

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review:

Containing the
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,
Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age;
Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE
Philological Society of London.

VOL. XVI. for 1789.

Shepherd

Scalput.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill 1789.



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THE
European Magazine,
 For J U L Y, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing an Emblematical DESIGN of AGRICULTURE. 2. Portrait of EDWARD LORD THURLOW. And 3. A VIEW of Mr. BURKE'S SEAT at BEACONSFIELD.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;

And J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-hall.]

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Edinburgh, June 30.

Having observed in some of the papers a very erroneous account of the affair between Capt. Mackenzie and Capt. Lee, I send you enclosed an excerpt from a letter which I received yesterday from M. Barthold, the British Counciller at Constantinople, together with a copy of one of the acts referred to in his letter. The other acts mentioned in the letter being the depositions of the seconds, Werry and Smith, are to the precise same effect. Hoping that this may save gentlemen the trouble of fabricating imaginary histories of that unfortunate event in future, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Constantinople, April 15, 1789.

A. L. PATTERSON.

SIR,

IT is with infinite concern I find myself under a necessity of announcing to you the melancholy demise of our mutual friend, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. which happened the 28th of March, in a dispute of honour with Capt. Robert Lee; for the circumstances of which I refer you to the inclosed copies of three acts taken by me on the occasion, the originals whereof are deposited in this office.

In begging the favour of your communicating the event to his relations, in the manner you will think the most prudent, I have to mention, for your and their satisfaction, that the unfortunate Captain has been interred, with every mark of decency and honour, in the Frank burying place, alongside of some other English graves.

The following is one of the acts referred to:

Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. late Captain of the First Independent Company of Foot in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Robert Lee, late Master of the ship Sybil, of London, quarrelled over a bottle, at a French tavern in Pera, where the former was very ill used. Upon the 28th of March, Capt. Mackenzie having met with Capt. Lee in the public street of Pera, spit twice in his face, shaking his cane over his head, and using some harsh epithets. The same evening, between four and five o'clock, being employed in making enquiries concerning this disagreeable event, I saw the said Robert Lee, accompanied by Francis Werry, late Master of the ship Count de Nord, walking towards the Armenian burying-ground, situated at the extremity of the street of Pera. Upon this, I called at Capt. Mackenzie's lodgings, to learn whether he was at home;

but finding he was abroad, and suspecting the parties intended to decide their dispute by a duel, I communicated my suspicions to the British Ambassador. His orders were, to repair instantly with four Janissaries, arrest the parties, and conduct them to the British Palace; and I accordingly set out, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Nicolson, Mr. Warbren, and the four Janissaries, having appointed Mr. Bartholomeo Pisani, his Excellency's Secretary, to meet me at the place.

After gaining a plain adjacent to the burying-ground, from whence having seen nothing, we were hastening towards the tombs, when we heard the report of a pistol at some distance, and immediately thereafter Capt. Francis Werry appeared ascending the height. Upon joining us, he said, that Capt. Mackenzie was wounded, and that he was going for a surgeon. I detached one of the Janissaries along with him, and hastened with my company to the place of action. There I saw Capt. Mackenzie mortally wounded in the right breast, extended on the ground, speechless, and breathing his last. Capt. John Smith, late Master of the ship Camilla, was standing by him; and Capt. Lee, who was at some distance, appeared much affected. Immediately thereafter, Capt. Smith and Capt. Lee left us, and having directed Dr. Nicolson and the Janissaries, with the servants who attended us, to remain on the ground, I returned to relate the melancholy scene to his Excellency the Ambassador, who ordered the corpse to the British Palace, where it was conducted accordingly. Witness my hand in Pera of Constantinople, the 20th March 1789.

(Signed)

THO. BARTHOLD, Counciller.

P R E F A C E.

WHEN a review is taken of the events detailed in our last Volume, the nature of some, the novelty of others, and the importance of all, how much the present times are interested in what is now passing before us, and how much the welfare of posterity is connected with the incidents of which we have endeavoured to be the faithful narrators, we feel some degree of exultation in reflecting, that at the same time we have been supplying present entertainment for our friends, we have been providing materials for future historians; such materials as, in turning over the recording page of history, we have frequently had occasion to regret that our ancestors were unfurnished with. From works like the present, certainty will take place of conjecture; truth will overthrow error; and posterity will be enabled with accuracy to judge of the literature and politics of the various parts of the known world.

When we contemplate the appearances which several parts of Europe exhibit to our notice, we perceive many important events now in embryo which may probably be productive of alterations that will ultimately make a material change in the European World. In times like these, when a spirit of liberty has gone forth even among those who heretofore crouched under the severe discipline of arbitrary power, many incidents may be expected to arise which will call the attention of mankind to observe, to applaud, to censure, and perhaps to promote. In what all Europe is interested, an Englishman cannot remain indifferent. It will therefore be a particular object with the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE to furnish an ample detail of these important transactions, such as will satisfy the reader of the present time, and inform the inquirer in the next age.

With these intentions, which will be steadily kept in view, the EDITORS cannot entertain a doubt but that their publication will be received with undiminished favour. It now exceeds the most respectable of its competitors in point of sale, and circulates through countries where no periodical publication has been able to obtain access. To the candid suggestions of our friends we shall be ever ready to attend. Those of them who have desired the LIST OF BANKRUPTS to be resumed will see, that we have executed their wish in the amplest manner. Other plans are now in contemplation, and will shortly be adopted. But while we think ourselves pledged to pay re-

P R E F A C E.

spect to those who recommend alterations with decency, we hold ourselves equally at liberty to reject with contempt the splenetic effusions of malice, ignorance, and conceit. In a work like the present, every cultivated mind may expect to meet with some entertainment; the taste of such will always be consulted; and we with pride claim the notice of our Readers, satisfied that in every article we have exceeded rather than fallen short of our promises. That the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will continue a complete view of the Literature and Politics of this Country worthy the notice of every Gentleman, we can therefore assert with confidence, as we know it will not suffer from indolence or neglect.

ACCOUNT of the FRONTISPIECE.

IT is from an emblematical design of Agriculture, executed at the Artificial Stone-Manufactory over Westminster-bridge, for the front of one of the Lodges at Hurstbourne, in Hampshire, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portsmouth. Over the window of the other Lodge is an emblematical pannel of Navigation. On the arch thrown between the two Lodges are his Lordship's arms and supporters, with a Mermaid, about five feet high (being the crest), over each Lodge. The whole stands quite free, and may be viewed on each side, and are esteemed as complete pieces of sculpture as any in the kingdom.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of *Baretti's* account is obliged to be postponed till next month. *P. Q. R.* will then be inserted.

Also the original letter from *Oliver Cromwell*.

In answer to *G. H.* we inform him, that we always postpone what is not temporary, and cannot engage but to give his performance its turn. If he chuses that, his piece will be inserted next month; if otherwise, it will be returned to his order.

RETURNS OF CORN and GRAIN,

From July 13, to July 18, 1789.

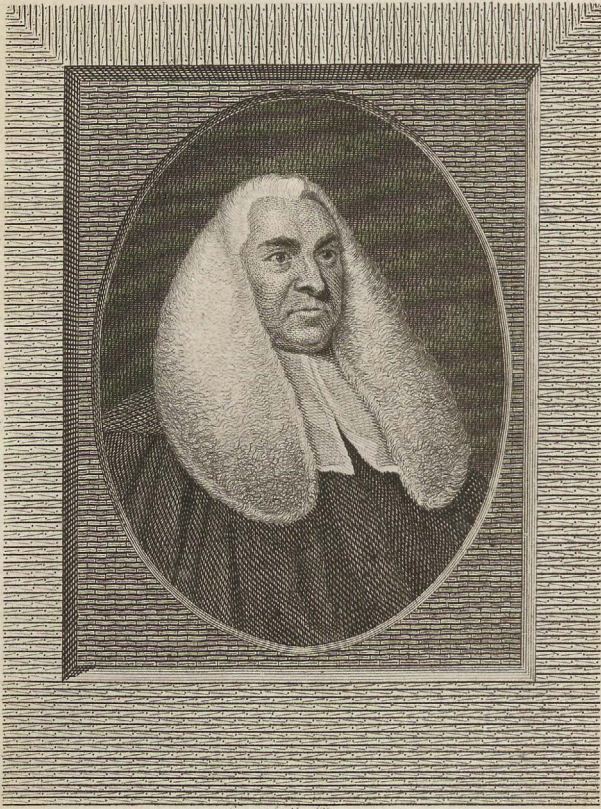
| | Quar- ters | Price. | | | Average Price per Quarter. | | |
|--------|---------------|--------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Barley | 1206 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Beans | 1614 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Malt | 1417 | 22 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| Oats | 11986 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 2 |
| Pease | 174 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Rye | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wheat | 2174 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 4 |
| Bigg | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Beer | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

PRICES of STOCKS,

July 29, 1789.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Bank Stock, 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ | India Bonds, 95s. pr. |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777 | India Stock, ----- |
| 99 1-4th a 3-8ths | New Navy & Vict Bills |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. |
| 115 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ a | Long Ann. 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ a 3- |
| 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16ths |
| 3 per Cent. red. 79 | Ditto Short 1778 and |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1779, 13 13-16ths |
| 3 per Cent. Conf. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | a $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| a 79 | Exchequer Bills ----- |
| 3 per Cent. 1726, ----- | Lottery Tickets, 151, |
| 3 per Cent. 1751, ----- | 17s. a 16s. 6d. |
| 3 per Ct. Ind. An. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Irish Lot. Tick. 71.6d. |
| South Sea Stock, shut | Tontine, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Old S. S. Ann. ----- | Loyalist Debentures, 4 |
| New S. S. Ann. shut | $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. |

European Magazine.



EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1 June 1789.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For J U L Y, 1789.

AN ACCOUNT of EDWARD LORD THURLOW,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

OF the various roads to fortune, and the several avenues to fame, which present themselves in Great-Britain, the profession of the law has conducted its votaries to both riches and honour, far beyond any other that can be pointed out. From the law a very great proportion of the noble families of this kingdom derive their origin. To the law they are indebted for most of their wealth and respectability. In this pursuit birth and family connections are of small importance. Without either, the exercise of shining talents will lead their possessors to rank and consequence, with little assistance from the great. Of the truth of this, the nobleman who is the subject of our present consideration is a distinguished instance.

In an obscure village called Ashfield, in Suffolk, Lord Thurlow was born. His father was a clergyman, and has been said to have been in some manner related to the famous Secretary to Oliver Cromwell. How far this may be true is of little importance. From the present object of our attention the family will certainly derive more honour than from any other person belonging to it. He was educated partly by his father and partly at a neighbouring school; and it redounds to his honour, that some of his school-fellows have to boast of favours conferred on them unsolicited since his elevation. During his school days he exhibited but few marks of laudable distinction. If he was then entitled to any praise, it was more for enterprize than decorum. His literature was not much. With that small portion which he had acquired, he was at a proper age sent to Cambridge, and entered of Caius College, under the tuition of Dr. Smith, the pre-

sent master, who, though they parted from each other without any cordiality, it is again to be recorded to his Lordship's honour, that he offered and prevailed on Dr. Smith to accept a considerable preferment without any solicitation.

At Cambridge Lord Thurlow continued not long enough to take any degree. A conduct marked rather by a violation of, than an adherence to, order, governed our young academic, who appeared neither to like the place, the regulations, or the studies of a college; and in return had little favour from the heads of the society or affection from his tutor. A series of deviation from regularity produced the usual consequences. Academic censures were inflicted without reformation; and in the end, to avoid the disgrace of the highest punishment, it was recommended to him to quit the College for another sphere of action. This advice was taken, and he quitted Cambridge for London.

He was entered of the Inner Temple; but for many years the most sagacious observer of human life could not have discovered any signs by which he might have prognosticated his present elevation. Dissipation and indolence seemed to be unfurmountable obstacles. He attended Westminster without business, unknown and unnoticed. Fortune at length brought him into observation. He was appointed to arrange the case of Mr. Archibald Douglas, in the great contest with the Duke of Hamilton. How well he executed this task the printed statement will evidence. In the course of this proceeding he had an opportunity of shewing that bravery was not his least qualification, having had an occasion to fight a duel, which ended however without bloodshed.

Though slow in his progress to the honours of his profession, his conduct in the Douglas cause, and the patronage of Lord Weymouth, introduced him both into notice and practice. In 1762 he was appointed King's Counsel; in 1770 was advanced to the post of Solicitor-General; and in March 1771 became Attorney-General. He was twice elected into parliament for the borough of Tamworth. During the time he sat in the House of Commons he was an uniform defender of the measures of Government. If when he became a senator in the Lower House he found some his superiors, it may be truly said, taking all his talents together, that when he left it he left scarce an equal.

It may be observed of this nobleman, that his character for abilities and integrity, as it unfolded itself, continued gradually to improve, and as it was more known it became more respectable. On the 2d of June, 1778, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor, and created a Peer by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk. In a short time after his entrance into the House of Lords he had an opportunity afforded him of shewing the superiority of talents over rank. In exercising the power of Speaker, he undertook to restrain the speakers in a debate from wandering into extraneous matter, and confine them to the point then before the House. This liberty at first gave offence to several peers, and at length was noticed by the Duke of Grafton with great acrimony. The cor-

rection which that nobleman received on the spot was at once severe and spiritedly decent. It made a lasting impression on the House, and fixed the Chancellor in a state of authority which has been unknown to any of his predecessors, and probably to the most distinguished Peer of former times.

During the remainder of Lord North's administration Lord Thurlow supported the measures of Government. He continued in his post while Lord Shelburne was at the head of affairs; but on the entrance of the Coalition Administration he was dismissed from his office, and for the first time became an opposer of Ministers. In this situation he did not remain long. The Coalition was driven out by the united voice of the people, and the Chancellor once more resumed his employment. Since that period every transaction is within the recollection of our readers. To praise as it deserves Lord Thurlow's conduct during the Regency Bill, we shall not attempt. To have received the acknowledgements of both King and people at the same time is not the fortune of many. It cannot, however, be too often noticed, or too much applauded. Where so much magnanimity exists, it would be invidious to notice some circumstances, not connected with the public, which might be mentioned as unfavourable to an undiminished eulogium. These we shall pass over, and conclude with a wish, that this nation may never want a man of equal probity, sense, and spirit, to assist in directing its operations.

J O H N S O N I A N A.

ADVERTISEMENT written by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and subjoined to PROPOSALS for printing ROGER ASCHAM'S WORKS by SUBSCRIPTION by JAMES BENNET.

THE first degree of literary reputation is certainly due to him who adorns or improves his country by original writings; but some degree, if not of fame, at least of benevolence, may be claimed by such as carry on the work of learning in humbler stations, by preserving or retrieving books which time has obscured or oversight neglected.

To this inferior degree of praise I hope to be entitled by the edition which I now offer to the public of the English works of Mr. Ascham; a man, in his own time, of high eminence, admitted to the familiarity

of the great and the correspondence of the learned, and advanced by his merit to the honour of instructing that Queen at whose name every Englishman exults. That productions of such a writer should fall into oblivion would be somewhat strange, if every nation did not afford instances of the like neglect. There is a time when it is necessary to look back and enquire what we have left behind in the progress of knowledge. On this design many English critics have been lately employed, and some of our ancient writers have been diligently illustrated. I hope the same candour which has favoured their endeavours, will encourage mine; for none of them have endeavoured to retrieve an author of more learning or elegance.

ADVERTISEMENT to the RE-PUBLICATION of the SPECTATOR, in 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Book thus offered to the Public is too well known to be praised: It comprises precepts of criticism, fallies of invention, descriptions of life, and lectures of virtue: It employs wit in the cause of truth, and makes elegance subservient to piety: It has now for more than half a century supplied the English nation, in a great measure, with principles of speculation, and rules of practice; and given Addison a claim to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind.

Though the Public have been long supplied with this work at an exceeding cheap rate, yet as the purchase of the whole together may be inconvenient to many who might otherwise be glad to be possessed of it; to render this book more generally useful, the present Proprietors propose printing an handsome edition of a convenient size for the pocket, to be published on the following conditions.

[Then followed the conditions.]

LETTER to Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

S I R,

I RETURN thanks to you, and Dr. So'ander, for the pleasure I received in yesterday's conversation. I could not recollect a motto for your goat*, but have given her a distich. You, Sir, may some time have an epic poem from some happier hand than that of

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
March 26, 1772. SAM. JOHNSON.

LETTER to CHARLES JENKINSON, Esq. now Lord HAWKESBURY.

S I R,

SINCE the conviction and condemnation of Dr. Dodd, I have had, by the intervention of a friend, some intercourse with him; and I am sure I shall lose nothing in your opinion by tenderness and commiseration. Whatever be the crime, it is not easy to have any knowledge of the delinquent without a wish that his life may be spared, at least when no life has been taken away by him.

I will therefore take the liberty of suggesting some reasons for which I wish this unhappy being to escape the utmost rigor of his sentence.

* This goat had been twice round the world.

Perpetui, ambita bis terra,
Præmia lactis,
Hæc habet, altrici capra secunda
Jovis,

He is, as far as I can recollect, the first clergyman of our church who has suffered public execution for immorality; and I know not whether it would not be more for the interest of religion to bury such an offender in the obscurity of perpetual exile, than to expose him in a cart, and on the gallows, to all who for any reasons are enemies to the clergy.

The supreme power has in all ages paid some attention to the voice of the people, and that voice does not the least deserve to be heard when it calls out for mercy. There is now a very general desire that Dodd's life should be spared; more is not wished, and perhaps this is not too much to be granted.

If you, Sir, have any opportunity of enforcing these reasons, you may perhaps think them worthy of consideration; but whatever you determine, I most respectfully entreat that you will be pleased to pardon for this intrusion,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

June 20, 1777. SAM. JOHNSON.

LETTER to Dr. DODD.

DEAR SIR,

THAT which is appointed to all men is now coming upon you. Outward circumstances, the eyes and the thoughts of men, are below the notice of an immortal being, about to stand the trial for eternity, before the Supreme Judge of Heaven and Earth.

Be comforted; your crime, morally or religiously considered, has no very deep dye of turpitude; it corrupted no man's principles; it attacked no man's life; it involved only a temporary and a reparable injury. Of this, and of all other sins, you are earnestly to repent, and may God, who knoweth our frailty, and desireth not our death, accept of your repentance, for the sake of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

In requital for those well-intended offices which you are pleased so emphatically to acknowledge, let me beg that you will make, in your devotions, one petition for my eternal welfare. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate servant,
June 26, 1777. SAM. JOHNSON.
To the Rev. Dr. Dodd.

He was executed the next day, June 27.

The distich was as follows:

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER VI.

INSCRIPTION on a MONUMENT in
KEMPSEY CHURCH.

UNDERNEATH the corruptible parts
of a vicar, one husband, two help-
mees, both wives, and both Auns, a trep-
licity of persons in two twains, but one
flesh, are interred.

The first, the daughter and sole heiress
of John and Sarah Hyde, of the Grove,
(Little Kyre) in the Parish of Stoke Blifs,
and this County, died March 16th, 1757,
aged 33 years.

The second, a daughter of Henry and
Tryphena Hester, and a native of London,
nearly allied by consanguinity to Sir Jo-
seph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls,
died Sept. 15, 1774, aged 45 years.

The husband George Boulter,
vicar of this parish
years, and also
of Welland, in this county, the place
of his nativity, died
aged years.

Qualis fuit dies postremus indicabit.

The said celebrated MONUMENTAL
INSCRIPTION verified by a NOBLE
LORD.

I.

A VICAR I am, and a Pluralist too,
At Welland, the place of my birth;
But Vicars and Pluralists too, we all know,
Mutt one day return to the earth.

II.

This stone will record that at Kempsey I
lived,
Collecting my dues ev'ry Easter;
It will tell that most happily twice I was
wiv'd,
To a Hyde first, and then to a Hester.

III.

Of the hour of his death no priest is
aware,
Which accounts for some blanks in
this page;
My virtues I leave to the world to de-
clare;
To my heirs to insert my just age.

IV.

When I prostrate shall lie, what a plea-
sure 'twill be
To know I shall meet either bride;
For tho' living they both were delightful
to me,
I never had two by my side.

IN the year 1787 the following adver-
tisement appeared in the Worcester Jour-
nal. After a description of the house, &c.

it goes on thus: "The said premises are
the Vicar's, who is very much inclined to
give the preference to a good-natured,
polite, elderly (but unmarried) lady, of
easy circumstances and unblemished vir-
tue, if by chance, or good luck, such a
one should offer to be his tenant and
neighbour."

This being read by a NOBLE LORD, he
thus verified it:

AT Kempsey a tenant is wanted
For a house that belongs to the Vicar;
With a garden judiciously planted,
And an orchard renown'd for good liquor;
Wherein is a curious alcove,
A sweeter sure never was seen,
Adapted to pleasure and love,
The village delightful and clean.

If a tenant requires a stable,
There is one ready-built on the ground;
If to keep a post-chaise he is able,
A coach-house may also be found.

If a gape scene should be his delight,
What place can with Kempsey compare,
Where carriages pass day and night;
One would think it was always a fair.

To enjoy this delightful retreat,
If the landlord the tenant may name,
It would give him most pleasure to meet
With an elderly unmarried dame;

Neither coarse in her person or greasy,
In manners serene and polite;
Her fortune it can't be too easy,
Her virtue it can't be too tight.

Should such a fair tenant appear,
With desire of becoming a wife,
Who knows but the lease for a year
May end in a contract for life.

B I D D E N W E D D I N G.

Suspend, for one day, your cares and your
labours,
And come to this wedding, kind friends,
and good neighbours.

"Notice is hereby given, that the
marriage of Isaac Pearson with Frances
Atkinson will be solemnized in due
form, in the parish church of Lamplugh,
(Cumberland) on Tuesday next the 30th
of May instant; immediately after which
the bride and bridegroom, with their
attendants, will proceed to Lonsfoot, in
the said parish, where the nuptials will be
celebrated by a variety of rural entertain-
ments.

Then come, one and all,
At Hymen's soft call,

From

From Whitehaven, Workington, Har-
 rington, Dean, [between,
 Hail, Ponsöby, Blaings, and all places
 From Egremont, Cockermouth, Par-
 ton, St. Bees, }
 Cint, Kinnyfide, Calder, and parts join-
 ing these, }
 And the country at large may flock in
 —if they please.

Such sports there will be as have seldom
 been seen, [between,

Such wrestling, and fencing, and dancing
 And races for prizes, for frolic, and
 fun, }

By horses, and asses, and dogs, will be
 run ; }

That you'll all go home happy—as
 sure as a gun.

In a word, such a wedding can ne'er fail
 to please, [these.

For the sports of Olympus were trifles to
Nota bene. You'll please to observe
 that the day [twelfth of May,

Of this grand bridal pomp is the thir-
 When 'tis hop'd that the sun, to en-
 lighten the fight,

Like the flambeau of Hymen, will deign
 to burn bright.

The following curious CIRCUMSTANCE
 in NATURAL HISTORY is related by
 a GENTLEMAN of VERACITY,
 LEARNING, and ABILITIES, who
 fills a considerable POST in the COM-
 PANY'S SERVICE in INDIA, dated
 PATNA in BENGAL, Sept. 24, 1788.

“ THE travelling Faquirs in this
 country are a kind of superstitious devo-
 tees, who pretend to great zeal in religion,
 but are, in fact, the most vicious and pro-
 fligate wretches in the world. They
 wander about the country here, as the
 Gypsies do with you; and having some
 little smattering of physic, music, or other
 art, they introduce themselves by these
 means wherever they go.—One of them
 called a few days ago at my house, who
 had a beautiful large snake in a basket,
 which he made rise up and dance about
 to the tune of a pipe on which he played.

It happened that my out-houses and
 farm-yard had for some time been infest-
 ed with snakes, which had killed me fe-
 veral turkies, geese, ducks, fowls, and
 even a cow and a bullock. My servants
 asked this man whether he could pipe
 these snakes out of their holes, and catch
 them? He answered them in the affirma-
 tive, and they carried him instantly to the
 place where one of the snakes had been
 seen. He began piping, and in a short
 time the snake came dancing to him: the
 fellow caught him by the nape of his neck,
 and brought him to me. As I was in-
 credulous, I did not go to see this first
 operation; but as he took this reptile so
 expeditiously, and I still suspected some
 trick, I desired him to go and catch
 another, and went with him myself to
 observe his motions. He began by abusing
 the snake, and ordering him to come out
 of his hole instantly and not be angry,
 otherwise he would cut his throat and
 suck his blood. I cannot swear that the
 snake heard and understood this elegant
 invocation. He then began piping with
 all his might, lest the snake should be deaf;
 he had not piped above five minutes,
 when an immense large Covne Capelle
 (the most venomous kind of serpent)
 popped his head out of a hole in the room.
 When the man saw his nose, he approach-
 ed nearer to him, and piped more vehem-
 ently till the snake was more than half
 out, and ready to make a dart at him;
 he then piped with only one hand, and
 advanced the other under the snake as it
 was raising itself to make the spring.
 When the snake darted at his body, he
 made a snatch at his tail, which he caught
 very dexterously, and held the creature
 very fast, without the least apprehension
 of being bit, until my servants dispatched
 it. I had often heard this story of snakes
 being charmed out of their holes by mu-
 sic*; but never believed it, till I had this
 ocular demonstration of the fact.—In the
 space of an hour the Faquir caught five
 very venomous snakes close about my
 house.”

The SEAT of EDMUND BURKE, Esq. at BEACONSFIELD.

[With a PLATE.]

POSTERITY will view this spot with
 respect, as the residence of great tal-
 ents; such as will be revered when the
 extreme weaknesses and want of judge-
 ment connected with them will be hap-
 pily forgotten. This place owes little
 to the improvements of its present owner,
 being purchased by him in the state we

now see it. If Beaconsfield has hitherto
 derived honour from the name of Waller,
 it will be hereafter celebrated for the re-
 sidence of a greater man, the author of
 the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;
 by which (forgetting his political con-
 nections) we would wish alone to distin-
 guish Mr. Burke.

* That this method of charming the serpentine race was practised at a very early period of
 antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalmist, in the 4th and 5th verses of the 138th

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

(Continued from VOL. XV. Page 434.)

LETTER XII.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

REVEREND SIR,

I AM very glad to understand that my letter, directed to Huntingdon, came safe to your hands. It satisfied those enquiries you made, and, I hope, confirmed you in the opinion of my readiness, upon all occasions, to give fresh testimonies of my respect and esteem of such a friend as you are. What you are pleased to call plain inartificial discourses, I judge most proper for the generality of auditors: I think a sermon may be too correct for a mixt assembly; only those that thoroughly understand the subject can be affected with the beauties of it; but if I would instruct to purpose in the pulpit, I should study the popular style, as best turned to do most good. Your discourse of *doing good* must be still in Mr. Fox's hands, for I have only one volume of your sermons, which shall be left at Dr. Butler's when I return to town. He is at present at his living at Boscomb near Salisbury, famous once for being the residence of the judicious Hooker. I have no correspondence with Mr. Cæsar, and therefore shall not take that good work out of your hands. I was mightily pleased with an answer a clergyman of great figure made me when I asked him whether he had read Mr. Ostervald contre l'Impurité. He said he had read it with great satisfaction, and was sorry he had not read it sooner; which implies more than can be well expressed. I return you my thanks for your benefaction towards the Libraries: if you will be pleased to pay it to Mr. Henry Hoar, goldsmith, in Fleet-street, it will be lodged in a proper place for the purpose you design, and when the trustees meet you will have their united thanks; you need not mention as yet the persons concerned in this charity. I am obliged to you for remembering me at your most serious hours, and shall constantly pray that, by a patient continuance in well doing, you may obtain the crown of life. God has blest you with a soft and gentle old age, and I hope will continue it unto the end. Though true Christian perfection seems to me to consist very much in an entire and ready conformity to the will of God, and prosperity and adversity is more or less

grievous or agreeable as it advances or hinders our great end; though the way be very rugged that leads to heaven, it is certainly the best, provided it be the shortest and the surest.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful friend

Cranford, and humble servant,
17 Aug. 1708. ROB. NELSON.

Humble service to Dr. Gattril and your daughter.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER IV.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I SHOULD have satisfied myself with an — or all conveyance of my devours to you by some of our tribe of Gad, but that I have an earnest sute to you, which cannot be well prosecuted otherwise than by the penn, and with which I dare not trust any scholer errant of them all: in few, 'tis this; that you would use your best endeavours (which, *ni sailor*, will be very powerfull) towards excusing me to the gentle Belle-rophon of these, for not attending on him to Oxford; whither a fond desire of seeing a certain Doctor hath drawne him (I think that Doctor be a conjuror) after a laudable resolution he had taken of staying at home with me and following his studies. I will not furnish you with rational weapons wherewith to worke this feat of absolution, as not pretending to the wisdom of doing all things with good reason; only I advise you to employ thereon this one to my seeming, plausible discourse, that I must surely have some great reason, or (which is tantamount) a very strong humour on my side, since the instigation of a person (of your acquaintance) to whom you know I beare a great respect, and to whom I am much obliged, could not stir me (though I must confess to you it did somewhat stagger me): you may also, if you please, tell him that I designe to compensate for this neglect by some signall demonstration, if industry can find out or good fortune shall offer an opportunity. But I forgot where you are, and how this, that, and t'other gentleman are lugging you hither and thither. I pray comply with them all

as you can: only first let your sweet hands be kissed by

Your most affectionate
and obliged servant,
ISAAC BARROW.

Much gratulation and service to your
Reverend a sacris Dr. Blomer.

Trin. Coll. July 6, 1669.

To the Worshipfull Dr. Map-
pletoft, at Oxford.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

L E T T E R V.

DEARE SIR,

I DID, upon my returne hither from the waters in Oxfordshire, find your very obliging letter (for which I thanke you) together with my papers; and since you invite me to trouble you, I will not, having a fitt occasion, be so rude as to wave your curtesy. Needing mony here, and having a small sume, about 8 or 9 pounds due to me from a pupill, brother to the gentleman to whom the enclosed is directed, and who I suppose will pay it if you please to ask for it and receive it, I request of you that favour, and that you receiving it will cause it to be returned to me hither, supposing you know how to do it. Mr. Richards promised me to pay it to Dr. Tillotson: if he should have done so, I request you to ask that good Doctor for it, unto whom (by the way) having commended the trouble of obstetricating to my Spittal Sermon, I have requested him to present 4 to you for your self and friends. I shall, God willing, about the end of this month (if our master the King doe not ramble another way) come to serve him and thanke you. In the meane time, I am

Your most obliged and
affectionate servant,
ISAAC BARROW.

My service I pray to Mr. Firman and all our friends, particularly to Dr. Blomer and his lady, who I hope is well.

Sarum, July 1, 1671.

For my honoured Friend
Dr. Mapletoft, at Mr.
Firman, his House in
Three Kings Court in
Lombard Street, Lon-
don.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

L E T T E R VI.

DEARE SIR,

I DOE heartily bid you welcome home, and receive your kind salutations most thankfully; but your project concerning Mr. Davies I cannot admitt. Trinity College is, God be thanked, in peace. (I with all Christendome were so well) and it is my duty, if I can, to keep uproars thence. I do wish Mr. Davyes heartily well, and would doe him any good I could; but this I conceive neither feasible nor fitting. We shall discourse more of it when I come. I have feverely admonished T. H. for his clownish poltrony in not daring to encountre the gentle Monsieur that saluted him from Blois. Pardon my grave avocations that I defer saying more till I shall be so happy to see you. In the meane time (with my best wishes and services to you, your good madam Comfortable, the good Doctor, and all our friends) I am,

Deare Sir,
Your most affectionate friend
and obliged servant,
IS. BARROW.

Trin. Coll. July 19, 1673.

T H E P E E P E R.

N U M B E R X.

————— *silvis, ubi passim*

Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,

Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit: unus utrique

Error, sed variis illudit partibus.

HOR.

IT was remarked many years ago, that of all people, none are so prone to dabble in the waters of *religious controversy* as the English. Whether this remark be much to our honour may well be questioned; the truth of it is, however, sufficiently verified by the swarms of polemical treatises which are continual-

ly issuing from the prolific presses. We may say, that there has not been one wild opinion, or one dangerous error, but has found subtle defenders in our land of liberty. For the proof of this we need not look far back, I apprehend, into the History of England, to contemplate the time when the dark spirit of fanaticism

shed its baneful influences over every corner of the nation; even our day of peculiar brightness is too much obscured by the fable and chilling shades of religious dispute. We hear constant complaints of the little progress that sober practical religion gains among us, and of the consequent increase of wild enthusiasm and of more pernicious infidelity. There are, undoubtedly, other causes which contribute to these evils; but I think we may be certain that the general prevalence of the *spirit of controversy* is at least one considerable source of them. To prove this, we need but examine the nature of this spirit, and the general effects it produces in the hearts of those who are guided by its influence.

Controversy, while it fixes the mind on dry and knotty speculations, draws it gradually off from the cultivation of those amiable ornaments which are so necessary to the rendering us useful and agreeable members of society, and which are so strongly inculcated by the Divine Author of our holy religion.

A disputatious spirit is closely allied to bigotry; and this, we must know, is very remote indeed from the genius of that gospel, the most distinguishing characteristics of which are peace and love. I believe we shall rarely meet with a polemic who is, at the same time, a man of true candour, liberality of sentiment, and gentleness of disposition. These qualities are quite opposite to a love of dispute, because they incline more to real politeness and to social love, than to opposition and reserve.

But if it should be objected that there are some controversialists whose private characters are amiable, and their company desirable; yet I will venture to assert, that there is not one such person but is actuated by an overbearing spirit of pride. 'Tis this prompts them all to step out of the walk of peace, and throw the gauntlet of opposition to every one they meet. 'Tis this that swells their hearts, and makes them contend for the pre-eminence. Truth is, indeed, always the pretence, but distinction is their real aim. The arrogant opposers of long-established systems, and the bold leaders of new sects, are directed by no other principle than to gain a name.—If *truth* was, indeed, their ruling motive, why do we not see many controversialists who have been fairly overthrown confess their defeat?—But an instance of this seldom or never occurs: on the contrary, the more one of these knights-errant is baffled and foiled,

the more he blusters and boasts his prowess; and if he cannot fairly conquer his adversary by the weapons of *reasoning*, he will exercise against him those of *scurrility*.

But the greatest evil attending this spirit is the influence which it hath on the minds of young people. They generally take a great delight in the thought of being wiser than their fathers. Hence, eager to be emancipated from the traces of discipline, if they possess any considerable share of vivacity, they too often precipitate themselves, under the fond idea of liberty, into the most dangerous licentiousness of opinion and practice. And, alas! there are too many aged deceivers who joyfully take upon them the nefarious office of guiding the unhappy youths through the mazes of error. Under the specious plea of *freedom of enquiry*, these grave advocates for *infidelity* lead their fascinated pupils far enough from the plain, but pleasant abodes of peace and virtue; and, by gradually stripping them of the principles of religious veracity, prepare them for the galling and ignominious shackles of vice.

I was once acquainted with a young man of ingenuity and learning, but of strong passions, who gave himself entirely up to the reading of polemical books of divinity. The consequence was, that a subtle treatise against the doctrine of the *Trinity* made him an *Arian*, from whence he soon went over to *Socinianism*. The books of the *Anabaptists* made him an unbeliever in the doctrine of *infant baptism*.—Barclay's *Apology* made him, for a little while, a kind of *Quaker*. From thence he wandered some time among the numberless fanciful opinions of *Methodism*. At length, as he said himself, *having found no place for the sole of his foot*, he ended his wanderings by settling in the barren region of *Deism*.

But allowing that religious controversy hath not always this pernicious effect, and that its champions have not a direct intention towards such an evil end; yet it must be granted, that this spirit is a grand support of infidelity, as it strengthens the resolutions of the sceptics against the doctrines of that religion whose followers they see are so little animated by unity and love. And when they farther observe those who profess themselves most zealous for the purity of the Christian faith, the most uncharitable against each other, on account of opinions which the gospel has perhaps left indifferent, what wonder is it that the infidels, who are generally men of superficial judgments, should

should condemn the system itself as inconsistent with reason? But what must be their thoughts, when they behold Christian divines labouring to overthrow some of those doctrines which evidently constitute the very foundation of the Christian scheme? What must they think of the Christian minister who, instead of exalting his Master above all things, and making his doctrine whole and undefiled, labours to reduce *him* to a level with the founders of other religions, and *that* to a common system of morality?—Surely those sons of reason will exclaim, “If some of the most learned ministers of Jesus Christ can see nothing *extraordinary* either in *him* or in his *faith*, we are happy in not being shackled in his service, but live in the pure state of nature, enjoying the *present* untroubled, without any gloomy thoughts of the *future*!”—If this is their language, who shall condemn them?—The *disputer of this world* cannot!

The man of controversy may, probably, pride himself on his ingenuity, on his readiness in solving mysteries, overcoming difficulties, and baffling his opponents. These are, however, but very short-lived triumphs; and such laurels will not give ease to the head when it is sinking under the weight of years and infirmities, and seeks that repose which falls only to his lot who hath constantly pursued the *things which make for peace*.

Though the keen disputant may have his exorbitant pride constantly filled by the applauses of an unthinking multitude; yet the man who is animated by the *real spirit of religion* and truth, will discover in himself so many imperfections, as constantly to render him dissident of the strength of his intellectual powers; and this will induce him rather to labour more earnestly after the graces of Christian virtue, than to waste his time in quarrelling with those of his brethren whom he suspects to entertain wrong opinions.

MEMOIRS of JOHN WESLEY, M. A.

INCLUDING AN

HISTORY of, and OBSERVATIONS on, METHODISM.

IF to have spent a long life in an active intercourse with the world, and by much the most considerable part of that life at the head of a very widely extended and powerful religious sect, entitles a man to a place in our biography of living characters, none can lay a juster claim to this kind of honour than the subject of our present Memoirs.

JOHN WESLEY was born in the year 1703, at Epworth, a village in Lincolnshire, of which place his father, Sam. Wesley, was rector. He was a man of some erudition, and published several heavy works; one in particular, entitled, *Dissertationes in Librum Jobi*, folio, 1736, was presented by his son John to Queen Caroline. This Samuel Wesley, on account of some dogrel verses with which he burdened the press, was honoured by Mr. Pope with a place in the first editions of his *Dunciad*; but his harmless insignificance, it is supposed, procured his dismissal afterwards from the Temple of Dullness. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Sam. Annesley, who was ejected from the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, for non-conformity in 1662. She appears from some letters printed by her son to have been a woman of piety and good sense. By her Samuel Wesley had several children, of whom Samuel, who was first an usher at Westminster-school, and afterwards master of Blundel's grammar-school at Tiverton,

and author of a volume of poems 1736, was the eldest. He and his mother were sober and rational in their religious principles, and highly disapproved of the extravagancies of Methodism.

When John Wesley was about six years old, the parsonage-house at Epworth was burnt to the ground, and he escaped in a very wonderful manner; one man standing upon the shoulders of another took him out of the window, immediately upon which the whole roof fell in. In allusion to this deliverance some prints of him have the following motto: “Is not he a brand plucked from the fire?”—doubtless meant to convey a spiritual and literal sense.

At a proper age he was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was a lively, agreeable student, and no way averse to the pleasures of this world. About 1725 he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College; and some very gay verses of his, wrote at that time, chiefly translations from the Latin, but totally opposite to fanatic preciseness, are in print.

He informs us himself in his First Journal, that “it was in November 1729 that he and his brother Charles, with two others, agreed to spend three or four evenings in a week together. Our design was to read over the classics, which we had before read in private, on common nights, and on Sunday some book in

divinity *. In the summer following Mr. M. (one of the number) told me he had called at the goal to see a man who was condemned for killing his wife; and that from the talk he had with one of the debtors, he verily believed it would do much good if any one would be at the pains of now and then speaking with them. This he so frequently repeated, that on the 24th of Aug. 1730 my brother and I walked with him to the Castle. We were so well satisfied with our conversation there, that we agreed to go thither once or twice a week; which he (Mr. M.) had not done long, before he desired me to go with him to see a poor wretch in the town who was sick. In this employment too, when we came to reflect upon it, we believed it would be worth while to spend an hour or two in a week, provided the minister of the parish in which any such person was were not against it. But that we might not depend wholly on our own judgments, I wrote an account to my father of our whole design, withal begging that he, who had lived seventy years in the world, and seen as much of it as most private men have ever done, would advise us whether we had yet gone too far, and whether we should now stand still or go forward?—The old gentleman's answer was full of encouragement to the young men, and of thanks to God for their good dispositions. They accordingly, by his advice, received the approbation of the bishop, and then went on, being increased to five, in this certainly commendable course. Such a novel institution however, and one so uncommon for young men just entered upon the gay part of life, could not fail

attracting the attention of the university. It was honoured by the academic writings with the titles of the *Holy Club*, the *Godly Club*, the *Enthusiasts*, or the *Reforming Club*, and more generally the *Methodists*. No one, however, can find fault with the proceedings which thus procured the ridicule of the thoughtless; on the contrary, we must contemplate with admiration a line of conduct so singular and commendable, because voluntary, and contrary to that love of pleasure and idleness which is too common in youth.

So far all was well; but the spirit of reformation began from thence to shew itself more extensively. Mr. John Wesley, his brother Charles, one Benjamin Ingham, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Charles Delamotte, a layman, were inspired with a desire to go over to the new colony of Georgia in order to convert the Indians and other inhabitants there. They accordingly embarked in 1735 at Gravesend, and after a passage of three months arrived at Savannah. But though Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors remained in America above two years, their success was very trivial, and among the Indians, the prime object of their mission, nothing. One of our apostle's conversations with two of the Indian Chiefs, as published in his First Journal, may be amusing to our readers, and therefore we shall give it entire.

“W. Do you believe there is One above who is over all things?”

A. We believe there are four beloved things above, the clouds, the sun, the clear sky, and he that lives in the clear sky.

Q. Do you believe there is but one lives in the clear sky?

* The writer of this cannot help thinking that it would be a great mean of clearing the universities of this country from the odium which seems so justly to lie upon them, of not being so friendly to learning and morals as formerly, if the Vice-chancellors and Heads of Houses would institute a regulation similar to that which the above young men voluntarily engaged in. It is but too certain that numbers of our youth go away from our public schools to the universities very good classic scholars, who soon lose the best part of their learning through the relaxed discipline of those once famous nurseries of literature. And as to morals, it is notorious that vice reigns in those seminaries to a degree of refinement which is perhaps unequalled but in the fashionable places of diversion. I have known many youths who went to college full of good resolutions and virtuous dispositions, and returned from thence not merely initiated but confirmed in habits of iniquity. This is not indeed always the case, but it is very common; and even those whose peculiar situation or temper may have preserved them from being eminently vicious, have yet become very lax in positive virtue; evil discourse and evil company have ceased to be odious to them, though perhaps their constitutions might be averse to intemperance and debauchery. In short, the governors of those places should consider the danger young men are in by being emancipated from the severity of private discipline, and the carefulness of parental observation, and associated with a number of young fellows eager to initiate them, not in the way to honour, but in that which leadeth to infamy. I say, this should be considered by those whose duty it is to consider it, and a remedy somewhat similar to that abovementioned applied to remove the evil.

A. We

A. We believe there are two with him ; three in all.

Q. Do you think he made the sun, and the other beloved things ?

A. We cannot tell. Who hath seen ?

Q. Do you think he made you ?

A. We think he made all men at first.

Q. How did he make them at first ?

A. Out of the ground.

Q. Do you believe he loves you ?

A. I do not know. I cannot see him.

Q. But has he not often saved your life ?

A. He has. Many bullets have gone on this side, and many on that side, but he would never let them hurt me ; and many bullets have gone into these young men, and yet they are alive.

Q. Then, cannot he save you from your enemies now ?

A. Yes, but we know not if he will. We have now so many enemies round about us, that I think of nothing but death ; and if I am to die, I shall die, and I will die like a man : but if he will have me to live, I shall live. Though I had ever so many enemies, he can destroy them all.

Q. How do you know that ?

A. From what I have seen. When our enemies came against us before, then the beloved clouds came for us ; and often much rain, and sometimes hail has come upon them, and that in a very hot day. And I saw, when many *French* and *Chokawos* and other nations came against one of our towns, and the ground made a noise under them, and the beloved ones in the air behind them ; and they were afraid, and went away, and left their meat and drink, and their guns. I tell no lie. All these saw it too.

Q. Have you heard such noises at other times ?

A. Yes, often ; before and after almost every battle.

Q. What sort of noises were they ?

A. Like the noise of drums and guns and shouting.

Q. Have you heard any such lately ?

A. Yes ; four days after our last battle with the *French*.

Q. Then you heard nothing before it ?

A. The night before I dreamed I heard many drums up there, and many trumpets there, and much stamping of feet and shouting. Till then I thought we should all die. But then I thought the beloved ones were come to help us. And the next day I heard above an hundred guns go off before the fight began. And I said, " when the sun is there, the beloved ones will help us, and we shall conquer our enemies." And we did so.

Q. Do you often think and talk of the beloved ones ?

A. We think of them always, wherever we are. We talk of them and to them at home and abroad, in peace, in war, before and after we fight, and indeed whenever and wherever we meet together.

Q. Where do you think your souls go after death ?

A. We believe the souls of red men [*Indians*] walk up and down near the place where they died, or where their bodies lie ; for we have often heard cries and noises near the place where any prisoners had been burnt.

Q. Where do the souls of white men go after death ?

A. We cannot tell. We have not seen.

Q. Our belief is, that the souls of bad men only walk up and down ; but the souls of good men go up.

A. I believe so too. But I told you the talk of the nation.

(*Mr. Andrews*. They said at the burying, " I hey knew what you was doing. You was speaking to the beloved ones to take up the soul of the young woman.")

Q. We have a book that tells us many things of the beloved ones above, would you be glad to know them ?

A. We have no time now, but to fight. If we should ever be at peace, we should be glad to know.

Q. Do you expect ever to know what the white men know ?

(*Mr. Andrews*. They told *Mr. O.* they believe the time will come when the red and white men will be one.)

Q. What do the *French* teach you ?

A. The *French* black Kings * never go out. We see you go about. We like that. That is good.

Q. How came your nation by the knowledge they have ?

A. As soon as ever the ground was found, and fit to stand upon, it came to us, and has been with us ever since. But we are young men. Our old men know more. But all of them do not know. There are but a few whom the beloved one chuses from a child, and is in them, and takes care of them, and teaches them. They know these things, and our old men practise ; therefore they know. But I do not practise ; therefore I know little."

While at Savannah, *Mr. Wesley* involved himself in a disagreeable dispute with the gentlemen of the province, by forbidding one *Mrs. Williamson* from the sacrament, who had, before her marriage, refused his addresses. His own account of the affair is very far from being honourable to himself. It shows

* See they call the Priests.

that the *carnal* man predominated over the *spiritual*. Finding, therefore, that *America* was no longer a proper theatre for his labours, he suddenly pretended "a call from God to return to England;"

which call he prudently obeyed, to avoid a prosecution from the judicial court of Savannah, and arrived in England the latter end of 1737. W.

[To be continued.]

OBSERVATIONS on the DRAMATIC UNITIES.

No. II.

Page 68, "*Car la Tragedie tach autant qu'il est possible,*" &c.

THIS rigorous unity of time to which the ancient Tragedy confined itself, like some other of its properties, seems owing to the chorus, its fortuitous parent, for which it always retained an infamous veneration. As the chorus never quitted the stage, and occasionally held dialogue with the persons of the drama, it was necessary that the representation should proceed from the beginning to the end without interruption; a practice that implied also an unity of place equally strict. Hence the poet was compelled to chuse for his subject the terminating actions of an affair only; such as were rapidly converging to a catastrophe, and which must needs happen within a little time, and in the same place. Had the Greeks discovered the art of dramatic imitation, by contemplation of the prototype only, the chorus would never have occurred to them, since it is a thing altogether foreign and unnatural, and takes from the probability of the scene in proportion as it adds to its magnificence, enfeebles the energy of the action, interrupts the progress of the passions, and renders the whole picture splendid and confused.

Mr. Dacier seems not to have discovered that there is an essential difference in the form of the ancient and the modern drama, inasmuch as the former is continuous, and the latter divided; a difference which renders the unity of time as indispensable with that, as with this it is incompatible. How can this unity be broken in a series of actions that has no interruption? How can it be preserved that has four interruptions? The end of every act is a complete, though it must be a natural, suspension of the business represented; and the time that elapses before the next division of the piece, is obsequious to the imagination to be dilated to the length required: and thus if the following act always appear the natural consequence of what happened in the preceding, and nothing but time can be supposed to intervene; an affair of years may be represented as well as of hours, and the totality of the piece remain uninjured. This and the unity of action, from the nature and constitution of the thing, seem in all cases inviolable.

With the licence of time, that of place is necessarily involved. The scene could never change while the actors remained on the stage; but where the division of the piece is allowed, the consequences of an action may very well be represented as happening in a different place from that which was the scene of the cause of it. Thus a conspiracy may in the first act be formed in a garden, and in the last be executed in a house; or planned in Paris, and consummated in Madrid. The deception is no greater than it would be if the scene never changed. We are in possession of our senses, and know that what is before us is neither a garden nor a house, neither Paris nor Madrid, but a piece of canvas painted in such a manner as shall intimate to us that the action represented happened, or was supposed to happen, in a garden, house, or elsewhere. But this change of place and prolongation of time is yet, like every thing else, subject to such order and limitation as results from the nature of things. If the foregoing reasoning be admitted, it will follow, that any single act of the divided drama is of the same nature with the whole of that which is indivisible; *a continuous series of action performed in the same time which the real one therein represented must necessarily have occupied*. It is therefore a vicious and intolerable licence to change the scene in the midst of this action, or to interrupt its continuity by suffering the stage for a moment to remain unoccupied. And this is the only modification of time and place which the form of our drama requires or admits; the most beautiful and perfect models of which are surely to be found among the French authors, the contumely and derision lately bestowed on whom by a dull poet in the epilogue to his tragedy notwithstanding. Doctor Johnson, in his eloquent and judicious vindication of Shakespeare for disregarding the *Attic* unities (in his preface to his edition of that poet's works), says nothing of his breach of these that belong necessarily to the thing. But from the principles on which his justification is formed in those cases, his condemnation of it in these may be derived.

For surely no poet more frequently or
more

more grossly violated the unity of action, which is in all cases indispensable, than Shakespeare. Aristotle is particularly severe in his censure on the episodic fable; by which we are to understand, a fable whose episodes are not connected with one another: let us add, a fable whose single episode is not connected with itself, (i. e.) with the fable; since this species is of the same vicious character with the other. The example cited from the *Œdipus* of Corneille in the commentaries on the 9th chapter of the text belongs to it.

In the simple fable of which the ancient tragedies were made, the unity of action was extremely obnoxious to violation from the episode. The implex plot of our modern comedies especially, is an high improvement in the art of dramatic composition. By implex plot I mean, that which has two distinct groups or sets of persons, whose purposes are different, but whose interests are involved; and who, in pursuing these purposes, naturally, and by the necessary concatenation of causes and effects, promote or impede each other's views; which are at length found by the *means of discovery* to be terminated by one *common catastrophe*, which must also be the necessary result of the precedent action. But with all this, the unity of action will be violated, unless one of these schemes or plots is principal, and the other secondary. The desire of implicating the fable without skill to effect it has produced many a monstrous piece, by making two complete schemes of action unconnected with each other; as in *The Relapse* of Congreve, now called *A Trip to Scarborough*.

The true principle of objection to that species of composition which we call

Tragi-comedy, is not the mixture of tragic and comic action; for the drama is the mirror of life; and we know that in real life calamitous events are often produced by those which are pleasant or ludicrous. The fault arises from the difficulty of interweaving two plots so, that they shall mutually promote each other, and terminate in one catastrophe; and this difficulty is peculiarly insurmountable in tragedy, from the simplicity of its fable and the rapidity of its action, it being an imitation of men's actions, comedy of their characters. The plots of a well-constituted comedy may be compared to two radii of a circle; those of the other kind described, to two parallel lines, which though infinitely produced will never meet.

I shall conclude this discussion with observing, that it becomes us to follow, not servilely the laws which the great philosopher formed for the government of the Athenian stage, since the constitution of it no longer exists, but to follow rather his example in forming them. Let us inspire his spirit, and search for our institutes where he found his; confident that though human things be changeable, truth and reason are eternally the same.

London-street,

May 1.

J. G.

ERRATA in the preceding Number, Vol. XV. p. 439. for, "since the memory is also necessary. Instruments in discovery are by natural marks, scars, and trinkets," read, "since memory is also a necessary instrument in discovery by natural marks, scars, and trinkets."—P. 440. for, "a visible example of this failure is in Cato," read, "a visible example, &c."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AFTER having in vain swallowed large draughts of the *Materia Medica* to cure me of painful returns of *St. Anthony's Fire*, at spring and fall, I was favoured with a visit from a good Lady Bountiful, during a spring confinement, who told me that if I would at the time the ELDER-TREE blossoms, and in the spring of the year, at each season for about a month, drink every morning, fasting, half a pint of ELDER-FLOWER TEA, and the same quantity in the afternoon, that it would drown the Saint. The next season of the Elder-tree blossoming, I followed her advice, as also the spring following, and have done so for these nine years, since which time the Saint hath never tormented me in the least. I have re-

commended this excellent Tea from my experience of it, to ten of my fellow-sufferers since my own cure, every one of whom hath found it a specific remedy. The Elder-tree is now in blossom—a sufficient quantity of the flowers should now be gathered, in a dry day, and dried with great care for spring use. The Tea is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on two handfuls of Elder flowers when green, a less quantity will do when dry. It may be drank hot or cold, as best agrees with the stomach—Each single blossom is not to be picked off, but the heads from the main stalk.

Your humble servant,

July 1, 1789.

BENEVOLUS.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of the REVOLUTIONS at DELHI, in the Months of SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER 1788.

INCLUDING AN

ACCOUNT of the JOINAGHUR RAJAPoots, and the barbarous Cruelty of the ROHILLA Monster GOOLAM KABIR KHAUN towards the King SHAW ALLUM and his Family.

[Extracted from PAPERS written by an ENGLISH GENERAL OFFICER who was an Eye-witness of the Transactions.]

HOWEVER shocking part of the following recital must be to every man of common humanity, we could not, upon a subject so very interesting, hold ourselves excused in keeping it back from the public eye. Such events as these convey an ample fund for moral instruction. They teach us at one view the uncertainty of human life, and the miseries that await mankind, when savage power, without restraint, is let loose upon them; and, by comparison, they satisfy every man who is born to a private station, that he ought to be contented, and thankful for his lot.

The Mogul, who for several years past has been principally dependent on such of his principal servants (the upstarts of the day) as by intrigue or force become possessed of the cities of Delhi and Agra, with their neighbouring territories, and administration of his affairs, was driven, some time ago, as a last resort, to the necessity of calling in the Mahratta chief Madajee Sindiah, with a large army, to put an end to the enormities of which, without being able to give a remedy, he was obliged not only to be an eye witness, but forced (to the great degradation of the distinctions conferred) to bestow on the successful competitors for the government of the above cities and depending districts, such honours and titles as they chose to demand, however opposite to the King's interest; for such is the respect paid to, and veneration still held for, the decrees of the illustrious house of Timur, by the great body of the people in the north of India, that no successful conqueror would find it an easy matter to reconcile the bulk to his government, without having previously obtained those grants and investitures from the court of Delhi, however obtained; and which even the British nation, in the midst of their victories, were happy to procure for the government of Bengal, though the sword had already acquired that country for us which formed the basis of our former connection with the Mogul, by his conferring on us the Dewannee grant, or power of collecting the revenues of Bengal.

This digression we find necessary, as

many of our readers may not have paid previous attention to the revolutions at Delhi which led to the late one, attended with such horrid and monstrous acts of barbarity.

Madajee Sindiah, on his arrival in the country with a powerful army, found the Mogul generals so divided, that, either by intrigue, bribery, or force, he not only reduced them to order, but had the address to so far reconcile them, that they arranged themselves, with their troops, under his banners, on his securing to some of them the military tenures in the country from whence they drew their former subsistence. This system, however ill calculated to secure the Mahrattas a permanent footing in their new acquisitions, did not alter that held for some time past towards the Mogul by his own generals. Sindiah continued to hold his conquest, for as such he looked upon it, in the same independent manner; obtaining the same and greater titles and honours from the Mogul than had been conferred on the principal of the former. Had Sindiah, however, been satisfied with these advantages; which, even in a pecuniary point of view, would add, when the country settled, near two crores of rupees, or two millions sterling a year to his revenue; he might, assisted by his powerful resources from the Mahratta country, have considerably improved them, and made some progress towards a permanency of situation. Instead, however, of this, by unwarrantable demands on the neighbouring Rajapoot princes, he exasperated this brave and warlike race of Hindoos, inhabiting a hilly country, the principal capital of which is Joinaghur, a city of great beauty and splendour, and the principal seat of religion with the above tribes, amongst whom it is held in great veneration. The princes who have filled this throne have long been celebrated for their piety, particularly for their liberal encouragement to the arts and sciences; and in the above town, though 1000 miles within-land, is to be seen an observatory of European structure, said to have been erected by the Jesuits. The Raja of Joinaghur, disdainful to submit

to Sindiah's demands, left the event to the fortune of war. Sindiah marched to besiege his capital. The Joinaghur Raja was, however, joined by another powerful prince of his tribe, the Raja of Oudipoor; and these gained over to their side several of the Mogul chiefs, with their forces, who, as above mentioned, had ranged themselves under Sindiah's banner, on his first reduction of them; and amongst these one of great note, called Mahomed Beg Amdanee, whose particular dissatisfaction to Sindiah had been of some standing, from ill treatment. The united forces of the Rajapoots and dissatisfied Moguls now become formidable, marched to attack Madajee Sindiah; and a bloody battle ensued in the neighbourhood of Joinaghur. The Rajapoots charged the Mahrattas several times with extraordinary courage: the latter gave way, and were running in disorder, pursued by the Ratoreans, a select body of cavalry and infantry belonging to the Oudipoor Raja, when the good conduct of Major De Boigne's regiment of sepoy, on the side of Sindiah, gave a turn to the day. The firm stand of this corps repelled the repeated attacks of the Ratoreans, and did their commander, Major De Boigne, much credit, who, after great slaughter, put the Rajapoots to the rout. As soon as they gave way, the retreating Mahrattas and Moguls rallied, and, in their turn, charged the Rajapoots. The victory declared itself in favour of Sindiah. Mahomed Beg Amdanee, the Mogul chief, on the side of the Rajapoots was killed, and on both sides many others of less note.

Two days after the victory the remaining Mogul troops with Sindiah, his sepoy, and other corps, demanded their pay, due for several months. Sindiah, however, elated with his victory, treated them with contempt; they accordingly mutinied, and threatened to go to the Joinaghur side, if not paid. Sindiah not satisfying them, they deserted to the Rajapoots. This desertion left him with his Mahrattas only, and Major De Boigne's regiment of sepoy: the fear of worse made him retreat hastily to Agra, with these few remains of at least 100,000 men. Not thinking himself safe under the walls of that city, he retreated shamefully 80 miles farther to Gualior, a strong fortress in the Mahratta country, abandoning every thing to

his enemies, who he thought were in close pursuit of him, though the Rajapoots had not moved from the place where the battle had been given in the neighbourhood of Joinaghur. By Sindiah's running away out of the country, his office of course under the Mogul was abandoned. However we might have reason to regret this loss, from the good understanding which, since our late peace with the Mahrattas, has subsisted between us and Madajee Sindiah, the horrid barbarities which the said loss was the cause of towards the Mogul, (unparalleled in the history of the present times) will make us ever lament that the restrictions laid on our government in India, confining them, at that distance, within the letter of limited instructions, should make us become inactive spectators of such a scene, with the power in our hands to prevent it, without risk or expence, when the national honour and interest was so much concerned, not to say humanity and sound policy. On Sindiah's abandoning the above territories a Rohilla chief, named Goolam Kadir Khaun, (whose territories border on those of the Nabob of Oude) a bye-stander during the above contests, availing himself of Sindiah's absence, immediately hastened up to Delhi with a few followers, and forcing himself into the Mogul's presence at court, mentioned Sindiah's defeat, and demanded the office of Emir ul Omrah. The King refusing it, he boldly repeated his demand to be made Emir ul Omrah, or menaced the sovereign with the loss of his head. The Mogul at last, through fear, complied, and, though in the middle of his capital and attendants, conferred the title on this savage Rohilla, Goolam Kadir Khaun, who had not 100 men in his suite, and who immediately, on obtaining the above title, proceeded to pursue victory against Sindiah, attacking the several forts the latter had possessed himself of in that neighbourhood, belonging formerly to the Jeuts, Macheri Raja, and Agra; for which purpose he joined his forces with those of the late Mahomed Beg Amdanee, now commanded by Ismael Beg, a brother of the late commander, and possessed himself of every fort in that quarter in Sindiah's possession, excepting that of Agra. To this place they laid siege, Ismael Beg on one side, and Goolam Kadir on the other. After they had lain before it about a fortnight, the Mahrattas from Gualior, with Major De Boigne, endeavoured to

raise the siege, but without success. All this time the Rajapoots did not move a step from the spot in their own country where they had attacked Sindiah; wishing to convince the latter, that they had no other object in fighting him than that of defending their country, apprehensive as they were, in the event of his retrieving his affairs, that they might suffer for any further hostile attempts they might make on him. They accordingly now remained inactive, as did also the Mogul, refusing to declare openly for any party, but endeavouring to cultivate a good understanding with all, particularly with Sindiah; to whom the King wrote, that though he had conferred the office of Emir ul Omrah on Goolam Kadir Khaun, it was by compulsion: though there is not a doubt but the King, as well as every other Mahomedan, wished to see the Mahrattas expelled from his dominions. The siege of Agra still holding out, Goolam Kadir Khaun marched to reduce several places. At last, finding the King appeared rather more inclined to support Sindiah, and not being able to raise money for his troops, he now endeavoured to make friends at Delhi, having made himself particularly obnoxious at that Court during his late visit; where after the King had conferred the above-mentioned title on him, he endeavoured to seize the palace; and for this purpose had erected a battery against it, and was besieging it when the news of Major De Boigne's approach with the Mahrattas from Gualior to raise the siege of Agra, obliged him to hasten to the assistance of Ismael Beg, whom he left before this place, for the reduction of which he now became particularly anxious, but could scarce make any impression on it.

The Mahratta army was still at Gualior, very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their commander Sindiah. This circumstance encouraged Goolam Kadir Khaun to go again to Delhi to get money to pay his troops, who were become very riotous and ungovernable, particularly the Rohillas, the most cruel people of that part of the world. Goolam Kadir already succeeded in gaining over to his interest the Nazir, an Eunuch, and principal minister about the King's person, attached to his house from his infancy. The treason of the Nazir procured Goolam Kadir immediate admittance with his Rohillas into the fort at

Delhi, where the royal palace is situated, who instantly took possession of both. The Mogul in vain protested against this violence. At length he dissembled, on the Nazir and Goolam Kadir's prostrating themselves before the throne, declaring they were his slaves, the supporters of the Mahomedan religion, and would die in the defence of Shaw Allum and his family; requesting that his Majesty, King of Kings, would open the lock of his beneficence, and allow him (Goolam Kadir) his slave, the means of supporting the Mussulman army against the infidel Hindoo Mahrattas, the enemies of Mahomed. The King pretended it was out of his power to assist them with money: the application was renewed, but to no purpose. While this was going on, the Nazir and an old lady within the walls, wife to Mahomed Shaw (who was on the throne of Delhi at the time of Kouli Khan's invasion in 1739, named Mulzimance) were adopting measures to have the grandson of the latter placed on the throne, for which service the promised to pay Goolam Kadir Khaun 15 lacks of rupees, or 150,000l. sterling on the spot, with a promise of more ample supplies afterwards; and the Nazir promised to point out where the treasure of the reigning king was deposited. Goolam Kadir, on receiving these overtures, began to treat the latter with cruel severity, who immediately wrote to Sindiah to come to his relief; and that if he would expel Goolam Kadir and his Rohillas, he should receive a reward of ten lacks of rupees, or 100,000l. sterling. The treacherous Nazir acquainted Goolam Kadir with the contents of this letter, who had it intercepted, and immediately imprisoned the King, demanding the money which this letter proved he was in possession of, and rebuking him for his conduct in endeavouring to call the Hindoos to his assistance, at a time that the Mussulmen were sacrificing their lives for him and their religion. The King, however, persisted in refusing to pay any money; and Goolam Kadir having determined within himself to depose him, he was accordingly made a close prisoner; and Biddor Bux, the grandson of Mahomed Shaw, whom the old Begum had been exerting herself in favour of, was placed on the throne, and proclaimed King under the name of Biddor Shaw. The old King's family,

his wives, sons, and daughters, with his and their effects, being all seized, Goolam Kadir extorted from them fifty lacks of rupees in money and jewels—a great sum, considering the distress that the House of Timur has been in of late years; but which, under every circumstance of the former situations of many of the living members of this branch of it, it is more than likely they possessed, if not more,

considering the general disposition of the natives of India for hoarding, in the midst of the most harrassing situations.

Goolam Kadir also received the 15 lacks of rupees from the old Begum Mulkizimanee: but these resources were trifling compared to what he had secured for himself, from taking possession of Selim-Ghur; an account of which place may be new to an European reader.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have some time since done me the favour to mention the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle with approbation, I flatter myself you will give the following remarks a place in your excellent Magazine. The Dissertation I have just mentioned has had the misfortune to fall under the cognizance of two or three critics, to whom I am under the necessity of paying a proper acknowledgement.

The first * is the author of a publication which he calls “A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle.”

This writer has copied the translation of the inscription *word for word* as it stands in the Dissertation, except in a few passages, wherein he has given us some trifling alterations. For instance: Instead of “Deucalion escaped the rains,” he says, “Deucalion fled from the rains.” Instead of “Xerxes cut [a navigable canal] through Athos,” he says, “Xerxes dug through Athos.” Instead of “[torrents of liquid] fire flowed round Ætna,” he translates the words, “fire flowed round Ætna.” Having made two or three other variations of the most insignificant kind, merely, as it seems, for the sake of alteration, he informs his readers, “that it was *thought proper* to print the original Greek, with a Latin and ENGLISH translation, that readers of every description may understand the subject of the present controversy.”

In these words he obliquely insinuates, that the translation is his own. On the same principle a thief may steal a horse, and by cutting off his ears or his tail, may claim him as his property. As to the

Greek and Latin, the Vindicator may indeed plead as great a right to them as the Dissertator †; but as he has taken them *literatim* from the copy prefixed to the Dissertation, his re-publication can only be considered as a political scheme in the art of book-making.

This writer however has not contented himself with the foregoing deprecation. He has copied many long passages without ceremony, and several notes without acknowledgement; so that, besides the Greek and Latin, he has filled above forty pages of his small volume with plagiarisms, under the pretence of giving his unlearned readers a proper notion of the points in debate.

Yet, notwithstanding this pretence, he has perverted the author's obvious meaning in several places. The Dissertator, he says, “*objects* to the Parian Chronicle, because it does not resemble the Sigean, the Nemean, and other inscriptions.” This, to use one of his own polite expressions, is “a gross misrepresentation.” The Dissertator, in opening the subject, mentions the characters of several ancient inscriptions, and observes, that there is very little resemblance between them and the letters of the Parian Chronicle. But he does not introduce this observation as an *objection* against the authenticity of the Chronicle; he mentions it merely as a fact, from which he draws NO inference. On the contrary, he expressly asserts, that “the antiquity of an inscription can never be proved by the mere form of the letters.”

This writer charges the Dissertator with inconsistency, because he sometimes speaks of the Chronicle as a wonderful monu-

* Mr. H——t, who likewise bestowed some crude animadversions on the Dissertation, in the Analytical Review.

† The Dissertator honestly informs his readers, “that the original Greek and the Latin translation are taken from the elegant and accurate edition of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, published by Dr. Chandler in 1763.”

ment of ancient learning, and at other times as an erroneous system of chronology. In the former case, the author speaks on the principles, or the supposition of those who contend for its authenticity; in the latter, he expresses his own opinion. This mode of argumentation is universally allowed on all subjects, without any imputation of contradiction. Thus, if we occasionally adopt the sentiments of the author, or his advocates, we may style the Vindication a learned production; but if we speak the language of adequate and impartial judges, we may call it a mean and disingenuous performance.

According to the account of this *equitable* reviewer, the Dissertator has intimated, "that it was a general practice with the ancients to quote the works of their predecessors with the same accuracy and precision as our best modern historians." Whereas the Dissertator has only observed, "that it was such a common practice among the ancients to *mention* the works of their predecessors, that in many books we find references to three, four, five, six, or seven hundred different authors; and the truth of this observation he has demonstrated by the examples of Pliny, Plutarch, Athenæus, and many other ancient writers.

The Vindicator remarks, that "though the literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions; yet spurious books *apply* not to the present question: and as to inscriptions, there is nothing to be found in the whole history of impostures that bears the least resemblance, in point of learning, labour, and expence, to the Parian Chronicle."—In answer to this and other objections to the same effect, it may be sufficient to observe, that when the Dissertator has given a long list of impostors, he does not infer *from thence*, as this curious logician pretends, that the Parian Chronicle is a forgery. On the contrary, he premises this unexceptionable observation—"The literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions, and *therefore* we should be extremely *cautious*, with regard to what we receive under the venerable name of antiquity." What reason then has this *andid* critic to throw out the following sarcastic reflection? "To those who think the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle in the least affected by such forgeries as those of Annianus and Cujadus, arguments will be of no avail."

The Dissertator, in a short account of

the History of Paros, makes the following remark: "The Parians assisted Darius in his expedition against Greece. Miltiades, in order to punish them for this offence, or rather to revenge an affront offered to himself, the year after the victory at Marathon, invaded the island and laid siege to the capital. But the inhabitants defended themselves with so much bravery, that after he had invested the city for twenty-six days without success, he raised the siege, and returned to Athens in disgrace." For this piece of history he quotes Herodotus, l. vi. §. 133. and subjoins C. Nepos, Milt. §. 7. as an author who has likewise mentioned the siege. Here our sagacious critic informs his readers, that the writer of the Dissertation has misrepresented C. Nepos.—It is not easy to account for this ill-grounded charge, unless we suppose that he was dozing while he was criticising this passage, and did not observe that HERODOTUS was produced as the author's authority on this occasion; or probably he was not much acquainted with the Greek historian, and expected to see the same account of Miltiades in C. Nepos.

That the writer has frequently nodded while he was engaged in his lucubrations cannot be denied. The following is a remarkable proof of the gentleman's ositancy. Speaking of one of the forgeries of Annianus at Viterbo, he says, "Nothing can account for the credit which this ridiculous inscription gained, but the ignorance, the superstition, and credulity of the *Spaniards*, at the commencement of the 16th century."—According to this admirable geographer, Viterbo was in Spain!

This ingenious writer seems as well acquainted with classical learning as he is with geography. As an evidence of this remark, take the following examples: Having occasion to mention Herodian's tract Περὶ τῶν ἀριθμῶν, he tells us, "it was an obscure treatise, which at that time [that is about 1625] it was difficult to procure."—Perhaps to readers of a certain "description" it might be unknown; but every man of learning was well acquainted with its contents. It was printed with Theodore Gaza's *Introductio Grammatica*, and Apollonius de *Constructione*, ap. Aldum, 1495. The substance of it was reprinted in Stephens's Greek *Thesaurus*, and in Scapula's *Lexicon*, where every school boy might have found it long before the discovery of the Parian Chronicle.

“*Let it be observed,*” says this learned critic, as if it were a very important remark, “that very few men, since the revival of learning, have been capable of executing such a literary monument as the *Parian Chronicle*.”—He must be grossly ignorant of the history of literature, who does not know that there were multitudes of the most learned men that ever adorned the republic of letters between the year 1570 and 1620: as Lambinus, P. Manutius, Camerarius, Leunclavius, Xylander, Canterus, Ciacconius, Muretus, Patricius, Pithæus, H. Stephanus, Sylburgius, Torrentius, Oporæus, Grynæus, Sigonius, Spondanus, Serranus, Fulv. Ursinus, Lipsius, Rhodemannus, Æm. Portus, Pighius, Pontacus, Scaliger, Casaubon, Hoefschelius, Calvisius, Thuanus, Emmius, Erpenius, Gruter, Dausquejus, Buxtorf, Cunæus, And. Schottus, Meurcius, Grotius, Vossius, Petavius, Rigaltius, Heinsius, Salmasius, Scioppius, Cyril. Lucaris, Leo Allatius, and many more of equal eminence, well known to those who are in the least acquainted with the works of the learned.

But nothing perhaps can give us a more adequate idea of this writer's erudition than the following passage: “The author of the *Dissertation*, he says, has attempted to throw some contempt on the character of Timæus by quotations from Suidas, the *Heresiarch* Valesius, and

Clemens Alexandrinus.” Here this learned critic mistakes an Arabian heretic, who gave name to the sect called Valeſians in the third century, for the celebrated Henry Valeſius, who was born at Paris in 1603, and published *Excerpta Polybii, Diod. Siculi, &c. Am. Marcellinus, Historia Ecclesiastica Eusebii, &c.* and was the author of other critical works, well known to every classical reader, except those of the lowest “description.”

This is perhaps a sufficient specimen of our author's abilities; which I should have treated with more respect, if he had not bestowed many opprobrious reflections on the author of the *Parian Chronicle*, charging him with “the vice of suspicion, p. 162. classical scepticism, p. 171. a begging style, p. 159. fallacies reviewed with pain, p. 127. idle objections, p. 41. imprudence, p. 44. perverseness, p. 44. imposing on the unlearned, p. 75. quibbling, *ibid.* ostentatious learning, p. 37. 53. expatiating in a region of imposture, *congenial to his nature*, p. 163.” with a variety of other literary transgressions.

It is true, he allows the author, in other places, a classical elegance of style, apparent candour, talents for criticism, and extensive erudition; but at the same time he is pleased to abolish all these compliments by an extraordinary profusion of polemical sarcasms.

The Author of the Parian Chronicle.

[To be continued.]

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 J U L Y, 1789.

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

Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain; particularly the Highlands of Scotland. By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury; and Vicar of Boldre in New Forest near Lymington. 2 Vols. 8vo. 440 Pages. 1l. 16s. Blamire.

THE reader may with some reason exclaim, 440 pages, price 36s. ! He must, however, be informed that beside the 440 pages of letter-press, these volumes contain 40 pages of engraving:

that is to say 40 *prints*, in imitation of *drawings*.

Of these prints our author says, “few pretend to be *exact portraits*. They in general *only characterize the countries* through

through which the reader is carried. They were slightly taken in the course of a hasty journey, and at best meant only to preserve the *great outlines of the country*: and even this I fear not always accurately."

This "confession to the public" shews no doubt, and in amiable colours, the ingenuousness of Mr. Gilpin. But it does not convey to our minds the propriety of loading a most entertaining book with trinkets of little value. The *maps* are certainly useful, and a *few perspective drawings*, for the purpose of giving an idea of the scenery of the Highlands of Scotland, would have been proper enough. But although we can admire "the free and elegant manner in which they are executed by Mr. Alkin in aquatinta," we can pronounce that 30 of the 40 prints, put off in these volumes, are superfluous; and, *to this work*, altogether unnecessary. We therefore repeat our intimation*, that an edition of Mr. G.'s *Tours, without the plates*, or with such only as serve to mark and distinguish the different styles of country of which Mr. G. has written, is what the public may fairly ask for, and have some right to expect.

A Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast, &c. &c. By Innes Munro, Esquire, Captain in the late 73d or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Nicol, 1789.

TO point out, in proper time, such mistakes or misrepresentations as might, if long unnoticed, pass into and gain credit in the future page of *history*, seems to be one of the chief benefits likely to result to the public by a judicious monthly review of printed publications. Civil, but especially military transactions, with the motives or opinions supposed to have influenced the conduct of military commanders, are seldom or ever truly given to the public by cotemporary writers, even tho' such writers may have acted a part in the scenes they attempt to describe. It is a most difficult task for any one person, living near to the events he relates, to find out the real truth; or, if he does find it, to say the whole truth without offence. But *Memoirs of judicious selection*, referring in general to public records for authenticity, may be of infinite use, under public correction, towards forming a *material magazine* for a future body of history.

We must farther apprise our readers, before we enter upon the analysis of the present volumes, that they barely fall within the description given of them in the title-page. They may be said to be as much a work of HISTORY as of PICTURESQUE BEAUTY; and more a work of MODERN GARDENING than of LANDSCAPE DRAWING;—the art for which our author at the outset, at least, travelled to improve: a laudable motive, by which Mr. Gilpin alone appears to have been led into picturesque excursions.

In this light, therefore, we shall chiefly view his present performance; selecting such passages as we judge may convey some useful information to those of our readers who are lovers of the art, without being so *extravagantly* fond of it as to purchase a few hints, howsoever ingenious, at any price.

The *historical and biographical* anecdotes, though highly entertaining in general, are adapted less than the passages we shall select, to this department of our miscellany.

[To be continued.]

Captain Innes Munro's good intentions in his *literary* communications may not, perhaps, be called in question by any reader; but his *opinions* on those points which chiefly concern this country, whose prosperity is now become inseparably connected with that of the British trade and possessions in the East, may be disputed, and, when unjust and injurious, ought to be exposed.—To lessen the ardour of our young military adventurers by magnifying the hardships and hazards of the service in the East-Indies; or, by the stating one's own impressions as if the temporary feelings of a hot fatiguing march were to have an influence upon a great measure of state, to express a wish that (Velore) the second place in the Carnatic † had been demolished or abandoned, cannot well be said either to do credit to the author as a private individual, or to answer any good public purpose. How much less ought such sentiments to be sported in public, when it is well known that (all considerations

* See Vol. XIII. p. 19.

† Page 309, second paragraph.

taken together) the situation of the King's officers and troops in general was, and is, far better upon service in India, according to their several ranks, than that of any other military body of men serving in any part of the known world!

Among the various facts misstated by Captain Munro, some of them indeed of no great consequence otherwise than as indications of inaccuracy, and therefore subversive of the credit of the publication, are the following:

In page 219, speaking of Lord Macleod's return to Madras, he says, there was a misunderstanding between his Lordship and General Stuart concerning priority of rank.—Now it was impossible that there could be any dispute on this head, because General Stuart was a General Officer both in Europe and in India, when Lord Macleod was only a Colonel. Lord Macleod returned from the army to Madras on account of bad health.

In page 220 he says, that Gen. Stuart, in the march to Trivadi, commanded in the rear. It is known to the whole army that General Stuart on that occasion led in front.

In page 268 he says, after stating the situation of the French fleet, "The natural conclusion now was, that the garrison of Madras was about to be besieged, &c." This is a mistake. At the time alluded to, Sir Edward Hughes with the British squadron was off Fort St. George, and not at Trincomallè; and there never was the smallest apprehension of Madras being besieged, or in the smallest danger.

In page 295, parag. 1. he describes the retreat of the army under General Stuart from Pondicherry, on the 10th of Sept. 1782, as *mysterious*; a term meant evidently to insinuate a degree of blame in the conduct of that commander. Was Captain Munro ignorant that Trincomallè was lost; that the British squadron had returned to Madras to the leeward

station, while the French kept to windward; that Hyder's whole force was within a day's march of our army, and our troops threatened with impending famine? Yet, even under these circumstances, the retreat of our army was not precipitate, but orderly and well conducted. It marched, not on the 10th of Sept. as stated by Capt. Munro, but on the 11th, at two in the afternoon. The troops got to their ground before eight, and, excepting a few random rockets thrown at the rear guard, there was no attempt made even on the straggling followers by any enemy.

In page 337 he says, that "General Stuart was in a *cavalier* manner [taken] from his high command, and conducted on board a ship, &c."—General Stuart, after dining at Cuddalore, at the Marquis de Bussy's, with the Comte de la Marc and all the principal French officers, did, in his own time, and at his own discretion, embark on board one of his Majesty's frigates to return to the Presidency, after the cessation of hostilities with the French had taken place in July 1783. The command of the King's troops was given by *him* to Major-General Bruce, who remained behind with the army near to Cuddalore, and did *not* return, as stated by Captain Munro, "at the same time and by the same conveyance with General Stuart."

From page 321 to p. 325, Captain Munro wholly misrepresents the plan and conduct of General Stuart in the famous battle of Cuddalore, June 1783, which is universally allowed to have been conceived with great ability, supported in its varying aspects and unforeseen emergencies with great presence of mind both on the part of the General and the principal officers under his command, and on the whole executed with cool courage.

[To be continued.]

Lettre Adressée au Roi, par Mr. De Calonne, le 9 Fevrier 1789. Londres.

IN continuation of the controversy between Mr. Necker and Mr. De Calonne, promised in a former Number of our Literary Journal, we are now to give a brief abstract of Mr. De Calonne's celebrated letter to the King dated the 9th of February. The subject of this letter was of the highest importance at the time, and in the circumstances in which it was written; nor, if the reasoning of its author be just, has the recent and great re-

volution in France diminished its importance. The novel constitution, if that can be called a constitution which is yet in embryo; or, to speak more properly, which is hastily and rudely framed from heterogeneous and jarring materials; cannot, in the matured judgment of this profound and experienced statesman, be lasting. In the vast numbers and democratical spirit of the National Assembly; in the hereditary pretensions

of the Nobility and Clergy, and above all of the successors to the Crown; in the natural devotion of the gentlemen of the army to him who has the disposal of it, and who is the source of preferment and honour; in the contentions that may be expected to arise from the different circumstances of different provinces, whether local, municipal, or moral; in a word, from the jarring elements that enter into the composition of this new and sudden form of government, Mr. De Calonne hesitates not to predict its dissolution. But its dissolution he thinks will not be easy: it will be violent and painful; and the worst evil that can befall any nation, is the necessity of wading back to its ancient constitution thro' an ocean of blood. He regrets the unwise councils thro' which the King, of whose good intentions he entertains the most perfect conviction, had been induced to postpone the meeting of the States-General for the space of ten months, after this measure was found necessary to the restoration of order in the finances and of public credit. Had the States been immediately convened, while the sole object that engrossed the public eye was public credit, the King might have new-modelled the constitution of the National Assembly, according to the exigencies of the times and changes that had arisen since its last convention. The object of its convention attained, it might have been prorogued or dissolved in peace. But an invitation, a requisition had been made even by the Servants of the Crown to all ranks and orders of citizens, freely to communicate their observations on the state of the nation. Hence a crowd of writers and scribblers, who recommended opposite and ideal systems of polity; and some of whom were so extravagant as to suppose that a civil constitution for a great monarchy most complex in its actual state might be formed on the principles of an original compact and of the law of nature.

In this situation of affairs Mr. De Calonne proposes a plan for settling the disorders of the kingdom, founded on this general principle, of infusing into the constitution as much of liberty and the democratical spirit as is consistent with the tranquility of the nation and the preservation of the monarchy: and in the prosecution of this design, he keeps a constant eye on the constitution of England, without losing sight of the circumstances peculiar to the kingdom and provinces of France; thus reducing the perfection of abstracted models to the level of what is capable of being actually carried into execution.

“The government of France he considers as purely monarchical, and the Crown as hereditary. Both the executive and legislative power are vested in the hands of the king with this limitation, that they shall be exercised in a constitutional manner. Such laws as shall be discussed in the Assembly of the States-General, stampd with the authority of the King with their consent, and clearly digested, shall form the national code of constitutional laws.—This code of constitutional law should regulate, 1. The enacting of laws. 2. Their promulgation, execution, and conservation. 3. The different objects which they ought to embrace.

1. With regard to the enacting of laws.—Laws may be divided into such as are fundamental, such as are judiciary, and such as are particular. In every fundamental law the consent of the nation to be a *sine qua non*, whether anything is to be altered or added.—All judiciary laws, while yet in embryo, or the first stages of their formation, to be communicated to the chief members of the supreme courts.—Particular laws to undergo deliberation only in the king's council, care being taken that they shall contain nothing subversive of laws fundamental and judiciary.

[To be continued.]

Farrery improved; or, a Complete Treatise upon the Art of Farrery, &c. &c. &c.
By Henry Bracken, M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. Richardson. 1789.

WE have frequently expressed our surprize at the supineness of the proprietors of this truly valuable work, in suffering it to become so scarce, as not to be purchas'd but at a very advanced price. This inattention on their part has certainly given rise to the numerous treatises on Farrery that have recently appeared, and all of which are indebted for their most valuable materials to the labours of

Mr. Bracken, here presented to the public in an elegant as well as correct manner, being (to the credit of the bookseller) printed on a new letter and good paper. We are also informed that this is the only *complete edition* now to be purchas'd, the one which was printed some time ago in the country being mutilated and imperfect, as well as executed in a very indifferent manner.

The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Liquor in Herefordshire. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nicoll.

WE have already spoken our sentiments, repeatedly and freely, respecting the work of which the present volumes form a most valuable part.

In our Magazine for May 1787, p. 323, we gave the outline of Mr. M.'s plan, as described in a prefatory address affixed to the Rural Economy of Norfolk; and thought, with him, that he "had left no room for misapprehension." Fortunately, however, for Mr. M. some objections have been made against it; from which he naturally suspects that he has fallen short in his explanation. We say *fortunately*, as they have drawn from him a farther elucidation of the plan and execution of the work; placing the whole design in a more interesting light than any in which we had viewed it: we, therefore, lose no time in laying before our readers such part of the *advertisement* to the present volumes, as serves to throw fresh light on the general subject.

The objection which has been held out against the plan of the work is— "that the same subjects are treated of in Yorkshire as in Norfolk."

"To answer this as an *objection* (says our author) is impossible: for had it been put—"that nearly the same subjects are treated of in Yorkshire as in Norfolk"—the position would have been fully granted; as being perfectly consonant with the principle on which the plan is raised. It is indeed one of the best evidences that can be offered in its favor; inasmuch as it shows the plan of the register to be such, as, in its full extent, to admit under the several heads, every idea relative to the subject: for, similar as the heads really are, in the two specimens already given, I found not, in either district, a fact belonging to the whole circle of rural affairs which would not have fallen aptly under them.

"The objects and operations of husbandry are, in number and species, the same, or nearly the same, in every quarter of the kingdom. But the methods of obtaining the objects, and of performing the operations, are infinitely various. To catch the variations, whenever they are sufficiently marked, whether with excellency or defect, is one of the main objects of the part of the plan I am now executing. Another, to give practical descriptions of such particular objects and operations, as are confined to particular districts. And

a third, to register the excellencies and defects, in the practice of each district, relative to every other department of Rural Economy.

"By thus adducing in each station (were it possible) every valuable idea it is possessed of on these subjects; and by arranging those of different stations in registers formed on the same, or nearly the same plan; the different modes of conducting any particular branch of management may be referred to, and the several practices be compared. Consequently, in the completion of the plan may be seen the various practices of the kingdom, relating to any individual subject.

"An art so extensive, and in many things so abstruse, as that of agriculture, must remain in a state of great imperfection, until the leading facts belonging to it, which are already known, be reduced to a state of reference. To raise schemes of improvement, public or private, before this be effected, must be an act of improvidence similar to that of setting about the study of chemistry, or any other branch of philosophy, by experiment, without having previously become acquainted with the facts that are already ascertained. A man, thus employed, might spend a lifetime of ingenuity, without bringing to light a single fact, which was not intimately known before he began.

"Such is the leading principle, the main object, the substance of the plan. But this, as other superstructures, requires a groundwork.—Rural economics are founded in nature: much of the art depends upon climature, situation, soil, and a variety of natural circumstances. Hence, not only a geographical description of the district under survey, becomes requisite; but the three kingdoms of nature, so far as they are intimately connected with the subject, require to be examined and described with scientific accuracy.

"Nor are these the only requisites. The work, before it be fit to meet the public eye, requires a degree of finish. It is necessary that every part should be conspicuous. The excellencies, not being sufficiently evident, perhaps, to common observation, may require to be relieved; and the defects to be brought out, and shown in their naked deformity; that

that their impressions on the mind may be the stronger and more lasting.

“Nor does the labour end here. In carrying on a work of this nature, the reflection will be voluntarily employed in drawing practical inferences; and in filling up deficiencies; not altogether, perhaps, with self-evident or theoretic ideas, arising out of the subject in hand; but with practical knowledge, which, being collected incidentally, not in any particular district, but in every quarter of the kingdom, and being no where on record, might be lost to the general design, if not laid up in this manner*.

“If the ideas thus offered by the reflection, do not appear to the judgment sufficiently ascertained, to become evidently useful in promoting the general intention of the work, they are, with other unascertained ideas, arising to the observation in the district immediately under survey, either thrown out as hints, and inserted with such marks of diffidence as cannot easily be misunderstood, for the use of those who are in practice, and have leisure to ascertain them; or, are entirely rejected.

“The Rural Economy of Yorkshire, if duly examined, will be found to be executed on these principles. Thus,—to speak in reply to the objection which has given rise to these explanations,—under such heads, whether they include general operations or ordinary objects of culture, as were amply treated of in Norfolk, deviations only, whether they arise from custom, situation, or soil, are brought forward. But where a crop, or an operation, not cultivated or performed in Norfolk, arises, it becomes a fresh subject; and an additional division or subdivision is, of course, opened for its reception; and every thing deemed useful, respecting it, registered. Again, where a crop or an operation common to Norfolk is not found in Yorkshire, the head or compartment of the register which received it in the former, is, of course, dropped in the latter.

“If, in the Rural Economy of Yorkshire, I had described the dibbling of wheat, for instance, or the cultivation of buck-wheat; or, in the Rural Economy of Norfolk, the operation of planting potatoes with the plow, or the cultivation of

the rape crop; or had even instituted heads for these subjects; I should, indeed, have rendered my work liable to objection.

“But, because I had described the general management of soils and manures; and the general operations of sowing, weeding, and harvesting; the cultivation of wheat and barley; and the management of cattle and sheep;—as practised in Norfolk;—were these subjects to be passed without notice, in describing the practice of Yorkshire! Or, because a writer, on geography, has described the mountains and rivers of France, for instance, is he, in giving a description of Spain, to pass over the mountains and rivers unnoticed!

“But ill founded as that objection (if it will bear the name) evidently is, the making of it implies a degree of dissatisfaction, or, if the word be applicable, a degree of disaffection towards the work; and I am desirous to render it, were it possible, free from disapprobation.

“Perhaps the objection arose in misapprehension. It may be conjectured, that my stations are unlimited, and my volumes, of course, unnumbered; especially as some insinuation of this nature was, I understand, tacked to the objection.

“Left, therefore, some of my readers, whose approbation I am desirous of preserving entire, should have conceived the same idea, it becomes requisite to apprise them, that, unless I make a re-survey of the southern counties (thereby completing the five principal stations I have been led to fix in) the rural economy of the midland counties (now preparing for the press) will close my survey of provincial practice.

“The completion of my plan extends no farther than to seven stations; adding, to the five more central, one in the more western counties, of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, and another in the more northern provinces; including Northumberland, and the lowlands of Scotland.

“At present, however, there is little probability of the survey being extended to the two latter stations: and no degree

* “It may be proper to remark in this place, that, through various motives, the Rural Economy of Yorkshire contains a greater number of these fugitive ideas, than either the Norfolk or the present volumes; which, nevertheless, have their respective shares. They are not unfrequently thrown into the didactic form; as being the most concise, and the most practical.”

of certainty of its being continued to the southern counties."

Our author next proceeds to answer "some less general observations, made in a more liberal manner, by a different order of men, and through a different channel of communication, the LITERARY JOURNALS; and, having answered them fully and fairly, he concludes his address with the following observations.

"Groundless, however, as the remark replied to most assuredly is, I repeat my acknowledgements to the writer who brought it forward. Other readers equally unacquainted of course with the sources of my information, may have seen the passage alluded to in the same point of view. Beside, it affords me an opportunity, which otherwise I might not have had, of saying still farther, that, from the commencement of the Minutes of Agriculture, in 1774, to the present time, I have read nothing on the subject of rural affairs; excepting some few modern publications, which have fallen casually under my eye; and excepting that, in the year 1780, I spent some weeks, or months, in the reading-room of the British Museum, looking over and forming a catalogue of books, formerly written on the subject.

"This disregard of modern books has not, of late years at least, risen altogether through neglect. I have designedly refrained from them; lest I might catch ideas imperceptibly,—and, by inter-

weaving those of books with those of provincial practice, blend the two parts of the general work, which I wish to keep perfectly distinct. And I have refrained more particularly from modern books, which have gained a degree of popularity; lest I should be led, imperceptibly, into controversies, public or private, which might swerve me from my main design.

"The part of the plan which I have, hitherto, been executing, has, in itself, been sufficient to engage every hour of my attention. I have purposely shut my eyes to every object not immediately connected with it; under a conviction, that the magnitude of the subject is more than sufficient for any man's attention; and, of course, that whatever part of it should be applied to other objects would be lost to the main pursuit.

"My sources of information are ample; almost without limitation. The two wide fields of nature and science, so far as they are connected with the subject under investigation; the established practice of the kingdom at large, with respect to the three grand branches of rural economics; the individual practice, and sometimes the individual opinion, of the superior class of professional men; together with interesting incidents arising in my own practice, have, hitherto, been the objects of my attention."

This address requires no comment. In our next number the present volumes will come more immediately under our notice.

The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, as revised and proposed to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at a Convention of the said Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, held in Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785. Philadelphia, Printed: London, Re-printed. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Debrett.

THE Church of England in her Articles, her Homilies, and the preface to her Liturgy, has acknowledged the expediency of occasional alterations in her forms of public worship. In conformity to this reasonable and liberal declaration, the Book of Common Prayer was frequently reviewed, and improved in several particulars, during the space of 113 years, between its first compilation in 1548*, and its revival in 1661. Since that time it has continued without alteration. Yet as very considerable improvements have been made, during the last hundred years, in the refinement of our language, and in every branch of sacred

literature, it is presumed, that some amendments in our Liturgy might be attended with great advantage to religion.

But while this is allowed, it must be observed, that such a work requires great abilities, exquisite judgment, and prudence, in the execution. And perhaps no attempts should be made to give these devotional compositions an air of modern refinement, or, in any respect, to divest them of that venerable simplicity and unaffected solemnity which appear in every part of our present Liturgy.

The American States, on becoming independent, thought themselves at liberty to model and organize their respective

* Not 1594, as erroneously printed in this edition of the American Liturgy.

churches, and forms of worship and discipline, in such a manner as they judged most convenient for their future prosperity, consistently with the constitution and laws of their country.

In the Book of Common Prayer now offered to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, most of the alterations and amendments proposed by the English Divines in 1689, have been adopted, with such others as are thought reasonable and expedient.

In the following extract from the preface, the reader will see the plan which has been pursued in this compilation.

“The service is arranged so as to stand as nearly as possible in the order in which it is to be read. A selection is made both of the reading and singing psalms, commonly so called. Wherever the Bible-translation of the former appeared preferable to the old translation, it hath been adopted; and in consequence of the new selection, a new division and considerable abridgment of the daily portions to be read became necessary; and as the “Glory be to the Father,” &c. is once said or sung before the reading of the psalms in Morning and Evening prayer, it was conceived that, in order to avoid repetition, the solemnity would be increased by allowing the minister to conclude the portion of the psalms which is at any time read, with that excellent doxology somewhat shortened, “Glory to God on high,” &c. especially when it can be properly sung. With respect to the psalmody or singing psalms, for the greater ease of chusing such as are suited to particular subjects and occasions, they are disposed under the several metres and the few general heads to which they can be referred; and a collection of hymns are added, upon those evangelical subjects and other heads of christian worship, to which the psalms of David are less adapted, or do not generally extend.

“It seems unnecessary to enumerate particularly all the differential alterations and amendments which are proposed. They will readily appear, and it is hoped the reason of them also, upon a comparison of this with the former book. The Calendar and Rubricks have been altered where it appeared necessary, and the same reasons which occasioned a table of first lessons for Sundays and other Holy-days, seemed to require the making of a table of second lessons also, which is accordingly

done. Those for the morning are intended to suit the several seasons, without any material repetition of the epistles and gospels for the same seasons; and those for the evening are selected in the order of the sacred books. Besides this, the table of first lessons has been reviewed; and some new chapters are introduced, on the supposition of their being more edifying; and some transpositions of lessons have been made, the better to suit the seasons.

“And whereas it hath been the practice of the Church of England to set apart certain days of thanksgiving to Almighty God for signal mercies vouchsafed to that church and nation, it hath here also been considered as conducive to godliness that there should be two annual solemn days of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God set apart; viz. the fourth day of July, commemorative of the blessings of civil and religious liberty in the land wherein we live; and the first Thursday of November for the fruits of the earth; in order that we may be thereby stirred up to a more particular remembrance of the signal mercies of God towards us; the neglect of which might otherwise be the occasion of licentiousness, civil miseries and punishments.

“The case of such unhappy persons as may be imprisoned for debt or crimes claimed the attention of this Church; which hath accordingly adopted into her Liturgy the form for the visitation of prisoners in use in the Church of Ireland.

“In the creed commonly called the Apostles creed, one clause [Christ’s descent into Hell] is omitted, as being of uncertain meaning; and the Articles of Religion have been reduced in number; yet it is humbly conceived that the doctrines of the Church of England are preserved entire, as being judged perfectly agreeable to the gospel.

“It is far from the intention of this Church to depart from the Church of England, any farther than local circumstances require, or to deviate in any thing essential to the true meaning of the Thirty-nine Articles; although the number of them be abridged by some variations in the mode of expression, and the omission of such Articles as were more evidently adapted to the times when they were first framed, and to the political constitution of England.”

In this edition of the Liturgy, the compilers have made many verbal and grammatical corrections, and many large defalcations.

defalcations. They have adopted the old translation of the psalms which is used in the Church of England; but have occasionally taken some verses from the translation of the year 1607, which is printed in our Bibles. These additional verses do not always appear to advantage. For each morning and evening service, they have selected about twenty or thirty verses from different psalms, and thrown them into one group. This plan, though something may be said in its defence, totally destroys or confounds their original import and connection.

With respect to the doctrine of the Trinity, the compilers are strict Athanasians, though they have rejected the creed which is distinguished by that appellation.

Some divines, who do not wish to be too positive about an incomprehensible article in the Collect for Trinity Sunday, use this evasive expression—"Keep us steadfast in the faith:" but these revisers of the Liturgy firmly adhere to the ancient reading—"Keep us steadfast in this faith."

In the prayer for the Church Militant, instead of saying, with a liberal spirit of universal benevolence and philanthropy,

The Female Reader: or, Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the best Writers, and disposed under proper Heads, for the Improvement of Young Women. By Mr. Cresswick, Teacher of Elocution. To which is prefixed a Preface, containing some Hints on Female Education. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

THE proper method of educating young ladies is a subject of the highest importance, as the pleasure and happiness of society are essentially concerned in the rectitude of their understandings. In this age of refinement, no one, we are persuaded, will pretend, that young women of family and fortune should be left in their native ignorance, unacquainted with every thing but a few external accomplishments, the public amusements, and the business of dress. "I am far, says a judicious writer, from recommending any attempts to render women learned, yet surely it is necessary they should be raised above ignorance. Such a general tincture of the most useful sciences as may serve to free the mind from vulgar prejudices, and give it a relish for the rational exercise of its powers, may very justly enter into the plan of female education. The sex may be taught to turn the course of their reflections into a proper and advantageous channel, without any danger of rendering them too elevated for the feminine

"We beseech thee to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors," they have thought proper to teach their people to say, "We beseech thee to direct and dispose the hearts of all Christian rulers, and especially the rulers and governors of these States."—Kings and Princes, it seems, have no share in their intercessions.

In the Thanksgiving for the fourth day of July, they bless the Divine Majesty for having inspired and directed the hearts of their Delegates in Congress "to lay the perpetual foundations of peace, liberty, and safety."—Alas! how soon may these "perpetual foundations" of peace be subverted, and this new Jerusalem, this Mount Zion, be turned into a region of discord, and a field of blood! The greatest curse that God inflicted upon the Israelites was, "when he gave them up to their own hearts lust, and let them follow their own imaginations."—But far be it from us to forebode evil to the United States: we presume only to express our humble opinion, that their patriotic zeal is a little too presuming, when they venture to affirm, that their Delegates have laid the perpetual foundations of peace and liberty.

duties of life. In short, I would have them considered, as designed by Providence for use, as well as show, and trained up not only as women, but as rational creatures."

Admitting then, what cannot indeed be denied, that these observations are perfectly just, there is only this alternative remaining: young ladies must either be sent to a school, or educated at home.

We have seen, in many instances, the effects of these different methods of education; but we think the former infinitely preferable to the latter.

In the former, young ladies are accustomed to rise early, and live temperately, which are two circumstances of the highest importance. They are kept under a regular discipline. Every part of their time is usefully employed, and their abilities are properly exerted. At eight or nine years of age, they are taught to think, to reflect, and to study; exertions which are absolutely necessary for the cultivation of a rational mind, and which can never be expected in those, whose

whose youth has been spent in idleness, or trifling amusements. Ye tender-hearted and affectionate parents, use your daughters to *think* and to *study* at an early period, if you would have them become sensible women and rational companions. Do not be led away by an idle and absurd opinion, that application is unsuitable or injurious to their tender frames. "The faculties of every animal are impaired by disuse, and strengthened by exercise."

In the most respectable boarding-schools in or near the metropolis, the young ladies are attended by eminent masters, and instructed (in proportion to their stay, their fortune, and their future prospects) in every useful and ornamental part of polite education, such as writing, arithmetic, dancing, drawing, music, French, Italian, the principles of the belles lettres, geography, history, morality, religion, and lately, in some schools of the highest reputation, in a just and accurate knowledge of English grammar, and the art of expressing their thoughts on any subject in an easy, natural, and elegant style.

In these pursuits, their spirits are enlivened, and their emulation is excited by their companions. Their intercourse with one another lays the foundation of humane and benevolent affections; and their dancing before a number of spectators gives them an ease and freedom in their carriage, by which they are enabled to appear in company, or even at court, with grace and dignity.

On the other hand, let us consider the means of improvement which young ladies enjoy by a domestic education. If they are under the inspection of a discreet and sensible mother, or a governess who has had a liberal education, and is a woman of taste and prudence, they may

receive the greatest advantages. But this is very seldom the case; for the children are generally provided with a governess from France or Switzerland, whose only qualifications are pertness and vanity, a frippery appearance, and a volubility of tongue. With this lady they are shut up in a private apartment, and read some frivolous dialogues, or sacred dramas, imported from Paris, or chatter a little barbarous French. Here they have no companions; and not one spark of emulation is excited. Their solitude renders them torpid and inactive. Their mothers, their elder sisters, their aunts, or the trifling females, who visit in the family, are perpetually interrupting their studies, and dissipating their thoughts. Company is expected, or a visit is to be paid; the hair-dresser, or the mantua-maker, is to attend them at twelve; or, which is a very common case, Miss Kitty or Miss Fanny has the head-ach, and every lesson must be postponed. If they are excluded from company and visits, the consequence is equally detrimental. They become formal and reserved, and contract an awkward bashfulness in their behaviour. When papa and mama are absent, in pursuit of their pleasures, they contrive to elope from their governess, and are initiated into the ribaldry and impertinence of the kitchen by the valet, the housemaid, and my lady's woman; and in this manner their education is completed.

We have been led into the preceding reflections by an examination of the pieces which form the present selection, the plan and execution of which both equally merit recommendation, as being particularly well calculated to counteract and prevent the pernicious effects of the baleful system we have above reprobated.

Mammuth; or, Human Nature Displayed on a grand Scale: in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Inland Parts of Africa. By the Man in the Moon. In 2 vol. 12mo. 6s. Murray. [Continued from Vol. XV. p. 445.]

THE Man in the Moon, after a variety of adventures, extremely entertaining, and not a little instructive to such of his readers as are capable of discerning that constant eye, which, amidst the greatest ludicrousness and extravagance, he constantly keeps on the conduct and combinations of human sentiments and passions, is deputed with his partner by the British Gypsies to represent them at a grand jubilee, on a plain near Tunis, of Egyptian Kings.—

"The great banquetting days, which were three, approached. On the day before the first of these, the deputies appeared before the Emperor and Council, and approved themselves by their proficiency in signs and other tokens, as well as in proverbs and traditions concerning the gypsies, the real Kings and Queens of the gypsies whom they represented. On the first banquetting day, early in the morning, we assembled in the Circus, and the Emperor, with all the members of the Council,

Council, discoursed by turns, concerning the origin and history of the gypsies, and put questions concerning their numbers, and way of life, in all countries in the world, in which they wandered; the answers to which questions were equally entertaining and instructive. Thus were spent the morning and forenoon of the first day of the feast. On the second day, we received instructions from the same teachers, in Egyptian proverbs, or maxims of life, which, as I have already observed, appeared to me to have been drawn from the profoundest knowledge of the human mind, and were many of them conceived in terms that implied manifest allusions to the reformed experimental philosophy; but which being handed down, as I was assured by the unanimous voice of the Egyptian Congress, from times of remote antiquity, must have descended from the ancient Pythagorean philosophers. On the third and last day of the feast, we received instructions concerning the signs and enigmatical practices of the gypsies, with the most fervent exhortations to be strictly honest and affectionate in all our dealings with one another; to be as honest in our dealings with the nations among whom we sojourned as our own safety required; to consider ourselves as pilgrims and strangers on earth, and as wandering life as emblematical of a journey to a land of rest, in another world, where all true gypsies would live in fixed habitations, and the proud and wicked nations, among whom they sojourned, would wander as the Egyptians do now; to venerate the sacred writings and religious institutions of every country, and to be bigotted to none; and finally, to teach all these, with many other lessons, to our children. Their morality, or moral wisdom (for they made no account whatever of natural knowledge, if it did not directly bear on some useful purpose) was on the whole pure and undefiled. There was only one maxim, which, from a simile which pervaded the assembly when it was delivered, I hold at least as equivocal: It was this, "oo aptechush doulon oo jalgo "bladdyr skyton." That is, "Never cheat a poor man, nor beg from a rich." Thus, then, the days of the great feast, or *rammy-joul-gymshion*, were spent. But behold the dinner or banquet! All the Kings and Queens brought what was peculiar and most excellent in their different countries, and gave them into the pantry or buttery, a wooden house, with large lattices, built in one day for the

purpose. From thence they were brought forth by the great officers, and spread on large leaves on the lawn; and to the whole was added the fresh provisions from Barbary; so that never was there a feast in which there was at once such profusion and such variety. To dine with the Lord Mayor of London, in the Egyptian hall, is only doing penance in comparison of feasting with the assembled Egyptian Kings. Not Solomon in all his glory, though silver was nothing accounted of in his days, with all his ships from Elath and Eziongeber, that brought him gold, and apes, and peacocks, could command such a banquet; nor Ahasuerus, revelling with jolly companions and wine and women for forty days. And how could it be otherwise, since the rarest delicacies of all countries were brought together, and magnificently displayed on the green lap of our common nurse, foodful mother Earth, older than the hills, and yet, as appeared from these proofs of fecundity, not the worse for the wearing. Such an infinite variety of natural curiosities, which set off the nature of each other by comparisons that struck the eye without fatiguing the understanding, might be called a museum rather than a feast. It was such a banquet, that had it been set before the Royal Society of London, who eat only as a duty, that they may thereby prolong their valuable lives for the purpose of making useful discoveries, all appetite for food would have been lost in the desire of knowledge; and they would have instantly begun to physiologise on the splendid profusion of nature. Not so the gypsies. Reclining on the flowery carpet spread by the hands of Tellus, they attacked the viands with vigorous appetites and cheerful countenances. The pretty damsels, their attendants, partook of the feast at the same time with their mistresses, and occasionally handed the jocund cup."

After dinner the gypsies entered into a free and exulting conversation concerning the other nations; and according to the custom of the jubilee, each of the assembled Kings produced some verses in praise of their own way of life, and the advantages they possessed over other races of men and other kings. These taken down in a kind of short-hand, or hieroglyphical writing, served as the song or the psalms of the gypsies from jubilee to jubilee, that is, from generation to generation. A number of these verses, forming a satire on certain vices and follies incident to all nations

nations that live in fixed habitations, are here recorded.

THE MAN IN THE MOON, after the dissolution of the Egyptian Congress, travels through different parts of Barbary, and is carried by force by certain Barbarian Mussulmen into the mountains of Ughela, where, chained to a dog, lest he should make his escape, he is forced to watch the flocks of his masters.—The Barbarians, after some time, take him along with them, with his own consent, on a long journey to the southward, to aid them in stealing some goats of a size greatly above what was common.

“We had long been mounting up higher and higher. The air now became agreeably cool, and the southerly current of a small stream, which issued from a lake, reminded my masters of the object of our journey. As we continued to travel southward, we fell into something like a track or road, in which we held on in our course with a slower pace, beginning to look sharply out for our gigantic goats, when all of a sudden Dragon took stock still, pricked up his ears, and began to tremble. “Dragon is afraid,” said they; “it is the devil who has been frequently seen in these mountains, riding on a great black horse as big as a mountain. The dogs hear him at a distance and tremble. This is a sure sign of his approach. See, Dragon still trembles.” I sat down with two of my fellow-robbers by Dragon, while my master, with the other brother, ascended an eminence to see what really could be the matter. Anon they returned with horror and despair in their faces. “Ali! Ali! Kraken-kaxo, kraken-kaxo! Stin, stin. Kraken-kaxo, kraken-kaxo!”—“Lord, Lord! Devil, devil! It is, it is. The devil, the devil!”—“Flee, flee! O flee from the devil and his angels! Come Christian, come!” for they had already begun to turn their faces to the north, “flee, with us, from the devil. Ali, Ali, Mummud, Mummud!”—“Flee from the devil with you?” said I, assuming courage in proportion to their terror, “may God and Mummud confound you all! But I will join the devil against you.” Having said this, I pursued and pelted them with stones as they fled; and at last I took a steady aim at my master, and discharged the contents of my pistol into his hips. They supported him by his arms, and made off with him as fast as they could, while I, having given vent in some measure to the rage which the

prospect of revenge had kindled in my breast, began now to reflect where I was, and what enemies I should have to encounter, should I continue to press on their rear until they should have time to recover from their present terrors, which I was convinced were wholly groundless. I therefore kept at a distance from them, though I had at first resolved to smite them hip and thigh, and cut them off, both man and beast, while their nerves were unstrung by fear, with my sabre. I now exulted in my emancipation, and felt an extacy of joy, in the mere possession of life and liberty, though I knew not how to sustain the one, or secure the other. Nor was I plunged into despair when this transport began to subside. If I should subsist on the reptiles of the earth, and roots, and herbs, and seeds, and to whatsoever I should be drawn by the keenness of sense, purified by want, and invigorated by the breath of heaven, I would esteem myself happy in being my own master. A love of liberty was heightened by recent slavery. I felt, or I seemed to feel myself not only courageous but unusually strong and active, and under the impressions that then agitated my soul, I could have encountered a lion. I held on in the track above mentioned, as being the opposite course to that of my late masters, rejoicing in my strength, when, lo! as I doubled one of the projections of an abrupt and rugged mountain, I was met full in the face by a gigantic and woolly-haired hierophant, riding on a monstrous Mammoth. He waved before his visual orbs something that resembled, in size and appearance, the mainsail of a ship, and hummed, as he moved slowly on, certain articulate sounds, which I had heard, though less distinctly, for some time, but imagined to be the howling of the wind amidst the incurvations and clefts of the mountain. This noise, perceived while yet at a great distance by that acute sense of hearing which distinguishes the canine race, was that which had struck Dragon, as being an object both dreadful and new, with a terror which was soon communicated to his companions. For the hierophant, as I afterwards learnt, was amusing himself in his morning's ride, to enjoy the solitude and the refreshing air of the Burhdoo mountains, with a tragedy which had been composed above three thousand years ago, on the subject of the overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. This he read with the voice of thunder, in all the varied accents of grief,

anger,

anger, and despair. Struck with horror at such awful sights and sounds, I almost wished for my dog and my chain, and the safe solitude of Ughela."

The Man of the Moon is relieved from his fears by the humanity of the Hierophant, who takes him up and places him on his Mammoth, and carries him home with him to his NEST, formed in a grove of trees on the summit of a mountain.—The reader of this very amusing and philosophical tour is agreeably entertained with a description of the animal MAMMUTH, and the country of Mammothia, where every thing is on a scale proportioned to the size of that monster. The Hierophant and Hierophantess, the King and Queen of a certain region in Mammothia, receive our traveller with infinite kindness. At their court all the

modes, customs, and ways of thinking of European courts are inverted. The pomp, parade, and pride of life is wholly laid aside; naked simplicity prevails; and the honour and glory of the royal family, and of all who wish to raise themselves above the vulgar, consist in the entire command of their own passions, and in being as much as possible independent of the services of others.—The sentiments and observations that are suggested to the Man in the Moon by that vast variety of scenes, and strange incidents, through which he passes, are such as are worthy of a philosopher; a philosopher who seems always to keep a steady eye to the position of Horace:

—*Ridentem dicere verum*

Quid vetat?

[*To be continued.*]

Experiments and Observations to investigate, by Chemical Analysis, the medicinal Properties of the Mineral Waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany; and of the Waters at Bove near St. Amand, in French Flanders. By John Aish, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquarians. 12mo. 3s. Robson and Clarke.

WHEN physicians of established reputations, founded on long experience and extensive practice, communicate any information respecting the management of their health to the public at large, on easy terms, it may be considered as a valuable acquisition; especially in this country, where the personal attendance and advice of eminent men in the profession is unavoidably expensive. Such publications are a common benefit to society, and merit general approbation. Drinking of mineral waters very freely as a remedy for many disorders, has not only become fashionable, but popular of late years; and to so great a degree, that those whose affairs or circumstances would not permit them to resort to any of the celebrated fountains of health, or who could not afford to purchase the foreign waters imported into this kingdom, have eagerly embraced the substitute of artificial waters, strongly recommended by many writers, and at present in high repute. The learned and ingenious author of the tract before us, many years an eminent physician at Birmingham, and now settled in London, visited Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the adjoining places, in the summer of 1787, with the laudable design to make a chemical analysis of their several waters on the spot, to establish, if possible, a fixed standard of their several component parts, and to deduce from thence some certain

rules for the real medicinal uses of so important a branch of the *Materia Medica*. Being provided with a proper apparatus, the Doctor, who appears to be a skillful chemist, pursued his arduous task with such success, as to enable him to give a very accurate and clear account of the various methods he made use of in his analysis of the different waters, and of the proportionate virtues of their component parts as adapted to medical uses.

As it is incompatible with our plan to follow him through a long but necessary Introduction, which states the progress and improvements of philosophical chemistry (still in its infancy), a science which the Doctor asserts to be the most conducive of any to useful discoveries in medicine, we shall only observe, that it contains a great variety of useful information for professional men, chemists, and those who have a taste for enquiries of this nature.

For the benefit of the public, however, we shall take the liberty to extract those important facts and observations which are most likely to be useful to the community.

"It may be deemed extraordinary," says the Doctor, "that the knowledge of the real composition of mineral waters has not acquired equal advances to the other branches of natural knowledge. Yet sufficient improvements have been already made abundantly to establish these two facts;

facts;—first, that many of the impregnations boasted to be found in some favourite mineral waters have been ideal;—secondly, that the general impregnations in mineral waters are much fewer in number than most of the writers on these subjects have been willing to allow. The adoption of these truths accounts for the material difference of opinion between Dr. Ash and the numerous authors who lived, or who wrote, before the great improvements held forth for the true investigation of these waters by modern chemistry. They supposed an impossibility to analyse, by art, the different mineral waters to any degree of perfection—the Doctor has surmounted this seeming impossibility, and has analysed them by scientific, regular processes; and some of the good consequences resulting from his skill will be found in the following observations.

“However simple in their compositions many of the most useful and celebrated mineral waters shall be found on the chemical examination of them, good and experienced physicians will not readily adopt an opinion, which has been advanced by some of the best chemists and natural philosophers of these times.—that artificial mineral waters may be prepared, by the bare union of these simple component parts in pure or distilled water, which shall be not only equal but superior, in their salutary effects in the cure of diseases, to the original mineral waters as they are prepared by nature.

“My own experience during my residence at one of these celebrated mineral fountains, and a faithful attention to the effects of the artificial as well as the natural mineral waters, compel me, though with reluctance, to express my dissent from such an opinion; and I shall strengthen my dissatisfaction, by observing how deficient the means of imitating these waters by art will be found; that it will appear in the course of this analysis, by real experiment, that some of the mineral springs at Spa do really contain a greater quantity of elastic permanent gas in their waters on the spot, than can be united with common water by any possible artificial means; and this abundant union of aerial acid may possibly be effected with the real mineral water, by some extraordinary degrees of

pressure in its passage through the earth, which can never be attained to by any artificial means on its surface.”—The argument is further pursued in treating of the aerial acid, the first and most important agent in the formation of mineral waters, and which alone can render them highly salutary; and it is proved by experiment, that the common method of impregnating distilled or pure water with the aerial acid, by collecting it in a proper apparatus, from a fermenting mixture of chalk and oil of vitriol, is very defective; for there will not be the smallest portion of the vitriolic acid contained in it rendered volatile, as might be supposed, by the act of effervescence, and carried up with the aerial acid into the receiving vessel, in the upper part of the apparatus.—The experiments on the Spa waters are followed by judicious medical reflections, in which, contrary to the opinion of the generality of medical writers, who absolutely prohibit the use of milk during a course of those waters, Doctor Ash recommends it, and says nothing agrees better with them. Objections likewise have been made to the medical use of soap with the waters; whereas soap combined with the warm detergent gum-resins forms a most excellent co-operating medicine with the Spa waters, in all disorders of the stomach and bowels from either obstruction or debility. The diseases for which these and the Aix-la-Chapelle waters afford relief are pointed out, and the different systems in the science of medicine are shewn to have had their influence on physicians in recommending particular mineral waters to their patients. Upon the whole, Dr. Ash does not believe all the miraculous effects that have been ascribed to them; but under proper management he considers them as a very valuable branch of the *Materia Medica*.

A second visit to the same fountains in the summer season of 1788, must have furnished him with further useful information; and in a Postscript, foreseeing this, he has promised a French translation under his own inspection, and such additions as he shall think worthy of notice to be printed in English, for the accommodation of the purchasers of the present work.

Considerations on the Prussian Treaty; to which is added, an authentic Copy of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Berlin, the 13th of August, 1788. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

THIS Pamphlet contains an authentic copy in French, with an English

translation, of the Treaty of *Defensive Alliance*, as it is called, made between

the Courts of St. James's and Berlin, on the 13th of August 1783; to which are prefixed, FIVE REFLECTIONS, which occurred to the Author on reading the late King of Prussia's Memoirs, written by himself. These Reflections are made with the appearance of great political sagacity, profound judgement, and good sense. They certainly point out, in a manner very superior to the common herd of political speculators, many parts of the Treaty in which the Prussian Monarch seems to have obtained advantages very prejudicial to the interests of this country; but we trust they are not so great that "the mother of children yet unborn, the landholder, the manufactu-

rer, but above all the stockholder, may look forward to the consequences of these few but fatal provisions." But if they are really of this serious nature, which the nature of our Review will not permit us to examine, we lament, with the Author, that "he has no hopes of being listened to either by an *Administration* which could frame such a Treaty, or by an *Opposition* which does not complain in Parliament of such a Treaty, because, forsooth, *one of themselves*, it is said, had a hand abroad in conducting it; or by a *nation* which is always in arms in the cause of the paltry *party interests* of individuals, whilst it is inattentive to its own great *public political* ones."

The Duke of Exeter; an Historical Romance. 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH the body of this work is covered by an English dress, almost every feature of its face bespeaks it to be of Gallic origin. The author assures his readers that he has "attempted something new;" and his endeavours appear to have been rewarded with considerable success; for conceiving, like a second *Solomon*, that there is nothing new *under the sun*, he has drawn beings with characters and attributes which can only

exist in the *heavens above*, but the like of which were most certainly never seen or heard of on the *earth beneath*. After this observation, it is needless to say that there is no one trait of the manners of the antient feudal times, to which period the historical part of this romance is supposed to allude, in any degree preserved. The fable, however, is conceived with some ingenuity; and the catastrophe concealed with excellent art.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, June 8.

HIS Royal Highness Prince William Henry was this day introduced into the House. The patent of his creation being read, his Royal Highness took the oaths and his seat as Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's.

TUESDAY, June 9.

His Majesty, for the first time since his late indisposition, gratified his Peers by his presence upon the Throne. His Majesty came with the usual state from St. James's Palace to the House, and being robed as usual, took his seat upon the Throne.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having been dispatched to demand the attendance of the House of Commons, they appeared at the bar, preceded by their newly-elected Speaker.

Mr. Addington addressed his Majesty in a short speech, replete with expressions of modesty and diffidence; and hoped his Majesty would be pleased, by his royal disapprobation of their present choice, to afford his faithful Commons an opportunity of electing a person better qualified to discharge the duties of an office so important.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that he was commanded by his Majesty to inform him; that the choice which his faithful Commons had made, was fully confirmed by his royal approbation; and that he was perfectly convinced that Mr. Addington would fill with adequate dignity the high office to which he was appointed.

The Speaker and the Commons then retired, and his Majesty also immediately quitted the House in the same form with which he had entered it.

The Lords having adjourned for a short time to disrobe themselves, upon the resumption of the House,

The order of the day was read for the second reading of Lord Stanhope's Bill for the repeal of certain penal statutes for not attending divine worship, &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rose, and contended, that if the Bill before their Lordships should be passed into a law, it would be of infinite injury and danger to the established church, as it went to the actual repeal of a great number of statutes, though it at first view appeared only to aim at the repeal of four or five. He admitted that there were many statutes which disgraced the times in which they were passed; he agreed that some ought to be repealed and others amended; it was however of the utmost importance that so great a subject should not be taken up lightly, or decided on without the most serious consideration. He reprobated the clause granting liberty to write, print, and publish all kinds of investigations whatever upon religious topics. The words of the clause were so broad, that they would serve to cover every species of religion, and to countenance every effort to disgrace Christianity. His Grace pointed out as a singular circumstance, that the word Christianity was never once introduced in the whole clause; and with great force of reasoning shewed, that the very foundations of the religion by law established might be undermined and overthrown under the indefinite licentiousness that the clause might be construed to sanction. His Grace put a great variety of questions to illustrate the dangerous looseness of the wording of the clause, and to shew that there was an essential difference, and a wide distinction between free investigation, and the propagation of such opinions as might be the result of such investigation. As the law stood at present, his Grace asserted, that every man was at full liberty to investigate religious topics; but he contended, that if unrestrained speaking, writing, printing, and publishing of religious opinions, were permitted, there was scarcely a mischief to the church, or to civil society, that imagination could form an idea of, that might not be effected. If the enemy of Christianity might be at liberty to propagate his pernicious arguments, grounded in error and coloured with contumacious art, what impression might they not make on the ignorant and lower ranks of mankind? If a man should entertain so unfortunate an opinion as the disbelief of the existence of a God, and should imagine that God's being was a mere fiction, and if he were sincere in this unfortunate opinion, was he, under the

wording of the present clause, to be at liberty to disseminate so dangerous and uncomfortable a doctrine? Suppose another were to profess himself a strong admirer of morality, but an enemy to all religion, was he to be allowed to spread abroad such profession?—Let their Lordships recollect, that it was the common artifice of the Atheists of old, to resort to that mode of imposition on the minds of the bulk of mankind, and it was but too obvious that there were many, who might be deluded by such sophistry. He declared, if the Atheist was to be allowed to defend his atheism by argument, he saw no reason why the thief might not be permitted to reason in behalf of theft, the burglarer of burglary, the seducer of seduction, the murderer of murder, the traitor of treason. Therefore, although he was ready to allow, that there were on the statute books some Acts of Parliament of a persecuting spirit in matters of religion, which had better be repealed, and was as willing as any man to agree to their repeal, he could not but profess himself to be against the present Bill's proceeding any farther.

The Bishop of Bangor (Dr. Warren) considered the Bill as having two objects principally in view.

The first, to relieve the members of the church of England from the penalties to which they were liable by certain laws now in force.

The second, to extend freedom in matters of religion to all persons except Papists.

With respect to the first object of the Bill, the Bishop observed, that it proposed, in the first paragraph, to repeal the Act of the 3d of James I. which imposed a penalty on all persons who absented themselves from the public service of the church; and in order to render the question more plain, the Bishop took a short view of the several Acts of Parliament from the 11th of Elizabeth, which imposed any penalty on persons for not attending divine service, and shewed that these Acts were principally levelled at the Papists, and accordingly very few restrictions were to be found against any members of the church of England. He then observed, that when the Act of Toleration passed, the same care was taken to oblige all persons to attend, on a penalty, public worship, either at Church or some Protestant Meeting, and contended from thence, that even at that period when liberty of conscience was allowed in its full latitude, and the right of private judgement universally acknowledged, this restraint was not considered as inconsistent with the rights of private judgement. He then observed, that it was left to these days of liberty, or rather licentiousness, to call in question the propriety and

and wisdom of these laws, which obliged persons, on pains and penalties, to frequent the public service of the Church, or some Meeting-house. The Bishop then proceeded to defend the law which obliges persons to frequent some place of public worship on Sundays; and on this occasion his Lordship said, that it was the indispensable duty of every man to worship God in public. He mentioned several heads of arguments, by which it could be proved; but as such topics, he thought, were more fit for the schools than for a debate in a House of Parliament, his Lordship imagined that he might take it for granted, that to worship God in public was the indispensable duty of every man.—He next observed, that this being allowed, it followed that men had a right to meet together for the purpose of carrying on public worship, without suffering any hindrance or molestation from the Sovereign, or any other person whatever, provided always that such assemblies held no doctrines inconsistent with the safety and security of the State. He then dwelt pretty copiously on the advantages arising from public worship—such as that religion could not be supported for any length of time in a country without it—That it was the only means by which the ignorant and unlearned received instruction in religious and moral truths—Now, when numbers were thus assembled together, the examples of some must have a good influence over others, both in point of faith and practice; and then concluded with observing, that for these reasons every well regulated government provided places of worship for those who were of the establishment, and permitted those who were not of the establishment to provide houses for themselves; and where the Magistrate had gone thus far, it was natural to go one step further, and provide, that public worship should not only be duly performed, but duly attended also, by obliging all on pains and penalties to attend it.

The Bishop then observed, that he should be told that this mode of compulsion was inconsistent with that freedom of judgement which every man has a right to exercise in matters of religion: and to this objection he replied, that in the present case there was no force on the private judgement of any man, as no man in this country could be obliged to attend any public worship, but what he himself can conscientiously join in; as he that cannot communicate with the established Church may resort to any of the congregations of the Protestant Dissenters; and he that cannot communicate with either, may be supposed to hold doctrines which are contrary to the interests of the Civil State, and as such not fit to be tolerated.

The Bishop thence made a few observations on some other parts of the Bill, and then proceeded to consider the second object of the Bill, viz. the extending freedom in matters of religion.

On this the Bishop observed, that the Bill gave such a latitude in speaking, practising, writing, and publishing on all religious subjects, that it virtually repealed all the laws now in force for the suppression of infidelity, profaneness, and blasphemy, and in particular the statute of King William for the suppression of blasphemy, &c.—He then remarked, that this statute of King William was almost the only law by which impious opinions could be punished, and that this would be useless and of no effect, were the Bill now under consideration to pass into a law.—He then observed, that there was no room to complain of too great restraint being laid on private judgement in matters of religion in this country, as every man here may freely enquire into all the grounds of his belief and practice in matters of religion, and judge as he thought fit—might profess what he pleased, and privately worship God according to his own notions, whatever they might be, provided that nothing he did or professed tended to disturb or weaken the Civil State. He then observed, that the writ *de heretico comburendo* had been taken away above a century—That the Act of Toleration had granted many privileges and liberties to the Protestant Dissenters, and in some cases more than the members of the establishment had—That the restraints which were put on this Act by the Schism and Conformity Acts, had been taken off by an Act in the reign of George the First; and that there did not exist now one restraint on private judgement in matters of religion, as long as men conducted themselves with decency and good order; and then shewed at large that such decency and good order could never be sustained, if there did not remain on our statute book the law of the 9th and 10th of William, or some similar law. The Bishop then described the disorder and confusion that would arise, were the latitude now contended for granted.—He said, that instead of one Meeting house for Atheism and Blasphemy, we should have one in every street.—In this part his Lordship alluded, as he said, to a chapel of this sort in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was suppressed about thirty years ago after many fruitless attempts, so tender were our Courts lest they should bear hard in any decision on the right of private judgement.—After this the Bishop proceeded to give an answer to what had been said respecting the Canons of 1603, as if they had no authority to bind the Clergy. This the Bishop did very

briefly by observing, that no Canons can have authority in this country, unless the Convocation is called by the King's writ, and proceeds to make the Canons by his order, and then the Canons must have the Royal assent. These points, he observed, were settled by the 5th of Henry the Eighth, Chapter 19; and as the Canons of 1603 were made in all respects conformable to this statute, they were certainly binding on the Clergy.—The Act which took away the High-Commission Court took away also the ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the Archbishops and Bishops, and the operation of these Canons was suspended by that means; but on the repeal of that Act in the 13th of Charles the Second, the Ecclesiastical Court recovered its authority, and together with it the Canons.

The Bishop of St. Asaph (Dr. Hallifax) in a very well-wrought, logical, and convincing speech, supported the same side of the question. His Lordship argued most ably upon the various parts of the subject. He rescued the Canons of the Church from the harsh construction put upon them by the noble Earl, and contended that the noble Earl's arguments were grounded in a misconception of their purport and tendency. He admitted that the Laity were not bound by those Canons, but asserted that the Clergy were, and assigned a variety of cogent reasons in proof of his assertion. After giving a very pointed and circumstantial answer to the whole of Earl Stanhope's speech on Monday the 18th of May, he adverted to the great danger of innovation in matters of serious importance; and after descending with abundant show of reason on the danger of an hasty repeal of a long catalogue of statutes, all from their import passed at the time with very full and mature consideration, stated, that amongst the Locrians, if any man proposed a new law, with a view to alter and annul the existing law of the country, he was obliged to have a rope round his neck, when he ventured to bring forward his proposition. His Lordship concluded with a quotation from that able commentator on the laws of England, Sir William [late Judge] Blackstone.

The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Horsley) made one of the most able speeches we ever heard from any Member of the Reverend Bench, against the Bill.—His Lordship's manner is made up of a happy mixture of the authoritative and the familiar; it persuades while it commands; and at the same time that it strongly interests and impresses, it engages; and if it were not too light a word for the subject, we should say, it entertains, for it renders attention easy, and amply gratifies the greedy ear. The Bishop began his speech with acknowledging, that at that day laws

existed, that did no credit to the spirit of the times in which they were made; that some Acts of Parliament were on the Statute Book which did not merit to be there, and that laws breathing such a spirit of perfection, would always appear inconsistent with the mild religion that we professed. He was ready also to declare, that the peace of the present day, the dormancy of religious oppression, the moderate temper of the times, and the natural conclusion, that the Statutes complained of were not likely to be enforced, in his mind formed no reason why they should be suffered to remain. It was sufficient ground for their repeal, that they might be executed, whether they were actually executed or not. They were weapons lying loose on the ground and scattered about, which the Fiend of Persecution might catch up and use to a deadly purpose. His opinion therefore was, that notwithstanding the Dæmon of religious tyranny sat at this time fullen, silent, and abashed, conscious that there did not exist in the Church an individual who was not hand and heart her enemy, she ought to be disarmed and to have her chains rivetted. This was, his Lordship declared, his true and unreserved opinion: he could not nevertheless but object to the Bill, because he thought, were it to pass into a law, it would rudely tear up the foundations of the Church of England; and as the destruction of an ally must necessarily affect the interests and existence of the principal, it might tend to destroy the very being of the English Constitution. His Lordship proceeded to treat of the various penalties imposed by ancient Statutes on persons not going to Church regularly on Sundays and Saints days, (which formed the subject matter of the first clause of the Bill) and said, he was free to confess the manners of the present times did not sanction such severity; but still he thought there were falvos, which at this day would be admitted to be sufficient excuses, provided by the Statute itself, for not complying with the conditions of the Statute. He would not, for instance, defend the penalty of 20l. per month imposed on those who do not go regularly to Church; and still less did he approve of the Act of the 3d James I. but the Act of Elizabeth, lessening the penalty to one shilling, he commended, because the fine imposed was a fine he thought not severe. In illustration of this, he said, that if a law inflicted a penalty less in amount than a man of the lower class would spend if he did not go to church, it was in his mind not a severe law. If those who were labourers did not spend their Sundays in church, and attending divine service, they would spend them in a worse place, and in the exercise of a less use-

ful employment. No man was, as the law stood, his Lordship said, obliged to any particular conformity to the established church, but only to the worship of God in some way or other, and that was the necessary duty of the legislature for a variety of obvious purposes to enforce. His Lordship declared he agreed perfectly with the noble Earl, "that the right of private judgement in matters respecting religion, is, and ever must be, the unalienable right of mankind, and as such ought always to be held sacred and inviolable." But then those rights were not unlimited. There was a clear distinction between the right of conscience and the jurisdiction of a Civil Magistrate. Every man's conscience might direct him as to religious opinions, and he had an undoubted right to avoid what he thought sinful; but if from motives of conscientious opinion he carried his conscientious sentiments into action, he must answer for his actions. The Civil Magistrate was governed by the same sort of idea; he had no right to punish a man for avoiding to do what he thought sinful, unless his avoidance injured society. In fact, the Magistrate had no right to punish what was merely *sinful*, but only that which was *detrimental to society*. The Bishop illustrated this by putting the case of a man convicted of perjury; an act highly sinful, but not punishable on that account, but punishable only as it brought harm to society. His Lordship was peculiarly forcible in this part of his speech, and was listened to with the utmost earnestness by the whole House. After clearly laying down the distinction between what was conscientiously warrantable, and what the safety of society caused to be constituted and considered as criminal, the Bishop applied the conclusion from the reasoning he had used to the case in point, and thence inferred that the Magistrates had a right to punish Atheism; and by the same rule, a contempt for the Revelation of God in the Christian religion. His Lordship also cited Blackstone as to the danger of disturbing ancient laws, which apparently at a distant period from that in which they had passed, could not be accounted for. Their wisdom, though not obvious at the period of their repeal, Blackstone observed, was generally evident by the inconvenience that ensued after they were repealed. His Lordship, before he sat down, took notice of the construction put upon one of the Canons of the Church by the noble Earl, and contended, that the noble Earl had wholly mistaken the meaning of the Canon in question. Its obvious import was, he said, to supply an answer to the assertion of the Church of Rome, that a Layman could not be the head of the Church; and to assert, that the Protestant

Church was a true and apostolical Church, notwithstanding that it had a Layman at its head.

Earl Stanhope began his reply with saying, that though their Lordships had been told, that here, as in a certain country, no man should be allowed to propose a law but with a rope about his neck, he meant, when the present question was disposed of, to propose another law immediately against ecclesiastical tyranny; a tyranny so gross and scandalous, that it would disgrace the Inquisition. Having said this, his Lordship proceeded to defend his Bill; and as a justification of the necessity that called for it, he read a Canon of the Church respecting the casting out of Devils, and another respecting the enforcement of the attendance of religious worship, which ordered, that if a man be bald, and had no hair on his head, so that he was in danger of catching cold, he must nevertheless go to Church, but he might wear a night-cap. Having exhibited several of these absurdities, his Lordship said, he felt it his duty to return his sincere thanks to the several Rev. Prelates who had spoken on the subject, for the very great trouble they had saved him; those of the Rev. Bench who had delivered their sentiments, having successively contradicted and refuted the arguments of each other. But with regard to the Rev. Prelate who had spoken last, his arguments had been so different from those of the other Bishops, that he merited his particular thanks. The learned Prelate had argued clearly and ably. He could understand his meaning distinctly; he could ascertain in what they agreed, and knew at a glance the exact point on which they separated. The Rev. Prelate had said, "that there were laws in existence which did no credit to the times in which they were made;" and he had afterwards said, "That the jurisdiction of the Magistrate should be confined not to those things which were merely sinful, but only to such as were injurious to society." He agreed with the Rev. Prelate, that such was the distinction. His Lordship added a variety of other arguments to prove the ecclesiastical law abominable in practice; that it did not adhere to its professed maxim of jurisdiction, *pro salute animi peccatoris*; and urged the necessity of going into a Committee with the Bill, to examine what laws ought to be repealed, and what ought not. He said he wished to shorten the debate, in order to go into one still more important, respecting tythes. Before he sat down, he declared, that his great objection to the laws existing in regard to religion was, that he detested compulsion in matters of conscience; and he declared, he objected to the principle of the laws he wished to see repealed,

repeated, and not to the extent of the penalties merely. The arguments used that day reminded him of a Bill introduced in the reign of Henry the Seventh, repealing all laws against priests for crimes of every denomination committed by them, and among others for all rapes committed by men of their order. He rendered this allusion pleasant, by stating, that the argument against the Bill had been, that a rape implied compulsion, and compulsion ought always to be considered as reprehensible and punishable; to which the priests answered, that it was a very gentle kind of compulsion that they had resorted to.

Lord Stormont assured the House, that he had not intended to trouble them, and that he would not detain them long. His Lordship then declared, he should be particularly sorry, on the noble Earl's account, to see the ancient practice revived, of obliging the proposer of every new law to have a rope round his neck when he made the proposition. The noble Viscount next paid some high compliments to the Reverend Bench, declaring, that they had that day, in his humble judgement, done themselves infinite credit, and urged arguments that would hold their sacred characters high in the public opinion. He afterwards adverted to the Bill before the House, and after complimenting the noble Earl on the goodness of his intention, and the general ability with which he brought forward any measure of a public nature, said, he conceived the noble Earl had not looked at the subject with his usual accuracy. The more regular method of bringing forward a topic under discussion, would in his conception have been, to have moved for a Committee first to revise the various laws existing relative to toleration, and to have suffered the House to have been guided and governed by their Report, as to their future proceedings in it. His Lordship rescued the reign of William the Third from the imputation of a propensity to encourage intolerance, and touched upon some parts of the arguments of the Rev. Prelates, with whom he appeared to concur in a great measure, particularly with the definition of the legal exercise of the right of opinion of conscience, as laid down by the Bishop of St. David's.

Lord Stanhope rose again, and with some warmth repelled what had been advanced by Lord Stormont. His Lordship said, he was determined to persevere: and if the Right Rev. Bench would not suffer him to load away their *rubbish* by cart-rolls, he would endeavour to carry it off in wheel-barrows; and if that mode of removal was resisted, he would take it, if possible, away with a spade, a little at a time.

The question was put on the second reading by the Lord Chancellor, when it was negatived without a division.

Lord Stanhope immediately moved a fresh Bill for repealing the 27th of Henry VIII. respecting the impositions laid upon Quakers.

Upon the Lord Chancellor suggesting the propriety of postponing the motion to a future day, the Noble Lord agreed thereto, declaring that he would on that day teach the Lord Chancellor of England law, as he had on the present taught the Bench of Bishops gospel. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, June 15.

The Bill for granting 3000*l.* out of the fund arising from forfeited estates to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, was ordered to a Committee, Lord Sondes in the chair.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill. The granting part of this fund in a partial manner, tended to create competition. It was a sort of scramble who should get the favour of the Minister, in order to obtain part of the money. His Lordship was for disposing of it all at once; let it be allotted out to various purposes, and have totally done with it. Amongst other purposes, very likely the Highland Society might be deemed worthy to have a share; but he could by no means agree to let it be disposed of by a sort of competition.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Cathcart supported the Bill, and enlarged upon the good purposes which were derived from the labours of the Society.

Upon the question being put, the Bill passed the Committee with only the Lord Chancellor's negative.

MONDAY, June 29.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the usual mode of putting questions to the Judges, and whether their Lordships have a right to demand of the Judges an account of the reasons for those opinions which they give in the High Court of Peers, on questions put to them respecting trials there pending.

This being a Committee of Privilege, no strangers could gain admission. We are therefore precluded from giving the public any more than the result of the debate that took place on this occasion, in which their Lordships were occupied till about eleven o'clock. The substance of their determination was, that the mode which had been hitherto adopted on the present trial had been perfectly regular, and conformable to ancient practice in similar cases. In consequence of this decision the Judges will not be obliged to assign their reasons for the opinions they may give in trials before the Peers.

HOUSE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 5.

THE Members having taken their places, Mr. Hatfell, the clerk, informed them, that he had just received a letter from the Speaker, which, with the permission of the House, he would read.

This epistle was, that the Speaker had been lately promoted by his Majesty to the office of Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Sydney; that, in consequence of his having accepted this office, he was precluded from the further exercise of the duties of that employment which the House had, some time ago, thought proper to confer on him: that it was therefore incumbent on him to resign his situation as Speaker: and, in so doing, he was forcibly impelled to embrace this opportunity of returning his warmest acknowledgments to the House for the high mark of favour with which they had honoured him.

After Mr. Hatfell had read the letter, he ordered the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and read a short message from his Majesty, expressing his desire that the House would proceed to the election of a new Speaker with all convenient speed, and that the person whom they should elect should be presented in the House of Peers on Tuesday next, for the royal approbation.

He then moved, that the House do now adjourn till Monday next, and which motion was accordingly agreed to.

MONDAY, June 8.

The Marquis of Graham opened the business of the day. His Lordship said, that as their late Speaker had been called to a higher situation, and to a place where his talents and abilities would be exercised to greater public advantage than in that House, it was with pleasure he was enabled to propose to the House a gentleman capable of filling the chair with honour to himself and dignity to the House. The Hon. Gentleman he meant to propose was Henry Addington, Esq. who was a gentleman possessed of every requisite qualification: he possessed considerable abilities, he had been bred to the law, he had been particularly assiduous in attending to the forms and rules of the House, and from his age and constitution he was capable of undergoing the fatigues of the office. After some further panegyric on the Hon. Gentleman, he concluded by moving, that Henry Addington, Esq. be called to the chair of this House.

Mr. Grosvenor seconded the motion from a conviction of the proposed gentleman being able to fill the chair with high honour to him-

self and the House: his sound constitutional knowledge, his temper, his prudence, and politeness, qualifications he possessed in an eminent degree, rendered him a fit object for the choice of the House.

Mr. W. Ellis rose for the same purpose; he said, as on the last vacancy of the chair, namely, to propose for that important office his Hon. Friend Sir Gilb. Elliot. He would not dwell upon, nor trouble the House with the virtues and qualifications of his Hon. Friend; it would be vanity in him to do so, the House of their own knowledge being fully acquainted with the great merits of the Hon. Baronet. He was willing to admit every thing urged in favour of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington), for whose character and abilities he had the highest respect; there was, however, one requisite wanting, which neither learning, character, nor abilities, could give, he meant experience. To 'ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm,' which frequently occurred in that House required much skill and experience; and to attain that essential requisite, to govern with applause, and to guide with a steady hand, the Hon. Gentleman ought to wait awhile until his abilities were matured by time. In the mean time, he proposed that his Hon. Friend should be called to the office; and should he be so fortunate as to succeed, the House would have the pleasure to contemplate the abilities of the Hon. Gentleman maturing under the Hon. Baronet, and as a thriving plant under his influence, gaining that sound judgment and knowledge which would hereafter enable him to fill the chair with great credit to himself, and service to the House. He concluded by moving that Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. be appointed Speaker.

Mr. F. Montague seconded the motion, and said, though on that side of the House they could not command success, in that instance he was sure they deserved it.—He insisted on the necessity of having the chair filled by a person of experience; he admired the character and abilities of Mr. Addington, but preferred the Hon. Baronet, as being in possession of those abilities, aided by long experience. He impressed on the House the mildness of the disposition of the Hon. Baronet; the gentleness of his mind joined with a proper firmness necessary to support the rights and privileges of the House.

Mr. Addington rose to express the gratitude he felt to his friends, whose partiality for him had prompted them to praise in him qualifications he was not possessed of. The Hon. Gentleman stated the importance of the office of Speaker, and the qualifications necessary

cessary to enable any one to hold it; he found himself wholly inadequate to so important a trust, and sincerely hoped the House would look round for a fitter object. He expressed his warmest respect for the Hon. Baronet, whose abilities he always looked up to with admiration. He concluded with thanking his friends for the honour they had done him in proposing him to the chair.

Sir Gilbert Elliot rose also to express the gratitude he felt to his friends for their nomination of him; he entered into the qualifications necessary to fill the chair with honour to the House, and declared that he was conscious of his incapacity. He agreed with every thing advanced in favour of the Hon. Gentleman opposite him, whose excuses he was not willing to accept: he respected his character and abilities, and would give him his vote.

Mr. Fox said he considered it a painful task to speak on the comparative merits of two gentlemen; but, in what he should say, he by no means meant either to bestow any improper compliment on the one, or any invidious or detracting remark on the other. He was willing to admit every thing that had been urged in favour of Mr. Addington; whatever he had heard of that gentleman's character and ability was highly to his honour; he could not, however, avoid remarking on the unfortunate manner in which he had been proposed by the noble Marquis, who had used a language not fit to be held in that House, namely, that an individual could be called to a higher situation than the chair of that House, and to a place where his abilities might be exercised to greater advantage: this doctrine he denied, and contended that no higher situation existed, nor could abilities be exercised any where to greater advantage. He wished the House to consider fairly the whole that had been said in favour of Mr. Addington: they were told to *believe* that he had considerable abilities, and that he possessed the many qualifications necessary to fill the chair; the House need not, however, be told that the Hon. Baronet possessed all the abilities they were told to *believe* were possessed by Mr. Addington, for the House *knew* the qualifications of his Hon. Friend. The only question he could see before the House was, whether they would prefer reported abilities, and take them on credit, or take well-tried, well-known abilities?—He could not avoid thinking that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had proposed to young a Member solely for the purpose of trying his strength with the House, and how far their confidence would support him: the House ought, on so important an occasion,

to consider whether their confidence might not be carried to abuse; he hoped that they would think and judge for themselves, in choosing a representative to appear before their Sovereign, and to stand between him and the people, for on their choice depend the dignity and honour of that essential branch of the legislature.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in reply; he should not have said a single word on the present occasion, had it not been to deny his proceeding on the ground mentioned by the Right Hon. Gentleman: he wished no Gentleman to vote on confidence, but on their own knowledge, on their own observation and conviction. He was willing to admit every praise bestowed on the Hon. Baronet, but much of that praise must be taken on *belief*. He was happy to bear the most sincere testimony to the great merits of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Addington); he appealed to those Members who had the honour of being acquainted with Mr. Addington, for his character of ability, and every qualification necessary to fill the chair with honour; but, without appealing to their personal and private knowledge, he could rely on his public conduct, and on the principles he had shewn in support of the constitution on a recent occasion. He concluded by resting the cause of Mr. Addington on the memory, the honour, and impartiality of the House.

Mr. Burke supported the nomination of Sir Gilbert Elliot: he had watched him from his dawning youth to his ripened manhood, and had seen a frequent display of the greatest talents. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) was right in saying that much of the ability of the Hon. Baronet he must take on *belief*, for he had not the honour of a seat in that House, on the early display of the Hon. Baronet's abilities. Mr. Burke said the chair of that House was once looked up to as an object of honest and grave ambition, and considered too important to be lightly conferred; and never was given without the test of experience: the case was, however, now altered; it was considered merely as a place of probation, not as the effect of probation; it was made a sort of baiting-place, an inn to change horses to drive on to higher honours. One day a traveller arrived, and being accommodated, says, "I thank you for my situation;"—the next day he is gone, with "I thank you for your support; good-by-to-ye, I'm off." In this manner had they been treated; they were become a *succession-house, a hot-bed*, in which official honours were forced to maturity, their consequence was destroyed, and the dignity of the chair lowered.

The question being put, the House divided,
 For Mr. Addington, 215
 Sir G. Elliot, 142

Majority for Mr. Addington, 73

The House immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 9.

As soon as Mr. Addington, the new Speaker, had returned from the House of Lords, where he went to receive the royal approbation, he addressed himself to the House in a short but elegant speech, acquainting them, that though unworthy of the great and important situation they had raised him to, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to approve of their choice; and that it would be the highest pleasure of his life to prove himself the watchful guardian of the rights and privileges of that House, and not only to maintain them within its walls, but also to assert them elsewhere. He implored the House, for the sake of its own dignity and consequence, to grant to him that assistance which they have always afforded to his predecessors, and which, he assured them, should be always acknowledged by him with the most lively sense of gratitude.

The order of the day being read, for hearing further evidence on the Slave Trade,

Mr. Alderman Newnham rose, and by way of conversation observed, that the very great importance of the measure now before that House, required, beyond every degree of contradiction, the fullest attendance. He would therefore move for a Call of the House this day se'nnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the Hon. Alderman, that it was his wish that the business should be discussed in as full a House as possible, but thought it would be better to postpone the motion for a few days, in order to see what progress the House would make in the hearing of evidence.

Several other Members now spoke, and Mr. Wilberforce among the rest wished the Call of the House might be deferred a little longer: at length, after much conversation, and Mr. Pitt had remarked that as the House of Lords were likely to remain a considerable time on the trial of Warren Hastings, and that while that noble House continued sitting he thought they could not be better employed than in the business of the Slave Trade, Mr. Alderman Newnham made another motion to postpone the Call of the House to this day fortnight, which was agreed to.

In the course of the above conversation the new Speaker frequently interferred and received the compliments of many Members of the House for his impartiality and desire to preserve order, by preventing several gentlemen who attempted to speak twice, after the motion had been made.

The order of the day being read for the House

going into a Committee of the whole House on the African Trade, the Speaker left the Chair, and Sir W. Dolben took his seat at the table.

Counsel were then called in, and Captain John Knox appeared at the bar as an evidence.

The House immediately proceeded to his examination, after which they adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

The order of the day being read, and the House resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the Ways and Means for the year, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and with pleasure congratulated the House on the growing produce of the revenue. The resources of the country were, he said, in the most flourishing state; it was, however, from various unforeseen circumstances necessary to call for the aid of the House to defray the additional increase on the Supply. The situation of Europe had rendered it necessary to increase our peace establishment for the present, and other necessary expenditures had occasioned the swell of the Supply: there were 20,000 seamen employed, which were 1000 more than were employed last year, which made the sum necessary £.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|
| For the Navy | — | 2,328,570 |
| The Army was | — | 1,517,000 |
| Army Extraordinaries | — | 398,000 |

There was no necessity he said for any vote for the last sum, it being already discharged by occasional sums which had fallen into the Exchequer, and not carried to the credit account of last year.

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| | | £. |
| The Sum for the Ordnance was | | 713,000 |
| For Convicts | — | 56,000 |
| For the different Bonds | — | 15,000 |
| Deficiency in Land and Malt Duties, arising from charges | — | 350,000 |
| For the works carrying on at Carlton-House | — | 35,000 |

He stated several other sums which had been voted for the Plantations, for the British Museum, for the deficiency of the Grants of 1788, and for the re-payment of money advanced in consequence of the addresses of that House. The whole sums added together made the total amount of

The Supply voted £. 5,539,000
 To which sum to be provided for was also to be added a considerable sum issued for his Majesty's secret service abroad, to the amount of 191,000l. which was not a loss to the country, as it was issued by way of loan, repayable by instalments, with interest. The two sums therefore added together

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| | | £. |
| The Supply | — | 5,539,000 |
| Secret Service | — | 191,000 |

Made a total of 5,730,000

| | |
|---|-------------|
| The Ways and Means for raising the above sum he proposed to be the usual sum on | |
| Land and Malt duties | — 2,730,000 |
| By Tontine | — 1,250,000 |
| On Short Annuities for the secret service | — 187,000 |
| From the growing surplus of the consolidated fund | — 1,570,000 |

Making 5,737,000

To judge of the state of the revenue of the country, he took the produce of the two last years, as forming in his opinion the fairest average that could be taken; the first having fell short, and the last increased, which increase he attributed to the wine being put under the Excise, and to regulations in the spirit trade, both which measures had succeeded to his most sanguine wishes. By those two years taken together it appeared that the whole of their produce in taxes

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|------------|
| was | — | — | 12,978,000 |
| Charges thereon | — | — | 11,278,000 |

Leaving a balance of 1,700,000

To this excess over the charges was to be expected in favour of the next year 120,000l. from a balance on the assessed taxes; and from outstanding accounts 100,000l. From the East-India Company was also to be expected a further sum of 200,000l. being the remaining sum due of the 500,000l. they last year owed, having discharged no more than 300,000l. The sum last year agreed by the House to be due from the East India Company was subjected to revision; the sum would not however by such revision be decreased, as it appeared from accounts lately received that a further sum of 200,000l. was due from the Company.

He looked also to another article as an additional source to the revenue, without burthening the country; he meant the Tobacco Trade, in which, at present, there existed the greatest frauds, and afforded the chief support to the remains of smuggling: he took that opportunity of giving notice that he should in a few days bring in a bill to put that article under the Excise, from which he was confident the greatest advantages would result. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000l.; he took a general review of the expenditure and income from the year 1786, and declared that no necessity would have existed for a loan in the present year, had not such circumstances arisen which human foresight could not have reached, and which were not likely to happen again. In the course of those years no loan had been called for; the country, on the contrary, had nearly discharged 4,000,000l. of the national debt, and had increased the

expences of its navy to the amount of 500,000l. Several other great and unexpected sums had been called for; the discharge of the Prince of Wales's debts, 216,000l. an increase of the army expences, &c. &c. in the whole amounting to about 3,500,000l. Had these circumstances not occurred, the country would have been enabled to pay the interest of the present million without a new loan, would have been able to have discharged the annual million, and answered for the loss of the shop-tax, without any additional burthen on the people. The events abroad which had happened, and which were the chief causes of the increase of expence, had at the same time added glory to the country, and raised Great-Britain to her former pre-eminence in Europe: on the whole, therefore, this country was to be considered in finances in a situation the most flourishing, and on the happy prospect of future increase he congratulated the House and the country. The mode proposed to raise the money now necessary was on a principle similar to that of the Sinking Fund, namely, by Tontine: this mode he chose for two reasons; the first by way of experiment, observing the general disposition of people to adventure, and the great plenty of money in the country; his second reason was, that by Tontine the present aid would be furnished, without adding to the debt of the country, as the Tontine would pay itself off. He then stated the particulars of the Tontine, which was divided into six classes; the first taking in all under 20 years of age, the next from 20 to 30, and so on from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50, from 50 to 60, and from 60 upwards; allowing to the first class $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and so on in proportion, concluding with 5l. 12s. 6d. The premium given for the above was 2500l. and the bargain was in favour of the Public, it having been negotiated under the market price. He computed the interest to be paid on the Tontine at 45000l. and on the Short Annuities, by which he meant to raise the secret service money, at 56,000l. in the whole making the necessary interest to be provided for to amount to 110,000l. To raise that sum he proposed the following

NEW TAXES.

On Newspapers an additional stamp of one halfpenny, which would raise 28,000l.

An additional duty of sixpence on each Advertisement would produce 9200l.

On Cards and Dice an additional duty of sixpence, 9000l.

On the Probates of Wills an additional duty of 20s. for 300l. and under 600l. 30s. for 600l. and so on in proportion.

On Legacies, excluding however those to wives, children, and grand-children, an additional

additional

ditional duty of 20s. for every 100l. above 300l.

He calculated that the above augmentation on the stamp duties would produce 64,425l.

The next duties he should propose would fall on the higher classes; for every person keeping one carriage, an additional duty of 20s.

Two carriages—20s. for the first; for the second 2l.

Three carriages—20s. the first; the others 3l. each.

On horses he proposed the following additional taxes, excluding those persons who kept but one horse.

For a second horse, 5s.

Three, four, or five horses, 7s. 6d. each.

For six and upwards, 10s. each.

The whole of which additional duties, added to those on the stamps, would produce 111,000l.

After a few observations on the probability of the taxes proposed bearing light on the poorer classes of the people, he concluded by moving general resolutions.

Mr. Sheridan remarked, he could not see that cause for congratulating the country upon the state of the finances as the Right Hon. Gentleman had. He should, however, reserve the many observations he had to make till a future day; when after an observation from Mr. Pitt, that he was gradually proceeding in the business of the sale of the Crown Lands, his several resolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the Report of the Budget, and the resolutions contained in it were read by the Clerk; upon which

Lord Newhaven rose, and represented the Minister's statement of the finances of the country as somewhat fallacious. He was apprehensive that our income did not keep such pace with our expenditure as the Right Hon. Gentleman wished the House to believe.

Mr. Steele defended his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. Holfey thought the resources of the present taxes and contingencies would have been sufficient without a further loan. He hoped that the expenditure would soon be brought to the level of what had been held forth as the total amount of the peace establishment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the loan as necessary. On account of the augmentation of the army, and other circumstances stated by him yesterday, it became expedient to borrow a million in the way he had proposed. The greatest care had been taken by himself and his colleagues, to restrain the expenditure within as narrow limits as

could be deemed consistent with the necessary support of Government.

Mr. Sheridan charged the Minister with having made, at various times, the most ostentatious professions of œconomy and good management of the finances; which, however, he had not adhered to in point of fact. No new burthens, he thought, should now be laid on the people; for, with proper management, they might be dispensed with. He gave notice, that he would, either to-morrow or on Monday, propose the nomination of a Committee to inquire into the accounts of the year, consisting of persons who were not in office, and who had no intention of coming into office.

Sir Grey Cooper made some remarks, controverting the statement as well as conclusions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as given to the House yesterday. He was convinced, that the expenditure would never be brought within the amount of the regular peace establishment, till the army expences should not exceed three millions.

Mr. Baskard affirmed, that there were ways and means of making up the present deficiencies in the revenue, without subjecting the people to new imposts, taxed as they are already in a very high degree.

The resolutions were read a second time, and severally agreed to by the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a Committee of the whole House be formed on Monday next, to consider of the duties on tobacco.

This motion, after a few words from Mr. Samuel Thornton in praise of the intended plan, was assented to.

The order of the day was then read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the Slave Trade. Sir William Dolben took the chair.

Witnesses were heard at the Bar with regard to this traffic; after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The Bill for making it felony to plunder nurseries by day as well as by night was postponed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the tobaccoists and other persons interested in the intended regulation of the tobacco duties, would not be ready by Monday next; for which reason he would move for the discharge of the order for the consideration of that subject, that it might be fixed for Tuesday. This was agreed to.

The House then formed a general Committee on the Slave Trade; and after hearing evidence at the bar for some time, adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Mr. Moreton from the East India House, presented copies of the several addresses and testimonials transmitted by Lord Cornwallis and his Council to the Court of Directors, relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal.

Major Scott moved, that these papers be printed, for the information of the Members of the House. Ordered.

He then moved, that there be laid before the House, a letter from James Grant, Esq. to Earl Cornwallis, dated the 30th of Nov. 1788, relative to the salt revenue in Bengal. Ordered.

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Dundas, to bring in a Bill for the relief of the Ministers and Laymen of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, by repealing the penal Acts in force against them, and to put them on the same footing with the English Protestant Dissenters.

Mr. Bugefs's Bill for the relief of Debtors, and more speedy payment of Creditors, passed a Committee of the House, and the Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16,

The Hon. Mr. Marham rose for the purpose of complaining of a libel in *The World* of that day, reflecting in a gross and scandalous manner on the proceedings of that House. The words of the paragraph he complained of were, "Mr. Hastings's trial is to be put off to another Session, unless the Lords have spirit to put an end to so *shameful a business*." By that paragraph the proceedings of the House of Commons were stated to be shameful.—He should therefore move, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney-General to prosecute the printer and publisher of *The World* for the said libel." Agreed to *nem. con.*

The Order of the Day being then read, for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the duties on tobacco, and Mr. Gilbert having taken the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. The business which he was about to propose to the House was, he said, of the greatest importance; but though of great importance, it would not be necessary for him then to trouble the House at large, as there would be many other stages, in which it could be more properly and effectually considered. The business was not only in itself of great importance, but it was rendered the more so, as the article of tobacco was now the chief remaining support of the smuggler. He would not trouble the House, by detail-

ing to them the numerous frauds on the revenue by the illicit traders in that article, it being notorious to the House, and to almost every individual in the country, that frauds did exist to a very great and considerable amount. He had long been collecting information on the subject; and from accounts from all parts of the country, it appeared that tobacco was the great and leading article in support of the smuggler. In its unmanufactured state, it was easily removable in small quantities; and from the high duties upon it undoubtedly was a great temptation to the smuggler, and considerable fraud was naturally to be expected. That fraud did exist to a considerable amount, no one could hesitate to believe; for it was a fact, that in many parts of the country, where it was conveyed by inland navigation, the tobacco so conveyed, after paying the expence incurred thereby, was sold at a price which bore no comparison with the duties. All persons, he said, agreed that some regulation ought to be adopted to check an evil they all concurred existed to an enormous extent; many traders however, and other persons, disagreed as to the mode which ought to be adopted. To form some idea of the quantity consumed, and the quantity smuggled, he said, that those who were most conversant in the business had declared the opinion to be, that about the same quantity of tobacco was consumed as of tea; and at the time when the Commutation Act was made, it was conjectured, that the consumption of tea amounted to 12,000,000 pounds weight; the consumption had, however, since that Act was enforced, turned out to be considerably more. The merchants of Glasgow were of opinion, that the consumption of tobacco was not less than 12,000,000 pounds annually; and the merchants of London had formed a still higher estimate of the consumption, they having averaged it at from 14 to 16,000,000 pounds. On a subject of this nature, Gentlemen, he said, would see the impossibility of getting any thing like accurate accounts: he had endeavoured to gain such as should enable the House to judge in the best possible way. He had received accounts from the Custom-house officers of Scotland and England, which proved the annual importation upon an average to be somewhere about 7,000,000 pounds;—their opinion was, that not less than 6,000,000 pounds were smuggled, if not as much as was legally imported. He did not flatter himself that any mode could at once be adopted, that would bring the whole consumption under the revenue, and prevent so considerable a fraud; considerable advantage would, however, arise to the country, if but one million of

the fix now smuggled, should be made to come under the revenue, as it would be no less an addition than 60,000*l*. In the situation he stood, it would be a gross neglect of his duty, if he did not exert himself to the utmost of his power and ability, to encrease the revenue by the suppression of fraud; and in the article of tobacco, he was of opinion that nothing promised so fair, as extending the survey of the Excise to the manufacture.

Experience proved, he said, the benefits arising to the fair trader by a late extension of the Excise—he meant on the article of wine—which, when first put under the Excise, was in legal importation 13,000 tons; in six months only the increase on the legal sale was 5000 tons, making a legal importation of 18,000 tons; since that time, aided by the reduction of the duties, the importation had encreased to 22,000 tons. He contended that the mode he meant to propose, of extending the Excise to the article of tobacco, ought to be carried into execution, unless some solid objections should be made to it. The traders ought to be allowed every hearing against the measure that they might think necessary; their representations ought, however, to be received by the House with much allowance from their prejudice and from their interest. When wine was first proposed to be put under the Excise, the dealers in that article crowded the bar, petitioning against the measure, which if carried into effect, they declared, would render it utterly impossible for them to carry on their trade; yet, notwithstanding that declaration, and notwithstanding their strong remonstrances, the House judged the measure a fit one to be carried into execution; and the event fully justified the House, and proved the mistaken declarations of the trade, the legal import being nearly doubled: the extension therefore of the Excise to tobacco, he again contended, ought not to be resisted by the House, unless very strong reasons indeed were brought forward to shew the impolicy of the measure. He had heard only of one other mode to prevent the illicit importation, which was to lower the duties: to do that so effectually as to drive the smugglers out of the market, it would be necessary to reduce the duties so low, that instead of operating as an advantage to the revenue, it could not fail of proving disadvantageous to it, and would not ultimately tend after all to the destruction of smuggling, without some effectual check being added. The true way of considering the present business was, to consider it as a mode of taxing the smuggler, as a bounty given to the fair trader, and as a measure of equity and justice to the public. He would not, he said, in the present stage of the busi-

ness, trouble the House further on the subject, than to state to them, that he should propose to leave the present duty of fifteen pence in the pound on tobacco, as it now stood, with this difference only, that sixpence for each pound weight should be payable to the Customs, and ninepence to the Excise.

He concluded by moving resolutions accordingly, which were agreed to; after which the House was resumed, and the report ordered to be received next day.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The several bills respecting the Public Revenue were read a second time.

Mr. Grey moved that there be laid before this House, by the proper officer, an account of any and what proceedings have been had in consequence of Addresses from that House to his Majesty, praying him to order his Attorney General to commence prosecutions against the authors of libels against that House during the last year.—Ordered.

The House in a Committee on the Coney Bill went through the same, after much difference of opinion on what should or should not be deemed Rabbit Burrows, and a division upon one of the clauses.

Upon the second reading of the Andover Canal Bill, a motion for hearing Counsel was negatived on a division; and after much conversation on the merits of the Bill, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 18.

The Speaker could not make a House till near a quarter after four; in consequence of which he intimated that he should regularly, in future, enforce the old custom of adjourning exactly at four o'clock, if forty Members should not make their appearance by that hour.

Mr. Grey observing the Attorney General in his place, conceived that his intended motion for an account of what has been done in consequence of the prosecutions ordered by this House in the preceding Session, would be rendered unnecessary, if the learned Gentleman would give him some information on the subject. While the infamous libel complained of by an Hon. Member (Mr. Marthon) on Tuesday last, was fresh in the memory of the House, it was natural for Gentlemen to wish to know whether any proceedings at law had been instituted in compliance with similar votes of last Session.

The Attorney General stated some technical difficulties which had in part occasioned a delay in complying with the orders alluded to. The indisposition of persons whose presence was necessary, was another cause of delay. But he believed he could assure the House, that those prosecutions would be brought to
issue

issue before the long vacation. At the same time he recommended it to those Gentlemen who complained of libels, to wait a day or two before they moved for a prosecution of the authors or publishers of them, lest it might happen that their complaints, on more ample consideration, might appear to be not so well founded as they had at first imagined.

Mr. Grey rose again, and professed himself fully satisfied with the answer he had just received. The only motive he had for enquiring into this matter, was a desire that the votes of the House might not be disregarded, and that those who were guilty of uttering gross libels might meet with merited punishment.

Mr. Burke agreed with the learned Gentleman in the caution he recommended to those who might complain of libels. He thought the best mode of treating libels on this House would be by attachment; for it might happen, that when actions were brought in the King's Bench, in the usual way, for libels on the House, they might afterwards, by writ of error, come before the House of Peers, in which case the latter would sit in judgment on the privileges of the Commons; a circumstance which he hoped might never take place. With regard to the libel on Tuesday last, though it was certainly an audacious and atrocious calumny, it was nothing in comparison of that regular series of systematic falsehood and misrepresentation which pervaded the accounts of Mr. Hastings' trial given in the same print that contained the paragraph alluded to. He gave notice that he should soon bring forward this business, as well worthy of the deliberation of the House.

The House then formed a Committee on the Slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the Chair. They heard evidence on this subject for some time, and then adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 19.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for instituting an Anniversary Commemoration of the Revolution,

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie opposed the Bill as unnecessary, and as likely to answer no good purpose; he would therefore vote against its further progress.

Mr. Beaufoy went over the old ground of the principle and object of the Bill, in which we feel it unnecessary to follow him in detail, for this reason, that he added nothing new to what was contained in the report we made of his speech at the time of his moving for leave to bring in this Bill. He contended, that nothing would so much contribute to impress on the minds of the people a due sense of the valuable blessings derived from the Revolution, as a separate commemoration of that memorable event.

Mr. Pye said he should withhold his support from the Bill, as the Revolution was already commemorated in the service for the 5th of November. He did not wish to see our Liturgy wantonly altered.

Sir James Johnstone was unwilling to vote for an additional day of idleness; for which reason he would not support the Bill, unless Sunday was fixed upon for the day of commemoration.

Sir Wm. Dolben was inclined to think the present Bill wholly superfluous, since the Revolution was sufficiently commemorated in a part of our service. He did not wish that any encouragement should be given to the intermixture of politics with the religious topics of the pulpit.

Mr. Sheridan animadverted on the different objections made to the Bill. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pye) had termed it an alteration of the Liturgy, which, however, it could not be justly called, as it was an addition. An Hon. Baronet had objected to mixing politics with religion. With respect to keeping politics out of the church, he owned, that in one view it should be so; but would it be an unfit thing for the church to acknowledge that obligation, which no man disputed to be a very great and serious one? He thought, if there was any one thing that did the greatest honour to the Church, it was the Church's having been the chief cause of producing that very Revolution, of which the Bill went to establish the commemoration. The only objection, Mr. Sheridan said, that he had heard against the Bill, that was of any weight, was, that of taking a day of the week for the commemoration, and making a new holiday; but as the Hon. Gentleman who had brought in the Bill had expressed himself willing to waive that point, and to take either the Sunday before the 5th of November, or the Sunday nearest to the 16th of December, that objection was done away.

Lord Fielding was averse to a separate commemoration; as was also Mr. Alderman Watson.

Sir Wm. Dolben rose again, and said, that the idea of commemorating what was already commemorated, resembled a motion for the production of papers that were already produced (an allusion to Mr. Sheridan).

On a division, the numbers were as follow:

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| For the Bill | — | 38 |
| Against it | — | 11 |

Majority 27

The Bill was therefore read a second time.

The House then heard evidence on the Slave Trade; after which they adjourned.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, June 22.

The County Election Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir James Johnstone having taken his seat at the table, as Chairman of the Committee on the British Fisheries,

Mr. Dempster rose, and suggested a few alterations in two Acts relative to the Fisheries, viz. the Acts of the 25th and 26th years of his present Majesty. The improvement of our Fisheries was an object highly worthy the attention of Parliament; and he hoped the House would adopt those suggestions which he now submitted to their consideration, as likely to have a beneficial effect. One alteration that he would propose, was, that whereas the herring-busses were now obliged to wait three months before they returned to port with their cargo, they should be suffered to return as soon as they had completed their stock of fish, whether caught by them or purchased from vessels employed in this fishery. Another was, that bounties should be given to the navigators of vessels that caught a certain quantity of herrings, whether such vessels were their own, or were hired. A third was, that they might be allowed to clear out from other ports, besides those to which they immediately belonged. He also wished to have the time for catching herrings extended. He concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Acts of the 25th and 26th of Geo. III. for the encouragement of the British Fisheries."

The Marquis of Graham said he should not oppose this motion, but hoped he might not, from such acquiescence, be considered as having pledged himself to an approbation of the Hon. Gentleman's intended Bill. The alterations now submitted to the House, were points in some measure complicated, and he was therefore not prepared to give a decided opinion on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had some doubts of the expediency of the Hon. Gentleman's propositions, but would not now debate them. He would, however, remind the Hon. Mover of a necessary point of form, which was, that when any alterations were proposed in bounties, specific resolutions should first be moved in a Committee.

Mr. Dempster signified his willingness to adhere to the forms of the House; and said he would, on the morrow, move some resolutions to the purport above alluded to.

Sir James Johnstone instantly left the chair, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

Sir Wm. Dolben rose, and observed that some regulations ought to be adopted to pre-

vent, as far as possible, the injury arising to the morals of the community from the great number of loose women that infested the streets of this metropolis. He gave notice that he would, on a future day, move for leave to bring in a Bill relative to this subject.

The order of the day being read, for the further consideration of the Slave Trade, the House in a Committee, heard evidence for some time on the various points connected with this traffic, and then adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23.

After the private business of the day, a petition was presented from the City of London, complaining of the proposed plan of subjecting tobacco to the laws of Excise, and praying to be heard by Counsel against the provisions contained in the Bill lately brought into the House respecting tobacco.

This petition was read, and after a short conversation, the prayer of it was granted.

Mr. Alderman Newnham rose, and adverted to the impracticability of coming to a decision on the subject of the Slave Trade in the course of the present session. Such a mass of evidence must be gone through, as would necessarily protract the session to a very unusual length, and even then, the business could not be properly determined this session. He was therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to postpone it till the ensuing session; in which case, by commencing the discussion of it early, they would have a reasonable prospect of deciding maturely upon it, before the end of that session. He concluded with moving, "That the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the Slave Trade, be read;" which being done, he moved that it be discharged.

Mr. Hufley seconded the motion, being convinced of the impossibility of deciding upon so very important and complicated a business, with due deliberation, in a session so far advanced as the present.

Mr. Wilberforce was desirous of having this business decided in as expeditious a manner as was consistent with deliberate discussion. He did not wish it to be unnecessarily delayed; and, on the other hand, he was averse to its being settled too precipitately. Being sensible of the great length of time which would be occupied in hearing evidence, and advertent to the lateness of the session, he would not withhold his assent to the motion now before the House. But he wished to have it understood, that he acquiesced in the proposed delay on this condition, that the business should be resumed at the commencement of the succeeding session. It would be better to have a motion to this pur-

port entered upon the Journals of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the expediency of postponing the further proceedings in the discussion of this traffic, on account of the advanced state of the session. Few gentlemen, he believed, would dissent from such a proposition, when they considered how late in the summer they would be obliged to sit, if the hearing of evidence only should be continued. In cases of this kind, it would perhaps be prudent to entrust the business of examination to a Select Committee above stairs, rather than suffer the other objects of discussion to be so interrupted and delayed as they necessarily were, when examinations of such length were taken at the bar of the House.

Mr. Fox now rose, and it was not till he had risen, that strangers were admitted into the gallery.

He thought the honour of the House was concerned in deciding speedily on this business; and, for his part, he should not object to a vote for the immediate abolition of the traffic in question. But as it was the intention of the House to hear a complete body of evidence on the subject, it would be advisable to defer it till another session. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in the hint he had thrown out respecting the examination being managed by a Committee above stairs.

Mr. Newnham's motion was put and agreed to.

The same gentleman then moved, in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Wilberforce, that the petitions relative to the Slave Trade be taken into consideration early in the next session.

This motion was seconded by

Mr. Hussy, who made a remark on what had been said respecting interest and humanity, observing that justice was as much implicated in the discussion of this business, as either humanity or interest.

The motion was assented to.

Mr. Alderman Newnham then moved, that the order for a Cell of the House on this day be discharged, which was complied with.

The other orders of the day were deferred, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The order of the day being read for the adjourned consideration of the Nursery Bill, in a Committee,

Mr. Hawkins Browne moved that the word "transport" be omitted in the clause which regulates the punishment of those who plunder nurseries. He thought trans-

portation too severe a punishment for the offence.

Sir James Johnstone did not wish to see a man transported for all the rich fruits and curious plants in the kingdom.

Mr. Wigley opposed the motion, and contended that when this offence was committed to a great amount, it ought to be punished with transportation.

A division took place on the motion, when there appeared,

| | | |
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| Ayes | — | 30 |
| Noes | — | 35 |

Majority for continuing the word "transport" } 5

The other clauses of the Bill were gone through, after which the House was resumed.

The Minister moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for subjecting tobacco to the laws of Excise.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge opposed the principle of this bill as dangerous to the rights of the subject. At a time when we were commemorating the centenary of the Revolution, that illustrious epocha of British liberty, the House, he trusted, would not countenance an attempt to infringe that liberty by an extension of the Excise laws. He hoped they would not give up, in another instance, that bulwark of our privileges, trial by jury. The clauses of this Bill were of a nature highly oppressive, full of such restrictions as would injure and impede the Tobacco-dealers in a very great degree. For these reasons, he would dissent from the further progress of this Bill.

Sir Watkin Lewes informed the House, that his constituents had instructed him to oppose the Bill to the utmost of his power, as an encroachment on the natural rights of the people; and that his private opinion corresponded with those sentiments. Such an encroachment could not be compensated by that addition of revenue which was expected from the present measure. For his part, he was of opinion, that a reduction of duty would be the best mode of preventing smuggling in this article. While the duties on tobacco were so enormous, in comparison of the prime cost of the commodity, there existed a strong temptation to the smuggler; and he was confident that no Bill, however oppressive, would operate as a sufficient check on smuggling, while the duties continued at their present high rate.

Mr. Alderman Newnham appealed to the House if it was a fair, or a decent thing, to hurry a Bill of such magnitude through the House so quickly. It was impossible for the trade

trade themselves to understand all the clauses of this bill, and therefore he thought a more distant day than the morrow (he did not mean a very distant day) ought to be fixed upon by the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he wished the Bill to be understood; but if the Bill was to be smuggled through the House, then he would doubtless go on as he proposed. He begged the Minister to consider his own character, if no other consideration could have any effect upon him. He also thought it was very extraordinary that a question of this magnitude was debated in so thin a House.

Sir Benjamin Hammett wished to have the revenue carefully and fairly collected, but he by no means wished to have the collection of it enforced by a system of arbitrary as that of the Excise laws; laws which decided causes without a trial by jury. He had always been averse to the laws of Excise, solely because they proceeded on a principle so repugnant to the general spirit of English jurisprudence.

Mr. Samuel Smith was not an enemy to the Excise laws in themselves, when exerted with moderation; but, in the present Bill, they were coupled with additional severities, and unusual restrictions. One great disadvantage that would arise from employing Excise officers in collecting the duties on tobacco, was, that they would have an opportunity of learning the secrets of a valuable branch of trade; and some of them might be tempted, in hopes of acquiring a fortune, to go over to the Continent, and communicate those secrets to foreign nations.

Mr. Alderman Watson combated the bill. The principal ground on which he rested, was, that a valuable part of our laws, namely, the privilege of being tried by our Peers, would be superseded in part by the Bill now under discussion. With regard to the clauses of the Bill, many of them were extremely severe. He was surprised that a person of such judgment as the Right Hon. Gentleman possessed, should endeavour to encrease the revenue by such means as those which were included in the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan condemned the precipitation with which the Minister seemed inclined to carry this Bill through the House. The Excise laws, he said, had already been extended so far, that the people had little to boast of in respect of those invaluable blessings derived from the constitution; and the question now was, whether those blessings should be still further abridged by a very considerable extension of those laws which were incompatible with the freedom of the subject, inasmuch as they deprive him of those blessings which result from a free constitution.

He thought, that before a Bill of such consequence should be hurried through the Committee, there should be time given to the Members of that House to consider of, and deliberate upon, every clause of it; but he insisted that it was impossible for the Members to have considered, it was unlikely that they had even read the clauses of a Bill of such dimensions as to take up 125 folio pages; he hoped, therefore, that there would be some further time given, in which Members might be prepared to make their objections, after having acquired every necessary information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was astonished that any thing should fall from the Hon. Gentleman which should impeach the principle of the Bill; a principle that was to rescue the revenue from the frauds which had been practised upon it by the smuggler. Any gentleman who had the credit and the prosperity of the country at heart, could not consistently oppose the general principle of a Bill whose tendency was so salutary. With respect to precipitating the Bill through the House, he denied the charge entirely. He only wanted to bring the proceedings upon it as soon as possible to that stage of maturity, when Members might be prepared with all the objections, which, upon the subsequent proceeding, they would be entitled to urge. He said, that the Excise laws had been very important engines for the prosperity of the state, as they preserved the revenue more effectually than any other system could do, from the depredations which in most cases it was subject to. The persons who were principally concerned in the operation of the Bill before the Committee had not been taken by surprise; they had been for a long time, for many weeks, in possession of the clauses of it; they therefore were, or should be, ready to state their objections to, and to discover the imperfections of those clauses; and Members, if they chose, by attending at the time when these objections were thus stated, might have an opportunity of deriving much information in a Parliamentary way, upon which they might shape their opposition to the Bill, or which might satisfy them of the propriety of it.

The question of commitment was then put, and agreed to; and the next motion from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that it be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Alderman Newnham deprecated the precipitancy of this procedure, and moved, by way of amendment to the motion, that, for the word *to-morrow*, there be substituted *Monday*.

Mr. Alderman Watson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sheridan thought it incumbent on the Right Hon. Gentleman to acquiesce in the amendment; and if he should not, it would seem as if he wished to deprive Members of an opportunity of being masters of the Bill, from a consciousness that it would not bear the test of a scrutiny.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his hope, that, whatever conclusions the Hon. Gentleman might be disposed to draw, concerning his conduct upon this occasion, the rest of the world would do him more justice, and proceed upon fairer grounds. The Bill was of so much importance to the revenue of this country, that he could not, in conscience, suffer any delay to interpose in the completion of a remedy so much wanted.

Mr. Rolle said, he had reason to believe that the Bill was pretty well known in the country, because he had received information that the receivers had signified to the smugglers that they could not take any more of their tobacco.

A division now ensued on the amendment,

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Ayes | — | 20 |
| Noes | — | 77 |
| | | — |
| Majority | | 57 |

for committing the Bill to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee on the Fisheries.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Order of the Day being read for committing the Tontine Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the gentlemen who had contracted for the Tontine, it was necessary that an instruction be given to the Committee on that Bill. He said that it had been the usual practice in former loans, to allow the interest for the whole sum subscribed, from the date of the first instalment. It was, however, his idea at the time when this loan was agreed upon, that the interest should commence only from the date of the respective instalments, and only for the sum actually paid; but as he found that the Contractors had bargained upon the fact and upon the practice of former loans, he thought the public ought to give it up; and therefore he moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the said Bill, to provide for the interest of the sum of one million borrowed by Tontine, commencing from the 5th of July 1789, which he added, would make a difference of about one per cent. upon the whole sum.

Mr. Dempster said, that if the Subscribers disapproved of their bargain as meant by the Right Hon. Gentleman, they might recede from it.

The Minister observed, in reply, that though they had misunderstood him in the bargain, it would be better for the Government to lose the difference above-mentioned; than do any thing that might even wear the appearance of breach of faith.

Mr. Francis thought that there was still some ambiguity in the business.

Mr. Drake observed that the Minister ought to be more explicit in his bargains, by which means all future misunderstanding would be avoided.

Mr. Sheridan said there would be 10,000l. more interest to be paid now, than there ought to have been.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Hussey also spoke, after which the Committee on the Bill took place, and a clause was introduced to the purport of Mr. Pitt's motion above stated.

It was resolved that one share only of the loan should never produce more than 1000l. per annum.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for appointing an annual commemoration of the glorious Revolution, several amendments were made to the Bill, and the Sunday preceding the 16th of December, and the Sunday preceding the 16th of December, if it fell on a Sunday, was fixed on for the Anniversary day; the Bill was then ordered to be reported.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for regulating the duties on tobacco; Counsel against the Bill were called in, and after a long examination of witnesses, the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 26.

Passed the Scottish Episcopalians Bill.

Mr. Dempster moved, that the regulations respecting Quebec be taken into consideration early in the next session. Agreed unanimously.

Mr. Sheridan brought in his Bill for reforming the interior government of the Scotch boroughs.

Sir James Johnstone said it was very improbable that the Hon. Gentleman would be able to make out his allegations respecting the boroughs of North-Britain. He ought to have had better grounds for his interference in a matter of such importance as a reform in the established constitution of a number of very ancient corporations.

Mr. Sheridan replied, that the case he intended to make out was not a frivolous one, but one of the strongest cases, he believed, that ever came under discussion. He was ready to produce many witnesses, whose testimony would prove the existence of several abuses in the administration of these boroughs; abuses which were not the less heinous;

heinous, because they were of long standing. He was confident that he should make it appear to the House, that a reform was absolutely necessary for the good government of the boroughs in question. He moved that the second reading of the Bill be on Monday se'n-night, which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Tobacco Bill. Mr. Sheridan moved, that the evidence given at the Bar upon the subject of this Bill be printed from day to day, for the use of the Members. This motion was opposed as unnecessary by Mr. Pitt. Mr. Postlethwaite, a tobaccoist, was then called in and examined at the bar, and the House, after hearing evidence for some hours, adjourned to

MONDAY, June 29.

Mr. Dempster read a petition subscribed by a considerable number of newsmen, complaining of that clause in the Newspaper Tax Bill, which prohibits the letting out papers to hire. This, they said, was not only a severe, but an unprecedented regulation, against which they prayed to be heard by Counsel. He therefore moved, that this petition be brought up.

Mr. Drake seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the reception of the petition on this ground, that no petition against a tax bill could be received, consistently with parliamentary form, till at least the next session after the passing of such Bill.

Sir Grey Cooper thought the petitioners might fairly be heard.

On a division the numbers were, for receiving the petition, 18—Against it, 42—Majority 24.

The petition was therefore not brought up.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Tobacco Bill, and Mr. Spencer, a tobaccoist, was called to the bar, and examined.

After hearing evidence for some hours, the House adjourned till

TUESDAY, June 30.

The House formed a Committee on the Bill for imposing additional duties on Probates of Wills and Legacies.

Mr. Sheridan thought it fair, that legacies queathed before the operation of this Bill, but not yet paid, should be exempted from these new duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not inclined to agree to the exemption of any legacies which should not happen to have been paid before the date at which this Bill is to commence. He thought the time of payment to be a proper time for their being liable to the tax, whether bequeathed before or after the date of the present Bill.

The Bill passed the Committee without any amendments, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The evidence of Mr. Ralph Edwards was then heard on the subject of the tobacco bill, Mr. Hobart being in the chair of the Committee. After a detail of evidence, the House adjourned.

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

(Continued from Vol. XV. Page 466.)

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, May 12.

MR. Grey begged leave to inform their Lordships, that before he should resume the evidence, where it broke off on the preceding day, May 7, he wished to fill a chasm that had been left in a part of the evidence on that day: this he intended to do by laying before their Lordships a copy of a letter written by the prisoner to the Court of Directors, in which he admitted that the salary, and other allowances settled upon the Governor-General on the recommendation of Lord Clive, were sufficient to enable him not only to maintain the dignity of his situation, but also to save in *very few* years, as much money as would make his cir-

cumstances perfectly easy and comfortable for the rest of his life.

Mr. Law, Counsel for Mr. Hastings, desired that the *original* letter, and not a copy of it might be given in evidence.

Mr. Grey said he feared this could not be done—for after the most diligent search, the Managers had not been able to find the *original*.

Mr. Grey then called Mr. Hudson, one of the clerks of the India House, who proved that he had searched very diligently in the Company's records for the *original* letter mentioned by the Hon. Manager, but without having been able to find it.—He said, however, that it was a custom at the India House to keep a book of *abstracts* of letters, containing the dates of all letters

ters received from India, together with the name of the writer, &c. &c.—In this book he found the letter in question mentioned, but he was not able to find the original.

Mr. Law asked, if the book of abstracts was written by the witness.—Mr. Hudson answered in the negative: he said it had been written by another clerk now at the India House.

Mr. Law said, that the clerk to whom the witness alluded was the proper person to prove the book of abstracts.

The Managers were going to read in evidence the copy, from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons. But

Mr. Law interrupted them, and said, that before they entitled themselves to read it, they must first prove that it was a true copy, and consequently that it had had really an original.

Mr. Burke said, that the Managers would postpone the proof of the original for the present; and that they had hopes that they should be able to establish it another time. Therefore he would say no more at this moment on that subject, than barely to observe, that, as the Committee of Secrecy, commonly known by the name of Mr. Dundas's Committee, in whose Report this copy appeared, had constantly sat at the India House, there was no doubt but they had found the original among the Company's records, and this might be urged as a proof, that the copy taken by that Committee was a true and faithful one. But he would waive the further discussion of this point for the present.

The Managers then proved, from a minute recorded in Council by Mr. Hastings, that the Act of Parliament made for the purpose, among other things, of preventing the receipt of presents, appeared to Mr. Hastings himself so clear and so positive on that point, that it would not admit of any possible construction that would countenance an evasion of it.

The Managers next proved from the Company's records, that MUNNY BEGUM had been a DANCING GIRL: That it was much against the will of the present Nabob of Bengal, her stepson, that she had been placed at the head of the government; and that he did not acquiesce in the appointment

until he had had a personal interview with Mr. Hastings, upon whom he endeavoured to prevail, but without success, not to countenance the appointment of MUNNY BEGUM.

The Managers then shewed, that the superintendance of the young Nabob's education, and the direction of the *Zanana* or palace, belonged of right to his own mother. They said, that for the purpose of concealing from the Court of Directors this injury done to the Nabob's own mother, Mr. Hastings had always spoken of MUNNY BEGUM as if she was the mother and the mother-in-law of the young Prince. They called Mr. Hudson again, who proved that he had carefully examined all the Bengal correspondence of the period to which the Hon. Manager alluded, but had not been able to find one word in any of Mr. Hastings's letters, that conveyed the most distant idea that the present Nabob of Bengal had any other mother than MUNNY BEGUM.

The Managers then proved that the excuses or pretences by which the prisoner had endeavoured to render the appointment of MUNNY BEGUM not unacceptable to the Court of Directors, were all founded in *falsehood*.

One of these pretences was, that she was to have nothing more than the superintendance of the Nabob's education and the management of the palace, beyond the walls of which he said her authority was not to extend.

But it was proved by letters written by the PRISONER to MUNNY BEGUM, that she was to appoint Officers to all the different departments of the State, who were to render her an account of their administration.

Another pretence was, that the appointment of Munny Begum would be attended with a saving of three lacs to the Company. This appeared also to be a *groundless* pretence; for Mr. Hastings expended the whole of these three lacs in salaries given to the creatures and favourites of MUNNY BEGUM, one of whom was RAJAH GOURDASS, son to the famous NUNCOMAR.

From these, and a variety of other circumstances, it was to be presumed, that, in placing a WOMAN, and such a woman, at the head of the Nabob's government, instead of an *able, honest, and intelligent MAN*, such as he was bound

bound to select, by the orders of the Court of Directors, Mr. Hastings acted from *corrupt, interested, and selfish* motives.

The Nabob YETRAM UL DOWLAH, uncle to the reigning Nabob of Bengal, had solicited Mr. Hastings, as appeared from the evidence, to place him at the head of the administration, and not a woman.

Mr. Hastings refused to grant his request, and assigned to the Court of Directors this reason for his refusal, that YETRAM UL DOWLAH was a person whom it would be dangerous to trust with power.

To repel this objection made by Mr. Hastings, the Managers caused a letter to be read, in which Mr. Hastings, speaking to the Court of Directors of this same YETRAM UL DOWLAH, said, he was a person who had not abilities to render himself formidable, had no dangerous ambition, and who, if he had, could not, in the fallen state of the Nabob and his family, be an object of apprehension to the Company.

The Managers proceeded next to give in evidence certain orders transmitted by the Court of Directors to Mr. Hastings, that he would cause regular accounts to be kept, and delivered annually to the Board, of the expenditure of the Nabob's allowance, to the end it might appear, that it was not squandered or improperly bestowed.

Mr. Law said, there was no charge against Mr. Hastings in the article of impeachment then under consideration, for *breach of orders*; and therefore he did not see why those orders from the Court of Directors should be given in evidence.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Grey combated by turns this objection. The substance of their argument was, that they did not produce the orders for the purpose of proving that he was guilty of a crime by not obeying them; that would be a distinct crime and a distinct charge; but the object for which they wanted to produce those orders was to shew, that the prisoner's disobedience was the effect of the precise crime with which he was specifically charged in the article then under their Lordships' consideration, viz. *corruption*.—He had taken bribes from Munny Begum, and others about the Nabob's Court; and had the accounts, as ordered by the Court of

Directors, been regularly kept, the mismanagement and squandering of the Nabob's income must have appeared. It was therefore for the purpose of concealing the frauds, which would otherwise have been laid open to the Directors, that Mr. Hastings had disobeyed their orders. It was with a view to fix this *presumption* of guilt on the prisoner, and not merely the crime of disobedience, that the Managers wished to lay those orders before their Lordships.

Mr. Law said, that he would waive his objection to the production of those orders, provided that if after the evidence should have been taken down, the Hon. Managers should not be able to shew the relevancy of it, their Lordships would expunge it from their minutes, and from their memory.

After this the orders were read; and Mr. Hudson from the India House proved that no such accounts as had been directed by those orders had ever been transmitted to the Court of Directors.

The Managers, after this, gave in evidence a transaction, the tendency of which was to shew that the prisoner had suffered *false accounts* of other matters to be given to the Directors.

It appeared that in the year 1771 it was resolved, that on account of the non-age of the Nabob, who was then a child, his allowance should be reduced from about 32 *lacks* of rupees to about 15 *lacks*, until he should come of age.

This reduction was to take place from the 21d of *January* 1772. But when the general accounts of the sums paid to the Nabob were afterwards laid before the Board, the full allowance of 32 *lacks* was *stated* to have been paid to the Nabob up to the month of *December* 1772, tho' in point of *fact*, the Prince had received only the reduced allowance from the preceding *January*.

This mistake appeared to have struck Mr. Hastings himself, who desired the account might be referred back to Mr. Crofts, the then Accountant General, to be revised by him.

The way the matter was then settled was this—it was admitted that the full allowance had not been paid *as such* to the Nabob from *January* 1772, but that the overplus of the reduced allowance, consisting of *fifteen lacks*, had been

been paid to him towards the discharge of an arrear of *nineteen lacks*, due by the Company to the Nabob.

To prove that a fraud lurked under this statement, the Managers proved from the Company's records, that some time after this, *five lacks* had been paid to the Nabob for the purpose of liquidating his arrear, which when this sum was given, could amount to no more than *four lacks*, as the *fifteen* which were paid to him before, or were said to have been paid to him, towards discharging an arrear of *nineteen*, had of course reduced the arrear to *four lacks*.

But some time after it appeared again in the accounts of Mr. Crofts, that though the arrear was originally no more than *nineteen lacks*; two *fifteen* were paid to him afterwards at one time, and *five* at another, which would have discharged the *whole* arrear, and left a balance of *one lack* in favour of the Company, still the Company was stated in the accounts to be full *nineteen lacks* in arrear.

These fraudulent accounts, the Managers said, were kept by Mr. Crofts. They then proceeded to shew, that this Mr. Crofts was the creature and dependent of Mr. Hastings; that, after his accounts had appeared to be false, Mr. Hastings, knowing them to be such, bestowed upon Mr. Crofts a valuable and lucrative situation; that, not contented with this, he gave him an additional salary of 2000*l.* a year, and directed him to draw for it for *two years* back, and to charge an interest of 3 per cent. upon this arrear.

This instance of *generosity* to Mr. Crofts, which occurred after his accounts had been discovered to be false, Sir James Erskine said was to be imputed solely to Mr. Hastings; for when the increase of salary was voted, there were present in the Council only Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell; so that, even if the latter had been as hostile to Mr. Hastings as he was known to be under his influence, still Mr. Hastings would have had a majority in himself, by means of his *casting vote*; and therefore this extraordinary act was exclusively his own.

The Managers were proceeding to prove a number of other instances of friendship on the part of Mr. Hastings towards this Accountant, whose fraudulent accounts, they said, were so well

known to him.—But the Lord Chancellor asked them how they could prove all the fraudulent acts of Mr. Crofts relative to the charge then under the consideration of their Lordships, to be relevant. They might, he said, impeach the credit and accounts of Crofts; but unless these accounts related to the present charge, he was at a loss to see the relevancy of them.

Mr. Burke said, it was certainly the object of the Managers to impeach the credit of Mr. Crofts, and they wished to shew that there was an intimacy between him and the prisoner, which argued an understanding between them, and a joint co-operation to conceal their frauds from the Company.—With this view the Managers laid before their Lordships various acts of the parties; but with respect to their relevancy, that was a subject upon which it was the province of their Lordships to determine: he said at the same time, that the Managers would not press upon their Lordships any thing which they should think irrelevant.

The Managers lastly gave in evidence a letter from the Court of Directors, in which all the accounts made out by Mr. Crofts, relative to the arrear, &c. were censured by them in the strongest terms.

As soon as this letter was read, the Lords adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May 14.

Mr. Grey informed their Lordships, that the Managers intended to lay before them this day, the accusation brought against Mr. Hastings by *Nundcomar*; but that they wished first to have some papers read, which would serve to shew the high situation that *Nundcomar* held in his country at the time to which the Managers alluded, and the high opinion which Mr. Hastings himself entertained of him at that period.

For this purpose, several papers were read from the Company's records, from which it appeared that the Court of Directors ordered Mr. Hastings not to give any office or employment to *Nundcomar* on the removal of *Mohammed Reza Khan*; but that a very important office was bestowed by the Governour-General on *Rajah Gourdas*, the son of *Nundcomar*.—That when this appointment was censured by the rest of the Council, as being in

effect

affected the appointment of Nundcomar himself, and consequently an act of disobedience to the Company's orders, Mr. Hastings undertook the defence of that unfortunate man, who afterwards fell so much under his displeasure.

Mr. Law desired that another paper might be read, from which he hoped it would appear to their Lordships that Mr. Hastings had received *private* instructions from the Court of Directors to employ Nundcomar, which instructions he was not at liberty to disclose at the time to the rest of the Council; and that this would account for the apparent inconsistency of Mr. Hastings in employing a man, whom he thought unworthy of trust or confidence.—The paper pointed out by Mr. Law was accordingly read.

Mr. Grey next gave in evidence a letter written by Mr. Hastings, full of invectives against Nundcomar, from which he said it would appear that the former had never said any thing to the prejudice of the latter, until he had reason to apprehend that Nundcomar would become his accuser.—This letter having been read, Mr. Law remarked, that it was dated a *year before* the charges were brought by Nundcomar, and that consequently it could not be because this man *had* become his accuser, that Mr. Hastings had made an attack upon his character.

Mr. Grey desired that the learned Counsel would state his expressions accurately, and not put words in his mouth which he had never uttered. He did not say that Mr. Hastings had not made an attack upon the character of Nundcomar until the latter *had* become his accuser.—What he said was—that Mr. Hastings had never said any thing of Nundcomar, until he had reason to apprehend that the latter *would become* his accuser.

The Managers next gave in evidence the different minutes of the Council of Bengal, relating to the proceedings which took place there on the intimation of an intention and wish, on the part of Nundcomar, to bring several charges against the Governor-General. These minutes contained the reasons given by the majority of the Council for hearing Nundcomar, and the reasons assigned by Mr. Hastings for resisting such a proceeding; and finally they proved, that the Governor-General dissolved the meeting of the Council,

when he found they were determined to call in Nundcomar, and receive the charges which he had pressed for leave to exhibit.

The Managers were then proceeding to give in evidence the paper which contained the charges brought by Nundcomar against Mr. Hastings, when they were interrupted by Mr. Law, the prisoner's counsel, who asked if their object in producing this paper, was to make it evidence to prove that Mr. Hastings had actually received three lacs and a half of rupees from Munny Begum, &c.

Mr. Burke replied, that when the evidence should have been received, the Managers would shew to what point they meant to apply it.

Mr. Law said, that if the Managers would not be more explicit, he must consider the papers delivered by Nundcomar to the Council, as produced by the Hon. Managers to prove against Mr. Hastings the receipt of the sum above-mentioned; and if this was the use which was intended to be made of it, he would resist it as inadmissible evidence. The grounds on which he thought it inadmissible were,

1st. That the charges had not been made upon oath.

2. That they had not been made in the presence of the person accused:

3. That the Council having been dissolved, and the Governor-General, who was constitutionally an integral part of it, having withdrawn himself, it was no longer a Council competent to act, and that consequently the acts done by it in his absence could not be considered as the acts of the Council.

4. That Nundcomar having been convicted of forgery, was not that kind of witness whom a Court would admit to give evidence, though his evidence should in every other respect be unexceptionable.—He observed, that though the *conviction* of Nundcomar was *subsequent* to the production of his charges against Mr. Hastings, yet the *commission* of the crime for which he suffered was *prior* to that period; and in contemplation of law the infamy had relation to the *crime*, and not to the *punishment*; and as the crime was committed *before* Nundcomar brought his charges, so he must be considered as *infamous* at the *time*, though his *conviction* did not take place for years *after*.

Mr. Fox replied, that with respect to

the object which the Managers had in view, it was not of the smallest consequence whether the charges brought by Nundcomar had, or had not, been delivered upon oath. The guilt of Mr. Hastings was to be made to appear by two ways—by *positive* proof, when such could be procured—by *circumstantial* and *presumptive* evidence, when proof *positive* could not be obtained. Now the manner in which Mr. Hastings behaved when the charges were brought by Nundcomar would, he said, have the effect of fixing upon him a strong *presumption* of guilt; and to do this was one object which the Managers had in view, in offering the evidence to which the learned Council objected: what other use they might make of it hereafter, they were not bound to tell him at this moment. With respect to what the learned Council had said of the conviction of Nundcomar, the Managers had nothing to say; they were not authorized by their constituents, the House of Commons, to investigate the means by which that conviction was effected. “But, said Mr. Fox, to justify myself for what I may have already said on that subject, I can only say, that if I were permitted to speak *my own* sentiments on that point, I would use the precise words which the House of Commons has ordered me not to use; but which, though thoroughly convinced in my own private opinion of the *truth* of them, I will not use, because those who have sent me hither, have given me orders to the contrary.”

Mr. Burke contended, that the Managers had a right to make what use they pleased of evidence which it was fit for their Lordships to receive. He maintained also, that the objections urged by the learned Council against the admissibility of the evidence in question, ought not to be endured. If the charges brought by Nundcomar were made in the absence of Mr. Hastings, he, of all men, ought not to urge that as an objection against them, because he absented himself, that he might not hear the charges: it was his own act. As little ought he to say that the Council was not competent to receive the charges, because it was dissolved. But who dissolved it? Was it not himself? And why did he dissolve it? Was it not for the purpose of smothering an

accusation brought against himself?—He ought to be ashamed to urge, that because the evidence of Nundcomar had not been given upon *oath*, it ought to be considered by their Lordships as inadmissible.—This self-same Mr. Hastings had said, in his defence before the House of Commons, that it was contrary to the *religious* tenets of the *Hindoo*s and *Mussulmen* to take an *oath*; but now he would have their Lordships reject the evidence of Nundcomar, a *Hindoo*, because it had not been given upon *oath*.

The objection, that the charges were made in the *absence* of Mr. Hastings, did not apply; for though he was not present, because he *would not* be present when they were made, he was so little ignorant of the contents of them, that he sent them himself to the Court of Directors, and signed them with his name; not indeed to admit the truth of them, but so far to authenticate the charges, and the proceedings in Council to which they had given rise. The conduct of Mr. Hastings in resisting the production of that which he himself had authenticated, he considered as *audacious*.

Mr. Law complained of this expression as *indecent* when applied to a gentleman of the Bar acting to the best of his judgment for his client. He said it must have been to *him* it was applied, and not to Mr. Hastings; for it was he who had used the arguments which had offended the Hon. Manager.

Mr. Burke would not retract the expression.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he made no doubt that when Mr. Burke had considered it coolly, he would be of opinion, that delicacy should prevail in a case of this kind.

Mr. Burke replied, that if he was prosecuting some poor *friendless* and *forlorn* felon, whose *life* might be the forfeit of a conviction, he trusted he should not drop a syllable against him that the most scrupulous delicacy could think unnecessary to the prosecution: but he felt very differently when he saw a man with the most powerful friends and connexions that wealth could produce, grow daring in proportion to the magnitude of his crimes, and in that very magnitude seek for impunity. Their Lordships never would suffer a man to avail himself of his own wrong, or to prove that he was innocent

innocent of one crime by shewing that he was guilty of another. This was what the prisoner was aiming at, when he objected to the competency of the Council to receive the charges, though the incompetence, if any there was, had been occasioned by himself; for he dissolved the Council for the purpose of creating that very incompetence which he now with so much *modesty*, and *laudation*, endeavoured to urge.

The Lord Chancellor said, if he understood the Hon. Managers right, with respect to the evidence which they offered, they did not want to rest so much upon the *contents* of the paper that they wanted to have read, as upon the *circumstances* of Mr. Hastings' behaviour when the charges were offered, and from which they inferred the *presumption*, that he was conscious of guilt.

Mr. Fox replied, that though he maintained the contents of the paper might be evidence, still what the Managers had at that moment in view, was what the noble and learned Lord had just stated.

Mr. Law said, that if the Hon. Managers had said this much a little sooner, he would not have started any objection to the production of the paper. He was therefore ready to admit it now, provided it were understood that the idea of making any use of the *contents* of the paper as *evidence* was totally abandoned.

Mr. Fox replied, that he would not

enter into a contract, the like of which had never been heard of in a Court of Law—namely—“that evidence which was *admissible* should be applied only to one particular point.”—Whatever evidence was offered by the Commons, and was determined by the Lords to be admissible, *that* the Managers would give: it would be for their Lordships to apply it legally.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that the Hon. Manager was right: their Lordships would suffer evidence to apply to that only to which, from its nature, it ought to apply.

Lord Stanhope asked, what was the part of the charge which he expected to be able to prove by the admission of the proposed evidence?

Mr. Fox replied—“the receipt of the three lacs and a half of rupees.”

Mr. Law, on hearing this, renewed his objection to it.—However, after some little conversation, it was given up, and the Managers were going to proceed, when

Lord Kenyon rising said something, but in so low a voice that we could not hear him. We heard him, however, a little after, move their Lordships to adjourn to the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Their Lordships accordingly adjourned to their own House, and sat some time in debate; so that they did not return to Westminster-Hall.

[To be continued.]

THE HETEROCLITE.

No. VII.

“The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer
“it.”

HABAKKUK.

VENERATE the compassionate! I adore the friend of HUMANITY!—Humanity! What is it? Define us this boasted virtue, and then we will talk with you.—My good, prudent, prejudiced brother, 'tis out of my power to define it.—If your heart was in unison with mine—if when the same chord in each was touched, each should revibrate the same sound, then could I explain to you what Humanity is:—but when this is not the case—when a particular string is touched, and in my heart I *weep*, whilst you—by the motion of the same string—do in your heart but *smile*—where, I ask, lies the efficacy of explanation?

Taking, therefore, Humanity in the noblest and most extensive sense of the word, I scruple not to affirm, though, by the bye, perfectly ignorant in the mysteries of Slavery—having never read a pamphlet either for or against Abolition—being no further acquainted with the nature of the business—the separate motives of the slave-feller or buyer—than what the current reports of the day and my own reflections thereupon have furnished me with—I still scruple not to affirm, that it is an INHUMAN, of course an UNLAWFUL, and, from the combination of these two circumstances, I should suppose an IMPOLITIC COMMERCE. Of this no proofs need be required

quired—writers in abundance have abundantly proved it already. To what *has* been advanced, I will however add my mite, and I will ask—since to me it appears the chief, if not only question worth asking—You who so strenuously oppose the Abolition of Slavery, do you or do you not ALLOW A NEGRO TO BE A MAN? If you do allow him to be such, what possible argument can you invent as an excuse for such *brutal*, such *unmanly* treatment? If you do not allow HIM to be a man—prove YOURSELF

one. With the most sober and serious reflection I have communed with my own heart, the result of which communion is is—THAT UPON THOSE AWFUL GROUNDS THE ADVOCATES FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE MAY SAFELY DEFY THE WORLD.

N. B. In *Het.* No. VI. note 6, for ‘we immediately find the searching dark suspicious manner,’ read ‘we immediately *from*,’ &c.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

BRITISH LOYALTY:

OR,

A SQUEEZE for St. PAUL'S.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. jun.

And first delivered by YOUNG BANNISTER, at his BENEFIT.

CAN any tell—(since Adam's time I mean)

How many different *Squeezes* there have been?

Faith, no small number!—Nay, *this very night*,

Thanks to my friends, I've squeez'd you *pretty tight*;

Above, below, in front, and round the border,

All close—all quiet too—and yet *no order*.

Time was, our sickly taste too far refining,
Old English crowds and squeezes were declining,

“Curse mobs!” exclaims my Lord, “no prithe no,

“Don't go to vulgar fights—Cries Madam, Go!

“I would as soon be seen at Lord Mayor's show.”

But now, thank Heav'n! one glorious great occasion,

One happy cause of *loyal emulation*,
Has level'd tastes, and crowded all the nation.

'Twas Nature drew the scene, chaste, strong and glowing,

London, her Theatre, was overflowing;
The streets one pit of joyous shining faces,
The Belle and Beau took low front window places;

The fair in dishabille, and hooded Squire,
Grinn'd, as you see 'em now, a story higher,
[2d Gal.]

While the hoarse deep-mouth'd cannon thund'ring loud,

Just like my honest friends there, stunn'd the crowd.
[Upper Gal.]

Such squeezing, jostling—here some stand—
some sit—

All anxious—for 'twas ENGLAND'S BENEFIT.

O may that day on record stand, and age
In future times, delighted, turn the page:
The April morn. chasing the dreary hours
Of gloomy winter, smil'd, yet smil'd in
flow'rs.

Thus did the heart in every eye appear,
While rapture beam'd, affection dropt a tear;
Yet some whose manners no less love confess'd,
In rough unpolish'd tones their joy express'd
“Och Blood an Oones,” cries Pat, and
scratch'd his head,

“My heart's as light as any feather bed;

“This day that rains as hard as it can pour,

“Isn't an exceeding fine one, to be sure—

“Long life—O botheration Joy—Huzza!

“Don't you be after stopping up the way:

“I'll shut your day-lights up, if you're fo
“nimble,

“And then, my Jewel, you'll look at this
“and trimble. [his fist.]

“Good luck to him!—there he goes!—by
“my salvation

“I love him—mind my toes—and so does
“all the nation.

“The Irishman that don't—get on the bench,
“man—

“His father, fair, and mather was a French-
“man.”

“Got pless the Royal Family.—Oh splutter
“Hur will see noble, fights here from the
“gutter:

“But look you now, such mops and crouts
“as these

“Will toast her pory like a piece of *sbeezee*.
“Hur's travell'd upon purpose from Lanz
“telly—

“Gots splutter and nails, your elpow's in my
“pelly.—

“Hur's heard of Harry Monmouth; never
“since

“Hur country knew so creat a King and
“Prince.”

“Who

" Who ish't has got his knockles in my
 " throat ?
 " Let go my collar ! Peoplifh, pray take
 " note,
 " I'll profecute—the villanfth tore my
 " coat :
 " I'm a loyal Ifraelite—to fee
 " This fight, I riks my life, *but not my pro-*
 " *perity.*"
 " Hoot ! hoot, man, dinna mak a din and
 " riot,
 " Tack your auld cloak aboot ye, and stand
 " quiet ;
 " Deel damn your lousy plaid, friend, learn
 " fra me,
 " A Scottfman, what is Ge-ne-ro fi-ty.
 " For fince fae happy tidings ha gone forth,
 " Gude faith 't has warm'd aw bosoms thro'
 " the North."
 " Warm'd *you!* (exclaims a fine old foul)
 " warm'd *you!*
 " Why it has warm'd me, friend—I am
 " ninety-two.
 " Pray now make room—I'm old and
 " weak—but I
 " Would needs crawl out, to fee my King
 " come by,
 " And then—I'll totter home content,
 " and die."
 " Chearly old boy," cries Heart of Oak,
 " that's right,
 " Keep it up, merry heart!—we'll all drink,
 " fight,
 " Puff, joffle, fqueeze our fouls out—any
 " thing—
 " In honour of our *good and gracious King* ;
 " Roar away, meffmates, ftrike up now or
 " never,
 " Long live the King, may the King live for
 " ever."

~~~~~

JULY 11,

*The Family Party*, a Farce, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow :

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Old Spriggins,    | Mr. Baddeley,       |
| Young Spriggins,  | Mr. Iliff,          |
| Rampart,          | Mr. Davies,         |
| Pinch,            | Mr. R. Palmer,      |
| Sir Toby Twaddle, | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Mrs. Malmfey,     | Mrs. Webb,          |
| Laura,            | Miss Heard.         |

The Fable is as follows:—Jack Spriggins being in love with his father's ward Laura, comes from the University to Bath, accom-

panied by Pinch, a College hair-dresser, as his servant. Finding his father there, he assumes the name of Belmont, and sends a letter to Laura, who is addressed by Sir Toby Twaddle, a poor shabby knight, whose affectation of gentility is well marked. The visits of Sir Toby to Laura give rise to some laughable equivocation; her uncle taking him for a hair dresser, and he in turn mistaking Mr. Spriggins for the taylor at whose house the Family Party lodged. In the mean time Pinch assumes the disguise of a London rider, introduces himself to Mr. Spriggins, and negotiates for Laura with her guardian for Alderman Mango's son. A deed of gift of the Lady's fortune to old Spriggins is produced, and a consent obtained. The young couple are married, and in this bungling manner the piece concludes.

Little can be said for this performance. It is a broad farce; containing little wit, some humour, but abundance of puns and stale jests. Probability is outraged more than is necessary, but the character of Twaddle ought not to go without commendation.

15. *The Married Man*, a Comedy, by Mrs. Inchbald, taken from Destouches, was acted for the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow :

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Claffie,          | Mr. Aickin,         |
| Sir John Claffie,     | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Mr. Tradewel Claffie, | Mr. Kemble,         |
| Dorimond,             | Mr. Williamfon,     |
| Lord Morelove,        | M. R. Palmer.       |
| Lady Emily,           | Mrs. Brooks.        |
| Lucy,                 | Mrs. Whitfield,     |
| Matilda,              | Mrs. Kemble.        |

This piece is a translation of *Le Philosophe Marie*. The plot is the influence of love over a philosopher, whose general language had been severe on matrimony. He is married privately; and to conceal his situation behaves with severity to his wife, until a discovery is made that the marriage had been defective in form. The danger of losing her gives his passion full strength, and dissipates the affectations of philosophy.

The adaption of this play to the English Theatre is a task which Mrs. Inchbald has executed with great credit to herself. The characters are well supported; the language is delicate and chaste; and the performers, particularly Mr. Bannister, Mrs. Kemble, and Mrs. Brooks, did great justice to their respective characters.

## P O E T R Y.

VERSES by Mr. RENNELL on some PERSON who refused him a DINNER.

SHUT, when we dine, good Betty, shut the door ;

Keep out all strangers, and keep off the poor ;  
Sure we have a right to eat our bread at ease,  
To eat it when, and where, and how we please.

The frugal Dutch, from whom we ought to learn,

Ne'er let folks eat the food they do not earn :

At times we may bestow, but then to such  
As in return will give us twice as much.

All good economists should fast in Lent,

And of their former gluttonies repent ;

Man was not born to gorge on costly meats,

Let it suffice he lives by what he eats ;

Then cut that neck of mutton, girl, in two,

Why should we waste when half of it will do ?

Pray do not make your pudding quite so large,

You know I hate unnecessary charge ;

And so not turn your whittings heads away,

They'll serve to make us broth, some other day ;

And, as you know I never read by night,

A farthing candle gives sufficient light.

Put out that fire : God bless us, what a light !

'Twould make a bonfire on a Birth-day night.

In all we do let prudence point the way,

And make provision for a future day.

I hate the Welch, and all such squand'ring  
fools,

Spenthuists, and strangers to prudential  
rules.

So the Hibernian, of his scanty fare

Will give the hungry stranger half his share ;

The hardy Highlander, when 'tis his lot

To see some traveller approach his cot,

Steps forth with hasty stride to meet his  
guest,

And gives him part of what he is possess'd ;

But here, thank Heaven, we all are wiser  
grown,

And grasp tenaciously what is our own ;

For hospitality can do no good,

It paupers fools, and gives the lazy food.

Our charities, we are in Scripture told,

Will be restor'd to us an hundred fold ;

I'll not the truth of holy writ deny,

But let those give who have more faith  
than I ;

Left we again return, with grief and shame,

Back to that poverty from whence we  
came.

ATTO di CONTRIZIONE del PAGGIO  
DON CAPARRA della Nobil Raza de'  
MERLUZZI in ALLEMAGNA, a' piedi  
di S<sup>a</sup>. M<sup>a</sup>. B<sup>a</sup>. per essere Stato cacciato  
dal Servizio.

## S O N E T T O.

SIRE, confesso, che perdon non merta,  
Un' ipocrita indegno, un traditore,  
Che in finto sembiante, com' è nel cuore  
Fedel si mostra, e poi con fronte aperta,

Da mercede corrotto, è vil' offerta,  
Svela arcani, e pensier del tuo Signore  
A gente nemica, che con livore  
Machina infidie, e poi frode concerta.

Tal' io fui, è ver ; e tra pianti am'ri  
Purgo l'error con pen' acerba, e fiera,  
Che ad esser sincero, or vuol, ch' io impari.

Ah ! se ottengo 'l perdon, che l'Palma spera,  
Perchè un Giuda più non vi sia mio pari,  
Prometto farmi Eneuco innanzi fera.

LA MUSA BUCCARELLIANA.

To a LADY from whom the WRITER re-  
ceived a COMMAND to compose a

## S O N N E T.

I WRITE a Sonnet ! arduous is the task !

The heart is willing, but the head refuses :

Nor dare I succour from Apollo ask ;

Johnson has silenc'd him, and all his  
Muses.

Yet you, it seems, prohibit all excuses,  
And strict the letter of the law maintain.

I cannot, for my life, see what the use is ;

But I must strive, howe'er I strive in vain.

I cannot dig the mine ; I must not steal ;

I beg, but all my supplications fail ;

Whate'er I try, you see I cannot do 't.

From your decision since there's no appeal.

I must submit (be but your arms my jail)

To be condemn'd, and press'd to death  
as mute.

## The COMPLAINT.

T O yonder heath-clad mountain's brow,

That swells above the vale,

And yonder stream that winds below,

I'll pour my woe-fraught tale.

'Twas there young Strephon first essay'd

My easy heart to gain ;

'Twas there he sigh'd, 'twas there he pray'd,

Nor sigh'd, nor pray'd in vain.

Along thy flow'ry banks, sweet stream,

Together would we stray ;

And talk of love, transporting theme !

The live-long summer day.

Heard

Heard ye, ye minstrels of the grove,  
 Ye tenants of the shade,  
 The warm effusions of his love,  
 The tender vows he made ?  
 Each fanning gale that floated by,  
 Soft-breathing from the west,  
 New softness stole from each fond sigh  
 That heav'd my suitor's breast.

But ah ! as woos the transient gale  
 The blossom on the tree,  
 Or bees the flowrets of the dale,  
 So wooed false Strephon me.  
*Bromley, June 6, 1789.*

## S O N N E T.

By Mr. RUSSELL\*.

**C**OULD then the babes from yon unshelter'd cot  
 Implore thy passing charity in vain ?  
 Too thoughtless youth ! what though thy happier lot  
 Insult their life of poverty and pain !  
 What though their Maker doom'd them huts forlorn  
 To brook the mockery of the taunting throng,  
 Beneath th' oppressor's iron scourge to mourn,  
 To mourn, but not to murmur at his wrong !  
 Yet when their last late evening shall decline,  
 Their evening cheerful, though their day distressed,  
 A hope perhaps more heavenly bright than thine,  
 A grace by thee unsought, and unpossess'd,  
 A faith more fix'd, a rapture more divine,  
 Shall gild their passage to eternal rest.

To Miss E. E. who asked the AUTHOR  
 what HEAVEN and HELL ARE, and  
 WHERE THEY LAY ?

**T**HE ebbing pulse that beats so high,  
 The quicken'd sparkling of your eye,  
 The thrilling breast, the glowing kiss,  
 (Sweet prelude all t' ecstasie bliss)  
 The feast divine of all your charms,  
 Are proofs that Heav'n lies in your arms.  
 To ask and be denied this pleasure,  
 To see another share the treasure ;  
 To be the object you detest,  
 And hear him prais'd whom you love best ;  
 To feel all this, ah ! need I tell,  
 That in these feelings lies an Hell.

\* Mr. Russel was the son of an eminent attorney at Beaufort, in Dorsetshire. After spending some years at a Grammar-School in that county, he was removed to Winchester, and in 1780 elected Fellow of New College, Oxford. In this situation he was eminently distinguished by his classical knowledge, and an extensive acquaintance with the best authors in the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages. But his progress in literature was checked by a lingering illness, which terminated in a consumption of the lungs. He died at Bristol, July 31, 1782, in the 26th year of his age.

Left I shou'd find an Hell in thee,  
 Blest in thy arms, oh ! let me be ;  
 My only Heav'n be thy charms,  
 And never die but in your arms ;  
 Nor is this death to either vain,  
 We shall but die to live again.

July 14.

D. F.

## S O N N E T,

In the COMEDY of FALSE APPEARANCES.

By the Right Hon. Gen. CONWAY.

**W**ONDER not if thus I'm mute,  
 Nor think it is a vain pretence ;  
 Babbling mirth with joy may suit,  
 But to grief it gives offence.

Spring, th' enraptur'd plains adorning,  
 Wakes the jocund voice of love,  
 With the wint'ry blasts returning,  
 Silence reigns throughout the grove.

Joy and Damon are but one,  
 All is grief if he depart,  
 'Tis the absence of the sun,  
 'Tis the winter of the heart !

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT to LONDON,

On the 17th of March 1789.

By W. COWPER, Esq.

**W**HEN long sequestered from his Throne  
 GEORGE took his seat again,  
 By right of worth, not blood alone,  
 Entitled here to reign ;  
 Then Loyalty, with all his lamps  
 New-trimm'd, a gallant show !  
 Chasing the darkness and the damps,  
 Set London in a glow.  
 'Twas hard to tell, of streets or squares,  
 Which form'd the chief display ;  
 The most resembling cluster'd stars,  
 Those, the long milky way.  
 Bright shone the roofs, the domes, the spires,  
 And rockets flew self driv'n,  
 To haug their momentary fires  
 Amid the vault of Heav'n.  
 Had all the pageants of the world  
 In one procession join'd,  
 And all the banners been unfurl'd  
 That heralds e'er design'd ;

For no such fight had England's Queen  
 Forsaken her retreat ;  
 Where GEORGE recover'd made a scene  
 Sweet, always doubly sweet.

Yet glad she came that night, to prove,  
 A witness undescried,  
 How much the object of her love  
 Was lov'd by all beside.  
 Darkness the skies had mantled o'er,  
 In aid of her design—  
 Darkness, oh Queen! ne'er call'd before  
 To veil a deed of thine.

On borrow'd wheels away she flies,  
 Resolv'd to be unknown,  
 And gratify no curious eyes  
 That night, except her own;  
 Arriv'd, a *night* like *noon* she sees,  
 And hears the million hum,  
 As all by instinct, like the bees,  
 Had known their Sov'reign come.

Pleas'd, she beheld aloft pourtray'd,  
 Or many a splendid wall,  
 Emblems of Health, and Heav'nly aid,  
 And GEORGE the theme of all:

Unlike the terrors of that line  
 So difficult to spell,  
 Which thook Belfhazzar at his wine,  
 The night his city fell.

Soon wat'ry grew her eyes, and dim,  
 But with a joyful tear ;  
 None else, except in pray'r for Him,  
 GEORGE ever drew from her.

It was a scene, in ev'ry part,  
 Like those in fable feign'd,  
 And seem'd by some magician's art  
 Created and sustain'd.

But other magic there she knew  
 Had been exerted none,  
 To raise such wonder in a view,  
 Save love of GEORGE alone.

That cordial thought her spirit cheer'd,  
 And through the cumb'rous throng,  
 Not else unworthy to be fear'd,  
 Convey'd her calm along.

So ancient poets say, serene  
 The sea-maid rides the waves,  
 And, fearless of the billowy scene,  
 Her peaceful bosom laves.

With more than astronomic eyes  
 She view'd the brilliant show ;  
 One Georgin Star adorns the Skies—  
 She myriads found below.

Yet let the glories of a night  
 Like that, once seen, suffice,  
 Heav'n grant us no such future sight,  
 Such previous woe the price !

On the BENEFIT said to be already received  
 by his MAJESTY from SEA-BATHING.

By the S A M E.

OH Sovereign of an life renown'd  
 For undisputed sway,  
 Whenever o'er yon gulph profound  
 Her navies wing their way !  
 With juster claim she builds at length  
 Her glory on the sea,  
 And well may boast the wave her strength,  
 Since they have strengthened thee.

S T A N Z A S

By R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq.

I.

ASK'ST thou "how long my love shall  
 stay,  
 "When all that's new is past?"  
 How long?—Ah! Delia, can I say,  
 How long my life will last?  
 Dry be that tear—be hush'd that sigh;  
 At least I'll love thee till I die!

II.

And does that thought affect thee too;  
 The thought of Damon's death!  
 That he who only lives for you,  
 Must yield his faithful breath!  
 Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear!  
 Nor let us lose our Heaven here!

DELIA to DAMON,

In Answer to the above STANZAS.

I.

THINK'ST thou, my Damon, I'd forego  
 This tender luxury of woe,  
 Which better than the tongue imparts  
 The feelings of impassion'd hearts?  
 Blest, if my sighs and tears but prove  
 The winds and waves that waft to love.

II.

Can true affection cease to fear?  
 Poor is the joy not worth a tear!  
 Did passion ever know content?  
 How weak the rapture words can paint!  
 Then let my sighs and tears but prove  
 The winds and waves that waft to love.

III.

The Cyprian Bird with plaintive moan  
 Thus makes her faithful passion known;  
 So Zephyrus breathes on Flora's bowers,  
 And charms with sighs the Queen of Flowers!  
 Then let my sighs and tears but prove  
 The winds and waves that waft to love.

SONNET

## S O N N E T

To a SISTER then with the AUTHOR'S  
FAMILY in IRELAND,  
On her BIRTH-DAY.

SWIFT o'er the rustling bosom of the main,  
Ye sav'ring winds, a brother's verse convey;  
And tell that not unheeded flies the day,  
Which, to relieve of life each anxious pain,  
Gave me the friend of nature and of choice:  
O! let not Sorrow now exert her sway,  
(Her pow'r relentless I too oft obey!)  
But warn'd by duty's and affection's voice,  
Let my fond soul recall its early joys;  
And to the lov'd and honour'd of my heart,  
Who with a glitt'ning eye shall read the lay,  
And heave a tender sigh, this wish impart;  
That heaven may banish far each human woe,  
And long with added years increasing bliss  
bestow! EDLYNE.

## S O N N E T.

To EDLYNE, on his BIRTH-DAY.  
By his SISTER.

HOW shall the Muse, the Muse of late so  
gay,  
Now form a sportive wreath to grace this  
hour?  
O! not more swift can Sorrow's worm decay  
Young Beauty's blossom than the Poet's  
flow'r.  
Each droop alike beneath her venom'd  
pow'r.  
And what avails the useless song of Love,  
When social days and tender joys are o'er?  
Deep in the heart the canker Grief we prove,  
And Doubt and Anguish bid us smile no  
more!  
Yet, yet, let Hope, fair vision, lead our way;  
She lures us smiling to some happier hour,  
When grim Uncertainty shall quit her prey:  
Then, freed from Sorrow's grasp, from  
Terror's pow'r,  
Thy hand, belov'd of many hearts, shall  
claim  
The rose Content, if not the diamond Fame.  
SOPHIA.

## A L A P L A N D S O N G.

Translated in ANAPÆSTICS from the  
ORIGINAL.

By MATTHEW CONSEIT, Esq.

THE snows are dissolving on Torvae's  
rude side,  
And the ice of Lulhea flows down the dark tide:  
Thy dark stream, oh Lulhea, flows freely  
away,  
And the snow-drop unfolds her pale beauties  
to day.  
Far off the keen terrors of winter retire,  
And the north's dancing streamers relinquish  
their fire.

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The sun's genial beams swell the bud on the  
tree,

And Enna chaunts forth her wild warblings  
with glee.

The rein-deer unharnes'd in freedom shall  
play,

And safely o'er Odon's steep precipice stray,  
The wolf to the forest's recesses shall fly,

And howl to the Moon as the guides thro'  
the sky.

Then haste, my fair Luah, O haste to the  
grove,

And pass the sweet season in rapture and love;  
In youth let our bosoms in extacy glow,

For the winter of life not a transport can  
know!

On seeing a young and beautiful COURTE-  
ZAN in a very Splendid EQUIPAGE.

THE time has been, when guilt and shame,  
On lots of virtue, loss of fame,

O'erwhelm'd the hapless maid;  
When deeds of darkness thunn'd the light,

Wish'd for the covert of the night,  
And fought its deepest shade.

But now we see, in gaudy pride,  
With shameless triumph Sappho ride,

And, insolently gay,  
No fear, remorse, or guilt she feels,

But drags them at her chariot wheels,  
Amid the blaze of day.

When Vice can thus out-brave all shame,  
And female Virtue's modest fame

The fair-one's breast has flown;  
Then beauty, elegance, and grace,

In vain adorn the lovely face,  
For all *their charms* are gone.

## L I N E S,

Written by Mr. HEADLEY, SON of the  
late Rev. Mr. HEADLEY, of NORTH  
WALSHAM, in NORFOLK, during his  
Illness.

SICKNESS, I yield to thy subduing sway,  
A livid paleness o'er each feature steals,

Wildly irregular my pulses play,  
And all my frame a restless languor feels.

How chang'd, how alter'd from my former  
light,

When youthful vigour ev'rv sinew strung;  
And fancy wing'd a bold excursive flight,

And notes of rapture warbled on my tongue.

The streams of pleasure which I then pursued,  
No more shall lure me with their splendid  
guise;

Nor shall my love of fame be hence review'd,  
For sickness yields not to the great or wise.

The frowns of censure, and the smiles of  
praise,

And all that fortune or that fate decree,  
The same indiff'rence in my bosom raise;

For all, alas! is vanity to me.

E'en the sweet converse of the nymph I love,  
 Of late so pleasing, now disgusts mine ear;  
 And should an angel whisper from above,  
 His fine-ton'd accents I could scarcely hear.  
 No med'cine mix'd with Æsculapian art  
 Can raise my spirits, or assuage my pain,  
 For life's warm tide scarce issues through my  
 heart,  
 And slowly creeps along each circling vein.  
 Where'er by chance these weary eye-balls  
 stray,  
 O'er yon fair mirror, to its office true,  
 My meagre form I shudder to survey,  
 And almost doubt if 'tis myself I view.  
 Dim are these eyes which once resplendent  
 shone,  
 And faint the throbbings of this aching  
 breast:  
 My fault'ring voice has lost its wonted tone,  
 And all my sorrows are by sighs express'd.  
 Few are the transports I can hope to share,  
 While here a ling'ring victim I remain;  
 Anticipation heightens my despair,  
 And retrospection sharpens ev'ry pain.  
 The sports of youth in which I once partook,  
 Alas! no more th' approving smile can  
 wake:  
 On ev'ry scene I cast a heedless look,  
 Nor know but that may be the last I take.  
 Alike regardless of my friends and foes,  
 I wait the dawning of the awful hour,  
 Which to affliction brings a welcome close,  
 And lifts the soul above misfortune's pow'r.  
 Then, when exempt from each terrestrial tie,  
 My trembling spirit wings the field of  
 space,  
 Congenial souls may quit their native sky,  
 And smiling bear me to the throne of grace.

An ELEGY, written in SOHO-SQUARE,  
 on seeing Mrs. CORNELYS' HOUSE in  
 RUINS.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

**H**ITHER, ye lowly, insolent, and vain,  
 Whose nameless deeds give medi-  
 tation food;  
 Ye varied tribes, who circle Pleasure's  
 throne,  
 Ye jocund prodigals of social good;  
 The fallen fragments of this pile survey,  
 Then yield to Memory's toils the residue of  
 day.  
 Here civil phrenzy was approv'd and  
 known;  
 Here Fashion's painted stream was  
 bade to flow;  
 Here Reason left her elevated throne,  
 To scatter frolicly the seeds of Woe:

The cares of state, the props of general weal,  
 Sunk 'neath the rapid pressure of the dancer's  
 heel.

Here Beauty blaz'd triumphant in her  
 charms,  
 To bear the diadem of pride away;  
 Here gallant Fraud assail'd her with his  
 arms,  
 Waken'd her senses and embrac'd his  
 prey;  
 Touch'd by the barb of grief, the victim fell,  
 While Desperation's minions rung her virgin  
 knell!  
 Ah luckless nymph! that fascinating  
 breast,  
 (Pure as the whitest of the Alpine  
 snows)  
 Which heav'd at talcs of excellence dis-  
 tress'd,  
 And lost in others' pangs its own re-  
 pose,  
 Bemoan'd the innovations of Decay,  
 And charm'd, and wept, and perish'd like the  
 gemal day.

Here rude Intemperance the meek an-  
 ney'd,  
 Here Habit gave the lesser Evils birth;  
 With keen rapidity were both employ'd,  
 To weave their strength and banish  
 modest worth!  
 They burst those chords which made the bo-  
 som swell,  
 And trembling mark'd its way to Pity's silent  
 cell.

Here high-swoll'n Vanity, of motley hue!  
 Superbly hail'd her congregated fools;  
 Who scoff'd the Virtues as they rose in  
 view,  
 And wrote in adamant her baneful  
 rules;  
 While the seducing lute's enerv'ing strain  
 Beguil'd the hood-wink'd throng from intel-  
 lectual pain.

Here many a heart for godlike efforts  
 brac'd,  
 Was riv'd and fully'd by Pollution's  
 breath:  
 Their generous atoms were by Vice dis-  
 grac'd, [in death.  
 They found, alas! the truth of life—  
 Thus hinds are led, when shut from Cynthia's  
 ray,  
 By brilliant, faithless gleams through Ruin's  
 miry way.

Here calm Philosophy to maniacs bow'd;  
 Here Ramour's progeny upheld her  
 reign;  
 Here Science mingled with the babbling  
 crowd,  
 Whom Rapture beckon'd 'mid Delu-  
 sion's train;



And Bacchus' goblet with his gifts o'erflow'd,  
Till the nectareous juice bestain'd the che-  
quer'd road.

Here oft' the spendthrift of unvalued  
hours,

Survey'd, with apathy, the ills of Time,  
Who, Heav'n-directed, circumscrib'd  
his powers,

And smote his being ere he knew  
his prime :

'Till all his honours flitted like a dream,  
Melted by recreant Guilt's intolerable beam.

Ah! whither are those myriads Taste  
combin'd,

Who leagu'd the moral canons to  
destroy ?

And where those lawless tumults of the  
mind,

That Wit call'd madness, and the  
*madd'ning*, joy ?

All, all are vanish'd from th' astonish'd sight,  
Sunk beneath Hope's bright smile, and  
shrouded by the night.

Those walls which echo'd with a lover's  
sighs,

And gave responsive many an idiot's  
tale ;

Those gaudy shades which dazzled ma-  
gic eyes,

Those pregnant sounds which harmo-  
nized the gale ;

Are all dismember'd, driven, crush'd, and  
torn,

Like worthless, weightless chaff, o'er *Hyrcan*  
deserts borne.

Voluptuousness no more shall chasten  
Thought,

Phœbus no more shall on their vigils  
peep ;

Who mis-beheld those ecstasies they  
sought,

Who violated Peace, who murder'd  
Sleep.

The rout is o'er, the revelry is done,  
And irresistible Fate has clouded Foily's sun !

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

**I**N our Magazine for May last (Vol. XV. p. 417) we laid before our readers the Speech of his Most Christian Majesty on opening the session of the Stat's-General of the Kingdom on the 7th of that month : we shall now proceed with a concise narrative of the proceedings of that Assembly since that time, and which have produced a revolution unparalleled, we believe, in the annals of the world.

The Assembly sat several days without having brought forward any business of the nation, or even concluded on the mode in which it was to be transacted.

After much much ill-will and contention between the three orders of the State, on the 19th of May the Clergy acquainted the Nobility and the Commons or Third Estate, that they were willing to renounce their pecuniary privileges. This important question was most violently debated and opposed, but at length carried by a small majority.

This point being settled, the Commons acquainted the Nobility and Clergy, that they had appointed commissioners to confer with them to prove the powers of each Deputy, to which they assented with some complimentary words on this conciliating disposition.

† That every one of our readers may understand the cause of these disputes, which are rather difficult to describe to those unacquainted with the subject, we shall remark, that the three orders of the State, namely, the Nobility, Clergy, and Third Estate, are each obliged to prove the *verification of their powers*, or, in other words, to prove, first—the right of their electors to send them to Parliament ; and secondly, to prove their qualifications of having been duly elected. This again may require some explanation ; for as no Assembly of the States-General has been held since the year 1614, and as many towns which are at

On the 28th of May, the following letter, written by the King of France to the Assembly, was circulated in Paris :

“ I have been informed that the difficulties which have been made relative to the ascertaining of the powers † vested in the members of the States-General still subsist, notwithstanding the care taken by the Commissioners chosen by the three Estates to find out the means of settling this point. I cannot see without pain, and indeed much uneasiness, the National Assembly which I have called together to be concerned with me in the new regulation of the kingdom, sunk into inaction, which if continued would cause all the hopes which I have formed for the happiness of my people, and the benefit of the State, to vanish away. Under these circumstances I desire that the conciliatory commissioners already chosen by the three orders resume their conferences to-morrow at six o'clock in the evening, and, for this occasion, in the presence of my guard of honour and commissioners whom I shall join with them, in order that I may be more particularly informed of the proposals for agreement which shall be made, and directly contribute to so desirable and pressing a state of harmony. I charge the person who shall

exercise the office of President to make known these my intentions to the Assembly."

In answer to this letter, the following justificatory Address was presented to the King from the Commons or Third Estate on June 6.

"SIRE,

"The Deputies of your faithful Commons would have long since presented to your Majesty the respectful proof of their gratitude for the convocation of the States, if their powers had been verified; which they would have been, if the *Noblesse had not incessantly raised new obstacles*.—They, with the most lively impatience, wait the instant of their verification, in order to offer a more distinguished homage of their love for your sacred person and august family, and their devotion to the interests of the Monarch, which are inseparable from those of the nation.

"The solicitude which your Majesty feels from the inaction of the States, is a new proof of your desire to procure the happiness of France. Afflicted by this fatal inaction, the Deputies of the Commons have tried all means to determine those of the Clergy and Noblesse to unite with them to establish the National Assembly; but the Noblesse having again expressed their resolution of verifying their powers in a separate body, the conciliatory conferences begun on this important question were terminated. Your Majesty has desired that they might be resumed in the presence of the Lord Keeper, and others, whom you have appointed. The Deputies of the Commons, assured that under a Prince who wishes to be the Restorer of France, the liberty of the National Assembly cannot be in danger, have been eager to comply with your Majesty's desire. They are convinced that an exact account of these conferences being laid before your eyes, will shew, in the motives which direct them, nothing but the principles of justice and of reason. Sire, your faithful Commons will never forget what they owe to their King, nor that *alliance between the Throne and the People against all Aristocracies*, whose power cannot be established but on the ruins of the Royal authority, and the public felicity.

present in the most populous and flourishing state, did not exist at that distant period, or were then too insignificant to send Deputies to Parliament, these of course now, from their importance, put in a claim of representation, and have accordingly elected Deputies. The only tribunal which could properly decide on the merits of these petitions, was the Assembly itself, when once formed. This is what the French have termed the *verification of the powers of the elected*.

The first thing to be considered, was in what manner this question should be decided, and who were the proper persons to do it.

It was a cause of very serious debate, how these three orders of Representatives should vote, whether in a body or in separate Chambers. The Third Estate violently protested against the latter mode, as in that case, were the Nobility and Clergy to join, it would be two to one against them.

The people of France, who have ever glared in loving their Kings, will always be ready to shed their blood, and give their fortunes to support the true principles of Monarchy. From the first moment when the instructions which the Deputies have received will permit them to make a national vow, you will judge, Sire, whether the Representatives of your Commons will not be the most eager of your subjects to maintain the rights, the honour and the dignity of the Throne, to consolidate the public engagements, and to re-establish the credit of the nation: You will see also that *they will not be less just towards their fellow-citizens of every class, than devoted to your Majesty*."

His Majesty gave the following answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I Receive with satisfaction the testimonials of devotion and attachment to the monarchy of the representatives of the Third Estate of my kingdom. All the orders of the State have an equal claim to my favour, and you may rely on my favour and protection. Above all, I recommend to you speedily to second, and that with a spirit of prudence and of peace, the accomplishment of the benefits I am impatient to confer on my people, and which they confidently expect from my sentiments in their favour."

JUNE 17. The Chamber of the Third Estate, finding all their conciliatory measures ineffectual, and that the Noblesse were determined not to unite with them, have passed the two last days in considering on the legal manner of constituting themselves as the representatives of the people at large, and on the title their Assembly should hereafter assume. The motion was at length made, "That the National Assembly is now legally constituted:" and this motion was carried by 491 voices against 80.

A second motion was then made, "That the National Assembly immediately deliberate on the affairs of the nation," which was unanimously agreed to. It was then proposed, that all the existing taxes that have been imposed without the consent of the nation were illegal, and ought therefore to cease;

and for the immediate service of Government they should now be granted anew under the same form as heretofore, to continue till some new provisions should be made, or till the last day of this present session and no longer.

They next took into consideration the public debt, and placed the creditors of the State under the protection of the honour and loyalty of the nation at large.

When these important proceedings were at an end, the President was sent for to receive from the Keeper of the Seals the promised answer to their justificatory address to the King of last week, which was read to a very full assembly. The galleries of the Hall, which are capable of containing near three thousand people, as well as all the avenues, were completely crowded. The letter, in the King's own hand-writing, and addressed to the President of the Third Estate, is as follows :

" I shall never refuse to receive any of the Presidents of the Three Orders, when charged to convey a particular message to me, and when they shall have asked by the \* customary organ of my Keeper of the Seals the moment it shall please me to appoint. I disapprove the repeated expressions of "*privileged classes*," employed by the Third Estate to designate the two *higher orders*. These unusual expressions are fit only to foment a spirit of division absolutely contrary to the advancement of the welfare of the State, since this welfare can only be effected by the concurrence of the Three Orders, composing the States-General, *whether they deliberate separately or in common*. The reserve which the order of the Nobles had made in their acquiescence in the conciliatory overture made by me, ought not to have prevented the order of the Third Estate from giving me a proof of their deference. Adopted by the Third Estate, it would have determined the order of Nobles to desist from their modification. I am persuaded, that the more the Deputies of the Third Estate shall give me marks of confidence or attachment, the more faithfully will their measures represent the sentiments of a people whom I love, and by whom I shall make it my happiness to be beloved."

If there appears some little (perhaps politic) disapprobation of certain ideas of the Commons in this letter, the Nobles have had their share in the Royal answer to their absurd resolution on the same conciliatory proposition, which is as follows :

" I have examined the resolution of the order of Nobles. I have seen with pain that they persist in their reserve of the modifications they annexed to the plan proposed by my Commissioners. A greater portion of deference on the part of the Nobles, would have perhaps produced the reconciliation I desired."

JUNE 19. The Assembly proceeded to vote a Committee to enquire into the causes of the scarcity of corn, and the present distresses of the people; another to draw up a manifesto to the nation; and a third to enquire into the merits of contested elections. In the interim, matters were ripening in the Assemblies of the two other orders, the patriots in which were determined to make their last efforts in favour of union, before they took a decisive part. In the Nobles the majority persisted in their former principles, and voted a violent address to the King. In the Clergy, the great question was moved, to unite with the Comm.<sup>es</sup> formed in the National Assembly; and, on a division, there were 129 for, and 137 against the question, and nine who declined voting—a close run! Next day (the 20th) was the day fixed on for the minorities to join the Commons. The Duke of Orleans was to have headed about sixty Nobles to the Assembly; the Archbishops of Bourdeaux and Vienne, &c. the Clergy. But early in the morning a proclamation was made by the Heralds at Arms, setting forth, that as the King intended to hold a Royal Session of the States-General on Monday the 22d, the alterations required in the Hall made it necessary to suspend all previous assemblies. Mr. Bailly, the President of the Commons, after being refused admission into the Hall, assembled the Members in the Tennis court, and at eleven o'clock gave the following account of what passed in the morning.

At nine in the morning of the day appointed for the meeting of the National Assembly, the President and the two Secretaries presented themselves at the gate of the Hall, which they found shut, and guarded by soldiers. The President enquired for the officer on guard, and the Count de Vassan appeared, and said, that he had orders to suffer no person to enter the Hall of the States-General. The President replied, that he protested against such orders, and would give an account of them to the Assembly. The President observed, however, that part of the benches were carried off, and all the courts filled with soldiers. He had in consequence repaired to the Tennis-court, in the street of St.

\* The Commons had demanded a direct communication with the King.

Francis, where the two Secretaries followed him.

When this narrative was finished, M. Target made a motion for an oath to be taken by the Members, which passed without a word of opposition. He then drew up the following resolution, accompanied by the oath :

“ The National Assembly, considering that, called together as they are to fix the constitution of the kingdom, to operate the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the genuine principles of the monarchy, nothing can prevent them from continuing their deliberations in whatsoever place they may be compelled to hold their meetings, and that wheresoever the Members are collected, there is the National Assembly ; do resolve, That each Member of the Assembly shall instantly take a solemn oath never to separate, but to assemble together wherever circumstances shall require, until the constitution be established and consolidated on solid foundations ; and all the Members collectively, and each of them separately, shall confirm, by their signatures, this unalterable, and (it is to be hoped) unanimous resolution.”

The President requested to be permitted to be the first to put his own signature to the oath, which was granted with loud applause ; and the names being called over, each Member signed the above paper in their turn.

The fermentation was so general throughout the capital and neighbourhood, on receiving the above account, that Government took the alarm, and the following letter from Mr. Neckar to Mr. de Crofne, the Lieutenant of Police, was dispatched to Paris in consequence of a council, and into the provinces, where all the deputies had sent alarming accounts of the transactions of Saturday.

“ JUNE 21.—Five o'clock. The Hall of the States General having been shut from absolute necessity, and the deputies of the Third Estate being assembled in another place, the public might imagine that it was the King's intention to dissolve the States-General : It is essential, Sir, for you to assure all Paris, that the King is constantly occupied in restoring union and concord for the happiness of his people, and that the sittings of the States-General will be resumed on Monday.”

June 23. The Commons, mixed with the greatest part of the Clergy, were assembled in the anti-chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock : It rained ; several of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all ; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great ; in the interval, part of

the Clergy, and all the Noblesse, entered at opposite doors, and placed themselves in the Hall ; at last the Commons entered, and the two first Orders received them standing and uncovered.

The King being placed upon his throne, made the following speech :

“ Gentlemen,

“ At the time I took the resolution of assembling you ; when I had surmounted all the difficulties which threatened a convocation of my States ; when I had, to use the expression, even preconceived the desires of the nation, in manifesting beforehand my wishes for its welfare, I thought to have done every thing which depended on myself for the good of my people.

“ It seemed to me that you had only to finish the work I had begun ; and the nation expected impatiently the moment when, in conjunction with the beneficent views of its Sovereign, and the enlightened zeal of its representatives, it was about to enjoy that prosperous and happy state which such an union ought to afford.

“ The States General have now been opened more than two months, and have not yet even agreed on the preliminaries of its operations. Instead of that source of harmony which should spring from a love of the country, a most fatal division (spreads an alarm over every mind. I am willing to believe, and I shall be happy to find, that the disposition of Frenchmen is not changed ; but to avoid reproaching either of you, I shall consider, that the renewal of the States-General after so long a period, the turbulence which preceded it, the object of this assembly, so different from that of your ancestors, and many other objects, have led you to an opposition, and to prefer pretensions which you are not entitled to.

“ I owe it to the welfare of my kingdom, I owe it to myself, to dissipate these fatal divisions. It is with this resolution, Gentlemen, that I convene you once more around me—I do it as the common father of all my people—I do it as the defender of my kingdom's laws, that I may recal to your memory the true spirit of the constitution, and resist those attempts which have been aimed against it.

“ But, gentlemen, after having clearly established the respective rights of the different orders, I expect from the zeal of the two principal classes—I expect from their attachment to my person—I expect from the knowledge they have of the pressing urgencies of the State, that in those matters which concern the general good, they should be the first to propose a re-union of consultation and opinion, which I consider as necessary

cessary in the present crisis, and which ought to take place for the general good of the Kingdom.

"It is my design, gentlemen, to offer to your examination the different benefits which I grant to my people.—I do not wish, however, to circumscribe your zeal in the boundary that I am about to mark out; as I shall adopt with pleasure any other plan for the public good which shall be proposed by the States General—I may say, without deceiving myself, that no other King has ever done so much for any nation; but what other nation has ever merited such a conduct than that of France.—I do not hesitate to declare, that those who by exaggerated pretensions or unreasonable difficulties should retard the effects of my paternal designs, would become unworthy to be considered as subjects of France."

The Keeper of the Seals then read a declaration from the King, containing 35 articles the principal of which were, that

He granted the abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*.

He granted the liberty of the press under certain regulations, namely, that persons abusing that liberty should be subject to punishment by laws to be enacted.

He repeated the assurances he had given upon his Royal word of not laying taxes without the consent of the States General.

He blamed the Third Estate for the violence and rashness of their proceedings, and annulled all the resolutions that they had come to since the 10th inst."

His Majesty then continued his speech as follows:

"You have heard, gentlemen, the result of my designs; they are conformable to the lively desire that I have of producing public good; and if, by a fatality, of which I have no conception, you abandon me in such a glorious enterprise, I will alone procure the happiness of my people;—I will consider myself as their true representative; and being convinced of the union there is between the general wish of the nation and my intentions, I shall possess all the confidence which such an union is calculated to inspire, and I shall proceed towards my object with the utmost courage and resolution.

"Reflect, gentlemen, that none of your projects or dispositions can obtain the force of a law, without my special approbation. I am also the natural guardian of your respective rights, and all the Orders of the State may rest upon my just impartiality. Opposition on your part, would be the greatest injustice. It is myself alone, who to this moment does every thing for the happiness of my people; and it is surely no common thing, that the

only ambition of a Sovereign should be, to obtain the consent of his subjects to accept of the benefits he wishes to confer upon them.

"I command you, gentlemen, to separate immediately, and to return to-morrow morning to the different Chambers appropriated to your Orders, to re-take your seats. I accordingly order the Grand Master of the Ceremonies to make the necessary preparations."

The King's speech was received by the Commons with a murmur of discontent. As the King withdrew, a motion was made in the Third Estate, and carried: "That his Majesty's patriotic intentions had been perverted by bad advice."

The Nobles and part of the Clergy shouted *Vive le Roi*: but the Commons remained in profound silence; nor would they quit the Hall, where, together with about fifty of the Clergy, who would not separate from them, they instantly proceeded to discuss the royal proceedings. Four times the King sent an officer to order them, on their allegiance, to break up their meeting—four times did they decidedly deny the authority of the King to command them to separate, and by their firmness carried their point.

M. Le Camus, one of the Paris Deputies, then moved, that the National Assembly persist in all its preceding Resolutions, those of the Clergy who remained nobly desiring their presence to be specified. This proposition was unanimously adopted, nor would they hear of a motion of adjournment all next day.

Another motion followed from the Comte de Mirabeau, to the following effect, and nearly in these words:—"The National Assembly, feeling the necessity of securing the personal liberty, freedom of opinion, and the right of each Deputy to the States-General to enquire into, and censure all sorts of abuses and obstacles to the public welfare; and liberty, do resolve, that the person of each Deputy is inviolable—that any individual, public or private, of what quality soever, any corporate body of men, any tribunal, court of justice, or commission whatsoever, who shall dare, during the present session, to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, arrest, or cause to be arrested, detain, or cause to be detained, the person of one or more Deputies, for any proposition, advice, opinion, or speech made by them in the States-General, or in any of its Assemblies, or Committees, shall be deemed infamous, and a traitor to his country; and that in any such case or cases the National Assembly will pursue every possible means and measures to bring

"the

“ the authors, instigators, or executors of such arbitrary proceedings to condign punishment.” This resolution was carried, 483 against 34.

Every thing was now in the most violent fermentation, both at Paris and Versailles.

On the night of this memorable day, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks assembled at eleven o'clock, about the Castle with menaces; the Princes called to arms; the soldiers refused; the King and Queen sent for Mr. Neckar, who at first refused to come, but at last appeared, and the people were appeased.

Next day (Wednesday JUNE 24), Mr. Neckar appeared in his station as usual with the King.

The Commons continued their deliberations, and sent a Deputation to compliment Mr. Neckar, who returned a most affectionate but guarded answer, giving the ancient title of *your order* to the Commons.

JUNE 25. The Duke of Orleans, at the head of more than forty of the principal Nobles, and two hundred of the Clergy, joined the Third Estate, subscribed the oath they had previously taken, and gave their unanimous assent to the several Resolutions which they had come to, after having sent the following letter, addressed to the President of the Noblesse:

“ M. Le President,

“ IT is with real concern that we have determined on a step, which, for the moment, separates us from an Assembly for which we are penetrated with respect, and in which every Member has just pretensions to our esteem: but we consider it as an indispensable duty to repair to the Hall, where a majority of the States-General are united.

“ We think that it is no longer permitted to us to delay, for an instant, giving to the nation a proof of our zeal, and to the King a testimony of attachment to his person, in proposing and in procuring, in the affairs that regard the general good, a reunion of the advice and sentiments that his Majesty considers as necessary to operate in the present crisis, as heretofore, to the welfare of the State.”

The most fervent wishes of our hearts will be undoubtedly to see our modes of thinking adopted by the Chamber of the Noblesse at large. It is in that contemplation that we now act; and the part that we think ourselves obliged to act, would be, without that

hope, the greatest sacrifice that the love of our country could induce us to make; but in the place which we occupy, it is no longer permitted to us to follow the rule which directs private men. The choice of our fellow-citizens has made us public men. We belong to France at large, which desires, above all things, to see a States-General; and to our constituents, who have a right to be represented there.

“ Such are, Mr. President, our motives and our excuse. We should have had the honour to bear ourselves to the Chamber of the Noblesse, the resolution that we have taken, but that you informed one of our body, that it would be more respectful to transmit our declaration in writing. We have, therefore, the honour to intreat you to lay it before the Chamber.

We are with respect,

Mr. President, &c. &c.

Le Duc d' Aiguillon, &c. &c.

These were followed by other Nobles on the succeeding days. A great body of the Clergy had already joined, but nearly an equal number still persisted, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen. A short letter from the King\*, however, put an end to this perseverance, and the remainder of the Clergy, as well as the Nobles, acceded to the union on Saturday the 27th. The instant this great event took place, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks, many even of the most respectable condition, who had constantly surrounded the hall, and all its avenues for several days, to protect their representatives, flocked to the palace, and filling all the Courts, the Terrace, &c. made the air resound with their acclamations. The King and Queen appeared on a balcony, where they remained a quarter of an hour to receive the blessings and applauses of their subjects.

JUNE 30. The National Assembly met, according to the adjournment from last Saturday, and proceeded to verify the returns of all the Members in common, when the majority of the Nobility protested against any Resolutions of the Assembly till they receive further instructions from their constituents.

In the midst of these transactions an alarming and critical event occupied their attention.—Two soldiers of the French guards, having dressed themselves in plain cloaths, intended to enter the National Assembly to-day;

\* The Letter was as follows:

“ Entirely occupied about the general welfare of my kingdom, but desirous above all things that the States General of France should be employed in the attainment of those objects which interest the whole nation, I request my faithful Nobles to *re-unite* themselves without any delay to the *two other Orders*.”

to complain against the Duc de Chatelet, their Colonel, in the name of the whole regiment; but being observed on the preceding day, were committed by him to the prison of the Abbaye St. Germain. On the evening of the same day, a letter was sent by these men to the Caffé de Foi, in the Palais Royal, the rendezvous of the friends to liberty, stating the circumstances, and calling on them for assistance, their lives being in imminent danger, on account of the patriotic conduct the regiment had displayed the other day, when called upon to fire on their countrymen!

This letter was instantly read aloud, and produced an immediate effect. An immense multitude of persons of all ranks set out from the Palais Royal at seven o'clock, and were joined by thousands in their way, among whom were a great number of French guards, and having procured instruments from smiths, carpenters, &c. as they went along, proceeded to the Abbaye St. Germain, where in an hour's time they forced open all the gates and bolts, and released the prisoners. Mean while, troops of dragoons and hussars were sent for; but on arriving, they likewise sheathed their sabres, drank with the multitude, and aided rather than molested them, joining in their acclamations, &c.

The released soldiers were conveyed in triumph to the Palais Royal, and lodged at a tavern, where they have since remained, wanting for nothing, and continually surrounded by thousands. Next day a deputation of nineteen persons were sent by public resolution to Versailles, to state the transaction, and demand the support of the National Assembly. On their arrival all business was suspended, and various were the opinions respecting the mode of proceeding in so delicate a business—some thinking it improper for the legislative to interfere with the executive power—others, holding more patriotic language, represented the necessity of taking some step to prevent the fatal consequences of rigour in the executive; while the Chevalier de Boufflers, the celebrated Poet, moved a resolution declaratory of the power of the Monarch:

“That the sole executive authority was vested in his Majesty—that he had the command of all the military forces of the kingdom; and that all appointments to the army flowed exclusively from the throne.”

This resolution was carried unanimously. The debates were long and warm, and the matter was adjourned over to Wednesday (JULY 1) when after being again debated at length, and various motions made and rejected, the following was at length adopted, on the motion of M. Garget.

“The National Assembly, deeply afflicted

‘at the popular emotion which at present agitates the capital, resolved that a Committee of sixteen be named, four of the Clergy, four of the Nobility, and eight of the Commons, to repair immediately to the King, to supplicate his Majesty to use such efficacious means as his goodness, his clemency, and paternal heart shall dictate, to put an end to the present troubles, and to pardon the indiscreet movements of the multitude, and that the Deputies of Paris be requested by the National Assembly to write to their constituents, entreating them to employ every possible measure to appease the tumult and restore peace.’

The Committee having at their head the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishop of Amiens, immediately set off to wait upon the King, who afterwards returned the following answer in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris:

“Sir, I have received an exact detail of what passed on the 30th of June. The violence employed to deliver the prisoners from the Abbaye St. Germain is highly deserving punishment. Every honest and peaceable citizen, as well as all descriptions of persons, have a particular interest to protect the laws for the public tranquility. I will, however, yield on the present occasion to the petition of the Assembly of Representatives, as it is their first request, and I hope that nothing will happen in future to make me repent my clemency. I trust that this Assembly will consider the success of those measures of still greater importance, which I shall find necessary to take for the re-establishment of the public tranquility in the capital. A licentious spirit and want of subordination are destructive to the public welfare, and if suffered to augment, will disturb the happiness, and breed distrust in the mind of every citizen. Acquaint the States-General with the contents of this letter, and doubt not, Sir, of my esteem for you.

(Signed) “LOUIS.”

JULY 3. The States General being assembled, the Duke of Orleans was chosen President of that Assembly: but his Highness declining that office, the Archbishop of Vienne was elected almost unanimously, and accepted that important appointment.

In the beginning of the following week the Palace at Versailles was completely surrounded by an army under Marshal de Broglio of 35,000 men, accompanied by a very large train of artillery, stationed between Paris and Versailles; as a security to the King.

The Marshal entered on his command with great firmness and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived, before his activity was called into action: on an insurrection at Versailles,

Verfailles, the mob threw large stones at a party of Hufars, who were sent to difperfe them. They were on horfeback with their fwords drawn, and finding themfelves refifted, they put up their fabres and withdrew. On receiving further inftructions from Marfhall Broglio, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned with orders, that if the mob would not difperfe, they fhould ride over them fword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and fent to prifon. The mob foon rallied afrefh, and were proceeding towards the prifon, when M. de Broglio fent them word, that if they did not immediately defift, the prifoner fhould be produced to them, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob difperfed.

The fittings of the National Affembly on Wednesday the 8th of JULY were uncommonly tumultuous, and difpelled the pleasing hope which had been entertained, that when once the Affembly had regularly met, tranquillity would be reftored. The encampment became the fubject of debate. The meeting was extremely full, and the rumours which had gone abroad on the fubject, had prepared men's minds for fomething important.

M. de Mirabeau arofe, and in a very florid fpeech of, two hours, defcribed the critical fituation in which the Affembly was placed by the arrival of this army. "The ftation of thefe troops," fays he, "is fubverfive of the liberty of this Affembly, contrary to the true interefts of the King, and an infringement on the Privileged Orders. The purpofe for which they are affembled cannot be the re-eftablifhment of tranquillity in Paris: befides, his Majefty muft be aware, that to provision 35,000 men in this time of famine, muft only increafe the public miffortunes. The King is ill-advifed by fome wicked traitors to the Conftitution, and it behoves us to feek the beft remedy in our power."

M. de Mirabeau then moved, "That an addrefs be prefented to the King, praying that he would take into confideration his own intereft as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumftances of the prefent famine, he would order the troops back with their train of artillery to thofe places from whence they came: that fhould his Majefty be fearful of any difturbances at Paris or Verfailles, he might raife companies of armed burghers in thofe towns, who would be at his orders, and a fufficient protection."

M. de Mirabeau intermixed this difcourfe with every fpecies of matter which might inflame the minds of the meeting. He pictured thefe foldiers as taking poffeffion of all the bridges and eminences where the people might defend their liberties, and called on his fellow-citizens not to fubmit to the yoke.

He next moved, "That this motion might be reported the next day in the Affembly."

Several Members called out to have it immediately confidered; and after fome converfation, M. de Mirabeau faid, that as the Affembly was pleafed to receive his motion fo favourably, he thought that it fhould immediately be taken into confideration.

M. Target declared, that he was charged on the part of his conftituents, to infift that no troops fhould be fuffered to approach the National Affembly.

M. Gregoire, a curate, faid, that they would be treacherous to themfelves, as well as to the people at large, if they fuffered themfelves to be overawed; and he was of opinion, that the advifers of his Majefty ought immediately to be impeached.

The Affembly became extremely tumultuous, and there was a general cry of—*To voices—To voices.*

The queftion was then put, That a Committee fhould be appointed to prefent M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition to the King, which was carried by a majority of 830 voices againft three.

JULY 9. The Prefident informed the Affembly, that he had the honour, in confequence of being fent for, to fee the King laft night; when His Majefty told him, "he had been made acquainted with the Refolutions of the Affembly, and, willing to remove their fears, begged leave to affure them that the army which had approached the Capital, had no other object than to prevent any dangerous commotions; and that as foon as he was informed the people had returned to peace and order, the troops fhould retire;" adding, His Majefty alfo announced that he would receive the Deputation, and hear their Ad-dreffes.

The Prefident next obferved, that the Central Committee had made a report.

This report was alfo received with the greateft applaufe by the Three Orders.

The preamble of it is drawn up in a truly patriotic ftile, although it contains no more than is effentially neceffary to prepare the fpirits of thofe who are to be employed in the great work of the Conftitution, and to infpire them with fentiments of moderation, love, and peace.—The following is the order of proceeding recommended in this report to the National Affembly.

- 1ft, Declaration of the Rights of Men.
- 2d, Principles of Monarchy.
- 3d, Rights of the Nation.
- 4th, Rights of the King.
- 5th, Rights of a Citizen.
- 6th, Organization and Rights of the National Affembly.
- 7th, Forms neceffary for the Eftablifhment of Laws.



3th, Organization and Functions of the Provincial Assemblies.

4th, Obligations and Limits of the Judiciary Power.

5th, Functions and Duty of the Military Power.

All the Committees met in the afternoon to confer on the above project.

JULY 10. A Deputation from the States-General waited this evening on the King, with the following Address on the subject of bringing the Troops to Paris, voted by the National Assembly on the preceding day, and written by M. le Comte de Mirabeau.

SIRE,

YOU have invited the National Assembly to testify its reliance in your Majesty; this is anticipating the dearest of our wishes. We now come to repose in your Majesty's breast our most lively fears. If we ourselves were the object, if we had the weakness to be alarmed for our own safety, your goodness would still vouchsafe to re-assure us, and even while you would blame us for having entertained a doubt of your intentions, you would graciously hearken to our uneasiness, and dissipate its cause; you would not suffer the situation of the National Assembly to remain in uncertainty. But, Sire, we implore not your protection; this would be an offence offered to your justice. We have conceived fears; and we will dare to say, they are such as arise from the purest patriotism, the interest of our electors, the publick tranquillity, and finally from our zeal for the happiness of a beloved Monarch, who, in preparing for us the road to publick felicity, well deserves himself to proceed in it without obstruction.

In the movements of your own heart, Sire, rests the true happiness of Frenchmen. But when troops are advancing from every quarter, when camps are forming around us, when the Capital is invested, we ask ourselves with astonishment, Why does the King distrust the fealty of his people? and, if it were possible for him to entertain such a doubt, would he not have poured into our hearts his paternal sollicitudes? What means this menacing preparation? Where are the enemies of the State and of the King that are to be subdued?—Where exist the rebels, where the conspirators that are to be reduced to obedience? One unanimous voice is echoed in the Capital, and through the whole extent of the kingdom, "We cherish our King, we bless heaven for the gift it has conferred upon us in his love!"

Sire, the pure intentions of your Majesty cannot be imposed upon but under the pretext of publick good. If those persons who have dared to advise our King to the present

measure, had sufficient confidence in their principles to lay them before us, that moment would manifest the triumph of truth. The state has nothing to fear but from evil Counsellors, who dare to besiege the Throne itself, and who respect not the conscience of the purest, the most virtuous of Princes: and how have they been able, Sire, to render you doubtful of the attachment, and of the love of your subjects? Have you been prodigal of their blood? Are you cruel, implacable? Have you been guilty of the abuse of justice? Do the people impute to you their distresses? Do they in their calamities name you as their author? Have these evil Counsellors dared to insinuate that the nation is impatient of your yoke; that it is weary of the reign of the *Bourbons*? No, no, they have not attempted this; calumny has not recourse to absurdities; it searches at least for probabilities to give colour to its malicious aspersions. Your Majesty has seen a recent instance of your influence over your people; subordination is re-established in the agitated Capital; the prisoners liberated by the multitude have voluntarily surrendered themselves to their fetters; publick order, which might have cost torrents of blood, had force been employed, is re-established by one word from your royal mouth. But this word was a word of *Peace*; it was the expression of your heart, and your subjects make it their glory never to resist its revered dictates. How glorious is the exercise of such an empire! It was that of Louis IX—Louis XII. It is the only one worthy of you.

We should deceive you, Sire, if (forced as we are by the present circumstances) we did not add, that this empire is the only one practicable in France at the present juncture. France will not endure the best of Kings to be abused, and to be drawn aside, by sinister views, from that noble plan which he himself had traced. You have called us together for the purpose of fixing the constitution, in concert with your Majesty, and to effect the regeneration of the kingdom: the National Assembly now declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that your wishes shall be accomplished, that your promises *shall* be fulfilled; that no difficulties, no fears, no terrors shall either retard their proceedings or intimidate their courage. Where then, will our enemies affect to say, is the danger of the troops? What mean their complaints, since they are inaccessible to fear?

The danger, Sire, is pressing, is universal, it cannot be calculated by human prudence.

The danger respects the people of the Provinces. Once alarmed for our liberties, we should no longer know by what curb they

might be restrained. Distance alone magnifies every thing; it sharpens, it envenoms, it doubles every inquietude.

The danger respects the Capital. With what eye will the people, in the gripe of indignance, and tormented with the most cruel anguish, how will they behold a croud of menacing soldiers dispute with them the small remains of their subsistence? The presence of troops will heat, will agitate, will cause an universal fermentation; and the first act of violence exercised under the pretext of police, may be the commencement of a train of the most direful evils.

The danger respects the troops. The French soldiers, drawn near to the centre of the national discussions, participating with the people in their passions and their interests, may forget the engagement which made them soldiers, whilst they remember that Nature has made them men.

The danger, Sire, menaces those labours which are our first duty, and which would only have a full success, a true permanency, whilst the people felt themselves entirely free. There is a contagion in impassioned emotions. We are but men: the distrust of ourselves, the fear of appearing weak, may carry us beyond our intentions; we shall be besieged by rash and violent counsels; and the dictates of calm reason, and of tranquil wisdom, will not be heard in the midst of tumult, of disorder, and of faction.

The danger, Sire, is yet more dreadful. Judge of its extent by the alarms which now bring us before you. Great revolutions have been brought about from causes apparently less important; many an enterprize, fatal to nations, has been announced in a manner less sinister, and less formidable.

Believe not those who talk to you lightly of the nation, and who wish only to represent it agreeably to their own designs, now insolent, rebellious, and seditious; now submissive, patient of the yoke, and ready to bow down the head to receive it. Both these representations are equally untrue.

Always ready to obey you, Sire, because you command in the name of the laws, our fidelity is without bounds, as without blemish.

Ready to resist every arbitrary command of those who abuse your name, because they are enemies of the laws; our very fidelity commands this resistance, and we shall ever deem it an honour to have deserved the reproaches which our steadiness draws upon us.

Sire, we conjure you, in the name of our country, in the name of your happiness and of your glory, send back your soldiers to the posts from whence your Counsellors have

drawn them; send back that artillery, destined to cover your frontiers; above all, send back the foreign troops, those allies of the nation, which we pay to defend, and not to disturb our domestick peace: your Majesty has no need of them. Ah! why should a King adored by twenty-five millions of Frenchmen, assemble around his throne, at a great expence, some thousand strangers! Sire, surrounded by your children, let their love be your safeguard. The Deputies of the Nation are called together to consecrate, with you, the eminent rights of *Royalty* on the immovable basis of the *Liberty* of the people. But, whilst they fulfil their duty, whilst they give way to their reason and their feelings, would you expose them to the suspicion of having ceded only to fear? Ah! the authority which all hearts yield to you, is the only pure, the only immutable authority; the just return for your goodness, and the immortal ornament of Princes, of whom you will be the model.

To this ADDRESS HIS MAJESTY returned the following answer:

"No body is ignorant of the disorders and shameful scenes which have passed, and been renewed at Paris and Versailles under my eyes, and under those of the States-General. It is necessary for me to make use of the means which are in my power, to restore and maintain order in the capital and its environs; it is one of my principal duties to watch over the publick safety. These are the motives which have induced me to collect a number of troops around Paris. You may assure the Assembly of the States-General, that they are destined only to repress, or rather to prevent fresh tumults; to maintain good order, and the exercise of the laws; to secure, and even protect, that liberty which ought to reign in your deliberations; from which every species of constraint should be banished, as well as every apprehension of tumult and violence. None but evil-intentioned persons could ever mislead my people respecting the real motives of the precautionary measures I am taking. I have constantly endeavoured to do every thing which might tend to their happiness, and have at all times had reason to rely on their love and fidelity.

"If, however, the necessary presence of the troops in the vicinity of Paris should still continue to give umbrage to the Assembly, I am willing, on their request, to transfer the States-General to Noyon or Soissons, in which case I shall repair to Compeigne, in order to preserve the communication which ought to take place between the Assembly and myself."

On Saturday the 11th of JULY, at half past two, M. Necker received, through the me-

dium of M. de la Luzerne, (brother to the French Ambassador at our Court) the King's mandate, to remove himself, instantly, from the Court of Versailles and the kingdom, and to inform no one of his departure. The Minister of Finance had a party of friends to dine with him, and, after dinner, proposed to his lady an excursion to Val, on a visit to the Prince de Beauveau. The horses were put to; they stepped into the carriage, took their route towards Paris, and after passing the Pont de Seve, he ordered his coachman to turn thro' the Bois de Boulogne, and stop at St. Ouen, where he sent for post-horses, and went on by the way of Picardy. It is now known that he arrived at Bruxelles.

Next day, JULY the 12th, His Most Christian Majesty appointed the Baron de Breteuil to be President of the Council of Finances, in the room of M. Necker; the Duke de la Vauguyon, Secretary of State for the Department of foreign affairs, in the room of M. de Montmorin; and the Marshal de Broglio to be Minister for the War Department.

The intelligence of M. Necker's removal was scarcely promulgated at Versailles and Paris, before the fermentation on all sides was extremely violent.

Of the subsequent riots that followed, the following account was published in the *London Gazette*.

"On Sunday, JULY 12, on receiving the news of the dismissal of M. Necker, and a body of troops entering Paris, the populace began to arm themselves, and were immediately joined by the French guards. In the evening a slight skirmish happened in the Place de Louis XV. in which two dragoons of the Duc de Choiseul's regiment were killed, and two wounded. After which all the troops left the capital.

"Very early on Monday morning the populace forced the Convent of St. Lazare, in which, besides a considerable quantity of corn, were found arms and ammunition, supposed to have been conveyed thither, as a place of security, at different times from the Arsenal. The Bourgeoise came to the reso-

lution of raising a militia of forty-eight thousand men. A general consternation prevailed throughout the town. All the shops were shut, all public and private employments at a stand, and scarcely a person to be seen in the streets, except the armed Burghers, who acted as a temporary police for the protection of private property, to replace the established one, which had no longer any influence.

"On Tuesday morning the Hospital of Invalids was summoned to surrender, and was taken possession of, after a slight resistance. All the cannon, small-arms, and ammunition, were immediately seized upon, and every one who chose to arm himself was supplied with what was necessary. The cannon was distributed in different quarters of the town. In the evening a detachment with two pieces of cannon went to the Bastille, to demand the ammunition deposited there. A flag of truce had been sent before them, which was answered from within; but nevertheless, the Governor (the Marquis de Launay) ordered the guard to fire, and several were killed. The populace, enraged at this proceeding, rushed forward to the assault, when the Governor agreed to admit a certain number, on condition that they should not commit any violence. A detachment of about forty accordingly passed the draw-bridge, which was instantly drawn up, and the whole party massacred. This breach of faith, aggravated by so glaring an instance of inhumanity, naturally excited a spirit of revenge and tumult not to be appeased. A breach was soon made in the gate, and the fortrets surrendered. The Governor, the principal Gunner, the Gaoler, and two old Invalids who had been noticed as being more active than the rest, were seized, and carried before the Council assembled at the Hotel de Ville, by whom the Marquis de Launay was sentenced to be beheaded; which was accordingly put in execution at the Place de Grève, and the other prisoners were also put to death. The Prevôt des Marchands met with a similar fate, being suspected of betraying the Citizens; and the heads of these persons were fixed on pikes, and carried round the City\*.

\* Among the prisoners released from the public prisons and the Bastille was Lord Maffarene, and a Scotchman, a Major White; the latter of whom had been more than thirty years confined in the Bastille, during which time he never was heard of by his friends, nor in the least suspected to be thus enthralled.

Lord Maffarene, with other state prisoners, had nearly been stopped at Calais on his way to Dover. He was with two other gentlemen, his companions in misfortune, and being all extremely mean and shabbily dressed, were suspected for bad persons, and no one seemed desirous to embark in the Packet with them. He was at length obliged to declare himself. On landing at Dover, his Lordship was the first to jump out of the boat, and in the fullness of his joy, and in gratitude to Heaven for his deliverance, immediately fell on his knees, and kissing the ground thrice, exclaimed, "God bless the land of Liberty."

" In the course of the same evening, the whole of the *Gardes Françoises* joined the Bourgeoisie, with all their cannon, arms, and ammunition.

" Not more than four or five prisoners were found in the Bastille."

It is now time to speak of what was doing at Versailles.

The National Assembly was opened on Monday the 13th of JULY, by M. Mounier, in an elegant speech, in which he painted the misfortune that France had sustained by the removal of the Minister in whom they founded so much of their hope. He acknowledged the principle, that the King had the sole right of nominating his Ministers and of dismissing them; but he added, that the nation alone could inform his Majesty what Minister served him well, and what Minister served him ill. M. Target, M. de Lalli Tollendal, M. de Vireu, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, &c. spoke successively; the conversation was highly animated. To warm and arouse the Assembly thoroughly, one of the deputies of Paris read an account of what was then transacting at Paris, and of the critical situation of that city. At length they agreed on two deputations; the first to the King, "to paint to him the horrible situation of the city of Paris, and to supplicate him to withdraw his troops:" the second, to the people of Paris, "to place themselves between them and the soldiers, and to conjure them to pay respect to public peace." The first deputation was filled by the same names as had before waited on his Majesty. When the second deputation came to be named, almost all the Deputies proposed themselves, and much confusion ensued. It was agreed, however, to wait for the King's Answer. It at length arrived, and was as follows:

#### KING'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

" I Have already made known to you my intentions on the measures which the disorders of Paris have obliged me to take. It belongs to me alone to judge of their necessity, and I cannot agree to any change. Some cities protect themselves; but the extent of my Capital does not permit me to depend on a force of that kind. I do not doubt of the purity of the motives that induce you to offer me your aid in these distressing circumstances; but your presence at Paris cannot do any good; it is also necessary here to expedite the important labours that I must still recommend to your speedy attention."

The reading of this answer produced general indignation. The Assembly was thrown into a flame. They instantly determined on a solemn declaration suited to the exigency, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the same. They withdrew, and having made

their report, it was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:

#### DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly, speaking the sentiments of the nation,

*Declare*, That M. Necker, and the other Ministers, who have been dismissed from office, carry with them their esteem and their regret.

*Declare*, That dreading the unhappy consequences likely to flow from his Majesty's answer, they will not cease to *insist* on the removal of the extraordinary troops assembled near Paris and Versailles, and on the establishment of a guard of Bourgeois.

*Declare* anew, That there cannot exist any intermediate (vehicle) in their communications with the King.

*Declare*, That the civil and military agents of authority are responsible for every enterprise contrary to the rights of the nation, and to the decrees of the National Assembly.

*Declare*, That the actual Ministers, and such advisers of his Majesty, of whatever rank, state, or authority they may be, are personally responsible for the present evils, and for all those that may ensue.

*Declare*, That the public debt having been established under the security of French honour and loyalty, and the nation not refusing to pay the interest, no person has the right to pronounce the infamous name of *Bankrupt*; no power has the right to violate the public faith, under any form or denomination in which it may be attempted.

In fine, the *National Assembly*

*Declare*, That they persist in all their preceding Resolutions, particularly in those of the 17th, 20th, and 23d of June last; and that the present Declaration shall be transmitted to the King by their President, and shall be printed for the information of the public.

After these resolutions were passed, it was further resolved, that the Assembly should still continue sitting, though it was then *eleven o'clock at night*.

JULY 14. Upwards of 300 members staid in the Hall all night, presided by the Marquis de la Fayette, whom they chose Vice-President of the National Assembly. The business this morning begun by a question to know, if a declaration of the rights of men should be placed at the head of their new Constitution, which after some debate was agreed to; after which the other points recommended by the *Central Committee* were examined. It was then agreed, "That a Committee of eight members should be elected proportionally from the three Orders, to form a plan of the Constitution.

All accounts received by the Assembly this morning gave hopes that peace was established at Paris, until the Vicomte de Noailles entered, having arrived full speed from thence. He declared "that all the Burgesses of Paris were in arms, and directed in their discipline by the French and Swiss Guards; that the cannon and musquets of the Invalids had been taken from them, and that all the Nobles families were obliged to shut themselves up in their houses; that the Bastille had been forced, and Mr. de Launay the Governor having fired on the Citizens had been killed." On this news they agreed to send another deputation to the King, and that the Marquis de Noailles should be one, in order to witness the fatal truths.

Whilst these Deputies were gone, others came from the Electors of Paris with similar accounts; and that the people had intercepted orders to the Governor of the Bastille, to fire on them whenever he thought proper. Some of the Assembly then asked who had signed such orders, that their heads might pay for it; but it was remarked by Mr. Clément de Tonnerre, that it was not the moment for revenge, and that justice, in the present case, should be cautious and slow.

The King's answer arriving, was read in public, to the following purport:

"That he was grieved at the evils and troubles which desolated Paris; that he had been in a continual state of uneasiness; that the troops were already removed from Paris; and that he had given orders to his General Officers to put themselves at the head of the militia of Paris."

This answer caused a long and pensive silence.

The Archbishop of Paris presently brought a second answer from the King, in the following terms:

"You afflict my heart repeatedly, by reciting the misfortunes of the town of Paris; it is impossible that the troops which I have made approach, are the cause: I cannot make you any other answer than that which you have heard this evening."

The National Assembly did not think these answers proper for establishing peace in Paris, and they therefore decided to wait till next day, in hopes of one more favourable.

The royal answer—the resolves of the National Assembly—the movements of the troops, induced the people to believe, that an extreme change had taken place in the system of government. They convened in crowds in every parish; the alarm bell was universally sounded; every individual fled to arms. A patrol of citizens distributed themselves about the town, searching for arms in every probable situation. One party proceeded to

seize upon the Garde-Meuble; another body betook themselves to St. Lazare, sacked the place, and discovered a magazine of corn, which they carried to La Halle: others destroyed all the barriers of the Capital; and notwithstanding this accumulated violence, the city was divested of those horrors which menaced it, by the establishment of a species of *internal police*. To accomplish this purpose, a general association was formed at the Hotel de Ville, or (Mansion-house) who sent a deputation to Versailles to insist on the necessity of embodying a City Militia without the least delay. On Monday the 13th the general association had established this Parisian guard, which was fixed to 48000 citizens. The sixty election districts assented to form sixty battalions, each of which was to consist of four companies, of 200 each, making in the whole 48000 MEN. The instant this resolution was made known, every citizen repaired to inscribe his name in his district, and by Wednesday morning the number of subscribers for this municipal body amounted to more than 270,000 persons. The association also appointed an Etat Major, or Commander in Chief, and a Permanent Committee to correspond with the different districts.

The spirited proceedings of the National Assembly, and of the General Assembly of Paris, had their effect. The Ministers and Advisers of the King trembled in the Palace; and the King, hearing of the riots that had happened in Paris on the Monday and Tuesday, and the massacre of those friends most devoted to his interest, became extremely fearful and unhappy of what might probably follow, unless some effectual means were taken to stop the progress of the rebellion. His Majesty accordingly resolved to step forward himself, and, like a tender and anxious father of his people, to risque even his own safety in the public cause. Reports had been invidiously spread abroad, that he had entrenched himself behind the battery of Marshal de Broglie's army, and was determined to try his strength, and risque the consequences of an open rupture. This report gained considerable force by the measures which the Marshal had thought it prudent to take for the benefit of the Royal Family, by uniting his whole force at Versailles near the Palace, where the National Assembly were sitting.

On Wednesday noon, (JULY 15) therefore, the King SURRENDERED HIMSELF to the Assembly while they were sitting. On his entrance, an universal applause succeeded, and shortly after he read the following speech:

"I have assembled you together, in order to consult on the most important affairs of

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the State; it is a matter that affects me more sensibly than the tumult which afflicts the capital. The Chief of the Nation comes with confidence among its Representatives to testify his distress, and invite them to assist in finding the means of restoring public order and tranquillity. I am not ignorant that there are men who have excited the most unjust prejudices, and who have dared to assert that even you had reason to be apprehensive for your own personal safety. Will it, therefore, be necessary to re-assure you on the subject of reports so reprehensible, that they are totally unfounded, and falsify their known character? Indeed, I feel my interest to be the interest of the nation; I call upon you to aid me at this crisis, for the purpose of preserving the safety of the State. I depend on the National Assembly; and the zeal of the Representatives of my people, here convened for the common safety, will be my sure pledge that I trust not in vain. Relying on the affection and fidelity of my subjects, I have ordered the troops to be removed from Paris and Versailles; and I authorize and even request you to make known this my disposition to the Capital."

It is impossible to paint the universal and touching effect which this speech made on the National Assembly, and all those who were present. The King and the Princes his brothers returned on foot, accompanied by all the Deputies of the nation, amidst the acclamations of an astonishing multitude of spectators, which caused his Majesty to be an hour in the walk.

When the King entered the Palace, he appeared soon after in the Balcony, with the Queen, the Dauphin, and the Princes and Princesses of his house; and sentiments of love and acknowledgments were then re-expressed with uncommon animation on all sides.

The National Assembly immediately agreed to send a Deputation of 80 Members, who got to the Thuilleries at a quarter past four o'clock; from whence they traversed the town on foot between two ranks of soldiers and burges guards, and with the continued acclamation of *Vive la Nation, Vive le Roi!*—On arriving and entering the Town Hall, the Marquis de la Fayette, who was President of the Deputation, read the King's speech; and added, "The King has been deceived, but is no longer so; he knows our wrongs, gentlemen, and he will know how to prevent them from ever occurring again. While I speak to his people the words of peace, I hope, gentlemen, to carry him also an account of that peace which his heart so much pants after."

The Archbishop of Paris rose next, and terminated his speech by inviting the Assem-

bly to have *Te Deum* sung as a thanksgiving on the occasion.

M. de Lally Tollandal spoke with much warmth and eloquence; he said among other things, "YOUR RECLAMATIONS were just, and your Monarch had only mistaken for a moment the sentiments of the Nation which he has the honour and the fortune to command." He then finished by these words, *Vive la Nation! Vive le Roy! Vive la Liberté!*

The Duke de Liancourt spoke something about the conduct of the French guards, but was not distinctly heard.

The Comte de Clermont Tonnerre spoke on the same subject nearly as follows:—"Perhaps for a moment soldiers may have strayed from the colours of Patriotism. All should be forgot, there were none to pardon, nor were there any to blame.—The soldiers of liberty could not be deserters." He painted the fidelity of the French Nation, and declaimed against the agents of despotism, but adored his King—and he finished his discourse with an account of the scene at Versailles in the morning.

"We have," said he (speaking of the King), carried him in our arms from our Hall to his Palace, which two edifices, tho' separated at a great distance, were on the occasion united by an immense multitude, filling the air with their cries of joy and gratitude."

In the morning of JULY 16th, the whole body of the militia were under arms, and lined the streets to receive the King and the National Assembly. His Majesty, overcome by fatigue, was too much indisposed to go to Paris; but the National Assembly went, and were received by the citizens under arms; and the *Te Deum* was performed to the most crowded auditory that Paris in its most religious days ever witnessed.

JULY 17. The army, in pursuance of the King's orders, retired to Séve early on Wednesday morning, leaving their camp equipage behind them.

The Marquis de la Fayette has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Paris Militia, and M. Bailly Prévôt des Marchands.

This afternoon, about half an hour after two o'clock, his Majesty entered Paris in a coach drawn by eight horses, attended by the Duc de Villeroy, Captain of the Life Guards, the Duc de Villequier, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, the Marshal de Beauveau, the Count D'Estaing, and two Equerries, followed by another coach, in which were four other attendants, and escorted only by the City Militia, the Commandant of which rode a little before the King's coach, accompanied by several of the principal tradesmen of Paris. The whole way from the entrance

at the Barrier at Passy to the Hotel de Ville was lined on each side with armed Citizens, and the most perfect tranquillity was observed. After his Majesty had entered the Hotel de Ville\*, he declared that he appeared there to gratify the wishes of the Citizens of Paris,

\* Immediately after his entrance, M. Bailly, the new patriotic Mayor of Paris, addressed his Majesty in the following terms :

“ I bring your Majesty the keys of the good city of Paris ; they are the same that were presented to Henry IV. He had regained his people ; here the people have regained their King.

“ Your Majesty comes to rejoice in the peace that you have re-established in your Capital ; to rejoice in the love of your faithful subjects. It is for their happiness that your Majesty has re-assembled the representatives of the nation, and that you are engaged with them in laying the foundations of Liberty and public prosperity. What a memorable day is this, in which your Majesty has come to sit as a father in the midst of this reunited family, in which you have been conducted back to your palace by the whole National Assembly, guarded by the representatives of the kingdom, surrounded by an immense concourse of people. You carried in your august countenance the expressions of sensibility and happiness, while around you, you heard nothing but exclamations of joy, saw nothing but tears of tenderness and love. Sir ! neither your people nor your Majesty will ever forget this great day : It is the happiest of the monarchy, it is the epoch of an august and eternal alliance between the monarch and the people. This circumstance, peculiar to your reign, immortalizes your Majesty. I have seen this happy day ; and, as if all good fortune was reserved for me, the first function of the office to which the suffrages of my fellow-citizens have raised me, is to communicate to your Majesty the expressions of their respect and their love.”

His Majesty being seated on the throne, M. Bailly presented him a blue and red cockade, the cockade of the militia, which his Majesty graciously received, and placed in his hat.

When calm was re-established, after the joy occasioned by the King's appearance, Mr. Moreau de St. Merri, President of the Assembly of the Electors of Paris, addressed his Majesty ; and after observing how little the people merited the calumnies raised against them, said, “ Sire, you have nothing more to do than to remember this great and powerful truth, that the Thrones of Kings are never more firmly fixed, than when they have for a base the love and fidelity of the People :—with these titles, they are impregnable.”

M. Ethis de Corny, as Attorney General of the King for the City, then rose, and proposed, in order to consecrate the epoch of this grand day, that a Monument should be raised à Louis XVI. *Regenerateur de la Liberté publique, Restaurateur de la Prospérité Nationale, le Père du Peuple François.*

The King attempted to speak, but was too much agitated.

Mr. Bailly approached his Majesty ; and after having received his orders, said—“ That the King was come to calm the inquietudes which might still exist concerning what he had made known to the Nation, and to enjoy the pleasure of the presence and love of his people ; that his Majesty desired peace and calmness might be re-established in the Capital, and every thing to resume its ordinary course ; and that, if there arose any infractions on the laws, the offenders might be delivered up to justice.”

Mr. Bailly then announced, that his Majesty gave leave to any Member to speak.

The Count de Lally arose, and made a very eloquent speech, but which it was impossible to collect in a correct manner, owing to the joyous tumult. He said, “ Well, Citizens, are you satisfied ? Here is the King, who calls upon your hearts, who desires to be in the midst of you ; here is the King, who will give you National Assemblies, and who has fixed your Liberties on a solid basis !—What signifies this memorable scene, the peace of his heart being troubled, and which ought never to be forgotten, whilst he only wishes to be guarded by the love of his people, and which will prove to him, that he gains a thousand times more by its power than he sacrifices.—Sure, added he, You see these generous and sensible subjects, who idolize you ; hear their applause, read their countenances, penetrate their hearts, you will only see the impression of love and fidelity ; there is not one amongst them, but who is ready to spill the last drop of his blood for you. Perish those men who by artful insinuations again seek to calumniate the sentiments of a generous and faithful Nation for a just and good King, who, not willing to make force a duty, owes all to his virtues.”

The whole Assembly clapped so often, it was impossible to hear the whole of the speech.

The King himself was so affected, that it was with great difficulty he uttered these words,

“ *Mon peuple peut toujours compter sur mon amour.*”

The Assembly then broke up, and the King shewed himself at a window to an innumerable body of people assembled in the Place de Greve, who immediately shouted, “ Vive le Roy !” which was re-echoed from all quarters.

and to assure them of his readiness to do every thing in his power to quiet their minds, and restore tranquility to the City. On his Majesty's return, he received every testimony of loyalty and affection from a most numerous and orderly populace; and it is computed that this day there were not less than 150,000 men bearing arms in Paris.

His Majesty has dismissed all his new confidential servants, excepting M. de la Gassiere, and has sent to recall M. Necker, who is expected to arrive to-morrow, if he is not already at Versailles.

*Paris, July 20.* Every thing is now quiet in this capital. The militia perform the duty of the police so effectually as to prevent every species of robbery and pillage. The troops are moving away as fast as possible, and there are no soldiers in the neighbourhood of Paris, except the French and Swiss regiments. The Duc de Chatelet has resigned the command of the French Guards. The King has restored M. de Montmorin to the department of Foreign affairs, from which he had been removed, and has appointed M. de St. Priest Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of M. de Villedeuil. The Duc de Liancourt is chosen President of the National Assembly, in the room of the Archbishop of Vienne, whose time was expired. M. Necker is not yet arrived. *J. Gazette.*

*Paris, July 23.* On Tuesday last the King received the foreign Ministers as usual at Versailles, when M. de Montmorin attended, and every thing was quiet in that quarter. M. de la Luzerne has resumed

the employment from which he had been removed; but M. Necker is not yet arrived.

This city has continued under the protection of the militia, perfectly free from all kind of tumult till yesterday evening, when two executions took place in the Place de Greve. One of the unfortunate persons who suffered, was M. de Foulon, who had spread the report of his death, and retired to his house in the country; but being discovered, he was forcibly brought to Paris. He was first hanged, his head was then cut off, and carried upon a pole to meet his son-in-law, M. Berthier, Intendant of Paris, whose death was also decided upon, and who had been seized at Compeigne. This victim arrived at the Hotel de Ville late yesterday evening, escorted by six hundred persons, and after a short examination, which was interrupted by the clamours of the populace, suffered a similar fate, notwithstanding the Marquis de la Fayette endeavoured to persuade the people to save his life. \*

The accounts from Brittany mention, that several regiments in different parts of that province laid down their arms, upon being ordered out to quell disturbances; and that at Havre-de-Grace the whole garrison, upon receiving the news of what had happened at Paris, marched out, and left the fort and its appendages to the Bourgeoisie, who immediately took possession of it.

The appearance of the crops every where promises a plentiful harvest, and removes the apprehensions that had become so alarming on account of the scarcity of grain. *Ibid.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Constantinople, May 22.*

**T**HE Captain Pashaw with the grand fleet has at last reached Buyokderé.

Since the arrival of the last Russian prisoners, the plague has broken out in the Bagnio, where 12 persons have died in the course of four days.

*Berlin, June 16.* His Prussian Majesty having reviewed the troops in Pomerania and

Prussia, returned to Charlottenburg yesterday in perfect health.

*Vienna, June 17.* The last accounts from Luxembourg mention that the Emperor is rather better, his fever continuing to abate, though it has not quite left him.

Intelligence has been received from Croatia, that on the 10th of this month Marshal Laudohn quitted his camp at Sluin, and after

As his Majesty returned from the Hotel de Ville through La Rue St. Honore, he received a loyal Address from the Citizens of that district, which was read to him by M. Trudon, the President, before l'Eglise de l'Oratoire.

At ten in the morning, previous to his Majesty's arrival, les Religieux des Feuillans proposed to the Members of the district assembled in their church, to bless or consecrate their colours. This was accepted, and it was named the STANDARD OF CIVIL LIBERTY.—It was agreed that it should remain in the church, as a monument of the memorable epoch.

\* M. Foulon, one of the new Ministers of Finance, was charged with having advised a national bankruptcy. Mr. Bertier, Intendant of Paris, was charged with having deposited and concealed a quantity of flour for the use of the military, and withholding it from the citizens, to whom he was charged with having said, in answer to their clamours for corn, that they might eat grass.

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leaving a body of troops to guard the frontier most exposed to the incursions of the enemy, proceeded with the rest of his army on his march for Turkish Gradisca, at which place it was expected he would arrive in the course of nine days.

*Madrid, June 18.* An edict was published here the day before yesterday for regulating the ceremony of his Catholic Majesty's coronation, which is fixed for the 21st of September next.

*Vienna, June 24.* The Emperor's health has been much better since his residence at Luxembourg. His Imperial Majesty passed three or four days without fever, and has recovered his strength so far as to be able to take the air for the greatest part of the day in the gardens of that Palace. On Sunday and Monday last however his Majesty had a return of his fever, though not to any considerable degree.

Intelligence has been received from Sclavonia, that General Mitrowsky, with the corps under his command, had passed the Save, for the purpose of seconding the operations of Marshal Laudohn against Gradisca.

The last accounts from Transylvania state, that the Prince of Hohenlohe, after having been joined by a corps of about 6000 men, from the grand army in the Banat, had left Hermanstadt, and had advanced towards the frontier of Moldavia, from whence he had detached a reinforcement to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg at Bakou.

*Vienna, June 27.* The Emperor's fever still continues, and his Majesty is at present much indisposed.

On the 20th inst. the siege of Gradisca commenced by a general bombardment, Marshal Laudohn having advanced with his army to the vicinity of that place to cover the siege. Accounts are received that the Pacha of Travnik was collecting a considerable body of Turks, probably with the intention of risking an action, with a view to preserve Gradisca.

According to the last advices from Moldavia, the Grand Vizir still remained in his camp on the banks of the Danube, nearly opposite to Ismail.

*Constantinople, June 1.* The plague continues in the Bagio, and it is now certain has made its appearance on board one of the ships of the fleet, which is detained by a change of the wind near the entrance of this channel.

*Vienna, July 8.* Some symptoms of amendment have appeared in the Emperor's health. His Imperial Majesty is not yet entirely free from fever, which has intermitted; and from the observation of the last six weeks, it has been found to return every eighth day, and to continue about 36 hours. He has

however resumed his walks in the gardens at Luxembourg, and passes a great part of the day in the open air.

*Stockholm, June 30.* Intelligence has been received here, that on the 18th instant a Russian corps, under the command of General Michelson, attacked the Swedish troops at St. Michel, commanded by Colonel Steding. The action began at midnight, in which the Swedes kept their ground, and fought very bravely for several hours; but Col. Steding perceiving that the enemy must at length succeed in turning his front, and attacking him in the flank, thought it prudent, in order to save his men and artillery, to evacuate St. Michel, and retreat to Jockas; which he effected with a very trifling loss, having saved all his baggage and stores, except the powder magazine, which he blew up, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In consequence of this retreat, the Russians have entered into Sawolax. On the other hand, the King, at the head of a corps of about 5000 men, with 50 pieces of cannon, has passed the river Kymene, and made an irruption, near Kelys, into Russian Finland.

*Stockholm, July 3.* A courier who arrived yesterday morning with letters from the King to the Queen, the Prince Royal and Baron Armfelt, brought the first news of an action between the troops under his Majesty's command and a corps of Russians, whom he met on the 28th past within two miles of Davidstat. His Majesty mentions no particulars in his letters, only that he had defeated the enemy, without receiving any hurt himself; but the courier reports that the King, with only 2000 of his troops, which composed the van guard, without waiting for the rest of his army, advanced to charge the enemy, who amounted to about 5600 men: that the Russians stood the fire of the Swedes, with great intrepidity, for a considerable time, and in their turn attacked the Swedes with bayonets fixed, which occasioned the latter to retreat about 20 paces; but that being instantly rallied by his Majesty, who alighted from his horse, and encouraged them in person, they returned to the charge, and put the enemy to flight: that the Russians in their retreat having passed a defile, the Swedes in the pursuit discovered another body of the enemy, drawn up in a line, at the opposite extremity; which situation not permitting an attack with any prospect of success, the Swedes desisted; but that, making a circular march through a wood, they charged the Russians in flank, and entirely routed them. The loss on the side of the Swedes is reported to be three officers and about 150 men killed, and three officers and nearly 100 men wounded. The loss of the enemy cannot

not be ascertained, as they carried off their dead.

*Constantinople, June 15.* Intelligence was received here the 11th instant from Rutschuck, that an officer with the imperial commands had arrived there on the 5th, when the Grand Vizir, Sufuf Pashaw, was deposed from that office, and put under arrest; and that his papers were sealed up by the Janissary Aga, acting as Kaimachan, or Locum Tenens of Hassan Pashaw, of Vidin, now promoted to the Vizirate.

*Vienna, July 15.* The Emperor had no return of his fever either on Saturday or Sunday last, and his Majesty advances in his recovery.

A courier arrived here yesterday evening, with the intelligence that the Turks having evacuated Gradisca in the night of the 8th of this month, the Austrian army took possession of that fortress on the following morning.

### D E N M A R K ' S DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Elliot, Baron Arnim, and Mynheer Vander Goes, Mini-

sters from the Courts of England, Prussia, and Holland, delivered a joint Memorial to the Dutch Minister, Count Bernstorff, at Copenhagen, setting forth, "That in consequence of a former Memorial, which they delivered respecting the neutrality of Denmark in the present war between Russia and Sweden, they had been informed that no answer could be given until the return of a courier from Peterburgh; which courier being arrived, they now requested an immediate and unequivocal reply."

On the 9th following Count Bernstorff sent them an answer to the following purport:

"That the King his master being ever anxious to preserve peace and tranquility, had sent to the Empress of Russia a copy of the requisition made by their respective Courts; and that in answer thereto, the Empress agreed, that Denmark should not be obliged to furnish the succours stipulated in the solemn Treaty between them; but under this special provision, that the Courts of London, Berlin, and Holland, would not in any manner aid and assist the King of Sweden; but on the contrary, use their good offices in conjunction with Denmark for effecting a peace."

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

*Dublin, May 25.*

HIS Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham went in state to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne, with the usual solemnities, Bryan Connor, Esq. Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was commanded by his Excellency to signify to the House of Commons, that it was his Excellency's pleasure that they do forthwith attend him at the bar of this House; and the Speaker, with several of the members, having attended accordingly, the bills received the Royal assent.

After which, his Excellency closed the sessions with the following speech from the Throne:

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The business of this interesting session being concluded, I am happy to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and to communicate to you the strongest assurances of his Majesty's paternal regard, and of the satisfaction he feels in the growing prosperity of his people of Ireland.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"In obedience to the King's commands, I am to thank you in his Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted for the public exigencies, and for the support of his Majesty's government; and you may be as-

sured of my care and attention to the proper application of them.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I behold with the highest satisfaction the increasing wealth and commerce of this Kingdom, the natural effect of good order and of active industry, encouraged, protected, and extended by the several salutary laws, which, from time to time, have been enacted for those purposes. I am happy to think that a permanent foundation is laid for the further improvement of the country by the act now passed for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation; a system which, connected with the prosperous state of your agriculture, promises, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to secure to every part of the Kingdom the fullest enjoyment of that essential article of your commerce, the trade of corn.

"You well know how greatly the interests of the nation are forwarded by the preservation of peace, and by the enforcing a due submission to the laws: And I have the most perfect confidence, that upon your return to your respective counties, you will improve these ideas on the minds of those who look up to your example, and are directed by your influence. My conduct shall be uniformly governed by every principle  
which

which can tend to promote the welfare and happiness of Ireland."

After which the Speaker, by his Excellency's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday the 27th day of July next, to be then here holden: And this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 27th day of July next."

24. At a common hall held at Guildhall, came on the usual election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, &c. when William Fasson, esq; citizen and pewterer, Joseph Ballard, esq; citizen and ironmonger, were elected Sheriff, and John Wilkes, esq; Chamberlain.

June 25. The Equerries who attend the King in his tour to Weymouth, are Colonels Goldsworthy and Gwynn. The servants in livery are in number 21; carriage horses 18; Paddle ditto, for his Majesty's riding, six. The livery servants are dressed in new uniform scarlet jackets, faced with blue, and round hats laced with gold. The postillions, blue jackets laced, with velvet caps.

Their Majesties, with the Princess Royal and the Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, arrived at Lyndhurst, about a quarter past three o'clock, to dinner. They were attended by Lady Courtoun, two Ladies Waidegrave, Lord Courtoun, Col. Goldsworthy, and Col. Gwynn; and were followed about an hour after by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and his suite. At Winchester and Romney they were received, as they passed, with the most cordial and reiterated acclamations of joy.

An immense number of horsemen, from the neighbouring towns, joined the Royal travellers on the way, and proceeded with them to the end of their journey.

At Lamb's Corner, on the extremity of the New Forest, they were met by the Lord Warden, Deputy Lord Warden, steward, bailiff, verdurers, regarders, royal and other bowmen, agisters, and various other officers of the Forest, in their ancient uniforms, who preceded the royal carriages to Lyndhurst.

Upon his Majesty's alighting in the courtyard of the King's house there, he was presented by the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, Bart. Hereditary Bailiff of the Forest, with a brace of milk white greyhounds, with gold collars, coupled with a green silk ribbon, agreeable to the ancient custom of the manor of Coleberton, which obliges him to make such presentation to every crowned head whenever he enters the Forest.

The Royal Family dined in a room exposed to public view, and after dinner they threw open the windows, and joined the populace in the choruses of *God save the King, and Rule, Britannia*. They afterwards descended to gratify the wishes of the people, by walking through the village, attended by all their train and a happy rustic band, amidst the heart-felt acclamations of rejoicing thousands.

26. This morning their Majesties with their suite honoured Southampton with their presence. They arrived about eleven o'clock, from Lyndhurst, and were received at the audit-room by the Mayor and Corporation, where the Address was made to their Majesties by the Town-Clerk.

The Corporation had the honour of kissing hands, and Thomas Mears, Esq. the Mayor, was offered the honour of Knighthood, but declined it. After partaking of refreshments, fruits, &c. they went to the quay, and from thence walked round to the platform, when, after expressing themselves highly pleased with the grandeur of the views, which were enriched by a full tide, they proceeded in their carriages round the beach, and after honouring Col. Heywood with a call, and taking chocolate, &c. with him, they returned to Lyndhurst.

27. This day their Majesties, the Princesses, and suite, visited the town of Lymington, where they were received with every demonstration of loyalty and joy.

The Court of King's Bench have very humanely determined, that in binding out parish apprentices it shall be done not only with the assent, but in the presence of two *Justices of the Peace*, agreeable to the act of 43d Eliz. The Court observed, that the duty of Magistrates in binding poor children apprentices, was of a very serious and solemn nature. In the eye of the law, they were their guardians and protectors, as they had no body else to provide for them. The act of putting them out apprentices, was therefore doubtless a judicial act, requiring the concurrent attention and sober deliberation of both the Magistrates, who ought to be present for that purpose. The Court were impelled by their feelings, and a due concern for the future welfare of poor children, to enforce this duty on the part of Justices, otherwise they might conceive it to be of little consequence, and pay only slight attention to that which was of great importance to society.

30. This day the Lord-Mayor held a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when the Court proceeded to the election of a Recorder,

in the room of Serjeant Adair, who resigned; when John William Rose, Esq. (late Deputy) was appointed to that high and important office, by 17 Aldermen against 9. Messrs. Heywood, Silvester, Le Mesurier, Serjeants Watson and Runnington, were also candidates; the former only stood the poll.

This morning their Majesties, with their whole suite, departed from Lyndhurst for Weymouth.

Their Majesties passed through Salisbury in the forenoon. A triumphal arch was erected, under which the Royal Cavalcade passed, formed of festoons of flowers, laurel wreaths, &c. All the companies of the city dressed characteristically attended—in loyal and heartfelt congratulation.

The Royal arrival at Weymouth in the afternoon was announced by the Portland artillery, and by all the ships in Portland road. Colours flying, guns firing, music, singing, and universal acclamations, with loyalty in every possible shape of demonstration and description, introduced the Royal pair into Weymouth. The reception was a perfect scene of enthusiastic loyalty.

After dinner, the King and Queen walked on the sands for two hours, surrounded by an incredible confluence of people. An illumination brightened the joyful evening, and a superb display of fire-works.

The Corporation next day presented a congratulatory address, which was received graciously, and they had the honour to kiss their Majesties hands.

JULY 1. John Ward, George Green, Thomas Denton, and John Jones, were executed before Newgate pursuant to their sentence. Green and Ward behaved themselves with that decency men ought to do in such a wretched and awful situation. Denton and Jones, who died professed infidels, had behaved themselves while under sentence of death in such a manner as to shock all who heard their blasphemous expressions, and which behaviour Denton continued to the very last; his companion, though he persevered in his infidelity, conducted himself upon the scaffold much better than the other, who was continually laughing and nodding to some of the spectators, which he even did after the cap was drawn over his eyes.

Denton was a native of the northern part of Yorkshire; and though bred a tinman, from a taste for letters kept a bookfeller's shop about ten years since in the city of York. He soon after removed to London, where seeing a Speaking Figure made by some Foreigner, he completed another in a very short

time, and by that means accumulated much money by exhibiting it in various parts of England. The Speaking Figure he afterwards sold to a printer in the city, and made a Writing Figure, which is still in the hands of a friend. His abilities in the chemical line were very conspicuous; and he afterwards translated Pinetti's book of deceptions with notes. From his knowledge of chemistry he obtained the art of plating coach harnesses, &c. which he carried on jointly with the business of bookfeller in Holborn for some time. In this business he unhappily formed a connection with a person notorious for making plain shillings. These powers which assisted him to make several mathematical instruments, as pentagraphs, &c. enabled him to imitate the current coin in a manner that deceived the best judges, and held the court seven hours upon his trial; after which he was acquitted, but convicted upon a different count.

2. The following is a statement of the circumstances which took place between Lieutenant-colonel Lenox and Theophilus Swift, Esq. on the ground where they met near the Uxbridge road: In consequence of some expressions, reflecting on the character of Lieutenant-colonel Lenox, in a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the King," published with the name of Theophilus Swift, Esq. Colonel Lenox called on Mr. Swift, and demanded satisfaction. They met at five o'clock on Thursday evening, in a field near the Uxbridge road; Mr. Swift attended by Sir William Augustus Brown, Bart. and Colonel Lenox by the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Phipps. Sir William Brown observing that Colonel Lenox's pistols had sights, proposed that a pistol should be exchanged on each side, as Mr. Swift had given up the point of meeting with swords, which had been originally suggested by Mr. Swift, but objected to by Colonel Phipps; a pistol was accordingly exchanged. Colonel Phipps then asked Sir William Brown at what distance he proposed Colonel Lenox and Mr. Swift should stand. Sir William mentioned ten paces; which were measured by the seconds: Mr. Swift and Colonel Lenox being called to take their ground, Sir William Brown asked in what manner they were to fire, whether at the same time or not? Colonel Phipps stated, that from the degree of the injury, he conceived Lieutenant-colonel Lenox had a right to claim the first shot. Mr. Swift and Sir William Brown immediately consented that Colonel Lenox should fire first. The parties having taken their ground;

ground, Colonel Lenox asked if Mr. Swift was ready?—On his answering that he was, Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball took place in the body of Mr. Swift, whose pistol went off in consequence of the shock on his receiving the wound. The parties then quit- ted the field.

It is but justice to add, that both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and intrepidity.

HENRY PHIPPS.

W. AUGUSTUS BROWN.

3. The Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, accompanied by their eldest son, Lord Temple, and the rest of the family, arrived on Saturday at the Marquis's seat at Stowe, from Ireland.

Mr. Whaley, who lately returned from Jerusalem, arrived in Ireland within the given time, and no doubt has by this received the different wages he betted on the performance of that expedition, which, it is said, amount to near twenty thousand pounds.

The above wager, however whimsical, is not without a precedent. Some years ago, a Baronet of some fortune in the North (Sir G. Liddell) laid a considerable wager that he would go to Lapland, bring home two females of that country, and two rein-deer, in a given time; he performed the journey, and effected his purpose in every respect. The Lapland women lived with him for about a year, but having a wish to go back to their own country, the Baronet very generously furnished them with means and money for that purpose.

Weymouth, JULY 4. Thursday morning, the King rode out for two hours along the coast towards Lulworth Castle, attended by the Lords Courtown and Chesterfield, and the Colonels Gwynn and Goldsworthy. He was afterwards present, with the Queen and Princesses, at a haul of fish upon the beach.

Early on Friday morning his Majesty walked a considerable time upon the beach quite alone, and the whole family walked out on the sands in the evening. His Majesty, upon being offered constables to attend him in his excursions, graciously signified that he found himself sufficiently well guarded by his affectionate people around him.

6. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was attacked with a violent indisposition, which terminated in the measles, from which however he is since happily recovered.

A few years ago a May-game or Morrice-dance was performed by the following eight men in Herefordshire, whose ages computed together amounted to 800 years.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| J. Corley, aged 109 | George Bailey 106  |
| Thomas Buckley 106  | Joseph Medbury 100 |
| John Snow 101       | John Medbury 95    |
| John Edy 104        | Joseph Pidgeon 79  |

Total 800

7. A Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of two fit and able persons to be Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, in the rooms of William Fasson, Esq; who is exempt from serving the said office, holding a Captain's Commission in the Worcestershire Militia; and of Joseph Ballard, Esq; who has paid his fine of six hundred pounds and twenty marks; when Thomas Baker, Esq; Citizen and Blacksmith, and Simeon Pope, Esq; Citizen and Paper-stainer, were declared duly elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

11. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Mr. Recorder passed judgment of death on seven capital convicts; and 17 were sentenced to be transported.

12. This morning, at two o'clock, Mr. Tyier, a capital carcase butcher in Whitechapel, after supping and spending the evening with Mr. Edis, of the same trade, hearing E. had a connection with a fair-one nearly related to him, was determined to know the truth of it: the tale was too truly told, and E. was found entering the lady's bed-chamber soon after. T. being prepared with a brace of pistols, fired both at E. the ball of one entered his knee, the other went through his head, and killed him on the spot. Their houses joined, and the deceased we understand had been accustomed to pass from a window of his own house to that of his neighbour's, for the purpose of visiting the lady. [The Coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict, Self-defence.]

22. Thomas Baker, esq; attended the Court of Aldermen, and gave bond in the penalty of 1000*l.* to take on him at Michaelmas next the office of Sheriff, but afterwards presented a petition to the Court of Common Council, stating, that although he had given bond agreeable to the directions of the Act of Common Council in that behalf, yet he hoped the Court would discharge him therefrom, as his health was so much impaired, as to render him incapable of executing the active duties of that office;—which the Court did not think proper to agree with.

24. At the Common-hall held at Guildhall Mr. Sutton, an eminent grocer, was elected to serve the office of Sheriff, in the room of Simeon Pope, Esq; pronounced ineligible by the Court of Aldermen.

## MARRIAGES.

**J**OHAN MAXWELL, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Meath, to the Hon. Miss Annesley, daughter of Lord Visc. Valentia.

Mr. Phillips, of Bristol, to Mrs. Ireland, of Ross; his sixth wife!

The Rev. Mr. Pote, formerly of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Atkinson, of Conduit street, Westminster.

Henry Lefanu, esq. to Miss Sheridan, sister of R. B. Sheridan, esq.

William Markwick, of Catsfield, esq. to Miss Dale, of Southampton, niece to the late Admiral Jefferies.

The Rev. Dr. Bullock, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, to Mrs. Bullard, of Conduit street.

Lord Visc. Powerscourt, to Lady Catherine Meade, second daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Newburgh, to Miss Webb, niece to Sir John Webb.

Sir William Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Anne Turnor, of Sackville street.

W. Coddington, esq. of Wroughton, Wilts, to Miss Mary Palmer, of Bristol.

Charles Price, esq. of Carthage, to Miss Yates, of Cornhill.

Fitz-William Barrington, esq. second son of Sir Fitz-William Barrington, bart. to Miss Marshall, daughter of Samuel Marshall, esq. one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Victualling-Office.

James Gordon, jun. esq. of Moor Place, Herts, to Miss Whitbread, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq.

John Campbell, esq. of Berkeley square, to Lady Caroline Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

Lord William Russell, to Lady Charlotte Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey.

Michael Bentley, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Pinfold, of Chelsea.

Capt. Clay, of the 40th reg. foot, to Miss Charlotte Pole, second daughter of the late Major Pole, of Liverpool.

The Rev. Edward Frewin, Rector of Thornington, Essex, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Taylor Moreton, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire.

B. White, esq. of Anfield, to Miss Van Rixtel, of Upton, Hants.

William Seward, esq. of Romsey, to Miss Mant, of Southampton.

At Southampton, Capt. Patten, to Miss Sheppard, daughter of the late Capt. Sheppard.

Mr. Allen, jun. of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Popplewell, of Scots Yard.

David Gordon, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Anne Biddulph, daughter of Michael Biddulph, esq.

The Right Hon. Lord William Murray, (brother to the Duke of Athol) to Miss Hodges, grand-daughter of the late Sir James Hooges.

Thomas Lockwood, esq. jun. to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, daughter of the late George Manners Sutton, esq.

Jerome Bernard Weuves, esq. of America-square, to Miss Shoolbred, of Mark-lane.

William Manby, esq. of Stratford, to Miss Crosby, of Upton.

C. P. Guyon, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Charlotte Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, esq. of Auberies.

John Wall, esq. of Tewkesbury Park, Gloucestershire, to Mrs. Price, of Pentlan-gate, Glamorgan-shire.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Christ-church, Oxford, to Miss Bacon, of Drayton, Berks.

George Townshend Walker, esq. Captain of the 14th reg. to Miss Allen, of Kensington.

Mr. G. S. Carey, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Gillo, daughter of Mr. John Gillo, of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. Alderson, of Havingham, to Miss Mary Rodwell, daughter of the late Mr. Rodwell, merchant, of Swaffham.

The Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of Swaffham, to Miss Alexander, a grand-daughter of the late Dr. Monsey.

George Tierney, esq. M. P. to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Michael Miller, esq. of Bristol.

George Douglas, esq. of Cavers, to Lady Grace Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Moray.

Richard Thomas Timms, esq. Captain in the 44th reg. to Miss Emma Purvis, youngest daughter of the late George Purvis, esq. of Sheerness.

Sir Charles Watson, bart. son of the late Admiral, to Miss Juliana Copley, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, bart.

Walter Hills, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Clarissa Hutchinson, second daughter of the late Norton Hutchinson, esq. of Mirdock House, Herts.

William Thrale, esq. to Madame de Peyron, eldest daughter of Sir Geo. Colebrooke.

At Somersall, Derbyshire, Mr. Dickon, of Heylin's Park, near Burton upon Trent, to Miss Fitzherbert, of the former place.

Dr. Griffin, of Hadnock, near Mord-mouth, to Miss Barfoot, daughter of Peter Barfoot, esq. of Milington Place, Hants.

BIRTHS.

## B I R T H S.

**L**ADY Kinnaird, of a son at his Lordship's House in Grosvenor-street.

The Lady of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. of a son.

The Lady of Henry Drummond, esq. of a son at his house in New-street, Spring Gardens.

The Right Hon. Lady Deerhurst of a son, at Streatham.

Right Hon. Countess of Salisbury, of a daughter.

The Lady of Eyles Irwin, esq. of Belle Vue, Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, of a daughter the 27th of May last.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY, 1789.

MARCH 23.

**A**T Norfolk, in Virginia, Capt. James Murray, of the late Queen's American Rangers.

APRIL 23. At Great Caymanas, in the 67th year of his age, William Bodden, esq. Chief Magistrate of that Island.

JUNE 4. His Royal Highness the Dauphin, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age.—The Duke of Normandy, second son of his Most Christian Majesty, who is now five years old, succeeds to the title of Dauphin. This son, and Marie Therese Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1788, are the only remaining children of their Most Christian Majesties.

24. The Rev. Mr. Woodyer, rector of Thorpe Murdet, and Edinthorpe, Norfolk.

Thomas Wightwick Knightley, esq. at Offchurch Bury, Warwickshire.

Robert Newton, esq. at Norton, Derbyshire.

25. Arthur Baynes, esq. Surgeon-major to the garrison of Gibraltar, and of the hospitals of Southampton.

Mr. Lindsey, surgeon, at Waltham Abbey.

Lately, Mrs. Ann Bury, schoolmistress, at Oxford, aged 91.

26. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Viscount Wicklow.

Miss Hannay, daughter of Sir Samuel Hannay.

Mr. Christopher Collingsworth, formerly in the Newcastle trade.

Mr. Henry Van Baven, Counsellor of the town of Leyden.

27. Mr. Henry Caswell Knill, farmer, Homelacy, Herefordshire.

Lieutenant-General Waldeck, Colonel of a regiment at Berlin, in his 77th year.

Christopher Myers, esq. Inspector-General of the Barracks in Ireland.

Lately, at Halifax, Mrs. Faucet, mother of Sir Wm. Faucet, K. B.

28. Charles Ingleston, esq. Wandsworth.

Mr. Rennoldson, of Tottenham High-croft, aged 79.

The Rev. John Walters, A. M. Master of Ruthin school, and rector of Evenochted. Lately, David James, esq. Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

29. Lady Middleton, wife of the Hon. Mr. Munday.

George Heathcote, esq. one of the Commissioners of Taxes.

Mrs. Day, wife of Mr. John Day, jun. Norwich, and daughter of Dr. Sandby.

Lately, the Rev. James Spearing, L. L. B. of University College, Oxford.

Lately, at Kingston, soon after each other, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.

30. Col. Slaughter, at Bath Hampton, near Bath.

David Wilmot, esq. Bethnal Green, Justice of Peace for Middlesex.

Lady Frances Steuart, relict of Sir James Steuart, Denham.

Mr. Joseph Spateman, Chiswick.

The Rev. James Stuart, of Killen, in the 89th year of his age, and 59th year of his Ministry. He was the first who began the translation of the Bible into the Gaelic language.

JULY 1. At Lowestoft, aged 56, the Rev. John Arrow, 29 years vicar of Lowestoft and Kesslingland, Suffolk.

2. The Rev. Dr. Beauvoir, formerly of Canterbury.

Arthur Jones, esq. at Avebury, Wiltshire.

3. Mrs. Margaret Arnold, wife of Mr. John Arnold, of Well Hall, near Eltham.

Mr. Jackett, one of the principal Clerks belonging to Messrs. Fuller and Co. He died suddenly at the Royal Exchange. The following is his will, since proved in the Commons.

"I give and bequeath

(When I'm laid underneath)

To my two loving sisters most dear \*,

The whole of my store,

Were it twice as much more,

Which God's goodness has granted me here.

\* Elizabeth and Anne.

And that none may prevent  
This my will and intent,  
Or occasion the least of law racket,  
With a solemn appeal †,  
I confirm, sign, and seal,  
This the true act and deed of **WILL. JACK-**  
**ETT.**

Mr. Philip Talents, Attorney, at Newark.  
Lately, at Eccles, near Manchester, aged  
35, the Rev. William Bennet.

5. Mrs. Anne Malthouse, Cambridge,  
aged 91.

Lately, Mr. William Brown, many years  
King's Printer at Quebec.

6. Mrs. Baird, at the Hot-wells, Bristol.  
William Hiccox, Esq. Lambeth.

Lately, at Chatham, Mr. Charles Green,  
Purser of the Queen Charlotte.

7. Mr. Joseph Booth, of Covent-garden  
Theatre.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Evans, Brook-street.  
The Rev. Nicholas Griffenhuoofe, M. A.  
rector of Woodham Mortimer, and Stowe  
St. Mary's, Essex, and lecturer of Stoke  
Newington, aged 72.

8. Mr. Joseph Besford, propertyman at  
Covent-garden Theatre.

Mr. Francis Noble, formerly a merchant  
in Finch-lane, Cornhill.

Mr. Thomas Hewett, jun. Dyer's-court,  
Aldermanbury.

Mrs. Craven, relict of the Rev. Mr. Cra-  
ven, and mother of Lord Craven.

9. William Ord, esq. at Fenham, near  
Newcastle.

At Motcombe, Dorsetshire, Mr. James  
Grant, brewer, of Spital-fields.

Lately, Thomas Bellew, esq. Stockley  
Court, Devonshire.

Lately, Mr. Tomlyns, Town Clerk of  
Bridport.

11. Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Hoddesdon.  
Mr. Hawes, at Hsington, aged 80.

Mr. Jonathan Carlton, of Carlow, a  
Quaker, and the day preceding Phcebe, his  
wife.

A. Parry, Esq. of the Navy.  
Lately, aged 91, at Hillborough, near  
Norwich, Mrs. Nelson, relict of Mr. Nelson,  
rector of that parish.

12. James Brydges, esq. nephew of the  
first Duke of Chandos.

Mrs. Bridget Postle, at Norwich, aged 83.  
Mrs. Keeling, a German, belonging to the  
Royal Nursery.

Mr. Jerrit Tjafink, agent for the Dutch at  
Plymouth.

Mr. Robert Peverall, merchant, Barnard  
Castle, Durham.

Lately, Mr. Coward, of Arncliffe-castle,  
Westmoreland, aged 116 years.

13. Mr. Joseph Folkett, at Moore  
Place.

14. Mrs. Forster, of Drury-lane Theatre,  
formerly Miss Field.

Mr. John Berry, bookseller, at Norwich.  
Mrs. Raincock, wife of Mr. George  
Raincock, Tower-hill.

The Rev. John Edwards, D. D. rector of  
Braunston, in Northamptonshire, formerly  
fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

At Tenbury, Worcestershire, aged 74,  
Thomas Holland, formerly an Attorney.

David Ross, esq. Secretary to the General  
Post-Office, Edinburgh.

15. William Offley, esq. Great Ormond-  
street.

Lately, Capt. John Girton, of Liverpool,  
aged 66.

16. Mr. John Davenport, Clapham Com-  
men.

Mr. Samuel Treslove, jun. at Northamp-  
ton.

The Rev. John Rotherham, M. A. rector  
of Houghton le Spring, in the county of  
Durham, and one of the Trustees under Lord  
Crew's will.

Lately, Edward Welford, esq. chief Clerk  
to the Auditor of the Exchequer, and Clerk  
of the Debentures.

17. Joseph Olebar, esq. Alderman of  
Harwich.

Lately, at Upton Hall, near Northamp-  
ton, the Lady of Sir Wenman Samwel.

18. The Rev. Richard Shury, Master of  
the Academy at Ealing, and rector of Perri-  
vale, Middlesex.

19. Mr. James Johnson, Spital-square.  
Mr. Duke, silver-smith, of Quaker's-build-  
ings, near Smithfield.

At Walton upon Thames, Mrs. Christina  
Readshaw, wife of Mr. Readshaw, of Rich-  
mond, Yorkshure.

20. At Sir Charles Middleton's, May Fair,  
in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. James  
Ramfay, M. A. Vicar of Telfon, in Kent,  
author of many Treatises on the African Slave  
Trade.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Feuton Ro-  
binson, Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Allan, Clerk to the Survey Office,  
Portsmouth.

21. Mrs. Buckner, wife of Dr. Buckner,  
rector of St. Giles's in the Fields.

† In the name of God, &c.

ERRATUM.—In our last, dele the Earl of Stair, that Nobleman not being dead.

