne and Darcy is united) a numerous and powerful gentry; a wealthy and respectable yeomanry; a hardy, yet decent and attentive peasantry; whose intelligent countenances shewed that they understood, and would be firm to preserve that blessing, for which they were assembled to return thanks to Almighty God, presented a truly solemn spectacle, and

* The Act for licensing Provincial Theatres, which was brought in by Lord Radnor in the Lords, and Mr. Husley in the Commons, originated from the opposition made to the Salisbury Theatre by a person who has since been convicted of perjury, and has fled from justice.

to the eye of a philosopher the most interesting that can be imagined.

After service the company went in succession to view the old house, and the room called by the Anti revolutionists "The Plotting-Parlour," with the old armed-chair in which the Earl of Devonshire is said to have sitten, and every one was then pleased to partake of a very elegant cold collation, which was prepared in the new rooms annexed to the cottage. Some time being spent in this, the procession began :

Constables with long staves, two and two, The Eight Clubs, four and four; *viz.*

1. Mr. Deakin's: Flag, blue, with orange fringe, on it the figure of Liberty, the motto, "The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England we will maintain."
2. Mr. Bluett's; Flag, blue, fringed with orange, motto, "Libertas; quæ sera, tamenserpexit inertem." Underneath the figure of Liberty crowning Britannia with a wreath of laurels, who is represented sitting on a Lion, at her feet the Cornucopia of Plenty; at the top next the pole, a Cattle emblematical of the house where the club is kept; on the lower side of the flag Liberty holding a Cap and resting on the Cavendish arms.
3. Mr. Orloff's; Flag, broad blue and orange stripe, with orange fringe; in the middle the Cavendish arms; motto as No. 1.
4. Mrs. Barber's: Flag, garter blue and orange quartered, with white fringe, mottoes, "Liberty secured." "The Glorious Revolution 1688."
5. Mr. Valentine Wilkinon's: Flag, blue with orange fringe, in the middle the figure of Liberty; motto as No. 1.
6. Mr. Stubbs: Flag, blue, with orange fringe, motto, "Liberty, Property, Trade, Manufactures;" at the top a head of King William crowned with laurel, in the middle in a large oval, "Revolution 1688." On one side the Cap of Liberty, on the other the figure of Britannia: on the opposite side the flag of the Devonshire arms.

Mrs. Ollershaw's: the Flag, blue with orange fringe; motto as No. 1. on both sides.

Mr. Marfingale's: Flag, blue, with orange fringe; at the top the motto, "In Memory of the Glorious Assertors of British Freedom 1688," beneath the figure of Liberty leaning on a shield, on which is inscribed, "Revolted from Tyranny at WHITTINGTON 1688;" and in her hand a scroll with the words "Bill of Rights" underneath a head of King William the Third; on the other side the flag, the motto, "The Glorious Rebelter from Tyranny 1688" underneath the Devonshire arms; at the bottom the following inscription, "WILLIAMS DUX DEVON. BENORUM Principum

"Fidelis Subditus; Inimicus & Invisus Tyrannis."

The Members of the Clubs were estimated 2000 persons, each having a white wand in his hand with blue and orange tops and favours, with the REVOLUTION stamped upon them.

The Derbyshire militia's band of music.

The Corporation of Chesterfield in their formalities, who joined the procession on entering the town.

The Duke of Devonshire in his coach and six. Attendants on horseback with 4 led horses. The Earl of Stamford in his post-chaise and four.

Attendants on horseback.

The Earl of Danby and Lord Francis Osborne in their post-chaise and four.

Attendants on horseback.

Lord George Cavendish in his post-chaise and four.

Attendants on horseback.

Lord John Cavendish in his post-chaise and four.

Attendants on horseback.

Sir Francis Molyneux and Sir Henry Hunlocke, Barts. in Sir Henry's coach and six.

Attendants on horseback.

And upwards of forty other carriages of the neighbouring gentry, with their attendants. Gentlemen on horseback, three and three.

Servants on horseback, ditto.

The whole was conducted with order and regularity, for notwithstanding there were fifty carriages, 400 gentlemen on horseback, and an astonishing throng of spectators, not an accident happened.

The company was so numerous as scarcely to be accommodated at the three principal inns.

In the evening a brilliant exhibition of fireworks was played off, under the direction of Signor Pietro.

The day concluded with a ball, at which were present near 300 gentlemen and ladies; amongst whom were many persons of distinction.

An hogthead of ale was given to the populace at Whittington, and three hogheads at Chesterfield; where the Duke of Devonshire gave also three guineas to each of the eight clubs.

It was not the least pleasing circumstance attending this meeting, that all party distinctions were forgotten. Persons of all ranks and denominations wore orange and blue, in memory of our glorious Deliverer. And the most respectable Roman Catholic families, satisfied with the mild toleration of government in the exercise of their religion, vied in their endeavours to show how just a sense they had of the value of Civil Liberty.

P O E T R Y.

A U T U M N.

SI LENCE ! sultry Summer ! hence
 Thou nurse of lassitude and indolence !
 Nor beam on me again thy fervid ray ;
 Nor to my fainting limbs convey
 Thy soft enfeebling influence ;
 But come thou season fresh and clear,
 Loveliest of the waning year,
 Luxuriant Autumn ! whom to greet
 Every rural charm doth meet.

Nature owns thy sovereign pow'r,
 Rip'ning grain, and fruit, and flow'r,

No longer is the Sylvan scene
 Rob'd in one unvaried green ;
 A lovelier prospect I behold,
 Where every leaf is tinged with gold.

No more doth sultry Silence reign
 Mistress of the scorched plain ;
 No more the murmuring rill doth glide
 Through sedges high, which almost hide
 The puny stream from heedless view ;
 For now its current swells anew,
 And all its wonted strength regains,
 And proudly winds to distant plains.

The plenteous harvest now is in,
 And labour doth again begin ;
 The joyous sounds salute my ear,
 In cadence musical and clear,
 Where the ploughman's annual toil
 For future crops prepares the soil ;
 Or where the flail's incessant din
 Echoes from the barn within.
 The teeming orchards now repay
 The hope of many a former day.
 The pound receives the rich produce,
 And streams with the delicious juice ;
 While many a dainty apple laid
 In snug recess, (on purpose made)
 Still rip'ning rests,—securely stor'd,
 Till call'd to deck the Winter's board.

Now too the rural sports dispense
 Their health-inspiring influence :
 Slighting all the charms of sleep,
 I rise ere ruddy Sol doth peep ;
 (When every thing is fresh and fair,
 Breath'd on by the morning air ;)
 And o'er diversity of ground
 Elate and brisk I range around,
 With staunch and careful dogs to try
 For the covey as they lie :
 Or with nimble hound and horn,
 I mount my steed, and meet the morn ;
 Unwind the hare's intricate maze ;
 Or else pursue in eager chase
 The brushing fox, or lofty deer,
 Quite transported as I hear

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The musick of the harmonious pack,
 From every valley echo'd back.

Then when evening spreads its gloom,
 Fatigu'd I seek my cheerful room ;
 And there with chosen friends a few,
 The pastime of the day renew ;
 Till gentle sleep its balm bestows,
 And lulls me into soft repose.
 Those delights, Sweet Autumn give,
 And I thy votary will live.

G. C.

H O M E :

An Extemporary Effusion on Returning
 Home after an Absence of some Weeks.

WHEN *business* calls or *friends* invite me,
 And I am forc'd abroad to roam,
 No objects that I meet delight me
 Like those which I have left at HOME.

Tho' sure to find luxurious dainties,
 And lodge beneath some splendid dome,
 Still, still my sorrowful complaint is,
 That I am far, alas, from HOME.

Tho' welcom'd with unfeign'd caresses,
 And *liking* all, nay *loving* some ;
 Much, much I fear my look expresses,
 That spite of all *I'm not* at HOME.

What tho' my friends the hours to vary,
 For me select the curious tome !
 Of verse and prose I soon grow weary,
 Not Pope amuses while from HOME.

What tho' to urge my stay's exerted
 The eloquence of Greece and Rome !
 My steady purpose, not diverted,
 Still resolutely leads me HOME.

Ye tranquil gates again receive me,
 Once more your triant wanderer's come ;
 From future *calls* kind fate relieve me,
 And ne'er again I'll quit my HOME.

G. C.

D I S A P P O I N T M E N T.

Mens immota manet, lacrymæ voluntur iranes.

WHEN I enter'd on life how sweet it ap-
 pear'd !
 Methought I saw *Happiness* scatter'd around ;
 She lay on the bank, on the mount she was
 rear'd,
 Tho' eager my search, she could not be
 found.

Warm expectations fill'd my fond heart,
 And *Hope* to my mind fair prospects did
 show ;
 The gayness of youth to my soul did impart
 A fountain of pleasure for ever to flow.

P P P

I crowd'd

I crown'd my weak head with a garland of bays,
 And thought to secure an immortal fame,
 I laid my account in a general praise,
 Expecting high honours wherever I came.
 But alas! I soon found my hopes were but
 dreams;
 Mankind were too earnest indulging the
 fame,
 To grant their consent to such arrogant
 claims,
 And instead of applause they joined to
 blame.

Then I saw *Delia*, she charmed my soul;
 With myrtle and roses my garland I
 twin'd;
 Thro' all my compositions *Love* constantly stole,
 For *Delia* alone engaged my mind.

The praise of the world I regarded as nought,
 Vanity fix'd now no plume on my crown;
Delia, dear *Delia* swell'd every thought,
 I liv'd on her smiles, should have died at
 her frown.

Soon did I lose the little fame I had won,
 And the world was content to let me abide
 In the lowly retreat I had mark'd as my own,
 Yet *Peace* slept in my breast and walk'd
 by my side.

Hope the sweetest of views drew over my
 mind,
 (Not honour nor pleasure nor wealth's trif-
 ling toys)
 But the best delight I could ere hope to find,
 To share with my charmer life's sorrows
 and joys.

I tun'd my lov'd pipe, while echo'd around
 Each hill and each dale, each rock and
 each tree,
 The joys that in conjugal love do abound,
 And I said all those joys were destin'd for
 me.

Many schemes did I form for improving my
 cot,
 To make soft the passage of life to her feet;
 I planted fair flowers in every spot,
 Nor dream'd but of happiness long and
 complete.

With a growing delight my prospects I spy'd,
 The sun darting on them his all-cheering
 rays:
 My flowers were budding, I view'd them
 with pride,
 And then I expected yet happier days.

But alas! while I gaz'd, black clouds fill'd
 the sky,
 The deluging rain drown'd all my fair
 flowers;

O'er all the wide expanse, the red lightnings fly,
 And horror ran thro' all my internal
 pow'rs.

Surely 'twas ominous; I found it so soon,
 My hopes were delusive, my schemes
 were in vain,
 For before the wing'd hours had reach'd the
 next noon,
 The death of my *Delia* was spread o'er
 the plain.

A garland of willow encircles my hair,
 I sigh o'er the plain, and I weep in the
 grove;
 I tune my lov'd pipe to sounds of despair,
 The swains pity my fate and shudder at
Love.

I visit her grave, there I pour out my tears,
 The only indulgence I give to my grief;
 To my soul each attractive virtue appears,
 And ministers somewhat of painful re-
 lief.

No more shall I dream of happiness here,
 Such sad disappointment's already been
 mine,
 But I'll repose all my hopes entirely there,
 Where *Delia* is enter'd on glory divine.
 W.

On the REVOLUTION in 1688.

BEHOLD old Time his record brings
 Again to view; look back a while,
 Trace thro' the maze the various things
 Began, produced, by Freedom's smile:
 If to the state where sweet simplicity,
 Where manners rude, tho' bold yet
 free,
 Where on their manly brows just valour
 shone,
 And Freedom reign'd the Briton's
 own;
 Tho' Cæsar's polish'd legions them out-num-
 ber'd far,
 Undaunted courage spurn'd the dang'rous toils
 of war.

Again, fair Albion, let us trace the
 cause

Of *Magna Charta*, first of Freedom's
 laws;

In deep regret, muse o'er the glorious
 plain,

Where Britons bled, her standard to
 maintain:

And here, proud Spain, this day re-
 membrance rears

A thought—what thy ambition aim'd?
 Our liberties remain, but *where* our
 fears?

Or *that* * Invincible you nam'd?

Not thee nor Gallia's aid can boast
 Thy flag triumphant on our coast:

* The Spanish Armada was defeated 5th November 1588.

What are Potofi's mines—to thee,
Thou first of blessings,—Liberty!

But here each heart expands; see the re-
fulgent ray,

With chearful smiles, on Albion's sons
appear,

While gratitude o'erflows the heart-felt
tear,

When they would gladly hail the great auspicious
day.

Thrice hail! Great William, Freedom's
friend,

'Twas thee that lent thy helping hand,

To prop, to save Britannia's weal.

To ward the blow—the wound to heal;

To save her from th' impending stroke,

To break the tyrant's fatal yoke;

To animate the drooping name

That Britons boast,—the sacred flame;

To raise, preserve, and to defend

Our ancient rights.—May they descend

From age to age!—while emulation's fire

Shall swell thy praise, and tune the willing
lyre.

In grateful accents, Britons, raise

His name on high, and in your praise,

With gladden'd hearts, bear on to fame

The worth of William's glorious name!

Let the extatic thought with ardour glow,

Ere in this vale no more you tread;

Diffuse the flame, let it be spread,

Thro' all the rising youth—'tis what they
owe

To him that scourg'd detraction hence,

That brought the tyrant down,

Who in just cause his arm did wield

To succour England's crown.

“*He did maintain*”—ye Britons raise

Unfeigned thanks, and sound his praise.

Hail! sacred flame,—nature's first privilege,

Thou balm of life! descend fair Liberty,

And pregnant with thy pow'r, re-animate

Britannia's sons, unus'd to slavery.

Deign thou, celestial nymph! to smile,

And spread thy blessings thro' this isle,

Here fix an endless stay;

Yet may the seeds of future times,

And bondage of yon distant climes,

Each claim thy gentle sway.

And last we hail our happy land,

Where Plenty guides Profession's hand,

Where Peace, where Commerce hold

their reign,

Where Arts and Science vot'ries gain,

Whose seas surrounding navies ride,

And riches flow with ev'ry tide.

'Tis here that George's worth doth shine,

On Freedom's sacred throne;

While Charlotte, blest with love divine!

Claims ev'ry heart her own,

Tho' Envy's arrows fall,—she must admire
and see,

That Britain is the seat of Sacred Liberty!

G. T.

Billiter Square,

Nov. 5, 1788.

To Miss S. S. on her BIRTH-DAY,
NOVEMBER II.

I.

WHAT feelings arise, what happiness
flows

To the heart that's true and sincere;

How grateful's the thought when sympathy
glows,

And joins the reciprocal tear.

Hail! Friendship, and Love, and each sacred
tie,

The rivets of Nature's pure laws,

And ye that can raise the half-melting sigh,

And merit in Virtue's own cause;

Will ye then assist, and teach me the way,

That faintly I would now pursue,

Nor flattery teach, nor let me once stray,

To Reason, to Love, keep me true.

II.

Perfection's a point no mortal can boast,

To aim at it folly must show;

We only can sail and look at the coast,

But farther our knowledge can't go.

Yet still there are points, by which, when
attain'd,

And prudently us'd in their sphere,

Such beauties' disclos'd, such knowledge is
gain'd,

That happiness comes in the rear.

But this is the gift that Nature bestows,

Where Prudence and Merit preside,

Where Virtue doth live, Humanity flows,

Where Reason is always the guide;

Where feelings most pure dictate to be kind,

Where Sympathy beauteous appears,

Where Pity's lov'd tear is fed in the mind,

Where Folly her head never rears;

Where pleasing Content imparts a kind ray,

Where Reflection may ever be seen,

Where Constancy, Truth and Gratitude stay,

And Hope, unambitious, serene.

III.

But can I now find one gifted with these?

Where has Nature these treasures inlaid?

Vice is so prevalent in diff'rent degrees,

I doubt if my search is repaid.

Yet honour forbid! exceptions were few,

That seldom one such we could find,—

But one I've now found of Virtue's own hue,

And one that I know too is kind.—

'Tis you, dear Susan, like a fertile isle,

That claimeth such virtues thy own;

Thy heart and thy mind are their native soil;

In thy breast those treasures are sown.

P p p a

White

Where long may they live with happiness
 blest'd,
 Not envied, but lov'd, by all be caref'd;
 May happy content e'er greet you and prove,
 The sweets that arise from prudence with
 love!

IV.

Hail! bounteous day that gav'st her birth,
 Shine thou auspicious on her worth!
 Thou, Guardian of Omnipotence,
 Extend thy love,—in smiles dispense
 Thy pow'r,—be thy especial care
 To 'tend her ways,—from ev'ry snare
 Shield, and protect;—and be her friend,
 'Till with her spirit thou ascend.

V.

The Parent who with anxious thought
 The pleasing prospect views;
 O may his hopes be fully fraught
 With what's a parent's dues.
 Thy friends whose wishes are sincere,
 With pleasure and with love,
 Regard the course by which you steer,
 While prudence bids you move.

VI.

Tho' youth now holds the pleasing rein,
 And vigour claims each beaut'ous vein,
 Yet Time will each of these erase;
 The silver'd lock may fill their place;
 External beauties are but shade,
 To those within which never fade:
 When one expires the other gives
 A name, by which it ever lives.
 O may the guardians of thy steps combine,
 The best to chuse, and ever make it thine.

VII.

Now to the *seat of feeling* let me hie
 The hopes and wishes, that were wont to fly
 To foreign realms,—call in each earnest
 thought,
 And to one center have all my wishes
 brought;
 There search, and see, if aught is insincere,
 And cast it hence, as quite unwelcome here;
 Then all and ev'ry hope that I can name,
 Grateful and fervent, waits for Susan's claim.
 May lengthen'd days,—*new blessings ever*
^{give,}
 Increase in years and virtue as you live.

BANFF.

London, Nov. 22, 1788.

TO THE MEMORY OF
 JOHN HUDDLESTONE WYNNE.

AND shall we not in sorrow try the lay,
 To Melancholy's accents strike the lyre,
 To Merit's praise poetic tribute pay,
 For that alone the Muse's strains require?
 Nor sorrow's voice should mourn his fleeting
 breath,
 Or tears be shed upon his closing grave;

For so the common lot of all is death,
 Whence when the glass is out no art can
 save.

But to his memory and his name is due
 The sad memorial of a funeral song,
 For still where those whom learning's paths
 pursue,

He claims the privilege of his name among,
 While o'er his frailties and his follies past
 Candor the veil of Charity extends,
 The smiles of hope and tears of pity last,
 The friend his genius and his worth com-
 mends.

With fragrant flowers fancy shall deck his
 tomb,
 And morn shall feed them with her crystal
 tears;
 There the first blossoms of the year shall
 bloom,
 Until the dawning of the LAST appears.
 Dec. 19. HENRY LEMOINE.

HOW COLD IT IS.

NOW the blustering Boreas blows,
 See all the waters round are froze;
 The trees that skirt the dreary plain,
 All day a murmur'ing cry maintain;
 The trembling forest hears their moan,
 And sadly mingles groan with groan.
 How dismal all from east to west!
 Heav'n defend the poor distress'd!

Such is the tale
 On hill and vale;
 Each traveller may behold it is;
 While low and high
 Are heard to cry,
 Bless my heart, How cold it is.

Now slumbering Sloth that cannot bear
 The question of the searching air,
 Lifts up her unkempt head and tries,
 But cannot from her bondage rise;
 The whilst the housewife briskly throws
 Around her wheel, and sweetly shews
 The healthful cheek industry brings,
 Which is not in the gift of kings.

To her long life,
 Devoid of strife,
 And justly too, unfolded is;
 The while the Sloth
 To stir is loth,

And trembling cries, How cold it is!
 Now slips Sir Fopling, tender weed!
 All shivering like a shaken reed!
 How keen the air attacks my back!
 John, place some list upon that crack;
 Go, sand-bag all the fashes round,
 And see there's not an air-hole found—
 Ah! bless me, now I feel a breath,
 Good luck! 'tis like the chill of death.
 Indulgence pale
 Tells this sad tale,

Till he in furs enfolded is,
 Still, still complains,
 For all his pains,
 Bless my heart how cold it is !
 Now the poor newsmen from the town
 Explores his path along the down,
 His frozen fingers sadly blows,
 And still he seeks, and still it snows :
 Go, take his paper, Richard, go,
 And give a dram to make him glow :
 This was thy cry,
 Humanity :

More precious far than gold it is,
 Such gifts to deal,
 When newsmen feel,
 All clad in snow, how cold it is.

Humanity, delightful tale !
 While we feel the winter gale,
 May the cit in ermin'd coat
 Incline the ear to sorrow's note ;
 And where with mis'ry's weight opprest'd
 A fellow sits a shiv'ring guest,
 Full ample let his bounty flow,
 To sooth the bosom chill'd by woe :

In town or vale,
 Where'er the tale

Of real grief unfolded is,
 O may he give
 The means to live,

To those who know how cold it is.

Perhaps some warrior blind and lam'd,
 Some tar for independence main'd—
 Consider these; for thee they bore
 The loss of limb, and suffer'd more :
 O pass them not ! or if you do,
 I'll sigh to think they fought for you.
 Go pity all, but 'bove the rest,
 The soldier or the tar distress'd ;

Thro' winter's reign,
 Relieve their pain,

For what they've done, sure bold it is :
 Their wants supply,
 When'er they cry,

Bless my heart, how cold it is !

And now, ye sluggards, sloths, and beaux,
 Who dread the breath that winter blows,
 Pursue the counsel of a friend,
 Who never found it yet offend :
 While Winter deals his frost around,
 Go face the air and beat the ground ;
 With chearful spirits exercise,
 'Tis there life's balmy blessing lies.

On hill and dale,
 Though sharp the gale,

And frozen you behold it is ;

The blood shall glow,
 And sweetly flow,

And you'll ne'er cry, How cold it is !

To LOVE.

By Miss KEMBLE.

LOVE, release this captive heart,
 Draw not so close thy forc'd chain ;

Thy promis'd pleasures woes impart,
 My bosom feels excess of pain.

I faint beneath Lyfander's eyes,
 Their funny beams oppress my soul ;
 Swift thro' my veins their lightning flies,
 And life's warm streams impetuous roll.

Give, give me back my wonted ease,
 Unbroken rest and calm repose ;
 When all was soft content and peace,
 And each white morn propitious rose.

E'en when encircled in his arms,
 Oft from my bosom bursts the sigh ;
 While gazing raptur'd on his charms,
 The tender tear oft fills my eye.

Too much of pain is mix'd with bliss,
 Soften, O Love, thy tyrant reign ;
 Blendless of anguish in the kiss,
 Nor let me of thy bonds complain.

The COLLEGE VISITOR, 1788.

OF old, when our conduct was all in the wrong,
 The Visitor's view was to mend it,
 But old custom, like old Cheshire cheese
 kept too long,
 Breeds maggots impatient to end it.

In the dark we may blunder as long as we will,

Ere his Lordship will lend any light ;
 But he bids at our peril to stop and stand still,
 The moment he sees us go right.

Justice, Order, Propriety, Virtue said no,
 But they only awaken'd his pride ;
 He scorns such acquaintance, he'd have them
 to know,
 And Reason may kiss his b—k—de.

ODE TO SIMPLICITY.

Written at the LEASOWES, Dec. 1, 1788.

[By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq *]

HASTE, pallid nymph, forego thy moss-crown'd cell,
 Clad in thy milk-white vest,
 By Nature woven, by the Graces dress'd :
 Come seek the adult retreat of these lone groves,

Where SHENSTONE breath'd, ere Fate had rung his knell,

And join the requiem of confederate loves.

Can you forget how oft in wooing you,

He artless led the passions in a throng ?

No suppliant ever felt a flame more true,

And wit and beauty mingled in his song.

Tho' Nepthe blaz'd, her brows with myrtle twin'd,

Not all her loveliness could shake his constant mind.

In the meridian of his quiet day,
 When gentle Reason had matur'd his youth ;

The relatives of Onus bless that lay
 He gave to you, and gave it with his truth.

Pure were his morals as the Patriarchs thought,
And heaven approv'd the dogma Fancy
taught.

Alme, that breast which glow'd with patri-
ot fire,

Beneath this grass-green mantle lies en-
tomb'd!

'Cold is that nerve which harmoniz'd the
lyre,

And all his bright'ning faculties con-
sum'd:

Come then, such fallen excellence deplore,
His harp's unstrung, his minstrelsy is o'er.

S O N N E T T O L A U R A.

W H Y, from the dwelling of each thought
serene,

From *Laura's* bosom bursts the stifled sigh?

Ah why the piercing frownings of that eye,
That scorn-distorted air, and love-repelling
mien?

Say why, supplanting by the deadly pale,
Flies from thy cheek the blushing rose-bud's
hues;

Or why that heaving heart its toil renews,
And madly thus each agonizing draught in-
hales?

Hence chilling doubts, hence anxious fears
dispel,

For who thy lovely form could rob of rest,
Or raise *Devotion's* poignard 'gainst that
breast,

Where meek *Philanthropy* e'er lov'd to dwell?
Spotless, as the translucent stream that beats
yon shore,

Shall *Laura's* fame be held, till time shall be
no more.

T. T. S.

Bristol, Dec 13, 1788.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, 1788, died
the Rev. JOSEPH HOSKINS, Preacher
of the Gospel at the Independent Meeting
in Castle-green, in this city, who as a
pastor was indefatigable, and to the poor
a great friend and benefactor. His worth
and character were testified by the nume-
rous friends of both sexes who attended
his funeral, and will be a lasting monu-
ment of the esteem he was held in as
a minister. Upwards of five hundred
people of his own congregation followed
the corpse to the burial-ground, where
was supposed to be seven or eight thousand
more assembled.

The Sabbath-Day preceding his death he
preached a Sermon from St. Matthew,
chapter xiii. verse 43. "Then shall the
Righteous shine forth as the Sun in the
kingdom of their Father;" after which
he delivered the following remarkable

H Y M N,

OF HIS OWN COMPOSITION;

I.

W H A T E ' E R The Wicked think or say,
A solemn scene is near;
For God hath fix'd the Judgment Day,
And we must all appear.

II.

Before J E H O V A H ' S awful bar
Sinners must quickly stand:
How will they tremble and despair
When plac'd at C H R I S T ' S left hand!

III.

But Saints shall all their sufferings end,
And ev'ry sorrow here,
When they behold their Judge and Friend
In yonder clouds appear.

IV.

Soon will the joyful season come
When we shall hence remove
To Heaven, our everlasting home, —
To J E S U S whom we love.

V.

Soon will the storms of life be o'er,
Soon will the wicked cease;
And we shall reach the blissful shore
Of everlasting Peace.

VI.

Then will the Lord his children own,
Then shall the Righteous shine
In glory bright as yonder sun,
In radiance divine.

VII.

Then will our God his saints confess
Before the world around;
And then proclaim their righteousness,
The wicked to confound.

VIII.

Then let the Righteous patient wait
'Till they from earth remove,
'Till God shall change their present state
To perfect bliss above!

The following is a Copy of the INSCRIPTION
ON THE MONUMENT erected to his
Memory in the said Meeting-House, by
the request and at the expence of the Con-
gregation:

In a Vault

At the Burying-Ground in Red-Cross-street,
in this city,

Lie interred the mortal remains of the
Rev. JOSEPH HOSKINS,

The lively, laborious, and successful Minister
of this Church of Christ:

Who, by the blessing of God on his labours,
In rather more than ten years

That he presided over the Church
As a faithful Pastor;

Raised

Rais'd it from a low estate
 To a truly respectable and flourishing
 condition.
 Fully to declare
 The sweetness of his manners and deport-
 ment,
 The warmth and steadiness of his friendship,
 His zeal and alacrity to do good
 To the bodies and souls of men,
 Would require more room
 Than a monumental table
 Will admit of.
 The soundness of his doctrine,
 The experimentalty of his preaching,
 The melody of his voice,
 The justness of his action,
 With a free and native eloquence,
 Which God had given him,
 Made him a great and agreeable preacher :
 Whilst the boldness of his address,
 And the closeness of his application,
 Forced, as it were, conviction on the soul.
 And that amazing gift in prayer,
 With which God had blessed him,
 Rais'd him to the highest pitch of admiration.
 That the great Master of Assemblies
 Held him in his hand as a star of the first
 magnitude
 Cannot justly be denied ;
 He lent him to the Churches a
 Bright and shining light for a season.
 He has now withdrawn him
 To realms of light and bliss above,
 Where the shafts of Envy and Detraction
 cannot reach him.
 He died on the Lord's Day morning,
 September 28, 1783,
 Aged 43 years.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 THE MARQUIS OF CAERMARTHEN,
 ON HIS MARRIAGE WITH
 MISS ANGUISH.

By Mr. PRATT.

IF last, my good LORD, in the train I ap-
 pear,
 My congratulations are not less sincere.
 For your LORDSHIP must know, when I
 first heard of the news,
 I was sick, and from town, and depriv'd of
 the Muse.
 The Muse, a mere mistress, will frequently
 fly
 From the arms of a lover when danger is
 nigh.
 'Tis too late for an Epithalamium, I own ;
 And things of that sort must be troublesome
 grown.

In the common routine, after waiting so
 long,
 Wishing joy, and all that, must be quite an
 old song ;
 For ere this you've receiv'd half as much as
 would fill,
 Of versing and prosing, a gilt-paper mill,
 Father Jove, Madam Juno, and Mr. Apollo,
 With all the subordinate godlings that follow ;
 The *Dii minores*, amongst which the Graces
 Are class'd notwithstanding their figures and
 faces ;
 The quiver-deck'd Cupid, and torch-bearing
 Hymen,
 And fifty yet lesser Gods, hostile to rhiming—
 Have each been invoc'd with such fervor and
 glee,
 There's not a kind thought or a wish left for
 me.

Yet let me speak truth, tho' in rhyme,
 and confess,
 This dilemma occasions no sort of distress.
 Tho' allusions and similes long since are o'er,
 And Parnassus refuses a compliment more :
 Tho' roses and myrtles, and such pretty
 things,
 Which bloom on the mount near the Heli-
 con springs,
 On purpose for poets, those dealers in flowers,
 To gather and twine round the conjugal
 bowers,
 Are crop'd—I shall find, tho' it looks like
 abuse,
 A pray'r left by others, just fit for my use.

In each future moment, my LORD, of
 your life,
 May ANGUISH be yours, and the gift of a
 wife !
 She, tir'd out with ANGUISH—a token quite
 new—
 To prove her affection, transfers it to you.
 Then strange, my good LORD, as the wish
 may appear,
 Wheresoever you go may your ANGUISH be
 near !
 Or if for a while without ANGUISH you
 roam,
 O may she o'ertake or wait you at home !
 By night as by day, in good as bad weather,
 May CAERMARTHEN and ANGUISH be still
 close together !
 For since in his ANGUISH he fancies such
 charms,
 May she live in his bosom, and die in his arms !
 At bed and at board still possess all his heart,
 Nor quit him one instant till death them do
 part !
 Nay, may death be unable the bond to dis-
 sever,
 But may ANGUISH pursue him for ever and
 ever !

Since

Since keeping her nature, tho' losing her name,
CAERMARTHEN has found—joy and **ANGUISE** the same.

SONG TO DELIA.

By **PETER PINDAR, Esq.**

HOW long shall hapless Colin mourn
 The cold regard of Delia's eye?
 The heart, whose only crime is love,
 Can Delia's softness doom to die?

Sweet is thy name to Colin's ear;
 Thy beauties, O divinely bright!
 In one short hour by Delia's side
 I taste whole ages of delight!

Yet though I lov'd thee more than life;
 Not to displease a cruel maid,
 My tongue forbore its fondest tale,
 And sigh'd amid the distant shade.

What happier shepherd wins thy smile,
 A bliss for which I hourly pine?
 Some swain, perhaps, whose fertile vales
 And steevy flocks are more than mine!

Few are the vales that Colin boasts,
 And few the flocks those vales that *love!*
 With wealth I court not Delia's heart—
 A nobler bribe I offer—Love!

Yet should the virgin yield her hand,
 And thoughtless wed for wealth alone;
 The act may make my bosom bleed,
 But surely cannot bless her own.

*The following Translation from ANACREON
 was made by PETER PINDAR, Esq. and
 sent with the adjoining Stanza to a Lady.*

O D E.

FAIN would I strike the harp to Kings,
 And give to **WAR** the sounding strings,
 But lo! the chords rebellious prove,
 And tremble with the notes of **LOVE**.

In vain I quarrel with my lyre,
 In vain I change the rebel wire;
 Bold I strike to war again,
 But Love prevails through all the strain.

Oh! since not master of the shell,
 Ye Kings and Sons of War farewell;
 And since the Loves the song require,
 To Venus I resign the lyre.

'Twas thus, (O! Nymph), with Attic
 tongue,
 Of yore the gay Anacreon sung,
 A Bard belov'd by me;
 And who the poet's frail can blame?
 Perhaps old Greece could boast a Dame
 With ev'ry charm like thee.

S O N G,

By **T H E S A M E.**

HOPE whisper'd a flattering tale;
 She told me my days should be blest!
 She told me my sighs should prevail,
 That my Delia in smiles should be drest.

I believ'd her—not Fancy can form
 A picture my joys to impart!
 Like a sun-beam that breaks through the
 storm,

She chac'd the dark cloud from my heart.

Sweet Hope, mu't I bid thee farewell?
 Bid the moments of rapture adieu!
 No more with Content must I dwell,
 Since I dare not the fair-one pursue.

In vain though I fly from despair,
 Though to deserts I wander away;
 Since my heart holds her image so fair,
 And will hold it wherever I stray.

To a **L A D Y,**

On her too great Affectation of Ornament.

DEAR Mira, whence of late this studious
 care,
 As fashion bids, to braid thy flowing hair;
 With costly veils to shade thy snowy breast,
 And load with gorgeous fringe the sumptuous
 vest?

Why these perfumes that scent the ambient
 air?

Alas! all art must render thee less fair.
 Each ornament from that celestial face
 Detracts a charm, and banishes a grace:
 Who on the violet can sweets bestow?
 Or needs the rose with borrow'd colours
 glow?

Great Nature's beauties ever reach the heart,
 And spurn the trivial aids of needless art.
 No art directs the vernal bloom to blow,
 No art assists the murmuring streams to flow,
 And the sweet songsters of the vocal grove,
 By art unaided, swell their throats to love.

Phœbe and Elaira charmed of old
 Fair Helen's brothers, not with gems or
 gold;

Idas with Phœbus for Marpessa vied,
 But for her beauties, not her wealth he
 sigh'd.

When godlike Pelops Hippodamia won,
 He panted for her virgin charms alone.
 With native grace these nymphs inflam'd the
 heart,

Unskill'd in ornament, devoid of art;
 In the sweet blush of modesty alone,
 And smiles of innocence attir'd, they shone.
 Then needless artifice, dear maid, forbear,
 What charms the lover best adorns the fair.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The NEW COMPTER, near NEWGATE.

[With a VIEW of it.]

THIS superb building is probably one of the good consequences resulting from the attention of Mr. Howard to the state of our prisons, and does equal honour to the spirit of a great commercial city, as to the taste and execution of the artist Mr. Dance, who planned and attended to the erecting of it. In this edifice the debtors, who have heretofore been confined in other prisons oppressed by misfortune, neglected by friends, and deprived of the comforts and conveniences of life, even to a greater degree than is con-

sistent with the claims of actual and proved guilt, will in future, it is to be hoped, by gentler treatment be encouraged to devote their time to putting their affairs into such a train as to do some justice to their creditors, and some honour to themselves. This building has been erected with a dispatch which deserves every praise, and is in every point of view such a one as ought to be found in so opulent and respectable a city as that of London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Constantinople, Oct. 15.

ON the 3d inst. the cannon of the Seraglio announced the favourable news received from the Grand Vizir, who on the 21st of September attacked the Austrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caransebes, and, after an obstinate struggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and pursued them for the space of three hours, with great slaughter, and took several pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The Grand Vizir had fixed his head quarters at Mehadia. This intelligence was no sooner divulged, than the Courtiers and the Clergy proclaimed the Sultan *Gazi*, or victorious; and on the 10th inst. a proclamation to this effect was read in all the mosques of this capital: A religious ceremony answerable to general thankgivings in Christendom, which is to take place over all the Ottoman empire.

Constantinople, Oct. 22. The Turks have also obtained an important advantage over the joint force of the Russians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tiflis, and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

Vienna, Nov. 22. On the 11th inst. a skirmish took place in the vicinity of Semlin, between a corps of Austrians and Turks, in which the former, after having lost one Lieu-

tenant and forty men, were at first obliged to retire; but being reinforced by a considerable body of horse, they in their turn compelled the Turkish detachment (amounting to 400 Spahis, and nearly the same number of irregular troops) to retreat.

Vienna, Nov. 29. Intelligence has been received here, that an armistice was signed on the 21st or 22d inst. by General Count Kinisky, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, and by the Pacha of Romelia; by which it is agreed that neither party shall renew hostilities in any quarter, without giving ten days previous notice to the other.

The severity of the season, both in the Bannat and Croatia, will entirely prevent any military operations of importance in these countries till the return of spring.

Vienna, Dec. 6. The Emperor returned yesterday, in perfect health, to this capital.]

Madrid, Dec. 14. His Catholic Majesty King Charles III. after an illness of a few days, and suffering but little pain, expired yesterday at midnight, in the 73d year of his age, and the 30th year of his reign.

Paris, Dec. 15. The Assembly of the Notables, which met at Versailles on the 6th of November last, was dissolved yesterday by a speech from the King in person.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

Nov. 25.

TO the service mentioned in our last Magazine, p. 389, the following, as a constant prayer for his Majesty during his illness, has been added by the Jews.

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“ O Lord God of Israel! great, mighty, and tremendous, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose hands is the soul of all living, and the breath of all mankind; O Lord God! I beseech thee now to heal our Sovereign

Q 99

LORD

Lord King George the Third, who lieth on the bed of sickness, for he is wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities. O strengthen, stay, uphold, and heal him, for the waters are come unto the foul, and there is none can heal him but Thee; for except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh in vain. Why doth thy wrath wax hot against thy people, to stretch forth thy hand against their King, of whom we said, Under his shadow we shall live among the nations. Behold! for twenty-nine years hath he reigned over us; during which, it may be truly said, every man dwelt under his own fig-tree. O Lord, I beseech thee, remember his good deeds, in that he hath walked before thee, with a perfect heart; a just and upright man, who feared the Lord from his youth, so that he arose daily to praise thee, and administer justice and mercy to all his people. Turn from thy fierce wrath, and repent thee of this evil against thy people, and remove this evil disease from our Lord the King, that all the nations may know that Thou art the Most High of all the earth; and that there is none like unto Thee in heaven above, that can do according to thy works and thy might. The Lord killeth and maketh alive, he woundeth and healeth, and who can say unto him, Why doest thou? Make bare thine holy arm in the fight of all the nations, that the ends of the earth may see the salvation of our God; for the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord, and he is their strength in the time of trouble. Hasten to our help, O Lord, and turn to the prayer of thy servants, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know there is a God in Israel, that they may fear Thee. The Lord shall give strength unto his King, and shall exalt the horn of his anointed, so that his throne may be established for ever: length of days and years of life and peace shall be added unto him. Let all the people say Amen.'

27. A few hours previous to the Duchess of Kingston's death, which happened the 26th of August, the greatest part of her valuables, such as diamonds, &c. were removed to the apartments of Mr. Evelyn Meadows, in Paris. Philip Glover, Esq. one of her Grace's relatives, went over in October last, with a view to possess himself of her personals, but a Mr. Payne had been before him, in quality of executor; he however left the Duchess's body above ground, and which was not interred until Mr. Glover's arrival, in October. John Lilly, her Grace's maitre de hotel (once her footboy) was exceedingly reluctant in giving answers respecting the valuables, but on being threatened by the commissary, who attended Mr. Glover, he acknowledged their removal to the lodg-

ings of Mr. Evelyn Meadows, on the Boulevards. There is not a doubt but the personals in France will be distributed according to the laws of that country.

Capt. Dawson, of the Phaeton frigate, has been tried by a court-martial on several charges of misbehaviour, and is sentenced to be dismissed from his Majesty's service.

29. The trial of Mr. Hastings in Westminster Hall is adjourned to the 8th of January.

DEC. 2. A scarcity of water was never known so general as at Gloucester. The great reservoir for the supply of the city at Robin Hood's Hill, is totally dry; and the wells at the houses in many parts of the town have failed. Upon the hills there the pools are most of them dry. People drive their cattle two or three miles to water; a circumstance never remembered at this late period of the year. Similar complaints have been made in other parts of the kingdom.

The complaints of excessive drought are as numerous in Ireland, as in this country. All the water-mills in the neighbourhood of Dublin, have been stopped for several days past.

4. SUNDAY CONCERTS.—A *qui tam* action was tried before Lord Loughborough, of a singular kind: The defendant was one of the managers of a Society of Musical Cognoscenti, called the Handelonians, and held in Wych-street. This Society calls itself a School for Handel's Sacred Music, and the performance was on a Sunday evening. The price of admission was SIXPENCE only, which was paid at the door by the hearers and performers indiscriminately. But it unfortunately happens for this school, and its Sacred Music, that there is such a thing in being, aye, and in full force, called the 25th Geo. 2. which allows a penalty of 50l. This penalty was claimed by a person on Saturday, and the case being fully made out, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

6. A dreadful fire broke out at a currier's, opposite Dean-street, Fetter-lane, which, through a total want of water for some time, soon began to rage with great fury. In its devastation it burnt backwards, where several houses were in a short time demolished; among them a dissenting meeting-house, with a poor-house, a blacksmith's house, and many other tenements in that neighbourhood.

In the *Journal de Physique* of Thoulouse, a very ingenious *memoir* has been published, by M. de Puymaurin, jun. describing a new invention of engraving upon glass, by means of the fluor acid, the solvent qualities of which have nearly the same power on glass.

as aquafortis and other acids have on copper and other metals. M. Paymaurin, in his experiments, imitated the process of etching on copper with aquafortis. He covered a plate of glass with a thin coat of wax, surrounded by low edges of the same substance; and having sketched some figures with a sharp-pointed instrument, he poured on a quantity of acid, and exposed the whole to the sun's heat. He soon observed the strokes he had made in the wax covered with a white powder, arising from the solution of the glass. At the expiration of 4 or 5 hours, he took off the wax, and washed the glass. With the greatest pleasure, he now saw evidence of the certainty of his conjectures; and he affirms that, by these means, an intelligent artist might engrave on the hardest glass or crystal any thing that can be engraved on copper.

12. Before Lord Kenyon, Mr. Bray brought an action of trover to recover a basket, containing fruit and vegetables, sent directed to him by the Guildford coach. Mr. Bray's servant waited at the inn till the coach came in, and the basket was delivered to him without being put into the warehouse; the book-keeper, nevertheless, insisted that he should leave the basket, or pay two-pence for warehouse-room. The basket was left; Mr. Bray brought his action against the book-keeper, and recovered forty shillings damages with costs.

13. The Lord Chancellor, by a decree, established the will of old Russell, late of Bermondsey, who left large sums to various public charities, and which the several trustees are now legally entitled to receive.

18. The first stone of the new church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was laid by the Rev. William Selon, Minister of the parish, accompanied by the trustees, and a great number of the most respectable of the parishioners, in the usual manner.

A Court of Common-Council was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Dornford moved, "That the thanks of the Court be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other 267 Members of Parliament, for having supported the right of the Lords and Commons to provide a remedy to supply the defect in the exercise of the executive power by his Majesty's indisposition." Mr. Sheriff Curtis seconded the motion, when great debates arose, which lasted near three hours, and at length the previous question was put, which was carried in the negative; the first question was then put, and agreed to on a division,—seven Aldermen, 43 Commoners, besides the two Tellers, for the affirmative;

five Aldermen, 19 Commoners, and two Tellers, for the negative.

21. A duel was fought at Chatham, between Col. Roper, and a Mr. Purefoy, who was formerly an officer in the army, but had been broke, occasioned by a dispute in the West Indies a few years ago. Unfortunately Col. Roper was killed.

PHYSICIANS DAILY REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

Nov. 28. After 4 hours sleep, calm and collected.

Nov. 30. Yesterday his Majesty arrived at this place from Windsor, and bore the journey extremely well.

Dec. 1. His Majesty's state of health remains the same to-day, as it was yesterday.

Dec. 2. Has had some sleep at intervals. The Disorder still continues with some little abatement.

3. Had a restless night, but is not more disordered this morning than he was yesterday.

4. Continues nearly in the same state as for some days past.

5. Has had a restless night, and is much indisposed this morning.

6. Has had more quiet rest last night than for many preceding nights. In other respects continues nearly in the same state as yesterday, when he was much indisposed.

7. Was more quiet than usual in the evening of yesterday. He slept four hours in the night, at intervals, but is not better this morning.

8. Has had some hours of quiet sleep, and this morning is more composed than he was yesterday.

9. Has had more than seven hours of undisturbed sleep in the night, and is quiet this morning.

10. Has had a quiet night, and continues in all respects as he was yesterday.

11. Slept for four hours last night, and continues the same as yesterday.

12. Has passed the night quietly, and continues as he was yesterday.

13. Passed the day yesterday in a quiet manner, has had five hours of undisturbed sleep, but is unquiet this morning.

14. Has passed a very unquiet night, and is much indisposed this morning.

15. Became quiet in the course of the day yesterday, has passed a good night, and is quiet this morning.

16. Passed yesterday in a quiet manner, and had a very good night, having slept six hours.

17. Became unquiet yesterday in the evening,

ing, has had a very bad night, and is much disturbed this morning.

18. Became quiet yesterday in the evening, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

19. Has not had a good night, but is quiet this morning.

20. Was somewhat composed yesterday in the afternoon, grew disturbed in the evening, and has had a very bad night.

21. Was unquiet during the greatest part of yesterday, but has passed a good night, and is quiet this morning.

22. Passed a quiet day, and though disturbed in the evening, has had a very good night.

23. Passed yesterday quietly, had a bad night, but is composed this morning.

24. Passed the night quietly, but with little sleep, and is quiet this morning.

25. Passed yesterday quietly, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

26. Was yesterday in the afternoon less calm, had an indifferent night, and is calm this morning.

27. Passed yesterday very quietly, had between two and three hours sleep in the night, and remains undisturbed this morning.

28. Passed the whole day yesterday in every respect better than he has hitherto done. Has had a very good night, and is calm this morning.

29. Passed yesterday quietly, and has had a good night, but is not quite calm this morning.

30. Passed yesterday quietly, has not had a good night, but is calm this morning.

R. WARREN,
T. GISBORNE,
F. WILLIS*.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Chester, appointed Deputy Register of that diocese, vice H. Speed, Esq.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Richard Grindal, Esq. to be one of his Royal Highness's Surgeons Extraordinary.

M A R R I A G E S.

THE Rev. Mr. Marker, to Miss Stokes, daughter of the late Mr. Stokes, Attorney, of Honiton.

At Duffield, John Broadhurst, Esq. to Miss Hadley, of Derby.

The Rev. Mr. Preston, rector of Beeston in Norfolk, to Miss Bedingfield, of Catton.

The Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, to Miss Wilding, of All-Stretton.

The Rev. Thomas Greene, rector of Oxford-D'arcey in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Chandler, of Whitley, in Surry.

Joseph Foot, Esq. Builder's second Assistant at Plymouth-yard, to Miss Betsey Williams, niece to the late Sir John Williams, Knight.

Capt. Webb, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Hoare.

John Duffield, Esq. of Wroxton in Oxfordshire, to Miss Swan.

Charles Hawkins, Esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Hankins, of the Green-house.

Dr. Laycock, of Horncastle, to Miss Field, of Lincoln.

* Dr. Willis is a clergyman, and rector of St. John's Wapping, to which he was presented by Brazen Nose college, Oxford, of which he was formerly a fellow. The occasion of his practising physic is said to have been this: Having originally applied himself to this study, he afterwards entered into holy orders, and resided on a small manor in Lincolnshire. Here it is said his medical talents were of such service to his neighbours, and gave such offence to the gentlemen of the faculty, that they threatened him with a prosecution, if they could discover that he had signed his name to any prescription. Reufed by these indignant threats, he proceeded consistently with the college statutes, on the physick line, and having taken his bachelor's degree, he was then a match for the whole corps of Scotch Doctors. When his option came, he took the living he now holds, and which he visits twice or thrice every year. His residence is at Stretford, near Grantbam, in Lincolnshire, and his success in the treatment of lunatic patients is of distinguished felicity.

Robert Taylor Raynes, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Martin, relict of the late William Martin, Esq. of Bengal.

In Scotland, the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Leachars, to Miss Elizabeth Dick, of Prestonfield.

The Rev. Gilbert Parke, of Germaines, in Norfolk, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Miss Harriot Hare, of Southampton.

John Osborne, Esq. of Swigthole, near Brencley, Kent, to Miss Thompson, of Cranbrook.

Edward Clavering, Esq. of Berrington, to Miss Smith, of Herrington, Durham.

At Andover, the Rev. Mr. Treakell, to Mrs. Reffill.

At Winbourn, the Rev. Mr. Diggle, rector of Tarrant-Hinton, to Miss Young.

Nathaniel Green, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Nice, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Mr. Alexander Watson, formerly of Billiter-square.

Lancelot Brown, Esq. of Fenshanton, late member for Huntingdon, to Miss Fuller, sister of John Fuller, Esq. of Rose-hill, Suffex.

George Hankin, of Herts, Esq. to Mrs. Hannah Kennet, widow of the late Alderman Kennet.

Captain Paiba, of the Lord Walsingham East-Indiaman, to Miss Winflow, of Highgate.

Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle in Cumberland, to the Hon. Miss Maria Archer.

Mark Carr, Esq. of Effhott, in Northumberland, to Miss Collinson, of Hexham.

John Walcot, Esq. of Bitterley Court, Salop, to Miss Dashwood, eldest daughter of Sir John Dashwood, Bart.

The Rev. Gerard Andrewes, of Leicester, to Miss Ball, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Edward Pratt, Esq. of Swaffham, to Miss P. Browne, daughter of the late Samuel Browne, Esq. of Lynn.

Capt. Tyler, of the royal navy, to Miss Leach, of Pembroke.

Thomas Hughes, Esq. of Handie, in Cardiganshire, aged 63, to Miss Lewis, of Aberystwith, aged 21.

In the Isle of Wight, Col. Jusly Hill, to Miss Worsley, youngest daughter of the late Robert Worsley, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Aston, to Miss Wilday, of Birmingham.

Capt. Storey, of the 20th regiment of Exeter, to Miss Godwin, of Exeter.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Coychurch, in Glamorganshire, to Miss Farr, of Uffculme.

Mr. William Williams, of Brecknock, banker, to Miss Gwynn, of Hereford.

At Bristol, Richard Nelmes, Esq. to Miss Blagden.

Mr. R. Carver, a noted rag-gatherer, aged 70, to Miss Jenny Dickinon, a young woman, both of Heaton, near Lancaster. When the venerable bridegroom was asked his occupation, he very gravely replied, a linen-draper! The Surrogate hesitating to enter it thus in the marriage register, he said he had a right to the title, as he dealt in all sorts of linen-drapery, from the coarsest canvas to the finest cambric.

The Rev. John Coates, M. A. Fellow of Catharine-hall, to Miss Dutton, of Chevit, near Wakefield.

Richard Clarke, Esq. of Saffron-Walden, to Miss Richardson.

The Hon. Frederick St. John, brother to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, to Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

G. Harvey, Esq. of Lawrence-lane, to Miss Donne, of Noble street.

Magens Dorrien, Esq. of Somerset-street, to the Hon. Miss Rice, of Portman-square.

Robert Baker, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Harriet Aufrere, daughter of Anthony Aufrere, Esq. of Hoveton-hall, Norfolk.

The Rev. William Foster, vicar of Kew, and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Pigott, only daughter of Grenado Pigott, Esq. of Ashton, Herts.

James Gordon, Esq. of Tobago, to Miss Mackay, of Turbham-green.

John Hyde Bromwich, Esq. of the 38th regiment, to Miss Fairfax.

Mr. Thomas Hornsby, Stock-broker, of Cornhill, to Miss Green, of Bryantone-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Robinson, Surgeon, in Earl-street, Black-friars, to Miss S. Carver, of Plymouth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for NOVEMBER 1788.

NOVEMBER 15.

AT Norwich, aged 23, Mr. Henry Headley, late of Trinity College, Oxford. He was educated under Dr. Parr, and before the age of 20, published a volume of Poems of some merit. He also printed

Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry with remarks, 2 vol. 8vo. was also a contributor to the "Olla Podrida," printed at Oxford, and likewise a correspondent of this Magazine, under the signature of T. C. O.

18. John Mander, esq. of Coventry.

19. At Falmouth, Lieut. Thomas Dalzell, of the 50th reg. of foot.

Lately, in France, Louis Drummond, Earl of Melfort.

20. The Rev. William Raftall, D. D. Vicar General, and one of the twelve Prebends of the Church of Southwell, Rector of Walton in Lecestershire, and Cromwell, in that County, and Master of St. Leonard's Hospital.

21. Mr. Thomas Bringlee, Surgeon, of Shipham, in Norfolk.

Thomas Ashton, esq. of the Inner Temple.

The Rev. Thomas Cooper, Curate of Huggate, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

22. At Woodford near Salisbury, the Rev. Mr. Bowle, formerly Fellow of New College Oxford, and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. Joshua Kyte, D. D. aged 64, Rector of Wendlebury and Swincombe, in the County of Oxford.

23. Mr. Robert Davies, of Harpur-street.

Lately, at Cricklade, in Wiltshire, the Rev. Dr. Froome, Minister of that parish.

24. Lady Charlotte Erskine, widow of Thomas Lord Erskine.

Charles Pinfold, esq. L. L. D. aged 80, many years Governor of Barbadoes.

Lately, Mr. John Boffel, Alderman of Exeter.

25. George Hauish, esq. many years Town Clerk of Portsmouth.

The Rev. Bernard Astley, Rector of Little Snoring, and 3d son of Sir Edward Astley, Bart.

The Rev. Mr. Sertie, many years Rector of Honiton, Devonshire.

Lately, in her way to Bath, Lady Archibald Hamilton.

26. At Faversham, in Kent, aged 78, Edward Jacob, esq. F. A. S. Author of the Antiquities of that Town.

Mr. Marshall, of St. Clement's Church-yard.

Mr. Pratt, Fishmonger, Jermyn-street.

At Carnarven, Mr. H. Edwards, Surgeon. He went round the world with Admiral Byron.

27. At Nursted, in Hants, Francis Hugonin, esq. one of the Justices of Peace.

At Waterford, in Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Harmer, upwards of 54 years Pastor of the Dissenting Congregation of that place, Author of Observations on Divers Passages in Scripture, 4 vols. and a Commentary on Solomon's Song.

Mr. Whitaker, Attorney, of Clifford's Inn.

Thomas Mead, esq. St. James's Parade, Bath.

28. Mrs. Macaulay, wife of Alderman Macaulay.

Mrs. Goodman, School-mistress, at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, aged 98.

Archibald Douglas, esq. Engineer to the Garrison at Berwick.

Lately, at Wirksworth, Mr. Robert Johnson, aged 100 years and 19 weeks.

30. James Brown, esq. at Stoke Newington.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Fowke, widow of the late General Fowke.

At Shadwell, in the 94th year of his age, Captain Long, upwards of 60 years in the Levant trade.

The Rev. Richard Blocks, at Standen, Hertfordshire.

2. Mrs. Ann Horsfield, Stationers-court, Ludgate-street.

Mr. Colquhoun Grant, Writer to the Signet. Edinburgh.

At Dublin, the Countess Dowager Barrymore.

3. William Slater, esq. at Norwich, aged 75 years.

Lately, William Ravenscroft, esq. one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

4. Mr. Musgrave, Linen Draper, Milk-street, Cheap-side.

Mrs. Newnham, aged 84, relict of Nathaniel Newnham, esq. of Newtimber-place, Suffex.

M. Robert Thomley, of Edmonton.

Mr. John Wogan, one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

5. At Bath, Lady Aubrey, widow of the late Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart, and mother of the present Sir John Aubrey.

Robert Kelsil, esq. of the Bahama Islands.

At Beaumaris, the Rev. Richard Williams, Rector of Llambhyllad, in Anglesea.

5. Mr. Dyke, ship and insurance-broker. At the Clyde iron-works, John Mackenzie, esq. of Strath-garve.

Mrs. Oswald, widow of Richard Oswald, esq. of Auchincruve, Scotland.

John Lumley, esq. of Dalby, Lincolnshire.

7. Miss Curt, daughter to Lord Brownlow, aged 18.

Mr. Thomas Watts, hatter, New-Bond-street.

Mr. Michael Orffie, at Egmond, near Newport.

At Durham, Bernard Turner, esq. late of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Robert Gregson, of the Navy-office.

George Frederic Moakes, esq. aged 107 years, 6 months, commander of an East-India ship in 1719.

Lately at Haleworth, the Rev. Michael Drive, Rector of Horham and Bedfield, Vi-

Cur of Darsham, and perpetual Curate of Great and Little Linstead, all in Suffolk.

S. Andrew Grote, merchant and banker, in London.

Mr. Edward Webster, turpentine merchant.

At Beverly, Mrs. Johnson, aged near 100.

Stephen Hollingbery, esq. at Canterbury, eldest brother to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hollingbery.

Lately, the Rev. Lewis Boisdaune, Vicar of East Meon, Hampshire, Rector of Treford, Suffex, and Chaplain to the King.

9. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph. An account of this Prelate and a Portrait of him are inserted in our Magazine for April 1788.

Mr. Lambert, ironmonger and brazier, at Hackney, aged 83.

Henry Barnes, esq. at Farnham, Surry.

Lately, the Rev. Daniel Williams, Fellow of Winchester College.

10. Charles George, esq. at Brixton Causeway, in the 85th year of his age. He was Preceptor to the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

Mrs. Stonhouse, wife of the Rev. Dr. Stonhouse, Rector of Great and Little Cherverel.

Mr. Timothy Walker, coach-plater and founder, in Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Mr. James Neatby, stationer, in the Borough.

11. Dr. Mann, Bishop of Cork and Ross. He was promoted to the See in 1772.

The Rev. Charles Parry, Vicar of Speen, in Berkshire.

James Macnamara, esq. at Hammersmith. Robert Achmuty, esq. late Judge of the Admiralty in America.

The Rev. Daniel William Remington, A. M. Sub-Chantor and Priest Vicar of Litchfield.

12. Major Gen. Thomas Cox, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards.

Lady Susan Paulet, aunt to the present Earl Paulet.

Lately, in the 38th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Herft, of Warton, Lancashire.

13. At Chester, Captain Tidd, of the Chester garrison.

At Ordsall, near Manchester, Joseph Ryder, esq.

Captain Shock, of the Royal Artillery, quartered in the barracks at Plymouth-dock.

Lately, at Balbro' Hall, near Sheffield, Miss Watfon, half sister to C. H. Rodes, esq.

14. Lord Viscount Courtenay, in Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Joseph Newman, wooltapler, of Hempsted, Herts.

Matthew Rood, esq. Alderman of the city of Wells.

Edmund Barker, esq. of Potter Newton-Hall, near Leeds.

Captain George Walton, at Stockwith, near Gainborough.

Lately, at Woodford, Mr. Randal, manager of several East India ships.

15. Lately, at Pickering, Anthony Oates, esq. Justice of Peace for the North-Riding of Yorkshire.

Lately, at Melton, the Rev. Mr. Hall, who had the Livings of Melton and Edlington, both in the neighbourhood of Doncaster.

16. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith, Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Mr. John Fenwick, of York.

17. Mr. Thomas Cooper, sen. Attorney, at Henley on Thames.

Robert Sockett, esq. Treasurer for the county of Worcester.

At Spalding, Yorkshire, John Wainman, M. D. son of Mr. Wainman, Apothecary, at Skipton.

Lately, Mrs. Elizabeth Perrott, wife of John Perrott, esq.

18. At Welton, in Northamptonshire, John Plomer, esq. brother of Sir William Plomer.

Alexander Stevenfon, esq. of Smithfield, Sheriff depute of Peebleshire.

19. George Alcock, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Lately, Apsey Brutt, esq. of the Salt-Office.

20. Lately, the Rev. Edward Rogers, of Home, near Bishop's Castle, in Staffordshire, Rector of Minetown in that county.

21. The Dowager Marchioness Tweedale.

22. Lady Fitzroy, mother of the Duke of Grafton, and relict of the late James Jeffreys, esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

Percival Pott, esq. (Memoirs of him in our next).

Mr. John Fleetwood, coal-merchant, Walcot Place, Lambeth.

William Spicer, esq. at Wear, near Exeter.

23. Captain James Luttrell, youngest son of Lord Carhampton, Member for Dover, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. (An account of this Gentleman, with a Portrait of him, is inserted in Vol. III. p. 5.)

Robert Cooke, esq. of Kenbury, near Exeter.

Mr. John Gilson, many years an apothecary in Spitalfields,

25. Mr. Slade, sen. Broadway, Blackfriars.

Dr. Messenger Monsey, aged 94, at his apartments in Chelsea Hospital.

LETTERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The length and importance of the Parliamentary Debates must be our excuse to our numerous Correspondents for the omission of some Pieces intended for this Month. To comprize the whole of the Debates, we have given TWELVE PAGES extraordinary.

The *Heteroclite*, No. III. is received. We should be glad to know how a line can be transmitted to the Author.

We do not recollect the Piece mentioned by *John Bull*. His last favour in our next. The *Memoirs of William Julius Mickle* came too late for this Month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 15, to Dec. 20, 1788.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Dec. 8, to Dec. 13, 1788.

North Wales	5	8	4	2	2	10	1	8	3	10
South Wales	6	1	3	10	2	11	1	5	3	11

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER. NOVEMBER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27—30—07	27	N. N.E.
28—29—94	29	S. W.
29—29—97	30	N. N. E.
30—30—14	36	N.

DECEMBER.

1—30—15	34	N.
2—29—93	31	E.
3—29—64	24	N.
4—29—54	24	N.
5—29—70	35	N.
6—29—82	32	E.
7—29—90	34	E.
8—29—95	34	N. E.
9—29—98	33	N.
10—29—86	34	N.
11—30—03	33	N. W.
12—30—09	30	W.
13—29—92	25	N. E.
14—29—51	25	N. E.
15—29—58	22	N. E.
16—29—64	22	E.
17—29—99	26	N. E.
18—30—09	19	S. W.

15—29—86	27	N.
20—29—65	30	N. W.
21—29—64	36	N.
22—29—97	31	N.
23—30—20	24	N. E.
24—29—96	41	N. W.
25—29—91	45	N. W.
26—29—71	32	N.
27—29—96	30	N.
28—30—12	23	N.
29—30—25	21	N.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Dec. 29, 1788.

Bank Stock,	Old S. S. Ann.	—
New 4 per Cent 1777,	New S. S. Ann. shut	—
92 1-half a 5-8ths	India Bonds,	—
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	India Stock, shut	—
shut	New Navy & Vict Bills	—
3 per Cent. red. shut	Long Ann.	—
73 1-8th for the op.	Ditto Short 1778 and	—
3 per Cent Conf. shut	1779, 13 1-8th	—
74 1-8th for open.	Exchequer Bills	—
3 per Cent. 1726,	Lot. Tick.	—16l. 4s.
3 per Cent. 1751, shut		— 3s. 6s.
3 per Ct. Ind. An.	Irish ditto,	—
South Sea Stock, shut		—