

European Magazine,

For AUGUST, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of JOSEPH BARETTI. 2. A VIEW of a CLOYSTER belonging to the MONASTERY of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT. And 3. VIEW of the GLOBE THEATRE, on the BANK-SIDE, SOUTHWARK.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Anecdotes of Joseph Baretti [concluded]	91	Berington on the Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation, principally, to English Catholics	118
List of his Works	94	Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. (late Governor-General of Bengal) before the High Court of Parliament, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours [continued]	118
Description of the Ceremony of a Nun's taking the Black and White Veil	95	Similar Passages in Sterne's Sermons, and those of Dr. Young, Dean of Sarum, and Father of the Poet	113*
Flowers and Bark of Elder recommended as an excellent Antiforbatic and Alterative	96	On Old Age	119*
The Hive: a Collection of Scraps. No. VII.	ib.	Second Letter of Observations on an Article in the Analytical Review for June, animadverting on "Disertation on the Parian Chronicle"	120*
Original Letters from Mr. Locke, Mr. Nelson, and Dr. Barrow, to Dr. Mapletost [continued]	97	Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain—Lords: including Debates on Lord Stanhope's Tythe-Bill—Lord Rawdon's Motion respecting the Revenue—and Mr. Beaufoy's Bill for commemorating the Revolution	124
Three Letters of Charles I. to one of his Daughters, and one to Sir Hans Sloane	99	—Commons: including Mr. Dundas's India Budget—Mr. Shendan's Motion respecting the State of the Revenue—the Tobacco Bill—temporary Corn Bill, &c. &c.	129
Memoirs of John Wesley [continued]	ibid.	Theatrical Journal: including Prologue to the "Family Party"—Plan and Character of "The Friends; or, the Benevolent Planters"—and the "Battle of Hexham; or, Days of Old"—Prologue and Epilogue spoken before the Prince of Wales at Lord Barrymore's Theatre Wargrave	134
One of Chatterton's most capital Imageries, under the Name of the Imaginary Rowley (communicated to Mr. Baretti,) under the Title of "An Entyrlude, plaied by the Carmelyte Freeres at Mafre Canynges hys greete Howse before Mafre Canynges and Byshoppe Carpenterre, on dedicatyng the Chyrche of Oure Ladie of Redclefte, hight The Parlyamente of Sprytes"	101	Poetry: including Ode to Caprice—Tatker's Ode to the King on his Arrival at Weymouth, &c. &c. &c.	137
Authentic Narrative of the Revolutions at Delhi, in the Months of September, October, November, and December, 1788, &c. [concluded]	100*	Account of the Works of Mr. Rotheram	139
The Peeper, No. XI.	102*	Cloyster belonging to St. Bartholomew The Great described	141
The Musical Pigeon; an Anecdote. From Mrs. Piozzi's Journey thro' Italy	103*	Account of the Globe Theatre	142
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.		Foreign Intelligence	142
Burney's General History of Music. Vols. III. and IV.	104*	Monthly Chronicle, Marriages, Obituary, Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c.	
Munro's Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast, &c. &c. [concluded]	105		
Gilpin's Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great-Britain; particularly in the Highlands of Scotland [continued]	107		
Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy [continued]	110		
Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia [continued]	113		

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;

And J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no connection with the Monthly Reviewers, nor even any knowledge of their Names. We consider it, however, illiberal to permit any attack on them, except from an author in his own defence, and therefore beg to decline printing the last *Heteroclitite*. Were we to give way to criticisms on our biethren, we should be overrun with the remarks of anonymous writers. This answer must serve for our Correspondent D. who expresses his disapprobation of the management of another of our rivals.

Oliver Cromwell's Letter in our next.

The Account of the *Proceedings of the National Assembly in France on and since the return of M. Necker*, is unavoidably deferred, from the extreme length of the *Monthly Lists*, till our next Number, when it shall be returned, and detailed in a manner equally copious and satisfactory.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 17, to Aug. 22, 1789.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES,

North Wales	7	4	4	9	4	0	2	0	4	6
South Wales	7	4	5	5	4	1	2	0	4	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

J U L Y.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
31—29 — 85 ———	67 —	S.

AUGUST.

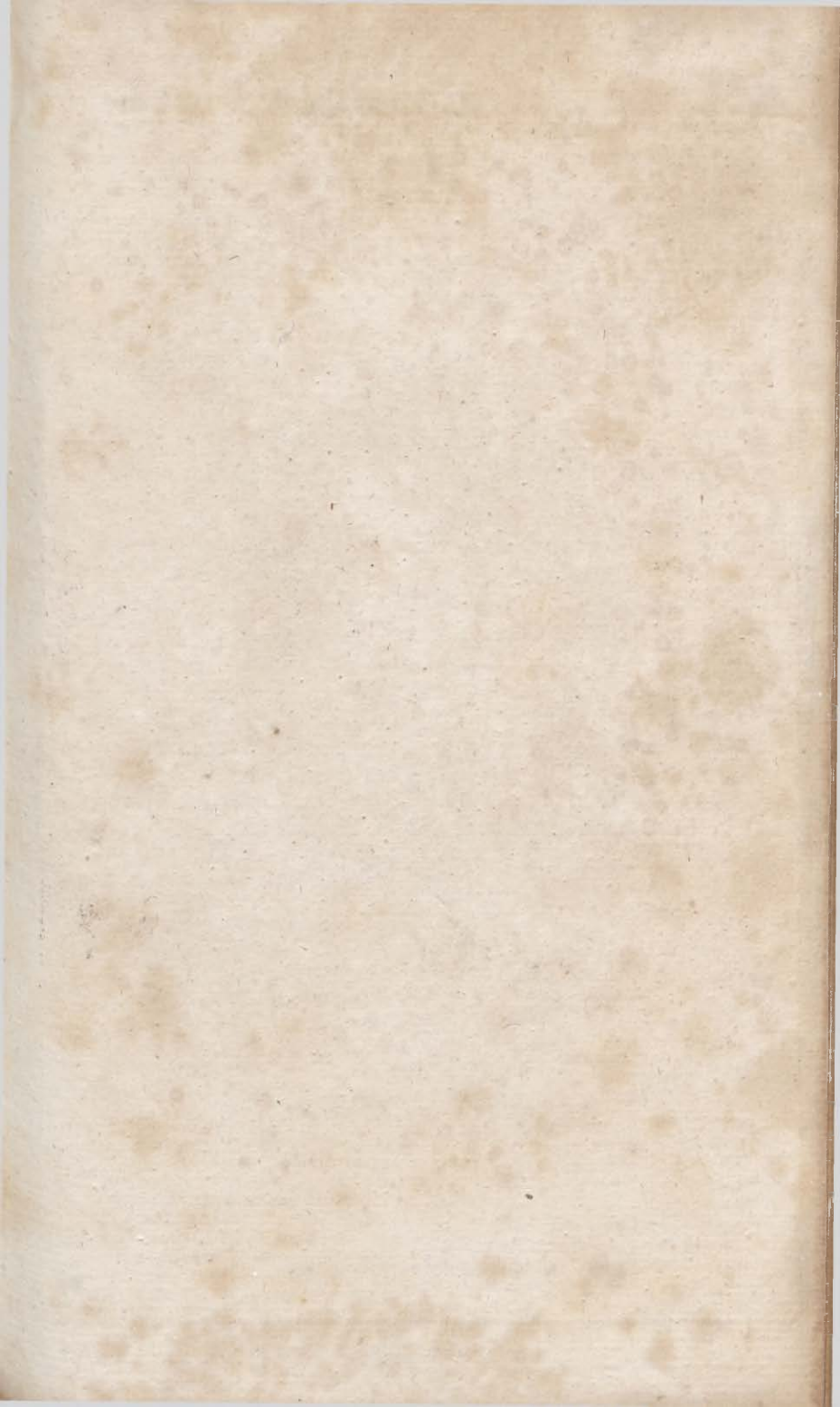
1—29 — 86 ———	67 —	N. W.
2—30 — 07 ———	60 —	N.
3—30 — 07 ———	66 —	S. E.
4—30 — 01 ———	65 —	E.
5—29 — 93 ———	71 —	W.
6—30 — 07 ———	66 —	E.
7—30 — 23 ———	65 —	E.
8—30 — 18 ———	64 —	N.
9—30 — 13 ———	64 —	E.
10—30 — 14 ———	68 —	N. W.
11—30 — 13 ———	64 —	N. E.
12—30 — 10 ———	65 —	N.
13—30 — 08 ———	66 —	E.
14—30 — 08 ———	68 —	N.
15—30 — 04 ———	65 —	N.
16—30 — 09 ———	66 —	N. E.
17—30 — 22 ———	64 —	N.
18—30 — 29 ———	45 —	N. E.
19—30 — 21 ———	65 —	N. E.
20—29 — 95 ———	67 —	E.

21—29 — 67 ———	67 —	N. W.
22—29 — 71 ———	64 —	W.
23—29 — 91 ———	60 —	N. W.
24—30 — 09 ———	65 —	W.
25—30 — 12 ———	65 —	S.
26—30 — 06 ———	66 —	W.
27—30 — 09 ———	58 —	W.
28—29 — 89 ———	61 —	S.
29—29 — 75 ———	67 —	S. E.

PRICES of STOCKS,

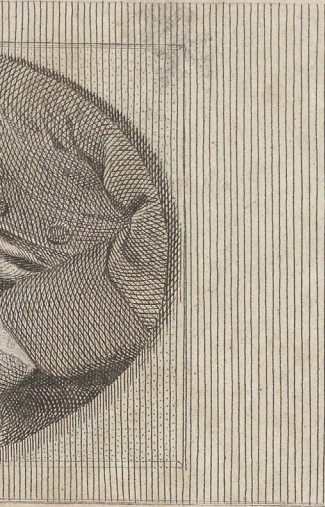
Aug. 29, 1789.

Bank Stock, 190	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
New 4 per Cent. 1777,	India Bonds, 51.75 pr.
99 3-4th a 7-8ths	India Stock, ———
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	India Serip, 4
116 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	New Navy & Vict Bills
3 per Cent. red. 80	$\frac{7}{8}$ disc.
$\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Long Ann. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent Conf. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto Short 1778 and
a $\frac{5}{8}$	1779, 14
3 per Cent. 1726, ———	Exchequer Bills ———
3 per Cent. 1751, ———	Lot. Tickers, 16l. 1s.
3 per Ct. Ind. An.	Irish Lot. Tick. 6l. 17s.
South Sea Stock, ———	Tontine, 102
Old S. S. Ann. ———	Loyalist Debentures; 2
New S. S. Ann. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.





M^r. Reynolds's Prince

W. Bromley Sculp^t.

JOS^{PH}. BARETTI Esq^r.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill, Sept. 5th 1789.

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

ANECDOTES of JOSEPH BARETTI,

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

(Concluded from Vol. XV. Page 442.)

TO Mr. Baretti's Defence of his Country Mr. Sharp published a reply, and from the writings of his opponent endeavoured to justify the fidelity of his representation. This produced a rejoinder from Mr. Baretti, which concluded the controversy. If the picture drawn by Mr. Sharp was extravagant in some particulars, it certainly did not arise from a design to misrepresent. All health, which prevented him from viewing the scenes he described, and some misrepresentation from interested people, seem to have contributed to the mistakes into which he was led in his account of Italy. The dispute was productive of this consequence; it destroyed the reputation of Mr. Sharp's work, which since that time has been totally neglected.

After Mr. Baretti's return to England he made several excursions abroad. He particularly attended Dr. Johnson and the Thrale family to Paris; and in February 1769 he made a second tour thro' part of Spain *, from whence he had but just returned, when an event took place which hazarded his life at the time, and probably diminished, in future, some of the estimation in which, until then, he had been held amongst his friends. On the 6th of October, returning from the Orange Coffee house between six and seven o'clock, and going hastily up the Haymarket, he was accosted by a woman, who behaving with great indecency, he was provoked to give her a blow on the hand (as he declared) accompanied with some angry words. This occasioned a retort from her, in which several opprobrious terms were used towards him; and three men, who ap-

peared to be connected with the woman, immediately interfering, and endeavouring to push him from the pavement, with a view to throw him into a puddle, in order to trample on him, he was alarmed for his safety, and rashly struck one of them with a knife. He was then pursued by them all, and another of them collaring him, he again struck the assailant, Evan Morgan, with his knife several times, and gave him some wounds, of which he died in the Middlesex Hospital the next day. Mr. Baretti was immediately taken into custody, and at the ensuing sessions tried at the Old Bailey. He refused to accept the privilege of having a jury of half foreigners. The evidence against him were the woman, the two men, the constable, a patient in Middlesex Hospital, and the surgeon. When called upon for his defence he read a paper which contained a narrative of the unfortunate transaction, with the reasons which obliged him to act with so much violence.—“ This, my Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, he concluded, is the best account I can give of my unfortunate accident; for what is done in two or three minutes, in fear and terror, is not to be minutely described, and the court and jury are to judge. I hope your Lordship, and every person present, will think that a man of my age, character, and way of life, would not spontaneously quit my pen to engage in an outrageous tumult. I hope it will easily be conceived, that a man almost blind could not but be seized with terror on such a sudden attack as this. I hope it will be seen, that my knife was neither a weapon of offence or defence: I wear

it to carve fruit and sweet-meats, and not to kill my fellow-creatures. It is a general custom in France not to put knives upon the table, so that even ladies wear them in their pockets for general use. I have continued to wear it after my return, because I have found it occasionally convenient. Little did I think such an event would ever have happened: let this trial turn out as favourable as my innocence may deserve, still my regret will endure as long as life shall last. A man who has lived full fifty years, and spent most of that time in a studious manner, I hope, will not be supposed to have voluntarily engaged in so desperate an affair. I beg leave, my Lord and Gentlemen, to add one thing more. Equally confident of my own innocence, and English discernment to trace out truth, I did resolve to waive the privilege granted to foreigners by the laws of this kingdom: nor was my motive a compliment to this nation; my motive was my life and honour; that it should not be thought I received undeserved favour from a jury, part my own country. I chose to be tried by a jury of this country; for if my honour is not saved, I cannot much wish for the preservation of my life. I will wait for the determination of this awful Court with that confidence, I hope, which innocence has a right to obtain. So God bless you all*.”

In his defence he had the testimony of several persons; of two of his friends to the effects of the attack on him; of an accidental passenger to the assault; of Justice Kelynge and Major Alderton to the frequency of such kind of practices on the spot where he was attacked; of Mr. Beauclerk, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, and Dr. Hallifax, to the quietness of his general character. These, added to the bad reputation of his prosecutors, impressed the court much in his favour. He was acquitted of the murder, and of the manslaughter; the verdict was self-defence.

After this unfortunate transaction he again sat down to his studies, and in 1770

published his Travels, for which, it is said, he received 300*l*. He procured the MSS. of the History of Friar Gerund, which he caused to be translated; and he superintended a magnificent edition of Machiavel's works. For some years he was domesticated at Mr Thrale's house, and lived on terms of friendship with that family. How this friendship terminated may be seen in our former Magazines.

In 1779 he made an effort to improve his fortune, by uniting with Philidor in producing to the public the *Carmen Seculare* of Horace, set to music. This plan was patronized by Dr. Johnson, but met with no success. On the establishment of the Royal Academy he was appointed Foreign Secretary, a post of more honour than profit. He was, however, more successful in the application of one of his friends for a pension, during Lord North's administration. He obtained the sum of fourscore pounds a-year from government, which, though insufficient for independance, relieved him from the apprehensions of want. It ought to be mentioned to the honour of one of his pupils, Mrs. Middleton, that he received from her a present which opportunely relieved him from some difficulties.

With the indolence which sometimes accompanies old age he became negligent, inattentive to the state of his finances, spent the principal of his 300*l*. and, at the conclusion of his life, felt himself scarce out of the gripe of poverty. His pension, from circumstances of public embarrassment well known, was in arrear, and he had received from the bookfellers, by whom he was employed to revise his Dictionary, as much money as they conceived he was entitled to expect, considering the state the work was then in. An application to them for an immediate supply had not met with a ready acquiescence, and the vexation occasioned by his disappointment is supposed to have had an ill effect on his health. A fit of the gout ensued, which he at first neglected, and apprehended himself to be in no danger until the middle of the day preceding his death, when he consented that the vul-

* It is supposed Mr. Baretto was assisted in drawing up his defence by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Murphy. We have heard it said, that a short time after the trial he claimed it however as his own, at Mr. Thrale's table, in the hearing of both these gentlemen. "The public, said Baretto vauntingly, knew I had a *mind*; it became necessary I should exert myself for my reputation, and therefore I drew up my defence late the night preceding my trial."

tures, as he called the medical people, might be called in. He acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Blane who attended him, and by whose means he would probably have been restored to health, if he had continued to follow his prescriptions, as he had before much recovered under his management until he relapsed, in consequence of drinking cold water. Ice and cold water had alone been used by him as medicine for a giddiness in his head.

He expressed his concern at the contempt with which he had been accustomed to speak of the faculty, as it might be prejudicial, he feared, to many young persons who had heard his opinions, and who might be induced by them to neglect medical assistance. On the morning of his death he said, that he had often dreaded that day, and expected it would be a very melancholy one. On his barber's calling to shave him, he desired he would come the next day, when he should be better able to undergo the operation. He took leave about four o'clock, with the greatest cheerfulness, calmness, and composure, of Dr. Vincent, Mr. Milbanke, Mr. Turner, and Mrs. Collins, and expressed an earnest wish to see Mr. Cator. On their leaving the room he desired the door to be shut, that he might not be disturbed by the women, who would perhaps be frightened to see him die. He expired about a quarter before eight, on May 5, 1789, without a struggle or sigh, the moment after taking a glass of wine. He preserved his faculties to the last moment.

He was buried on the 9th of May in the new burying-ground, Marybone, followed by Dr. Vincent, Sir William Chambers, John Milbanke, Esq. Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Richards.

"The person of Baretti," says one who appears to have known him, "was athletic, his countenance by no means attractive, his manners apparently rough, but not unfocial, his eye when he was inclined to please or be pleased, when he was conversing with young people, and especially young women, cheerful and engaging: he was fond of conversing with them, and his conversation almost constantly turned upon subjects of instruction: he had the art of drawing them into correspondence, and wished by these means to give them the power of expression and facility of language; while he himself conveyed to them lessons on the conduct of life; and the best answer that can be given to all those accounts

which have represented him as a man of a brutal and ferocious temper, is the attachment which many of his young friends felt while he was living, and preserve to his memory now he is no more. He was not impatient of contradiction, unless where contempt was implied; but alive in every feeling where he thought himself traduced, or his conduct impeached. In his general intercourse with the world he was social, easy, and conversible; his talents were neither great nor splendid; but his knowledge of mankind was extensive, and his acquaintance with books in all modern languages which are valuable, except the German, was universal: his conduct in every family, where he became an inmate, was correct and irreproachable; neither prying, nor inquisitive, nor intermeddling, but affable to the inferiors, and conciliatory between the principals: in others which he visited only, he was neither intrusive nor unwelcome; ever ready to accept an invitation when it was cordial, and never seeking it where it was cold and affected. In point of morals he was irreproachable; with regard to faith, he was rather without religion than irreligious: the fact was, possibly, that he had been disgusted with the religion of Italy before he left it, and was too old when he came to England to take an attachment to the purer doctrines of the protestant church: but his scepticism was never offensive to those who had settled principles, never held out or defended in company, never proposed to mislead or corrupt the minds of young people. He ridiculed the libertine publications of Voltaire, and the reveries of Rousseau; he detested the philosophy of the French *pour les femmes de chambre*, and though too much a philosopher (in his own opinion) to subscribe to any church, he was a friend to church establishments.—If this was the least favourable part of his character, the best was his integrity, which was, in every period of his distresses, constant and unimpeached. His regularity in every claim was conspicuous; his wants he never made known but in the last extremity; and his last illness, if it was caused by vexation, would doubtless have been prevented by the intervention of many friends who were ready to supply him, if his own scruples, strengthened by the hopes of receiving his due from day to day, had not induced him to conceal his immediate distress till it was too late to assist him."

To this character, which we believe to be

be just, we shall add, that he was charitable in the extreme; and, like Goldsmith, would divide the last shilling he possessed with a friend in distress. He also kept small money of various kinds in a pocket by itself to relieve distress. He was improvident enough to be always anticipating his income, and spent a good deal of it in post-chaise hire in travelling through the country. He was no dealer in compliment. Avoiding the practice of it himself, he would not knowingly permit it to be used towards him*. He would not receive money from any one, and actually refused 6l. from his brother at a time when he was in want, tho' he accepted from him some wine and macaroni. Immediately after his death his legal representatives (for no other persons could be authorized to interfere in so extraordinary a manner) either as executors or administrators burnt EVERY letter in his possession WITHOUT INSPECTION; an instance of Gothic precipitation which ignorance itself would blush to avow, and which, with the papers of a man of letters, may be attended with very mischievous consequences. We hope the practice is not frequent. Among these letters were several from Dr. Johnson, which Mr. Baretti a few weeks only before his death had promised to give to the European Magazine; and from the value of those we have already published, the public may form some judgment of their loss.

A LIST of Mr. BARETTI'S WORKS.

1. A Dissertation upon the Italian Poetry; in which are interspersed, some Remarks on Mr. Voltaire's Essay on the Epic Poets. 8vo. 1753.
2. An Introduction to the Italian Language; containing Specimens both of Prose and Verse. Selected from Francesco Redi-Galileo Galilei, &c. &c. &c. With a literal Translation and Grammatical Notes, for the Use of those who being already acquainted with Grammar attempt to learn it without a Master. 8vo. 1755.
3. The Italian Library; containing an Account of the Lives and Works of the most valuable Authors of Italy; with a Preface, exhibiting the Change of the

Tuscan Language from the barbarous Ages to the present Time. 8vo. 1757.

4. A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages; improved and augmented with above Ten Thousand Words omitted in the last Edition of Altieri. To which is added, an Italian and English Grammar. 2 vols. 4to. 1760.

5. A Grammar of the Italian Language; with a copious Praxis of Moral Sentences. To which is added, an English Grammar for the Use of the Italians. 8vo. 1762.

6. The Frusta Literaria; published in Italy in 1763, 1764, and 1765.

7. An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy; with Observations on the Mistakes of some Travellers with regard to that Country. 2 vols. 8vo. 1768.

8. An Appendix in Answer to Mr. Sharp's Reply. 8vo. 1769.

9. A Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France. 4 vols. 8vo. 1770.

10. Proposals for printing the Life of Friar Gerund. 4to. 1771. This was for printing the original Spanish. The scheme was abortive; but a Translation by Dr. Warner was printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

11. An Introduction to the most useful European Languages; consisting of Select Passages from the most celebrated English, French, Italian, and Spanish Authors; with Translations as close as possible, so disposed in Columns, as to give in one View the Manner of expressing the same Sentence in each Language. 8vo. 1772.

12. Tutte l'Opere di Machiavelli, 3 vols. 4to. 1772; with a Preface, and several Pieces omitted in former editions.

13. Easy Phraseology for the Use of Young Ladies who intend to learn the Colloquial Part of the Italian Languages. 8vo. 1776.

14. Discours sur Shakespeare et sur M^{on}s. de Voltaire. 8vo. 1777.

15. Scelta di Lettere Familiari; or, a Selection of Familiar Letters, for the Use of Students in the Italian Tongue. 2 vols. 12mo. 1779.

* An instance of this fell under our own observation, and being characteristic of the man, we shall give it to the reader. When we published the last two Letters of Dr. Johnson, we had expressed our acknowledgments for the civility in which we had styled our author (as we conceive with propriety), *learned and acute*. When the proof sheet was returned, we found written on it by Mr. Baretti the following: "As this is not strictly true, I am not pleased it should be said. The first letter I gave to a friend, and he, not against my consent, made a present of it to the Magazine. I even wish you would leave out the whole paragraph; at least the appellation of *acute and learned foreigner*. All such praises I never liked in my life to give or receive. If a man has *acuteness and learning*, let him shew them, and let the world find them out." The paragraph was omitted.

16. *Carmen Seculare* of Horace, as performed at Free Mansons Hall. 4to. 1779.

17. *Guide thro' the Royal Academy*. 4to. 1781.

18. *Dissertacion Epistolar accrea unas Obras de la Real Academia Espanola su Auctor Joseph Baretti, Secretario por la*

*Correspondencia Estrangera de la Real Academia Britanica di Pintura Escultura y Arquitectura. Al Senor Don Juan C****. 4to.*

19. *Tolondron. Speeches to John Bowle about his Edition of Don Quixote: together with some Account of Spanish Literature. 8vo. 1786.*

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I take the liberty of sending you a description of the ceremony of a Nun's taking the White and Black Veil, at which I was a spectator.

Aire en Artois, Aug. 22, 1789.

J. D.

IT would be needless for me to enter into a dissertation concerning Convents; suffice it to say there are two sorts in France, viz. *Les Couvents Ouverts*, i. e. *Open Convents*, and *Les Couvents Grilles*, i. e. *Barred Convents*: in the former, they are permitted to go out in company of a sister Nun, with the permission of the Lady Abbess, even after taking the black veil; and in the latter, after that ceremony, they are shut up for ever, and are only admitted to converse with their friends and nearest relations through a grate, attended by a sister nun.

The CEREMONY of taking the WHITE VEIL

Begins by a nun carrying a large wooden cross, followed by six children strewing flowers, after which the intended nun, superbly dressed, attended by two of the order, and followed by all her relations, closes the procession. The priest questions her concerning the state in which she is going to enter, if it is her own free will, or if any force is used to make her accept of it; when she answers, *C'est ma volonte*, it is my will. The priest then makes an oration to this purpose, in which he gives praise to Heaven for having turned her heart from worldly vanity to angelic bliss: he desires her to go and divest herself of her worldly and gaudy apparel; when she retires, attended by the Lady Abbess, &c. She returns habited like a nun, having her head shaved. She then prostrates herself on the ground with her face to the earth, whilst the choir sings hymns, and the children strew flowers over her. When she rises, the priest again expresses his happiness at her having espoused Jesus Christ, instead of a worldly husband; but at the same time exhorts her to consider well the step she is going to take. He tells her she has twelve months given her for reflection; at the end of which she must either confirm or renounce her vow. The attendant nuns then put on a white veil. She

retires, after a mass is said; when an elegant dinner is provided in the convent.

The CEREMONY of a NUN's taking the BLACK VEIL.

After a mass is said, the procession begins by a nun carrying a large wooden cross, six children strewing flowers, three more follow with silver plates: in the one is a crown of flowers; in the other, a gold ring; and in a third, a silver crucifix. These children are followed by the novice, or White Nun, attended by two sisters of the same order, and followed by all the family and friends of the novice, which closes the procession. The priest addressing himself to the novice, questions her in the following manner: "My dear and well beloved sister, after a year's reflection, have you well meditated of the happiness and tranquillity of a monastic life, and the infirmity of a transient worldly one? It is not, I hope, by the insinuation of relations, the infidelity of a lover, the loss of fortune, or any other disappointment in life, that makes you quit the world, but solely for religion's sake." She answers Yes; and approaches the altar and kneels. After a short prayer the priest puts on the ring, and says, "by this you take *La Saint Eglise*, i. e. *The Holy Church*, to be your helpmate, instead of a worldly husband." The nuns her attendants then put her on a black veil, and gird her with a white cord, and crown her with flowers. The priest, nuns, and relations all embrace her. They go out with the same order they came in, only singing hymns; when an elegant entertainment is provided in the convent at her relations expense. I cannot conclude this account without begging leave to observe, that the father or nearest relation of the nun gives, at her taking the black veil, a certain *dot* or portion to the convent, according to their situation in life; the same as they would were they to portion out their daughter in marriage. This is ne-

ver less than 1200 livres, equal to 50l. sterling, but much oftener 2000 or 3000 livres.

The ceremony of receiving the veil is the same in the *Couvents Ouverts* and *Les Couvents Grilles*, only the former makes her procession in the church, the

latter in the choir with an iron grate, which even the priest does not enter, but expostulates her through it; nevertheless the relations of the nun are admitted in the choir, both at her receiving the white and black veil.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SEEING in your Magazine for last month, a receipt for the cure of St. Anthony's Fire, taken from the elder-tree, I beg leave to trouble you with a few lines on that subject, by saying, that the FLOWERS OF ELDER, as an anodyne, diaphoretic alterative, have excellent effects in all complaints, whether inflammatory or otherwise, arising from acrimonious fluids; but need not be confined to the *spring* season. The *dried* flowers are superior to the *green*, and may be made into tea, by infusing a large handful of them in a quart of boiling water, and taking of the infusion a pint a day, at three or four draughts, sweetened with sugar: and if the habit

be feverish, acidulated with currant jelly, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid; or, if costive, by boiling an ounce of cream of tartar for ten or twelve minutes in the water, previous to making the infusion.

But the flowers are not only serviceable in this intention:—a handful of the *bark*, thaven from the young smooth shoots of one year old, infused in the same manner, will have even superior and more speedy effects. This preparation has been found an excellent antiscorbutic and alterative, and can be had at all times, without the trouble of collecting, drying, &c. Perseverance is necessary. I am, &c.

MEDICUS.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS. NUMBER VII.

The following EPITAPH having been very incorrectly and imperfectly printed from an erroneous copy, we here, by the desire of the respectable author, reprint it.

D. O. M.
Hic Jacet

PETRUS GAUSSEN, Armiger, per xxxv

annos

Magnæ Britanniæ Argentarii Director,
et Omnium Londini Ptochodochiorum

Fautor et Gubernator;

Divitibus et Pauperibus jura dare fatentes

Magnificè et Moderatè Moderatus est.

Nunquam Virtutis gloriam quærens,

Vitæ commoda et incommoda
aequo animo ferens,

Invidos et Amicos habuit Multos,
Inimicos Nullos.

Cives, Hospites, Peregrinos

Omnino liberaliter accepit.

Pueris, Proximis suis, Amicis, Religionis

Ministris,

Probis, Literatis, Illiteratis, Egenis,

Cunctis vivendo et moriendo,

Municipum se præbebat.

Sibi tantum Parcus,

inter honores modestus,

inter opes inops,

Largè donatus, largiter donabat.

Solâ illi sufficiente Virtute

Prospiciens ultima
Obiit Die 20 Novembris 1788.

Probi Vita Brevis,
Sed Christiana Mors

Immortalitas.

Denique Quid desiderii!

Amico delectissimo

Hoc Monumentum Consecrat

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

EPIGRAM written by a Gentleman, on a Proposal made by the Company, that each Man should toast his favourite, beginning with a B.

"IS it not hard, that Cupid should decree,
"That all our favourites should begin
with B?

"How shall we solve this paradox of ours?

"The *Bee* flies always to the sweetest
flow'rs."

EPITAPH at Dorking, Surry.

A LOVING wife, a friend most dear,

A tender mother lieth here,

Afflictions sore she with patience bore,

Physicians *ware* in vain,

'Till death did seize, and God did please

To ease her of her pain;

Tho' great my loss, I hope with joy in
heav'n to meet again.

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

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

(Continued from Page 9.)

LETTER XIII.

MR. NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

REVEREND SIR,
YOUR letter of the 15th was sent to me at this place. According to your desire, I will write to Mr. Hawes, to acquaint you with what you require from him. As to the other part of your letter, nothing can be done in it at present, because Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong were designed this week for Woodhall, where I believe they may pass the remaining part of the summer. At his return I will discourse with him about it, and if the difficulties I apprehend can be overcome they shall; for I am in all things ready to testify with what esteem

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your faithful friend

Weybridge, and humble servant,
 June 22, 1709. ROB. NELSON.

My most humble service to Dr. Gasril and Mrs. Gasril.

LETTER XIV.

MR. NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

30th June, 1709,
 Ormoud-street.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE seen Mr. Hawes since I was in town, and he acquainted me that he had sent you the necessary directions you desired. Dr. Beauchamp was with me this morning, and I find he has been beholding to you already for the conveniences he has fixt upon for his settlement at Greenwich. You oblige B. P. then very much by any countenance you shall give his nephew, and I hope his own merit will support your recommendation of him. His tutor, Dr. Biss, has promised him to engage Dr. Gasril's favour, from whom there may be had a just account of his character. I go out of town again to Weybridge on Saturday, where the air and good company of a very pleasant place contribute very sensibly to my good health. When I return I will enquire after your welfare, for I fancy you have almost given over the undertaking any

VOL. XVI.

great journies. My most humble service to Mrs. Gasril and the Doctor.

I am, most sincerely,

Your faithful friend and humble servant,
 R. NELSON.

I send the inclosed proposals not to excite your charity; you have been beforehand in this matter, and the Trustees are very thankful to you, and to Dr. Gasril for his benefaction of 52 of his Christian Institutes. But I question not but that your zeal will prompt you to put them into good hands, of which we well shall find the effect. You may excuse Mr. Richard Baines, because I have applied to him.

To the Rev. Dr. Mapletoft,
 at Greenwich.

MR. NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER XV.

REVEREND SIR,

BY a letter I received last night from the Countess of Berkley, who with my Lord are at present at Berkeley Castle, I am desired to consult you concerning your nephew, whether he could, without prejudice to his affairs, attend my Lord at Berkeley Castle this winter, whereby they might try how they liked one another; and if it proved agreeable to both parties, nothing but your nephew's preference would part them. If your nephew should resolve to go, I would have him quit nothing till he has made a trial of the circumstances proposed. The respect my Lord and my Lady bear to the Clergy, and the relation Mr. Mapletoft bears to you will secure him of good usage while he is my Lord's Chaplain. I have mended the erratas according to the paper you sent me, and give you a great many thanks for the very agreeable present you made me. Such truly pious and christian discourses must particularly affect your friends and acquaintance, because your own example preaches to them at the same time, though all strangers to you that seriously consider them, must be influenced by the great reasonableness and piety of the performance. It is a very acceptable legacy to your

your friends and parishioners, who will be sure always to pay a particular regard to it; and it is concluding a pious and devout life with an odour of sanctity. I recommend myself to your prayers, and am with great respect,

Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful friend
and humble servant,

29 Aug. 1710. ROB. NELSON.

To the Rev. Dr. Mapletost,
at Greenwich.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER VII.

DEARE SIR,

COULD I be assured of so good success, I should willingly underge many a rapp; and saying no more, I heartily thank you for straining so farr to shew your kindnesse to the Colledge, taking it for a great obligation to mysele. I doe also thank you for your good offices to Sir John Holman, whose favourable answer will much encourage our businesse; for indeed we doe need some positive declarers *per verba de presenti*, to suppress the infidelity and timorousnesse of some, even among us, who feare that after we have begunn we shall be deserted. Our design is indeed great, but no greater then the place doth require, and then we may well accomplish, if we doe not faile of that assistance, which, upon a very reasonable and moderate computation, we may hope. I have forborn answering to your case about practise, because Mr. Crouch hath been every day expected to come hither; but hearing now that it will be a weeke before he cometh, I shall tell you what I think, according to the best information and judgment I can make. We do here generally concurr in opinion that every Doctor of Physick, by taking his degree, hath a licence to practise every where in the kingdome; that this hath ever been a privilege of the University; and that whoever attempteth to infringe this privilege doth violate his obligations and oaths to the University. Besides oure custome and possession of this right, we have this evident prooffe that the University hath ever exercised a power of licensing sufficient persons to practise universally, according to the forme which I send you inclosed; which licence no Doctor of Physick taketh, because his taking the degree doth involve it. And

whereas in this Parliament the Colledge (or some of them) did putt in to get an Act for appropriating practise to themselves, the University privilege being objected against them, they were forced to desist: their seeking of an Act did argue their want of present right; and their dis-appointment, that they had small colour for it. Wherefore if they intend (by application to his Majesty, or otherwise) to endeavour any thing in prejudice to our privilege, you may be assured that I shall do my best to defend it, and I doubt not to find a concurrence of the whole University in opposing them; wherein we may be confident of our Chancellour's helpe, whom we have found ready upon all occasions to protect our rights. I have no more to say at present, but that

I am

Your most affectionate friend
and servant,

ISAAC BARROW.

*Trin. Coll. Feb 8, 1675.
For Dr. Mapletost, Pro-
fessor of Physick, at his
lodgings in Gresham-
Colledge.*

Archbishop TILLOTSON to Dr.
MAPLETOFT.

Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1681.

DEARE SIR,

IT hath grieved me extremely for the loss of that worthy man and my good friend Dr. Burton, but God's will is alwayes best. None should be more glad than mysele to see Dr. Mapletost well placed in the Church, because I know he will be both of great use and an ornament to it; but I believe the Deane is already engaged, though I know not to whom; for he wrote to me the very day Dr. Burton dyed, to desire me not to engage mysele to any, in which I could not refuse to comply with him, since he was pleased the last time to bestow it at my request. However, I have proposed Dr. Mapletost to him, as a person whom I should be glad to have brought into the Church. My wife and daughter present their hearty service to yoursele and Mrs. Blomer, to whom I intreat you to give mine.

I am

Your most faithful friend
and servant,

J. TILLOTSON.

LETTERS from CHARLES I.

The following Three Billets from King CHARLES I. to one of his Daughters, and one to Sir HANS SLOANE, are transcribed from the Originals, with all their peculiarities of spelling, &c.

S I R, *Aug. 15, 1633.*

AS I am in some measure a stranger to the true value of the inclosed Letters, therefore I leave it entirely to your own honour; but at the same time do assure you these Letters have been in no other hands or family but the old Earl of Leiceſter's, till they came to mine; and I give it on my honour they have never been shewn to any person but yourself, it being my opinion that no gentleman but what has your taſt, is deſerving of them.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
P. DICCONSON.

I have ſent you a medall of the ſame King and his Queen, which if you eſteem of any value, ſhall goe with the letters.

Hampton-Court, 20 Oct. 1647.

Deare Daughter,

THIS is to assure that it is not through forgetfulness that I have not all this tyme ſent for you; the reasons of which, &c. when you shall come, shall be told you by your brother James this evening, &c. so God bleſs you.

Your loving father,
CHARLES R.

Kiſs your brother Harry
and my Lady North-
umberland from me.

Hampton Court, 27 Oct. 1647.

Deare Daughter,

THIS is to assure you that it is not through forgetfulness, or any want of kyndenes that I have not all this tyme ſent for you, but for ſuch reasons as is fitter for you to imagen (as you may eaſily doe) then me to wryte; but now I hope to ſee you upon Friday or Saturday next, as your brother James can more particularly tell you; to whom referring you, I reſt

Your loving father,
CHARLES R.

Newport, 14 Oct. 1648.

Dear Daughter,

IT is not want of affection that makes me write ſo ſeldome to you, but want of matter ſuch as coule wiſhe, and indeed I am loathe to write to thoſe I love when I am out of humore (as I have been theſe dayes by paſt) leaſt my letters ſhould trouble thoſe I deſire to pleaſe; but having oportunity I would not looſe it; though at this tyme I have nothing to ſay but God bleſs you. So I reſt

Your loving father,
CHARLES R.

Give your brother my bleſſing with a kiſſe; and comend me kyndly to my Lady Northumberland by the ſame token.

MEMOIRS of JOHN WESLEY, M. A.

INCLUDING AN

HISTORY of, and OBSERVATIONS on, METHODISM.

(Continued from Page 14.)

DURING Mr. Wesley's abſence in America, his friend the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield had begun the great work of reformation in England, by commencing field-preacher, and drawing thouſands after him on Kennington Common and elſewhere. He therefore may properly be called the Father of Methodiſm; though there are ſome who conteſt this honour with him in favour of Mr. John Wesley, who was certainly preceded by Mr. Whitefield in the itinerant apoſtleſhip, although he was his precursor in the work of private reformation at Oxford.

As Mr. Wesley was entering the Channel from, Mr. Whitefield was pro-

ceeding out of it to, America, that land of Canaan, to which theſe ſpiritual knights-errant thought themſelves called to pull down the ſtrong fortrefſes which Satan held among the Indians, as alſo to have their own ſouls reſreſhed among the ſanctified deſcendants of thoſe old ſaints who retired thither, from episcopal perſecution, in the laſt century.

Soon after his arrival in England, Mr. Wesley had ſeveral communications with ſome of the Moravian brethren; which had ſuch an effect upon him, that he determined upon viſiting their ſettle-ment at Hernhuth, in Germany, where they lived under their chief, the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, in all the ſimplicity

of the primitive ages. This he did in June 1738, and remained in Germany more than three months, having his spirit of mysticism amply gratified by the elevating discourses not only of the Count, but also of Christian David, a Moravian teacher, but originally a carpenter; Augustine Neuffer, a smith, who had also exchanged his profession for the more easy one of preaching; and of other honest enthusiasts.

This spiritual tour produced in Mr. Wesley such a warm love for the persons, doctrine, and discipline of the *Unitas Fratrum*, that when he came home he would scarce allow any to be christians but those of their communion. His brethren of the Establishment, however, did not much approve of his eccentricity; and in a very little time most of the churches in the metropolis and other places were shut against him.

In his Third Journal he says, "March 31, 1739. In the evening I reached Bristol, and met with Mr. Whitefield there. I could scarce reconcile myself at first to this *strange way* of preaching in the fields, of which *he* set me an example on Sunday."—Mr. Wesley's scruples, however, against this *strange way* were soon overcome, and the practice became familiar; or rather he was emulous of the same glory which his brother George had attained by this *strange course*, and therefore determined not to be behind him. From this time he went on flamingly through the kingdom, gathering his thousands and ten thousands in the highways and fields, where he alternately thundered down vengeance and poured refreshing promises upon their heads; and his Journals record many curious and entertaining, and sometimes very marvellous and terrible effects of his public ministrations.

Mr. Wesley's first attempt at field-preaching was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bristol, April 2, 1739; an epoch, perhaps, of some consequence in the ecclesiastical history of the eighteenth century. As the city of Bristol was one of the first, so it has remained ever since one of the most eminent theatres of Mr. Wesley's spiritual exertions; his followers there, at this time, being many thousands.

His disciples increasing rapidly, our apostle began to form them into several distinct societies according to their growth in grace, or attainments in enthusiastic knowledge; he also drew up rules for

their direction, which were more consonant in some things to the superstitious severity of the Romish discipline, than to any known practices of the protestant churches.

Mr. Wesley having thus established himself at the head of a considerable sect, began, like all the old sectarians, to look upon the other enthusiastic bodies, who were ranged under different leaders, with jealousy or envy. The Moravians, with whom he was before so cordially united; and whom he had publicly declared to be, if not the only, yet the chief of Christians, were now (viz. in 1740) in his estimation dangerous heretics and corrupt seducers: even Count Zinzendorf, that second Moses, that champion of the Lord of Hosts, was, according to Mr. Wesley's founder judgment, a blind leader of the blind. All this proceeded probably from no other cause than the spread which Moravianism began to make in England, and the pompous manner in which the Count and his followers spoke of their mission, which seemed to clash too much with the other sects to be much relished by them.—Enthusiasm dislikes rivalship as much as any other species of human pride; our spiritual hero, therefore, determined to fight the Lord's battles on his own ground, and not to admit any other to a participation of his laurels. He first began with attempting to beat up the quarters of the once-beloved Germans, and many hard words and heavy charges did he lay against them for that purpose; but the Count's followers were sturdy veterans, and bore his attacks with that patient contempt, which is the only proper way to baffle an hot-headed controversialist.

Mr. Charles Wesley, in a poetical address to his brother John, politely calls the Count "The German Boar;" a name perhaps not ill applied, considering the ill success with which they hunted him.

As our religionist had thus begun the work of contention, he found it too pleasing to retreat; and in the next place broke away from the grand army, separating even from the great General of Methodism, Mr. George Whitefield himself.—That gentleman was fitted by nature for a popular preacher, and in all the arts of preaching had a vast superiority over Mr. John Wesley, or any of those who have officiated in the methodistic field.—Mr. John was, therefore, resolved to get some glory to himself, unconnected with his brother George; he

he would be in this grand cause *aut Cesar aut nullus*; and at once proclaimed himself an opponent against Mr. Whitefield's doctrines of election and justification.—The alarm was quickly spread, and dreadful indeed were the heats which it occasioned in the tents of methodism; and many and bitter were the sermons and pamphlets which the pulpits and presses sent forth on each side. The Calvinists, or Whitefieldians, groaned deeply for the defection of one whom they had considered as a main pillar of the truth; and they trembled greatly for those points which they held as the very foundations of the Christian system.

The Arminians, or Wesleyan Methodists, on the other hand, were not sparing in scattering spiritual dirt and stink-pots upon their *quondam* brethren, by representing the Calvinistic doctrines as the inventions of Satan, and productive of mental distraction and of practical licentiousness; while the rational christians pitied the extravagancies of each, and those merry rogues the insidels enjoyed the sport, crying, *Tantene animis caelestibus iræ?*

But though Mr. Wesley affected great horror at the dreadful doctrines of Whitefield and Zinzendorf, yet he had not prudence enough to keep himself from broaching some equally erroneous. That of *sinless perfection*, which he taught as

possible to be attained in this life, was considered by the Moravians and Calvinists as a shocking heresy. They thought, and perhaps with justice, that it had a more direct tendency to bigotry, pride, and iniquity, than any other speculative error whatever.

Mr. Wesley imagined, however, that he could gravel his opponents by his skill in logic; and gravel them he did with a vengeance, when he put them the following questions: "Was there *inward corruption* in our Lord? or, Cannot the servant be *as his master*?"—Fourth Journal, page 81.—It is a pity but Dr. Priestley had read this; Socinianism could wish for no more.

One Peter Böhler, a Moravian missionary, said enough to Mr. Wesley upon this subject to nonplus him, though not to bring him over to reason. As what he said is curious, we shall give it as it stands in Mr. Wesley's Fourth Journal, page 84. "There is no such state," said honest Peter, "as *sinless perfection*; sin will and always must remain in the soul. The *old man* will remain till death. The *old nature* is like an old tooth; you may break off one bit, and another, and another, but you can never get it all away; the stump of it will stay as long as you live, and sometimes will ache too."

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the entertainment of such of our readers as may not be purchasers of Mr. BARRETT'S NEW HISTORY OF BRISTOL, we have reprinted one of CHATTERTON'S most capital forgeries, under the name of the imaginary ROWLEY.

The following INTERLUDE (says Mr. BARRETT, page 600) is among his most early communications.

An ENTYRLUDE, plaied bie the Carmelyte Freeres at Mafstre Canynges hys greate howse before Mafstre Canynges and Byshoppe¹ Carpenterre, on dedicatyng the Chyrche of *Oure Ladie of Redcleffe*, hight

THE PARLYAMENTE OF SPRYTES.

Wroten bie T. Rowleie and J.² Ifcam.

Introduchyon bie Queene Mabbe.—(Bie Ifcamme.)

WHAN from the erthe the sonnes³ hullstred,
Than from the flouretts⁴ straughte with dewe;

¹ John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who, in conjunction with Mr. Canyng, founded the abbey at Westbury.

² John Ifcam, according to Rowley, was a canon of the monastery of Saint Augustine in Bristol. He wrote a dramatic piece called "The Pleasaunt Dylcorfes of Lamyngeton;" also at the desire of Mr. Canyng (Rowley being then collecting of drawings for Mr. Canyng) he translated a Latin piece called Miles Britolli into English metre. The place of his birth is not known.

³ Hidden.

⁴ Stretched. I think this line is

borrowed from a much better one of Rowley's, viz. "Like kyng cappes brasteyng wyth the mornyng dew." The reason why I think Ifcam guilty of the plagiarism is, that the Songe to Ella, from whence the above line is taken, was wrote when Rowley was in London collecting of drawings for Mr. Canyng to build the church, and Ifcam wrote the above a litle before the finishing of the church.

Mie leege menne makes yce ⁵ awhaped,
 And wythes theyre ⁶ wytchenref doe.
 Then ryle the spytes ⁷ ug some and ⁸ rou,
 And take theyre walke the ⁹ letten throwe.
 Than do the spytes of valourous menne
 Agleeme along the ¹⁰ barbed halle ;
 Pleasaunte the ¹¹ moltrynge banners kenne,
 Or sytte arounde yn honourede stalle—
 Oure spytes ¹² attourne theyr ¹³ eyne to nyghte,
 And looke on Canynge his chyrche bryghte.
 In sothe yn alle mie ¹⁴ bismarde rounde,
 Troolie the thyng muste be ¹⁵ bewryan :
 Inne stons or woden worke ne founde,
 Nete so ¹⁶ hielecoyle to myne eyne,
 As ys goode Canynge hys chyrche of stone—
 Whych ¹⁷ blatauntlie wylle shewe his prayse alone.

To Johannes Carpenterre Byshoppe of Worcesterre.— (Big Rowleie.)

To you goode Byshoppe I address mie saie,
 To you who honoureth the clothe you weare ;
 Lyke pretious ¹⁸ bighes ynne golde of beste allaie,
 Echone dothe make the other seeme more fayre :
¹⁹ Other than you where could a manne be founde
 So fyttē to make a place bee holie grounde?
 The faintes ynne stonē so netelie ²⁰ carvelled,
 Theie ²¹ scantlie are whatte theie ensceme to bee ;
 Bie fervente praier of yours myghte rear theyre heade,
 Ande chaunte owte masses to oure Vyrgyne—
 Was everie prelate lyke a Carpenterre,
 The chyrche woulde ne blushe at a Wynchesterre,
 Learned as Beauclerke, as the confessor
 Holie ynne lyfe, lyke Canynge charitable,
 Busie in holie chyrche as Vavafour ;
 Slacke yn thynges evylle, yn alle goode thynges stable,

⁵ Astonished. ⁶ Witchcraft. ⁷ Terrible. ⁸ Ugly. ⁹ This is a word peculiar to the West, and signifies a church-yard. ¹⁰ Hung with banners or trophies.
¹¹ Mouldering ¹² Turn. ¹³ Eyes. ¹⁴ Curious. ¹⁵ Bewryan, declared or made known. ¹⁶ Well pleasing or welcome. ¹⁷ Loudly. ¹⁸ Jewels. ¹⁹ Carpenter dedicated the church as appears by the following poem, wrote by Rowley :

Soone as bryght sonne alonge the skyne han sente hys ruddie lyghte,
 And fayryes hyd ynne oslyppe cuppes tyllē wyth'd approche of nyghte—
 The matyn belle wyth shrillie founde reekode throwe the ayre ;
 A troop of holie freeres dyd for Jesus masse prepare—
 Arounde the highe unsaynted chyrche wythe holie relyques wente,
 And every door and poste aboute wythe godlic thynges besprente.
 Then Carpenter yn scarlette dreste, and mytred holylie,
 From Mafire Canynge hys greate howse wyth rosarie dyd he—
 Before hym wente a throng of freeres, who dyd the masse songe syngē,
 Behynde hym Mafire Canynge came, tryckd lyke a barbed kyngē ;
 And then a rowe of holie freeres, who dyd the mass songe found,
 The procuratōrs and chyrche reeves next prest upon the ground.
 And when unto the chyrche theye came, a holie masse was sange,
 So lowdlie was theyr swotie voyce, the heven so high it range.
 Then Carpenter dyd purysie the chyrche to Godde for aie,
 Wythe holie masses and good psalmes whyche hee dyd thereyn saie,
 Then was a sermon preched soon bie Carpynterre holie,
 And after that another one yprechen was bie mee :
 Then alle dyd goe to Canynges house an Enterlude to playe,
 And drynk hys wyne and ale so goode, and praie for him for aie.

²⁰ Carved,

²¹ Scarcely,

Honest

Honest as Saxones was, from whence thou'rt sprunge ;
Tho boddie weak, thie soule for ever younge.

Thou knowest welle thie conscienc free from steyne,

²² Thie soule her rode no fable batements have ;

²³ Yelenchde oer wythe vyrtyues beste adaygne,

A daie ²⁴ aeterne thie mynde does aie ²⁵ adave.

Ne spoyled widdowes, orphyans dystreste,

Ne starvynge preeftes ²⁶ ycrase thie nyghtlie reste.

Here then to thee let me for one and alle

Give lawde to Carpenterre and commendatyon,

For hys greate vyrtyues : but alas ! too smalle

Is mie poore skylle to shewe you hys juste ²⁷ blatyon,

Or to blaze forthe hys publicke goode alone,

And alle hys pryvate goode to Godde and hym yr knowne.

Spryte of Nymrodde speaketh.—(Bie Ifsamme.)

Soon as the morne but newlie wake,

Spyed Nyghte ²⁸ ystorven lye ;

On herre corse dyd dew-droppes shake,

Then fore the sonne upgotten was I.

The rampynge lyon, felle tygere,

The bocke that skypes from place to place,

The ²⁹ olyphaunt and ³⁰ rhynocere,

Before mee through the greene woode I dyd chace.

Nymrodde as scryptures hight mie name,

Baalle as ³¹ jetted stories saie ;

For rearynge Babelle of greete fame,

Mie name and ³² renome shalle lyven for aie :

But here I spie a fyner rearynge,

Genst whych the clowdes dothe not fyghte,

Onne whyche the starres doe sytte to appearynge :

Wecke menne thynke ytte reache the kyngdom of lyghte.

O where ys the manne that buylded the same,

³³ Dyspendynge worldlie store so welle ;

Fayn woulde I change wyth hym mie name,

And stande ynne hys chaunce ne to goe to helte.

Sprytes of Assyrians syngeth.

Whan toe theyre caves aeterne ³⁴ abeste,

The waters ne moe ³⁵ han dystreste

The worlde so large,

Butte dyde dyscharge

Themselves ynto theyre bedde of reste ;

Then menne ³⁶ besprenged alle abroade,

Ne moe dyde worthyppe the true Godde ;

But dyd create

Hie temples great

Unto the ymage of Nymrodde.

²² Rode, complexion. I take the meaning of this line to be, "The complexion of thy soul is free from the black marks of sin." ²³ Covered. ²⁴ Eternal. ²⁵ Enjoy.

²⁶ To break. ²⁷ Blation, praise. ²⁸ Dead. ²⁹ Elephant. So an ancient anonymous author :

The olyphaunt of beastes is

The wisest I wis,

For he alwaie dothe eat

Lyttle store of meat.

³⁰ Rhinoceros. ³¹ Deivid or faigned ³² Renown. ³³ Expending. ³⁴ Abeste, according to Rowley, humbled or brought down. "And Rowleie says "thie pryde wylle be abeste." *Introduction to the Entrylude of the Apostate.* ³⁵ Preterite of have.

³⁶ Scattered.

But nowe the Worde of Godde is come,
 Borne of maide Marie, toe brynge home
 Mankynde hys shepe,
 Theme for to keepe
 In the folde of hys heavenlie kyngdome :
 Thys chyrche whyche Canynge he dyd reer,
 To bee ³⁷ dispente in prayfe and prayer,
 Mennes foules to save
 From ³⁸ vowryng grave,
 Ande purifye them ³⁹ heaven were.

Sprites of ⁴⁰ *Elle*, ⁴¹ *Bythrycke*, *Fytz-hardyng*, *Frampton*, *Gauntes*, *Segowen*,
Lanyngeton, *Knyghtes Templars*, and *Byrtonne*.—(Bie Rowleie.)

Spyte of Bythrycke speeketh.

Elle, thie Brystowe is thie onlie care.
 Thou arte lyke dragonne ⁴² vyllant of its gode ;
 Ne lovyng dames toe kynde moe love can bear,
 Ne Lombardes over golde moe vyllaunt broode.

Spyte of Elle speeketh.

⁴³ Swythyn, yee sprytes, forsake the ⁴⁴ bollen floude,
 And ⁴⁵ browke a syghte wyth mee, a syghte enfyne ;
 Welle have I vended myne for Danythe bloude,
 Syth thys greete structure greete mie ⁴⁶ whaped eyne.
 Yee that have buylden on the Radclefte syde,
 Tourne there youre eyne and see your workes outvyde.

Spyte of Bythrycke speeketh.

What wondrous monumente ! what pyle ys thys !
 That byndes in wonders chayne ⁴⁷ entendemente !
 That doth aloof the ayrie skyen kyfs,
 And seetheth mountaynes joyned bie cemente,
 From Godde hys greete and wondrous storehouse sente.
 Fullle welle myne eyne ⁴⁸ arede ytte canne ne bee,
 That manne coulde reare of thylke agreete extente,
 A chyrche so ⁴⁹ bauſyn fetyve as wee see :
 The flemed ⁵⁰ cloudes disparted from it flie,
 Twylle bee, I wis, to alle eternytye.

Elle's Spyte speeketh.

Were I once moe caste yn a mortalle frame,
 To heare the chauntrie songe founde ynne myne eare,
 To heare the masses to owre holic dame,
 To viewe the crofs yles and the arches fayre,
 Throughe the halfe hulfred sylver twynklyng glare
 Of yon bryghte moone in foggie mantles dreste,
 I must contente the buyldyng to ⁵¹ aspere,
 Whylste ⁵² ishad cloudes the ⁵³ hallie syghte arreste.

³⁷ Dispente, used.

³⁸ Devouring.

³⁹ Heaven-ward, so Rowley :

⁴⁰ Not goulde or bighes wylle brynge thee heaven were,
 Ne kyne or mylkie stockes upon the playne,
 Ne mannours rych nor banners brave and fayre,
 Ne wife the sweetest of the erthlie trayne.

Introduction to the Enterlude of the Apostate.'

⁴⁰ Keeper of Bristol castle in the time of the Saxons.

⁴¹ An Anglo-Saxon, who in

William the Conqueror's time had Bristol.

⁴² Vigilant.

⁴³ Swythyn, quickly.

⁴⁴ Swelled.

⁴⁵ Enjoy.

⁴⁶ Whaped, amazed.

⁴⁷ Understanding.

⁴⁸ Conceive.

⁴⁹ Elegantly large.

⁵⁰ Frighted.

⁵¹ To view.

⁵² Broken.

⁵³ Well-pleasing,

also holy,

Tyll

Tyll as the nyghtes growe ⁵⁴ wayle I flie the lyghte,
 O were I manne agen to see the fyghte.
 There fyte the canons; clothe of fable hue
 Adorne the boddies of them everie one;
 The chaunters whyte with scarfes of woden blewe,
 And crymfon ⁵⁵ chappeaus for them toc put onne,
 Wythe golden taffyls glyttrynge ynne the sunne;
 The dames ynne kyrtles alle of Lyncolne greene,
 And knotted shoone pykes of brave coloures done:
 A fyner fyghte yn sothe was never seen.

Byrtonne's Spryte speeketh.

Inne tyltes and turnies was mie dear delyghte,
 For manne and Godde hys warfare han renome;
 At everyche tytynge yarde mie name was hyghte,
 I beare the belle awaie whereer I come.
 Of Redclefte chyrche the buyldyng newe I done,
 And dyd fulle manie holic place endowe,
 Of Maries housé made the foundacyon,
 And gave a threescore markes to Johnes hys toe,
 Then clos'd myne eyne on erthe to ope no moe,
 Whylst fyx moneths mynde upon mie grave was doe,
 Full gladde am I mie chyrche was ⁵⁶ pyghten down,
 Syth thys brave structure doth agreete myne eye.
 Thys ⁵⁷ geason buyldyng ⁵⁸ limesdt of the towne,
 Like to the donours soule, shalle never die;
 But if percase Tyme, of hys dyre envie,
 Shalle beate ytte to rude walles and ⁵⁹ throokes of stone,
 The ⁶⁰ faytour traveller that passés bie
 Wylle see yttes ⁶¹ royend auntyaunte splendoure shewne
 Inne the ⁶² crasd arches and the carvellynge,
 And pyllars theyre greene heades to heaven rearynge.

Spryte of ⁶³ Segorwen speeketh.

⁶⁴ Bestoykyng golde was once myne onlie toie,
 Wyth ytte mie soule wythynne the coffer laie;
 Itte dyd the mafiric of mie lyfe emploie,
 Bie nyghte mie ⁶⁵ leman, and mie ⁶⁶ jubbe bie daye.
 Once as I dofyng yn the wytch howre laie,
 Thynkyng howe to ⁶⁷ benym the orphyans breadde,
 And from the ⁶⁸ redeless take theyre goodes awaie,
 I from the skien heard a voyce, which said,
 Thou sleepest, but loe Sathan is awake;
 Some deede thats holic doe, or hee thie soule wylle take.
 I sivythyn was ⁶⁹ upryft wyth feere ⁷⁰ astounde;
 Methoughte yn ⁷¹ merke was plaien devylles felle:
 Strayte dyd I number twentie aves rounde,
 Thoughten full soone for to go to helle.
 In the morne mie case to a goode preefte dyd telle,
 Who dyd ⁷² arecede mee to ybuild that daie
 The chyrche of Thomas, thenne to pieces felle.
 Mie heart ⁷³ dispanded into heaven laie:
 Soon was the sylver to the workmenne given,—
 T was beste ⁷⁴ astowde a ⁷⁵ karynte gave to Havne.

⁵⁴ Old. ⁵⁵ Chappeaus, hats or caps of estates. ⁵⁶ Pyghten, pulled down. ⁵⁷ Rare.
⁵⁸ Most noble. ⁵⁹ Heaps. ⁶⁰ Wandering. ⁶¹ Ruin'd. ⁶² Broken, old,
⁶³ Aullfurer, a native of Lombardy. ⁶⁴ Deceiving. ⁶⁵ Lemman, whore. ⁶⁶ Bottle.
⁶⁷ To take away. ⁶⁸ Redeless, helpless. ⁶⁹ Risen up. ⁷⁰ Astonished. ⁷¹ Darkness.
⁷² Counsel. ⁷³ Expanded. ⁷⁴ Bestow'd. ⁷⁵ A loan.

But welle, I wote, thie causalles were not soe,
 Twas love of Godde that sette thee on the rearynge
 Of this fayre chyrche, O Canynge, for to doe
 Thys ⁷⁶ lymed buyldynge of so fyne appearynge:
 Thys chyrche owre lesser buyldyns all owt-darynge,
 Lyke to the moone wythe starres of lyttle lyghte;
 And after-tymes the ⁷⁷ feetyve pyle reverynge,
 The prynce of chyrches buylders thee shall hyghte;
 Greet was the cause, but greeter was the effecte—
 So alle wyll saie who do thys place prospeete.

Spryte of Fytz Hardyng speeketh.

From royal parentes dyd I have retaynyng,
 The redde hayrde Dane confeste to be mie fyre;
 The Dane who often throwe thys kyngdom draynyng,
 Would mark theyre waie athrough wythe bloude and fyre.
 As stopped ryvers alwaies ryse moe hygher,
 And rammed stoncs bie opposures stronger bee;
 So theie whan vanquyshed dyd prove moe dyre,
 And for one ⁷⁸ peysan theie dyd threescore slee.
 From them of Denmarques royalle bloude came I,
 Welle myghte I boaste of mie gentylytie;
 The pyper maie founde and bubble forthe mie name,
 And tellen what on Radclefte fyde I dyd:
 Trinytie Colledge ne agrutche mie fame,
 The fayrest place in Brystowe ybuylded.
 The royalle bloude that thorow mie vaynes flydde,
 Dyd tyncte mie harte wythe many a noble thoughte;
 Lyke to mie mynde the mynster yreared,
 Wythe noble carvel workmanshypp was wroughte.
 Hie at the ⁷⁹ deys, lyke to a kyng on's thronc,
 Dyd I take place and was myself alone.
 But thou, the buylder of this ⁸⁰ sworie place,
 Where alle the saynctes in sweete ajunctyon stonde,
 A verie heaven for yttes fetyve grace,
 The glorie and the wonder of the lande,
 That shewes the buylder's mynde and fourmer's hande,
 To bee the beste thatte on erthe remaynes;
 At once for wonder and delyghte commaunde,
 Shewynge howe muche hee of the Godde reteynes.
 Canynge the great, the charytable, and good,
 Noble as kynges if not of kyngelie bloude.

Spryte of Framptone speeketh.

Brystowe shall speeke mie name, and Radclefte toe,
 For here mie deedes were goddelye everychone;
 As Owdens ⁸¹ mynster bie the gate wylle shewe,
 And Johnes at Brystowe what my workes han done.
 Besydes ⁸² ancre howse that I han begunne;
 Butte myne comparde to thyssen ys a ⁸³ grosse:
 Nete to bee mencioned or looked upon,
 A verie ⁸⁴ punelstre or verie scoffe;
 Canynge, thie name shall lyven be for aie,
 Thie name ne wyth the chyrche shalle waste awaie.

Spryte of Gaunt's speeketh.

I dyd fulle manie reparatyons give,
 And the Bonne Hommes dyd fulle ryche endowe;
 As tourynge to mie Godde on erthe dyd lyve,
 So alle the Brystowe chronycles wylle shewe.

⁷⁶ Noble.

⁷⁷ Handsome or elegant.

⁷⁸ A countryman, also a foot soldier.

⁷⁹ Fruit table in a monastery, where the superior sat.

⁸⁰ Sweet, or deligiting.

⁸¹ Monastery.

⁸² Another.

⁸³ A laughing-stock.

⁸⁴ An empty boast.

Butte alle mie deddes wyll bee as nothyng nowe,
 Sythe Canynge have thys buyldynge fynished,
 Whych seemeth to be the pryde of Brystowe,
 And bic ne buyldeyng to bee overmatched ;
 Whyche aie shalle laste and bee the prayse of alle,
 And onlic in the wrecke of nature falle.

A Knyghte Templar's Spryte speeketh.

In hallic lande where Sarafins defyle
 The grounde whereon oure Savyour dyd goe,
 And Chryste hys temple make to ⁸⁵ moschyys ylle,
 Wordies of despyte genst our Savyour throwe ;
 There twas that we dyd owre warfarage doe,
 Guardynge the pylgryms of the Chrystyan ⁸⁶ faie ;
 And dyd owre holic armes in bloude embrue,
 Movynge lyke thonder bouldes yn drear arraic.
 Owre strokes lyke ⁸⁷ levyn tareynge the tall tree,
 Owre Godde owre arme wyth lethalle force dyd ⁸⁸ dree.
⁸⁹ Maint tenures fayre, ande mannoures of greete welthe,
 Greene woodes, and brook lettes runnyng through the lee,
 Dyd menne us gyve for theyre deare soule her helthe,
 Gave erthlie ryches for goodes heavenlic.
 Nee dyd we lette oure ryches ⁹⁰ untyle bee,
 But dyd ybuyld the Temple chyrche soe fyne,
 The whyche ys wroughte abowt so ⁹¹ bismarelie,
 Itte seemeth ⁹² camoys to the wondryng eyne ;
 And ever and anon when belles rynged,
 From place to place ytte moveth yttes hie heade :
 Butte Canynge from the sweate of hys owne browes
 Dyd gette hys golde and rayse thys fetyve howe.

Lanyngetonne's Spryte speeketh.

Lette alle mie faultes bec buried ynne the grave ;
 Alle obloquyes be rotted wythie mie duste ;
 Lette him fyrst carpen that no ⁹³ wemmes have ;
 Tys paste mannes nature for to bee aie juste.
 But yette in sothen to rejoyce I muste,
 That I dyd not immeddle for to buyld ;
 Sythe thys ⁹⁴ quaintiffed place soe gloryous,
 Seemeynge alle chyrches joynd yn one ⁹⁵ guylde,
 Has nowe supplied for what I had done,
 Whych toe mie ⁹⁶ cierge is a gloryous sonne.

Elle's Spryte speeketh.

Then lette us alle do jyntelie reveraunce here,
 The beste of menne and Byshoppes here doe stande :
 Who are Goddes ⁹⁷ shepsterres, and do take good care
 Of the goode shepe hee putteth yn theyre hande,
 Ne one is losse, butte alle in well ⁹⁸ likande
 Awayte to heare the Generalle Byshoppes calle,
 When Mychaels trompe shall found to ynmofte lande,
 Affryghte the wycked and awaken alle :
 Then Canynge ryfes to eternal reste,
 And syndes hee chose on erthe a lyfe the beste.

⁸⁵ Mosques. ⁸⁶ Faith. ⁸⁷ Lightning. ⁸⁸ Drive. ⁸⁹ Many. ⁹⁰ Useles.
⁹¹ Curiously. ⁹² Crooked upwards, Lat. *simus*. ⁹³ Faults. ⁹⁴ Curiously devised.
⁹⁵ Company. ⁹⁶ Candle. ⁹⁷ Shepherds. ⁹⁸ Liking.

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 KADIR 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.]

[Concluded from Page 19.]

SELIM Ghur is a quarter of great extent, surrounded by high walls, situated near the royal palace at Delhi, with which it communicates by a bridge, but excluded on every other side from any communication whatever with the city or country. Here, from the first establishment of the Mussulman government at Delhi, it has been usual to confine the surviving offspring, Princes and Princesses, of the deceased monarchs, and who at this time were very numerous. Amongst them were some of the Begums of the two last Kings, who were in possession of large sums of the public and private treasures their husbands had left at the time of their death. Some of these hoards were of long standing, and had even escaped the rapacious vigilance of the famous invader Thamas Kouli Khan, who principally confined his depredations to the public wealth in the palace, and that of people in office.

Goolam Kadir having previously stationed emissaries in this place, proceeded to lay hands on every thing he could find, and committed the most horrid acts of cruelty to discover where the treasures lay. This inhuman and savage Rohilla, not content with plundering the old King and his family, had the cruelty to order him to be beat in his presence, nay, in the midst of his rage did it himself; and afterwards (I shudder at the relation) this barbarous enemy of the human race, presenting his own dagger to one of his infernal instruments, ordered him to tear out in his presence the old King's eyes; which order was obeyed without the least deviation from so horrid and unparalleled a command. The sufferings of this poor unfortunate Prince, who deserved a much better fate, can be better conceived than described. His life was for some time in danger. Some of his sons died in confinement of hunger and thirst, they having been refused both food and water.

These barbarities were extended to the Prince and Princes in Selim Ghur, to discover their treasures, where Goolam Kadir found large sums of money and jewels. For this purpose he had them all stripped in

his presence, and left no means untried, however barbarous, shameful, and before unheard-of, to discover where jewels might be concealed; by which means having discovered some very extraordinary large pearls, he next proceeded to have them confined in a close prison, for the purpose of a species of search too shocking to relate. Not satisfied with the plunder acquired from these unhappy people, said to amount to two crores of rupees, or two millions, but which it is generally supposed amounted at least to one, he next proceeded to abandon himself to every species of excess; imaginable, particularly drunkenness; and in one of these fits he ordered the Princes to be brought before him to dance in his presence; where when they appeared, he upbraided them for their pusillanimity, and calling them women, told them he would treat them as such; and that they must dance or be flogged. Some obeyed; some preferred and underwent the punishment held out in case of non-compliance; and this and other indignant cruel treatment he repeated for several days.

By this time the Mahrattas had obliged Ismael Beg to raise the siege of Agra, who, on abandoning that enterprize, marched to Delhi to join Goolam Kadir Kaun. On his arrival at that place, the latter refused him admittance into the fort, but promised him money to pay his troops, and advanced him a trifle. His suspicions of Ismael Beg were founded on the latter's disapproving of the enormities committed at Delhi, and accordingly a rupture between them was the consequence. The Mahrattas informed of this, found no difficulty in gaining over Ismael Beg with his troops to their side, and Madajee Sindiah sent the former to act in concert with him (Ismael Beg) at Delhi. They immediately laid siege to the fort, where the savage Rohilla Goolam Kadir yet remained; who finding that he could not hold out long, renewed many of his horrid cruelties, and began to destroy what he could not carry away.

He next evacuated the place, and took away with him all the sons and daughters of

of the old King, in number fourteen Princesses and eight Princesses, accompanied by the new-made King Biddor Shaw, the old Begum Mulksumanee (who had been so instrumental in bringing all this torture and disgrace on the Royal Family), and the treacherous Nazir. With these he marched off. The Mahrattas followed him, but did not dare to attack him. They however constantly kept harrassing him for some months, in the hopes of being supported by the British government in India, whose public approbation, at least in this instance, they looked for, in endeavouring to bring to punishment such an enemy to the human race.

Goolam Kadir now finding that he could get no more money from the old Begum, at whose instigation he had raised Biddor Shaw to the throne, deposed the latter, and had Akbor Shaw, the second son of the blind King, crowned in his stead; whom, though a favourite of his father, and next heir to the throne on the spot, the country refused to acknowledge, from the circumstance of this nomination proceeding from Goolam Kadir, and also of the blind King being yet alive.

Goolam Kadir thus pursued by the Mahrattas, and execrated by the country people, took shelter with his Rohillas in Morat, a small fort situated near his capital of Goshghur, where he had deposited the produce of his savage depredations. While he remained in this situation, a reinforcement of 15,000 horse from Poonah (the capital of the Mahrattas), under the command of Ally Bahader, joined the army under Madajee Sindiah. This Chief, during the latter part of the above transactions, had remained in person quite inactive at Maltra, a city between Agra and Delhi, situated sixty miles from the latter.

Ally Bahader immediately marched with his troops against Goolam Kadir, whom he closely invested in the fort of Morat. The latter held out till reduced to such straits for want of provisions, as induced him to undertake a most daring enterprize, as the only chance he had of shifting his quarters. He accordingly issued out with 300 of such of his half-starved horses as could carry their riders, and sword in hand pushed his way thro' the Mahrattas; but was followed by 3000 of the latter, who cut 200 of his followers in pieces. Goolam Kadir, with the remaining hundred, principally consisting of his chiefs, took shelter amongst some of the Zemindars; who giving intelligence of it to the Mahratta commander Ally Bahader, Goolam

Kadir and his followers were seized and carried to him, loaded with chains; in which situation he exposed them in his march through the country. Most of this Rohilla monster's wealth, as well as what he had plundered at Delhi, with his mother and family, were in Morat, and fell into Ally Bahader's hands, as also 120 pieces of cannon, 60 elephants, and horses in proportion.

It is to be feared that the unfortunate Shaw Allum's family would not be benefited by any restitution of their plundered wealth and effects; for the Mahrattas, though certainly not a bloody race, however famous for their depredations, never fail setting up, wherever they are employed, such pecuniary claims as in all probability, in the present instance, would leave the former little to expect, even under such accumulated distress.

In the above state did the affairs of Delhi remain in the month of December 1788.

However inactive our present system of rigid neutrality may have induced us to remain on the above occasion, it is more than probable that we shall find its consequences hereafter materially affecting our political interests.

These, let it be said to the credit of Mr. Hastings (the only Englishman who ever possessed a political character among the Powers of India), he foresaw, and proposed to remedy in a manner not only highly honourable, but advantageous to the nation, as well as the security, though not aggrandizement, of the above unfortunate family. Just before he left India, he was however opposed by those whose want of local knowledge was little calculated to form a judgment on the real merit of his propositions. No man was ever more attached to peace than Mr Hastings; but he certainly did not follow it so implicitly as to make great and important sacrifices to it. Whatever he undertook was always with a moral assurance of success; and in the long course of his administration never did he plan or authorize any military operation but what was attended with complete success; nor did he ever engage in any negotiation but what he acquired the object proposed by it; so fixed was the general opinion of his character, at a period when our existence in India was hanging by a thread; and his preservation of it in so critical a situation was, I may say, effected in spite of the shackles with which he was constantly fettered by those whose co-operation would have rendered his successes still more brilliant and advantageous.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER XI.

Ἄνθρωπος φιλανθρωπος τὸ γ' ἐσθὶ ἐχθρὸς ἰσοποῦν, χαίρει δὲ διδοῦν.

EPICARMUS.

NO instance of the abuse of words occurs more frequently than the misapplication of the term *Good-nature*.

I have oftentimes remarked, that two persons of quite opposite dispositions have, each of them, been characterised by their respective companions as very *good-natured*.

The man of a phlegmatic temper, without a spark of real generosity in his composition, provided he is a passive, inoffensive animal, shall be called a quiet *good-natured* man; while another of an irascible, gunpowder constitution, quickly inflamed into outrage by the slightest spark of heat, is esteemed by his friends as a *good-natured* man in the main, and, if you do not provoke him, as very easy to be managed.

If a person gives himself up to an indolent sottiſh habit, and suffers his affairs to run to ruin for want of attention on his part, he is pitied as an idle *good-natured* fellow, who is no one's enemy but his own.

The libertine who breaks the ties of friendship, honour, and hospitality, by robbing his friend of the wife of his bosom, shall, instead of being branded with infamy and pointed at as a monster of ingratitude, be only called a thoughtless *good-natured* rake.

And the duellist, though in a paroxysm of false honour he runs his most intimate acquaintance through the heart, reduces thereby a whole family to ruin, and plunges an unprepared soul into inextricable misery, shall notwithstanding, pass cheerfully and honourably through the world, with the character of an exceeding *good-natured* man.

But the term is more commonly appropriated to those persons who have reduced themselves by dissipation to a state of indigence and dependence.

The long list of names which daily ornaments the newspapers under the appellation of Bankrupts, is almost made up of men of this character.

No sooner is a young man entered on the possession of his fortune, or a genteel business, but he is immediately surrounded by a number of *good-natured* fellows eager to initiate him into their honourable order, and to make their market of, that they may afterwards laugh at, his weakness; and when his ruin is perceivable, or

completed, the observation of these *harpies* is, that he is too *good-natured*.

Thus imbecility of mind and depravity of heart have, by the consent of foolish custom, monopolized a term which should have been confined to those who live within the bounds of sense and virtue.

The man who ruins himself by folly is certainly a weak, and he who does so by excess of craft is a dishonest man; but neither of them can be justly esteemed a *good-natured* man; since their own consciences must have dictated that the bent of their actions lay towards injustice and fraud.

If a man treats me with extravagant civility, and stretches beyond prudence to oblige me, I have reason to question the rectitude of his motives for doing so; and though a superficial judgment may pronounce them to be *friendship* and *good-nature*, yet cool reflection will prompt me to consider his conduct as an interested design upon my property, or as the height of absurd injustice to his creditors.

He who treats largely without being in a state of independence, must have a very bad heart, for such extravagance cannot be supported but at the expence of the industrious part of the community; and he who does so upon the strength of an ample fortune, is a vain fool, who thinks thereby to gain admiration from those who live upon his bounty. Favours shewn towards others are not the effects of *good-nature*, unless the principles from which they proceed are disinterested. Now the man who lives extravagantly, whether he can or cannot support it, is actuated by a foolish spirit of pride; and all his generosity in entertainments to his dependents or companions is to shew his own greatness, to outvie his neighbours, and principally to procure a large share of the incense of flattery and adulation from the abject wretches whom his bounty feeds.

Real *good-nature*, on the contrary, is composed of *philanthropy* and of *justice*; the one disposes the person governed by it, to do good to all men for their sakes only; the other points out the proper objects to be assisted, and the proper means of doing it.

Gentleness and affability enter also into the

the composition of this excellent quality, but the whole is regulated by the strictest integrity and prudence; and he who is deficient in these particulars, however distinguished he may be for extravagance, is not a *good-natured* man.

There are some who cannot bear the sight of an execution, the catastrophe of a deep tragedy, the slaughtering of a lamb, or even the relation of a melancholy circumstance, without evidencing a violent commotion of spirits; and will instance this affection, at other times, as a proof of their excessive *good-nature*. This oftentimes proceeds, however, from a weak and not from a beneficent nature; for many such persons are observed to be deficient enough in fulfilling those positive duties which are called for by the principles of humanity. Instead therefore of admiring persons of this cast as examples of perfect *good-nature*, I should be apt to suspect them as not having fortitude sufficient to support a uniformity of virtue; since he who would suffer justice to give way to an absurd tenderness, would as easily fall before a temptation to a vicious action.

Besides, this kind of compassion is commonly the effect of surprise, and it would be gradually lessened or totally destroyed,

in proportion as such scenes and circumstances become familiar.

I have known men whose trade has been blood, and whose profession has called them constantly to the sight of objects enough to shock an heart not accustomed to them, yet perfectly gentle, benevolent, and truly *good-natured*; and, on the other hand, I have known men whose profession has been of the mildest nature, yet morose, unfeeling, and brutish. The *goodness of heart* depends not, therefore, upon external circumstances, but the use of reason in restraining, improving, and cultivating the passions and graces of the soul.

A man, as was said before, may be profusely generous from a principle of ostentatious pride; but he who is generous from motives of genuine, unaffected goodness will search out for proper objects of his bounty, and on them he will be careful to bestow it unnoticed by the world.

To be properly *good natured*, we must be strictly and uniformly just; and therefore he only is the *good-natured* generous man who always conducts himself by that golden line of our Saviour: *Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.*

The MUSICAL PIGEON; an ANECDOTE.

From Mrs. PICCINI'S "Observations in a Journey through Italy."]

AN odd thing, to which I was this morning witness, has called my thoughts away to a curious train of reflections upon the animal race; and how far they may be made companionable and intelligent. The famous Ferdinand Bertoni, so well known in London by his long residence among us, and from the undisputed merit of his compositions, now inhabits this his native city, and being fond of *dumb creatures*, as we call them, took to petting a pigeon, one of the few animals which can live at Venice, where, as I observed, scarcely any quadrupeds can be admitted, or would exist with any degree of comfort to themselves. This creature has, however, by keeping his master company, I trust, obtained so perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment of the pleasure he takes in hearing Mr. Bertoni play and sing: for as soon as he sits down to the instrument, Columbo begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano-forte, and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If however he or any one else strike a note false, or make any kind of discord upon the keys, the dove never fails to shew evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teased too long, grows quite enraged; pecking the offender's legs and

fingers in such a manner, as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. Signora Cecilia Giuliani, a scholar of Bertoni's, who has received some overtures from the London theatre lately, will, if she ever arrives there, bear testimony to the truth of an assertion very difficult to believe, and to which I should hardly myself give credit, were I not witness to it every morning that I chuse to call and confirm my own belief. A friend present protested he should feel afraid to touch the harpsichord before so nice a critic; and though we all laughed at the assertion, Bertoni declared he never knew the bird's judgment fail; and that he often kept him out of the room, for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who came to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life, I saw nothing particularly in the pigeon, but his tameness, and strong attachment to his master: for though never winged, and only clipped a very little, he never seeks to range away from the house, or quit his master's service, any more than the dove of Anacreon:

While his better lot bestows
Sweet repast and soft repose;
And when feast and frolic tire,
Drops asleep upon his lyre.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

For AUGUST, 1789.

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

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present period. By Dr. Burney. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half each in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

AS the first and second volumes of this elaborate and elegant work were published before the commencement of our Magazine, we propose to take a retrospective view of those volumes previous to the two lately published; by which means we shall be enabled (in this and our subsequent Numbers) to lay before our readers an analysis of the whole work.

This author's reputation as a musical historian has not been confined to our own country: Italy, Germany, and France have borne testimony to his abilities. An Italian author of considerable eminence, speaking of the writers on the subject of ancient music in our own times, after enumerating and characterizing the most considerable that were favourable to his opinions, adds, "and Burney, the most accurate musical historian existing, confirms our assertions with such a series of facts and ancient testimonies as is wonderful *."—Professor Eschenburg, of Brunswick, the translator of Shakespeare, has given an elegant version, in German, of Dr. Burney's *Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients*, and of his *Account of the Commemoration of Handel*. And we are told that a Dr. Torkel, in writing a History of Music in that language lately, has so closely adopted his plan, opinions, and manner, in the first volume, chapter by chapter, that people are tempted, notwithstanding the author's silence, to call it a translation: even the ornamental plates have been copied in this work. M. de la Borde and other French writers on ancient and modern music have translated, quoted, and made a free use of his materials,

frequently without acknowledgement.

Dr. Burney was the first Englishman who attempted "to fill up the chasm in literature," and the cultivation of the arts, which the want of a history of music had left. He travelled through France and Italy in the year 1770, and through Germany and the Netherlands in 1772, in search of materials. These *tours*, besides fulfilling the principal views, produced three very agreeable and entertaining volumes on the *Present State of Music in France, Italy, Germany*, &c. which were published on his return, and soon went through two editions. Indeed such a coincidence of zeal, professional knowledge, and literary abilities, have seldom been found in authors who have written upon the liberal arts. Deep science and practical skill have often produced dry and unintelligible books; and talents for writing, without those qualifications, may entertain, but never instruct.

The first volume of Dr. Burney's History of Music, with a very elegant dedication to her Majesty, and a Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients, was published in 1776.

In his Preface he says, "I have blended together theory and practice, facts and explanations, incidents, causes, consequences, conjectures, and confessions of ignorance, just as the subject produced them. Many new materials concerning the art of music in the remote times of which this volume treats, can hardly be expected. The collecting into one point the most interesting circumstances relative to its practice and professors; its connection

* —c Burney il più accreditato scrittore, ch' ossia della storia musicale, conferma il fin qui detto con una serie prodigiosa di fatti, e d' antiche testimonianze.

Le Rivoluzioni del Teatro Musicale Italiano di Stef. Artega, tom. III. p. 319.

“with religion; with war; with the
 “stage; with public festivals and private amusements, have principally employed me: and as the historian of a great and powerful empire marks its limits and resources; its acquisitions and losses; its enemies and allies; I have endeavoured to point out the boundaries of music, and its influence on our passions; its early subserviency to poetry; its setting up a separate interest, and afterwards arriving at independence; the heroes who have fought its battles, and the victories they have obtained.”

The titles of the Sections into which the Dissertation is divided are the following: I. *Of the Notation or Tablature of Ancient Music; including its Scales, Intervals, Systems, and Diagrams.* II. *Of the Three Genera, Diatonic, Chromatic, and Enharmonic.* III. *Of the MODES.* IV. *Of MUTATIONS.* V. *MELOPOEIA.* VI. *Of RHYTHM.* VII. *Of the PRACTICE of MELOPOEIA, with Examples.* VIII. *Whether the Ancients had COUNTERPOINT, or Music in Parts?* IX. *Of DRAMATIC MUSIC.* X. *Of the Effects attributed to the Music of the Ancients.*

In these difficult enquiries, where so much “darkness is visible,” our author has thrown all the light that could be obtained from ancient writers on the subject. The seven Greek tracts published by Meibomius, as well as the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Ptolemy, Pappus, Alexandrinus, Bryennius, and of Cicero, Vitruvius, Martianus Capella, and Boethius, have been ransacked for explanations and authority.

The enquiry concerning the *old enharmonic* is extremely ingenious, and the author’s opinions are supported with the best authorities which antiquity could furnish. The resemblance found between the enharmonic scale of the ancients and that of the present Chinese and Scots, is striking and curious.

We were particularly in unison with our author in his notions concerning the *modes* of ancient music, which are reported by poets and hyperbolical profane writers to have had such miraculous

(To be continued.)

powers on mankind. *Melopoëia* and Rhythm are well explained; and in the section upon *the practice of Melopoëia*, where the only fragments of ancient music that have been preserved are ably discussed, and reduced to modern notation, we have translations of the Greek hymns to which this music was set, which have considerable poetical merit, particularly the *Hymn to Nemesis*, in which the spirit of the original is freely and happily infused.

In the next enquiry, *whether the ancients had COUNTERPOINT, or music in parts*, the author’s professional knowledge is displayed, as well as his reading and literary abilities. The question had been long a matter of dispute among learned critics as well as musicians; but after giving, in an ample and fair manner, the opinion of the several opponents, and summing up the evidence, Dr. Burney thinks it demonstrable that “*harmony like ours was never practised by the ancients.*”

Thus far the several sections of this Dissertation are technical, and to be read perhaps with pleasure by learned musicians only; but the author, by the clearness of his language and freedom from pedantry, makes other readers *seem* at least to understand him. But at Sect. IX. which treats of ancient *dramatic music*, the work becomes very amusing, and the unlearned reader may courageously there begin his perusal; as the subject is not only treated in an able and clear manner, but frequently enlivened with good writing, and well-selected passages from the best authors of antiquity, as well as of modern times.

The last Section of the Dissertation, which discusses the *wonderful effects attributed to the music of the ancients*, is rendered extremely pleasant and entertaining by the lively and sceptical manner in which it is treated.

We have dwelt the longer on this Dissertation, as it must have cost the author infinite pains in the writing, and appears to us to be the most able, complete, and satisfactory treatise on the subject of ancient music which has hitherto come to our knowledge.

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

(Concluded from Page 23.)

IN page 316 Capt. Munro says, that Caroor and Dindigul were reduced by Col. Fullarton. These fortresses were

reduced by the force under Col. Laing. In page 340 he talks of Col. Fullarton’s “reducing several firing forts of communication”

location on his road to Palagatcherry." There were not any strong forts on this road to be reduced; nor is it alleged that there were by Col. Fullarton himself in his own publication; neither did there ever appear any army worth notice against the Colonel in the field. The difficulties he had to contend with, and which he ably surmounted, were of another kind, as justly stated by himself in his book, and also in the second edition of *Memoirs of War in Asia*. A gentleman who has acquitted himself as Col. Fullarton has done, in every station civil and military in which he has appeared, is discredited, not praised, by such foolish and unfounded compliments.

As Capt. Munro has, in this passage, bestowed praise without cause, so he has on many occasions passed over in silence instances of merit on which the very salvation of India to Britain depended. It is certain that the fortune of Britain in the last war in India was sustained, on sundry occasions, by the voluntary exertions and risks of individuals. On the western side of India the exhausted treasury of Bombay was on many occasions supplied, and their tottering credit supported, by the large fortune and unbounded credit of Mr. D. Scott. But for the interference of Capt. John Taylor, who risked his own fortune, and incurred large debts on his own personal credit, to serve the Company, the army under General Macleod must have been disbanded on the Coast of Coromandel; and General Stuart not only at his private expence and risk, but even under the discouragement and opposition of the government of Madras, established granaries when and where the public cause required them. But above all, the magnanimous and never-ceasing exertions of Mr. Hastings, entirely thrown in the shade by Capt. Munro, formed the centre and soul of all that was done in the period abovementioned for the preservation of British India. These exertions of the Governor-general and other servants of the East-India Company, the *Auxiliary of Memoirs of War in Asia* has, with great judgment, made the band of union that connects his various matter. It had been well if Capt. Munro had imitated the author of the *Memoirs* in this, as he has done in a vast variety of other instances.—And this leads us to the grand characteristic of Capt. Munro's Narrative, namely, that it is a most glaring and servile imitation of the first edition of *Memoirs of the late War in Asia*, and *Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa*, both compiled from materials

furnished by gentlemen from India by the same author, as the style evinces, and we are privately informed. The *Travels* were published in 1760; the first edition of the *Memoirs* in January 1788; the second edition in February 1789. Capt. Munro's Narrative was published in April 1789. The Narrative, in what relates to the Mahratta war, and the politics of France, Hyder, and other India powers, before the irruption of that Conqueror into the Carnatic, is so close an imitation of the *Travels* and *Memoirs*, that we find whole successive pages the same. When the author of the Narrative comes to the actual war in the Carnatic, in which he served, he omits many particulars noticed by the author of the *Memoirs*, particularly all the praises of Mr. Hastings; and adds many particulars of his own, especially what illustrates the merit of Lord Macartney and Sir Hector Munro. Still, however, he keeps a steady eye on the author of the *Memoirs*, and traces him in his arrangement, his reflections, the steps by which he passes from one thing to another; and, what is singular, he not only makes a free use of the facts and diction of the *Memoirs*, but retains much of the style and expression of certain facts in the *Memoirs*, even when he asserts their contraries. On the whole of this subject the plagiarism of the Narrative is carried to an excess which appears to us to be quite unprecedented.—Our limits will not permit us to produce many examples out of the great number that present themselves to our view. We shall select one or two, which are instances both of the plagiarism alleged, and the childish manner in which they are attempted to be concealed.

The author of the *Memoirs* having mentioned the departure of M. D'Orves, the French admiral, on the 15th of February 1781, from the Coast of Coromandel to the Island of Mauritius, says, "But had this Commander left only two frigates to block up the road of Cuddalore, consequences might have happened as fatal to the interests of Great-Britain in the East, as followed in North-America from the Convention of Saratoga." See *Memoirs of War in Asia*, 2d edition, page 254.

Captain Munro on the same subject says, "Had the French squadron made the smallest exertion, or only cruized off Cuddalore for the space of one week, we must inevitably have laid down our arms to them without striking a blow; an event which would have been still

more fatal to the Company than the unfortunate and disgraceful Convention at *Wargam*.' See Narrative, page 218.

The author of the *Memoirs*, speaking of the repulse of our troops from Chillumbrum, says, "It is but a short way that the utmost human sagacity can penetrate into the maze of future events. The repulse at Chillumbrum, which seemed pregnant with danger, extricated the English army from a most perilous situation, and happily changed the whole face of our affairs in the Carnatic." See *Memoirs*, 2d edition, page 256.

Capt. Munro, on the same subject, says, "How blind is human foresight! how incapable is human reason to form immutable conclusions from the link by which we hold of the chain of future events! Our recent defeat, which seriously affected the despondent minds of all, was destined to prove, in the hands of a *benignant* Providence, the very means from whence future successes were to spring." See Narrative, page 223.

The author of the *Memoirs*, in describing the second engagement between Hyder Ally and Sir Byre Coote, says, "The division of the army commanded by Munro, found themselves now on the very spot where Colonel Baillie made his last stand. The fragments of bodies, the legs, arms, and skulls, the manoeuvres that were made, and the noise of the cannon, brought the bloody tragedy of Sept. 1780 full in their view, and made an impression on their imaginations which was to be surmounted only by military discipline and a sense of honour." See *Memoirs*, 2d edition, page 269.

Capt. Munro, amplifying this concise and picturesque description into puerile and even ridiculous weakness, says, "On the very spot where they stood lay strewed among their feet the relics of their dearest fellow-soldiers and friends, who, near twelve months before, had been slain by the hands of those very inhuman monsters that now appeared a second time eager to complete the work of blood. One poor soldier, with the tear of affection glistening in his eye, picked up the decaying spatterdash of his valued brother, with the name yet entire upon it, which the

tinge of blood and effect of weather had kindly spared!—Another discovered the club or plaited hair of his bosom friend, which he himself had helped to form, and knew by the tie and still remaining colour! A third mournfully recognized the feather which had decorated the cap of his inseparable companion! The scattered clothes and wigs of the seventy third's flank companies were every where perceptible." &c. &c. See Narrative, page 241.

These are examples of the plagiarism in the Narrative where it is shaded by amplification, or studied variety of expression. But whoever has a mind to contemplate it in a state almost unmixed and pure, will find it in the account that it contains of the Mahratta war, the formation of the grand confederacy against England, the march of Hyder to the Gauts, the description of those passes, Hyder's hesitation and Tippoo's speech to the assembled Chiefs, the character of Hyder Ally, and the comparison between Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan on the one part, and Hamilcar and Hannibal on the other, &c. &c.—The most pleasing part of our task now remains to be performed, which is, to shew wherein Capt. Munro has contributed to the information and amusement of the public. His drawings (which we have been told are his forte) are elegant, and, it is said, just. He has recorded several instances of merit and interesting circumstances omitted by the author of the *Memoirs*. He has given useful information to strangers when they arrive at Madras, and advice to gentlemen preparing for an India voyage. He has given a very amusing account of the manner of assembling an eastern army, and related some curious particulars concerning manners and customs; though it were to be wished that he had not descended to the disgusting office of reporting the mode in which the eastern Hircarrahs or messengers conceal the notes with which they are charged, or the purpose for which the Asiatics assemble in crowds every morning. The history of India is not yet exhausted to the very dregs and excrement.

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.

[Continued from Page 22.]

OUR author's ROUTE in this excursion was from London by the great north road into Nottinghamshire; thence through Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cum-

berland, and the Lowlands of Scotland, to Edinburgh; thence making a circuit through the hither Highlands, as far as the upper limb of Loch Lomond; returning by Glasgow and through the western Lowlands; entering England by the way of Gretna Green; passing through Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Staffordshire, &c. &c. closing the scenery with Pope's gardens and Strawberry hill on the banks of the Thames.

The first remark that strikes us as conveying interesting information to our readers, relates to the PRINCIPLES of picturesque representation.

“Every picturesque subject may be treated on canvas two ways. The fact may be represented under its plain circumstances—or it may be represented under an allegory. These two modes of representation answer to history and poetry; both of which may often adorn the same subject.

“In the *historical* representation of a fact, the artist has only to observe the common rules of his art. He must attend to design, composition, light and shade, expression, and so forth. But in the *allegorical* representation, besides these, something more is required. The allegory must be just, and consistent, and demands another kind of knowledge besides that of the principles of his art. It may be formed either on a heathen or a Christian plan; but on either it must be both uniform in itself, and agreeable to the mode of machinery which it adopts. It is the neglect of this uniformity and propriety which renders the allegorical mode of treating a subject so often disgusting.

“Nobody hath contributed more to bring contempt on allegory than Rubens. Nobody painted more in that mode; and when he had to do with subjects entirely fabulous, he generally did well; but in his attempts to allegorize history, he often failed. In representing a marriage, for instance, he would not scruple to introduce a Christian bishop performing the ceremony; while Minerva or the Graces perhaps waited as bride-maids. Nothing can be more absurd than such a medley.

“If the subject be treated *historically*, let the king or the prince give his daughter away; and let the gentlemen and ladies of the court attend in their proper dresses. If it be treated in *heathen allegory*, erect the temple of Hymen—let the God himself appear—rear the altar—call in Juno *promuba*—and let as many of the gods and goddesses attend in their different capacities, as may be thought convenient. But if the allegory be *Christian*, dismiss the heathen deities—introduce christian virtues in their room—and

deck the temple and altar with proper appendages. Allegory thus treated is very pleasing; and though, where the subject is grand and noble, I should in general prefer a history-piece well painted, to the same subject treated equally well in allegory; yet such subjects, as a marriage for instance, which afford few circumstances of importance, and little room for expression, are best treated in the allegorical style. The imagination of the painter must enrich the poverty of the subject.

“The little story of Mary's escape from Loch-leven, is one of these. It is replete with circumstances which admit of allegory, but are little adapted to history. Love is the subject of it; and love-stories, which of all others are below the dignity of historical representation, are best confined to allegory. The narrative, in this light, might run thus; from which the painter might choose his point of time, and adorn his subject with such emblematical appendages as he liked best.

“But neither the walls of Loch-leven castle, nor the lake which surrounded it, were barriers against love. Mary had those bewitching charms which always raiſed her friends. She wore a cistus; and might be said to number among her constant attendants the God of Love himself. His ready wit restored her liberty. Time and place were obedient to his will. His contrivance laid the plan; his address secured the keys; and his activity provided the bark; to which he led her, with his own hand carrying the torch, to guide her footsteps through the darkness of the night.—*Confusion ran through the castle.* Hasty lights were seen passing and re-passing at every window, and traversing the island in all directions. The laughing god, the mean while, riding at the poop, with one hand held the helm, and with the other waved his torch in triumph round his head. The boat soon made the shore, and landed the lovely queen in a port of security; where Loyalty and Friendship waited to receive her.”

A scene in the VALLEY OF DUNKELD gives birth to the following beautiful description, and interesting remarks:

“Having passed through this elaborate parterre, half inclined to turn back at every step, we came unexpectedly to an astonishing scene.

“The two rocky cheeks of the river almost uniting compress the stream into a very narrow compass; and the channel, which descends abruptly, taking also a sudden turn, the water suffers more than common violence from the double resistance it receives from compression and obliquity. Its efforts to disengage itself, have in a course of ages un-

undermined, disjointed, and fractured the rock in a thousand different forms; and have filled the whole channel of the descent with fragments of uncommon magnitude, which are the more easily established, one upon the broken edges of another, as the fall is rather *inclined* than *perpendicular*. Down this abrupt channel the whole stream in foaming violence forcing its way, through the peculiar and happy situation of the fragments which oppose its course, forms one of the grandest and most beautiful cascades we had ever seen. At the bottom it has worn an abyss, in which the *whirling waters* suffer a new agitation, tho' of a different kind.

"This whole scene and its accompaniments are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The *composition* is perfect; but yet the parts are so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation. It would cost the readiest pencil a *summer day* to bring off a good resemblance. My *poor tool* was so totally disheartened, that I could not bring it even to make an attempt. The broad features of a mountain, the shape of a country, or the line of a lake, are matters of easy execution. A trifling error escapes notice. But these *big* finished pieces of nature's more complicated workmanship, in which the beauty, in a great degree, consists in the finishing, and in which every touch is expressive; especially the spirit, activity, clearness, and variety of agitated water, are among the most difficult efforts of the pencil. When the cascade falls in a pure unbroken sheet, it is an object of less beauty indeed, but of much easier imitation."

On the subject of COLOURING our author risks a theoretic idea, by which practical men may hereafter profit.

"Mere *drawing*, without *colouring*, can at best only express the forms of objects; and by adding a little light and shade, endeavour to grace them with something of an *artificial effect*. How much the face of nature must suffer from such partial imitation is evident, as her colours and tints are her principal glory; but they are so local, so fugitive, so mixed, and indiscriminate, that they must often be taken on the spot, or lost. The only *true* method of transferring the tints of nature, is with your pallet in your hand: and every painter who wishes to form himself as a colourist after nature, must accustom himself to copy her features and complexion, as he does those of other beauties, from the life. And in this operation, it is his best method, when it is in his power, to watch the opportunity of the best lights; for the *face of nature*, like *other faces*, appears to more advantage under some lights, than under others.

"The next best method of catching the hues of nature, is by tinting a drawing on the spot, from which the artist may paint at his leisure. But this is a very imperfect method, as the hues of nature must greatly evaporate, and lose their spirit in a second translation.

"To assist however in this matter, I cannot help mentioning a method which might perhaps be of some little use in fixing at least the coarser tints of nature, where time and opportunity of doing it better are wanting. Let the artist carry about with him a book, on the leaves of which are exhibited in squares a variety of different tints. As all the tints of nature are supposed to be mixed from three original colours, yellow, blue, and red, they may be classed under them. With these tints the artist may compare the hues of nature; and each square being numbered, he may fix a few characteristic hues in his drawing by a reference to the number. I call this however a mere *sucedaneum*; as there are a thousand variegated tints in nature, which it would be impossible to fix in this way: and indeed as the whole method is mere theory, and was never, as far as I know, applied to practice, it might be found, upon trial, very inadequate.—This digression was occasioned by a view upon the Tummel, to which the colouring of a sand-bank, and its harmonizing with the objects in its neighbourhood, gave a beauty that in a mere *uncoloured drawing* is entirely lost.

What Mr. G. says of the PROPORTIONAL MAGNITUDE OF DISTANT MOUNTAINS, though true in part, does not strike us as being altogether just.

His remarks on SKIES are more just and interesting.

"No precise rules in the choice of a sky can be given; nor in the adapting of skies to landscape. This latter especially is matter of taste rather than of rule. In general, clouds in large masses, like those which gave occasion to these remarks, are more beautiful than when they are frittered. Large swelling fleecy clouds on a blue sky are often beautiful. A few light floating clouds (yet rather contiguous) in one part of the sky, when the other part is of a uniform tint, has the effect of contrast. It is a beautiful species of sky also, when the dark part melts gradually into the lighter; and this may be carried to the highest degree of contrast in a storm. Breaks also in the sky, when you see a light part through the disparting of dark clouds, are pleasing; and one or other of these species may be suited to all landscape. The full meridian sun, and clear ethereal sky, are seldom chosen. The painter commonly chuses his skies in a morning, or evening; which he thinks will enlighten his picture to the best
advan.

advantage, and give it the most brilliancy. Of one thing he should be very careful; and that is, to avoid all shapes of animals or other objects into which clouds are sometimes apt to form themselves. I have seen a good picture spoiled from having the clouds formed in the shape of a swan. From this mischief Shakspeare may guard us.

Sometimes you see a cloud that's dragonish :
A vapour sometimes like a bear, or lion ;
A tow'rd citadel, a pendent rock ;
A forked mountain; or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod, and mock the eye
With empty air.

What our author says on the MIXED PASSIONS in painting are ingenious, but not strictly to our present purpose.

His observations on FLOATING LIGHTS and FALSE SHADOWS must not be overlooked. On viewing the *expanse* of country between Gunnersbury-hill and the high grounds of Notting-hamshire, he says,

"The scenery before us was finely varied, when we surveyed it, by floating lights, which spreading over one part and another, shewed us every part by turns. Nothing in landscape is more beautiful than these lengthened gleams. The Dutch masters who painted from a flat country knew the force of their effect, and often introduced them.

"When the distance consists as it does here, of a vast flat surface, the painter cannot well manage it without these adventitious lights. It would be one heavy fatiguing tint. And yet too many of these gleams occasion what the artists call *spots* in landscape. Two at most are sufficient; and if two, there should always be a subordination between them. The nearer may be broader, and more vivid; leaving the more distant a mere strip."

But speaking of the mountain Skiddaw, *floating lights*, or rather *false sha-*

dows, are represented by our author as being the cause of deception, and as such, inimical to picturesque beauty.

"The surface of this mountain, when we saw it, exemplified very strongly an incident, to which these vast bodies are sometimes liable, that of *false shadows*. Scarce any thing gives higher offence to the picturesque eye.—Whoever pretends to any skill in painting, tho' he may not be versed in all the theory of light, yet cannot be ignorant of these general principles—that the light falls on all the objects of a landscape in one direction—that all the shadows are of course thrown on the opposite side—and that extended shadow is one great source of that *breadth*, as the painters call it, both in nature and in painting, in which simplicity consists.

"Now on the vast surfaces of these elevated bodies it sometimes happens, that in the room of this simple illumination, we see what I have expressed by the term *false shadows*; which are occasioned by small floating clouds intercepting the light, and throwing their shadows promiscuously, and often where we should naturally expect light. In flat countries these *false shadows* are rarely disgusting. They are often lost in cavities; they are often broken and dispersed by intervening objects: they are often lengthened by perspective, and to lose their disagreeable form: they are often also the source of great beauty, by leaving catching lights upon the distant parts of a landscape, or some happy illumination upon an object at hand. Indeed this fortuitous circumstance is often employed by painters with great effect.

"But when these *false shadows* are patched against the side of a mountain, and held up to the eye in their full size and dimensions, they are almost ever accompanied with great confusion.—A sunshiny, windy day, therefore, with small floating clouds, is the worst kind of weather for viewing a mountainous country." [To be continued.]

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.

[Continued from Page 27.]

WE now proceed to the analysis of the present volumes. They open with a description of the beautiful vale of Severn. We will give it in the author's own words: it will gratify our Gloucestershire readers at least.

"Countries are characterized by rivers, Mountains are cleft to give vent to their various sources. Or we may say, and perhaps more philosophically, rivers receive their general character from countries. In

whatever light we view them, it is sufficiently evident that, in most instances, they are strongly characteristic of each other. The fissures uniting form a valley; the united rills the branch of a river. The mountains bow as the fissures widen; and as the hills sink the vallies expand; at length uniting in one open vale; in whose lap the concurring branches form an accompanying river: which as it approaches the sea, widens into an estuary; whose

whose immediate banks are marshes.

“ But rivers, as all nature’s productions, are infinitely various. Each has its differential character.

“ The Humber (the first of British rivers) opens from the sea with an estuary disproportionately small. But its banks spread wide; in due proportion to the vastness of the vale, in which its numerous branches are collected,—and to the magnificence of the mountains and valleys, which give birth to them. The characteristic of the Humber and its accompaniments (its estuary apart) is *greatness*.

“ The Severn is marked by widely differing characters. Its estuary is singularly magnificent; forming a CHANNEL; not unfrequently, nor improperly, styled the SEVERN-SEA; whose banks, on either side, rise from the richest marshes to lofty and most picturesque mountains. Europe, I believe, does not furnish another River-entrance of equal grandeur.

“ These mountain banks approach; and the channel contracts with the cliffs of Chepstow and Aust; but the estuary continues; and the country above opens into an extended vale, which widens as its length increases; until it receive the county of Worcester, almost entirely, within its outline: then contracts, and closes with the hills of Shropshire and Staffordshire. A vale, which in *richness and beauty* has no where, perhaps, its equal.

“ Its banks, to the west, are formed by the forest of Dean, Mayhill, the Malvern hills, and the hills of Herefordshire and Shropshire: to the east, by the Stour-water and the Cotswold hills, and by rising grounds on the border of Warwickshire; closing with the Lickey and the Cleat hills.

“ By hillocks scattered on the area of this expanse, its entireness is not evident: Bredon hill, with some smaller hillocks strewed at the point of the Cleeve hill (a promontory of the Cotswolds) cross the view, and partially divide the vale into three districts: Worcestershire; the vales of Gloucestershire; and the vale of Evesham, which is shared in a singular manner between the two counties. But remove these hills, and the hillocks near Gloucester,—the whole forms one continued unbroken vale, which accompanies the Severn from the union of its principal branches to its conflux with the sea.

“ Probably, however, not having been seen in this light, it has had no general name assigned it. The vale of Evesham lays claim to some part of it; but to how much, has not, I believe, ever been settled. Were it necessary to assign it a general name,—TEWKESBURY, which is treated

every way in its center, might well claim the honour of giving it.

“ The upper part of this vale (its uppermost extremity excepted), though abundant in *riches*, is not *picturesque*. The idea of flatness is too predominant: its banks are comparatively tame; and its surface, though sufficiently broken for the uses of RURAL ECONOMY, is too uniform to give full effect to RURAL ORNAMENT.

“ Passing downward, its more finished scenery commences with the Malvern hills: from whence to the rocks of Chepstow, its area and its banks form one continuous scene of picturesque beauty. A garden forty miles in extent. A grand suite of ornamented grounds, in nature’s best style. Every part is pleasing. The banks bold; and happily varied, and partially hung with wood. The area strewed with hillocks, *fertile to the summits*, affording endless points of view; while the hillocks themselves are, in their turns, the cause of infinite beauty. The soil every where rich; and mostly in a state of grass. The Severn winding with unusual freedom. With the Welch mountains rising in happy distance. These features well associated give this passage of country the preference, in *beauty*, to every other this island is possessed of; and, in much probability, to every other this planet is adorned with. There may be natural situations equal to it: but where shall we find seasons so favourable to rural ornament as in this island; and, in such a climate, cultivation so highly raised?

“ It is this lower extremity of the Severn-vale which falls within the district I have chosen for my present STATION. Not on account of its *picturesque beauty*; but by reason of its *situation* with respect to the other stations I have fixed in:—its *richness*; and the various *productions* it affords.”

Having thus chosen his station; and having distinguished the vale of Evesham from that of Gloucester; he proceeds to a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the latter; sketching its *outline, extent, climate, surface, rivers, soil, substrata, roads, townships, inclosures, produce*. We will copy what our author says of ALEHOUSES. Under the article TOWNSHIPS he says,

“ The only circumstance noticeable in this place, is the unfrequency of *alehouses* in the townships of the vale; a circumstance which reflects much honour on the magistracy of this county. Alehouses are an intolerable nuisance to husbandry. They are the nurseries of idleness, and every other vice. A virtuous nation could

not, perhaps, be debauched sooner, or with more certainty, than by planting alehouses in it: yet we see them every where planted, as if for the purpose of rendering this nation more vicious than it already is. If a reform of the lower class of people be really wished for, the first step towards it would be, to shut up the principal part of the petty alehouses which are at present authorized by Government to debauch them. Unfortunately, however, for so desirable a reform, alehouses, like lotteries, are opened "for the good of the nation!" The nation must be in a tottering state, indeed, if it require gambling and drunkenness, the two main pillars of vice, to support it."

After the general description follows a register of the RURAL ECONOMY of the vale of Gloucester, on the plan of our author's former works; including what he calls the three branches of rural economy; namely, the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, PLANTING, and HUSBANDRY.

All that we shall attempt to convey of this part of the work will be, such passages as we judge may be instructive or entertaining to readers in general; referring the *agricultural* reader to the work itself.

What is said of FARMERS comes within *our plan*.

"Husbandmen are much the same in all districts: plain, frugal, pains-taking, close, and unintelligible. The lower and middle class of farmers, of the district under observation, mostly answer, in a remarkable manner, to this description:—while some few of the superior class are as strongly marked by liberality and communicativeness:—characters which begin to adorn superior farmers in every district; and which must, eventually, do more toward the perfection of the art, than all the applauded schemes which theory can boast. Theorists may draw plans, and suggest hints; and in so doing may do good service. But professional men only can execute, correct, mature, and introduce them into general practice. Should professional men become scientific as well as liberal, what may not be expected? And who, viewing the rising generation, many of them opulent, well educated, and duly initiated in the profession they are designed for, can apprehend that none of them will become studious of the art which alone can render them useful and respectable in society?"

Under the head WORKMEN we have an account of the immoderate quantities of cider drank by the country people; particularly by farm labourers: whose "wages," Mr. Marshall observes, "are

very low, *in money*, being only 1s. a-day; but, *in drink*, shamefully exorbitant. Six quarts a day the common allowance: frequently two gallons: sometimes nine or ten quarts; or an unlimited quantity.

"In a cider year the *extravagance* of this absurd custom (which prevails throughout the cider country) is not perceived. But now (1788) after a succession of bad fruit years, it is no wonder the farmers complain of being beggared by malt and hops! They are not, however, entitled to pity. The fault—the crime—is their own. If a few leading men, in each township, would agree to reduce the quantity of labourers' drink within due bounds, it would at once be effected.

"But the origin of the evil, I fear, rests with themselves. In a fruit year, cider is of little value. It is no uncommon circumstance to send out a general invitation, into the highways and hedges, in order to empty the casks which were filled last year, that they may be refilled this. A habit of drinking is not easily corrected. Nor is an art learnt in youth readily forgot. Men and masters are equally adepts in the art of drinking. The tales which are told of them are incredible. Some two or three I recollect. But, although I have no room to doubt the authorities I had them from, I will not to believe them: I hope they are not true.

"Drinking a gallon-bottle-full at a draught is said to be no uncommon feat: a mere boyish trick, which will not bear to be bragged of. But to drain a two-gallon bottle without taking it from the lips, as a labourer of the vale is said to have done, by way of being even with master, who had paid him short *in money*—is spoken of as an exploit, which carried the art of draining a wooden bottle to its full pitch. Two gallons of cider, however, are not a stomach full. Another man of the vale undertook, for a trifling wager, to drink twenty pints, one immediately after another. He got down nineteen (as the story is gravely told) but these filling the cask to the bung, the twentieth could not of course get admittance: so that a Severn-man's stomach holds exactly two gallons three pints.

"But the quantity drank, in this extempore way, by the men, is trifling; compared with that which their masters will swallow at a sitting. Four well seasoned yeomen, (some of them well known in *this vale*) having raised their courage with the juice of the apple, resolved to have a fresh hoghead tapped; and setting foot to foot, emptied it at one sitting."

[To be continued.]

The Son of Ethelwolf: An Historical Tale. By the Author of Alan Fitz-Osborne, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

IN many of the Historical Tales and Romances which have of late issued from the press, not one single trait of the manners of the times to which they allude, is to be found; but the work at present before us affords an exception to this observation. The subject of it is taken from the history of the Anglo-Saxon Government, and its hero, as the title announces, is ALFRED THE GREAT. The scene opens at that part of the life of this extraordinary Monarch, when, oppressed by the sudden invasion of the Danes under the command of Guthrum, Olfitel, and Amund, he was obliged to relinquish the ensigns of his dignity, to dismiss his servants, and to seek shelter from the fury

of his enemies, under the concealment of a peasant's habit, in the house of a neatherd; and it closes with the victory he obtained by getting possession of the famous *Reafen*, or enchanted standard, in which the Danes put great confidence, and with the conversion of Guthrum and his whole army to Christianity. The progress of the story is conducted with great address, and many parts of it are highly interesting. The language is in general correct, the style plain and familiar; and the sentiments throughout are such as tend to increase the interests of virtue, and to promote the happiness of mankind.

Considerations upon the Fatal Consequences of Abolishing the Slave Trade, in the present Situation of Great Britain. The Second Edition. 8vo. 6d. Debrett.

THE Abolition of the Slave Trade is a question which few feeling minds can consider with common temper. The cause of humanity is deeply engaged on the one side; and the credit and riches of the country equally involved on the other. The author of the present pamphlet has therefore endeavoured to prove that a *regulation* of the trade would answer all the purposes of humanity, and at the same time preserve to this country those advantages which must unavoidably be lost by

its *Abolition*. He contends, with great force of reasoning, that the trade may be so modified and amended, that the condition of the negroes in the West India Colonies may be rendered more suitable to *our notions* of comfort and happiness; but he objects, with ingenious plausibility, against plunging with inconsiderate and fatal rashness into a measure which would not benefit the Africans, but might "make us poor indeed."

Advice to the Servants of the Crown in the House of Commons of Ireland. Containing Advice to a Lord Lieutenant's Secretary. 8vo. 1s. Debrett.

THIS little pamphlet possesses great merit. The satire it conveys on the misconduct of men in office is pointed and severe; and we have seldom seen the talent of irony exercised in a manner so neat and happy. The author appears to have studied Dean Swift's "Advice to Servants" with great advantage. But we

fear the practices which he aims to abolish, are too inveterate to be removed; and indeed it can hardly be expected, that, at this period of the world, placemen will be very easily *laughed out* of the profits and emoluments they have found it so arduous to obtain.

The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, to which are added, Observations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. Octavo. 10s. 6d. Debrett.

(Continued from Vol. XV. Page 453.)

By the death of Charles the Sixth, by which half Europe was thrown into confusion, the hereditary dominions of the

House of Austria descended, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, to his eldest daughter, who was then married to the Duke

Duke of Tuscany, but who was afterwards known by the title of the Queen of Hungary, because Hungary was the only country to which her claim had not been disputed. Among the many German Princes who fell upon the Austrian dominions on the death of the Emperor was the King of Prussia, who having assembled his troops, as was imagined to support the Pragmatic Sanction, of which he was a guarantee, on a sudden entered Silesia with 30,000 men, and urged his claim to it, as arising from *antient conventions* between the House of Brandenburg and the Princes of Silesia. "All this was executed," says the author, "at the same moment. Whilst Louis de Halle, his Chancellor, was composing a subtle Manifesto, Frederick kept marching at the head of his army, and was master of great part of Silesia, before the Chancellor had reduced his materials into order."

"Silesia had only a small garrison for its defence. Glogau is the first fortress met with on the side of Brandenburg; 800 soldiers who formed the garrison of that place, under the orders of Count Wallis, were unable to resist the Prussians. The King left behind him Prince Leopold of Dessau with some regiments, to besiege Glogau. As for himself, he continued his route with the rest of his army, and arrived before the gates of Breslau the 2d of January 1741: he was at the head of a van-guard of 20 companies of grenadiers, and some squadrons of cavalry and hussars. The town, which was guarded by its own soldiers, surrendered without resistance, on condition of being suffered to observe a sort of neutrality. It was with the same view, that this city had refused a garrison of 5000 men whom the Queen of Hungary had offered them some time before. The city was deceived in its expectations. The King consented to suffer no more than thirty of his gendarmes to enter; and they accordingly followed him with his suite of Princes and Generals. This was all he wanted. His presence and his conduct were such as to banish apprehension, distrust, and every idea of hostility. Frederick, at the age of twenty-eight, possessed all the qualities

which had procured him the character of the most polished man of the age*, and their splendour was embellished by all the vigour and vivacity of youth. He tranquillized the Catholics respecting the liberty of religion, testified great respect for the Bishop and the Clergy, gave flattering hopes to the members of the Protestant churches, and bestowed every sort of attention and regard on the nobility and principal citizens:—mild, affable, modest, he soon gained the confidence of the Silesians; they became accustomed to see him, and no longer regarded his presence as the forerunner of a dangerous revolution.

"Hitherto everything had passed without rigour, without effusion of blood, without disorder. The Prussians had inspired no dread. The vanquished admired the victor, and were never wearied with discoursing on his great qualities. They were delighted in beholding for the first time the spectacle of a brilliant and well-disciplined army. The King gave entertainments and balls, which he opened himself with the finest women of the province. All these circumstances won the hearts of a nation, lovers of pomp and pleasure; and it may be said, without pleasantry, that Frederick conquered the Silesians rather by feasts and minuets, than by the terror of his arms.

"Breslau, however, was not a Capua for the victors. The King quitted pleasures to fly to the conquest of Upper Silesia. In the interim, Field-Marshal Schwerin was advancing to the Neisse with the right wing of the army; and the light troops were dispersed along both banks of the Oder, even to the frontiers. At the end of January 1741, Silesia was under the power of Prussia, from Crossen to Jablunka (the passage from Hungary), and from the mountains to the frontiers of Poland. The fortresses of Glogau, Brieg, and Neisse, were blocked up. The feeble garrisons of some towns which had prepared for a defence, were made prisoners of war. General Brown had collected near Troppau the remainder of the Austrian troops dispersed by fear: but, after a fruitless attempt, he was obliged to pass the Mora to retire into Moravia,

* Voltaire, being one day at Potsdam, leaning on a marble table, said, in speaking of the King, "He resembles that table, *hard and polished.*"

This politeness of Frederick was almost wholly confined to foreigners, and persons from whom he expected some services, or whom it was his interest to conciliate. In general, he was very fond of turning others into ridicule, of shewing them his superiority, and he frequently said point-blank the harshest things to persons who did not merit them. Several examples of this are given in his private life.

and abandon Upper Silesia to Field-Marshal Schwerin.

“The winter-quarters lasted not long. The King had gone to Berlin to cover the Marche of Brandenburg from every attack on the side of Hanover. To this effect, he formed on the frontiers near Gentin a camp of 30,000 men, commanded by old Leopold of Dessau.

“Towards the end of February, the King returned to Silesia, and soon after received the keys of Glogau, which was taken by storm the 8th of March, by eight battalions commanded by Prince Leopold and the Margrave Charles*.

“After this, the besiegers rejoined the army, then composed of 60,000 men. The Austrians had assembled likewise an army of 25,000 regular troops, with which General Neuperg came out of Moravia the beginning of April, and passed the Neisse, to enter Silesia. These troops were composed of experienced soldiers, who had already made several campaigns. The Austrian cavalry was renowned, and the army was followed by a band of Hungarians, Sclavonians, Croats, Pandours, Warasidins, &c. who from attachment to Maria-Theresa had flown to the defence of that Princess.

“We are now at the moment when the

Prussian troops will have occasion to shew, in the presence of the enemy, what an army is capable of, which has been exercised for twenty years with the strictest attention, and accustomed to the severest discipline †. The 10th of April 1741, they gave a proof of it in the plain that separates Molwitz from Pampitz, two villages at a small distance from Brieg.

“The 9th, Neuperg had advanced as far as Brieg with the design of pushing on to Olau, to get possession of the magazines and heavy artillery of the enemy at that place. Early in the morning of the 10th, the King advanced from Pampitz to meet him, with 31 battalions and 30 squadrons in order of battle. The Austrians were not yet completely formed, when the Prussian right wing had already cannonaded their left near Molwitz. The Austrian cavalry performed wonders. General Rœmer, who commanded it, threw the right wing of the Prussians into great disorder, by five successive attacks he made with three regiments of cuirassiers and dragoons. The cavalry was broken. Schullenbourg, the Prussian General, who had posted himself at the head of his dragoons, lay dead upon the field. Every thing gave way—the battle seemed to be lost †. The King doubted of the victory

* The King distributed money to the soldiers who were present at this action, and wrote the following letter to Prince Leopold :

“I thank you a thousand times for the brilliant enterprize which you have just executed, and which will immortalize your name. On this occasion, my gratitude will prove eternal, redoubling the friendship which I had conceived for you. I salute prince Charles, and all our brave officers. Tell them from me, that I never will forget them, and that on every occasion I shall take care to advance them in preference to others.

“FREDERICK.”

† Frederick considered discipline and subordination as essential in the conduct of an army. With a susceptible heart, he committed, in order to establish or preserve these qualities, actions which to many persons will appear cruel. But, when he was once persuaded of the necessity of a measure, and had formed his plan, he stifled in his breast every sentiment which might oppose its execution.

In the first war of Silesia, wishing to make some alterations in his camp, during the night, he forbade every person, under pain of death, to keep, after a certain hour, a fire or other light in his tent. He went himself the rounds. In passing the tent of captain Zietern, he perceived a light. He enters, and finds the captain employed in sealing a letter he had just been writing to his wife, whom he loved tenderly. “*What are you doing there?*” says the king; “*Do not you know the order?*” Zietern throws himself on his knees, and begs pardon, but neither could nor would attempt to deny his fault. “*Sit down,*” says the king, “*and add to your letter a few words I am going to dictate to you.*” The officer obeys, and the king dictates, “*To-morrow I shall perish on a scaffold.*” Zietern wrote them, and, the next day, was executed.

‡ The king, who thought the battle lost, had fled as far as Oppeln. An Austrian hussar pursued, and was on the point of coming up with him, when the king suddenly turns about his horse, lets the hussar approach, and says to him, “*Make no attempts upon my person, and you shall find me grateful.*” The hussar, knowing the king again, from the portraits he had seen of him, is seized with respect and astonishment; he drops his sabre, and replies, “*A bargain, after the war.*” “*At our next meeting,*” says the king.—This hussar was after-

victory, and was hurried far from the field of battle. General Schwerin *, however, kept up a constant fire, and so pressed the Austrian infantry, as to oblige it finally to retreat. On the right wing of the Prussians, too, was seen the effects of military discipline. Prince Leopold, who commanded the second line, drove back the fugitives of the first, by firing on them. He reinforced this wing with some battalions of grenadiers, and by that means gave them the advantage over the enemy's infantry, which the cavalry had left exposed and unsupported on the flank, by advancing with too much ardour against the Prussians. General Römmer was slain by a musket-shot, and his cavalry had the boldness to pass before the Prussian front to regain the left wing. Neuperg sent some other regiments of cavalry to the succour of the left wing, which now threw the Prussians into confusion, but the continued fire of the grenadiers at length forced them to retire. Towards the evening, the Prussians remained masters of the field of battle, after a combat of five hours. Neuperg retreated towards Neisse.

wards lieutenant-general in the Prussian service, commanded a regiment of hussars, and was a knight of the grand order of Prussia. He was named Paul Werner

* Marshal Schwerin entered into the service of Prussia in 1720, in quality of major-general. He had been in the service of Holland and of the duke of Mecklenbourg, and learnt the art of war in the Low Countries and Germany, under Marlborough and Eugene. He was wounded at this battle.

† After the battle, an Austrian General wrote a letter, wherein he thus expresses himself respecting the Prussians :

“ I never in all my life saw any troops so excellent as the Prussian army. They observe a marvellous order in battle. Their ranks and lines were so well closed, and their evolutions were performed with such equality and precision, that you would have said they were at exercise on the parade. Their fire was so prompt and so equal, that it resembled claps of thunder.”

Frederick was concealed in a mill near Ratibor, on the confines of Poland. He was in despair, stretched on a truckle-bed; when one of his chasseurs arrived from the camp at Molwitz and announced to him the victory. This news was confirmed a quarter of an hour after by an *aid-de-camp*. Wits have repeated on this occasion what was said of a French general, who had likewise hid himself in a mill during a battle wherein his troops were victorious: *He has covered himself with glory—and with flour.*

Maupertuis had followed the king to the battle of Molwitz, not upon an ass, as Voltaire says, but on horseback. He ascended a tree for the purpose of viewing the battle. Whilst he was occupied in observing the two armies, a party of Austrian hussars advanced full speed towards the spot where he was stationed. The poor academician, shivering with fear, descended from the tree, and mounted his horse to make his escape; but the animal, which had belonged to an hussar, no sooner perceived the enemy's troop than he set off in a gallop, in spite of the president's efforts, to rejoin his comrades. The hussars, seeing the poor academician trembling with terror, stripped him of the green coat he had on, took his watch, his ring, and silver snuff-box, and covered him with one of their ragged cloaks. Luckily he was known by the Prince de Lichtenstein, who had seen him at Paris, and released him from the hussars.

[Maria Theresa afterwards sent back Maupertuis to the King, in return for his attentions to the Bishop of Silesia, who had become his prisoner.]

After this battle, the king said, in a letter to the prince of Anhalt, “ *I have neither eaten nor slept these two days.*”

“ This day cost the Prussians more than 2000 men, and the Austrians upwards of 3000. Amongst the former was the Margrave Frederick-William. There were present at this battle ten Princes of the House of Brandenburg. The number of wounded was immense, and proves the obstinacy with which the battle was fought on both sides.

“ Each party did the other justice. The Austrians admitted that they had never seen braver or better exercised soldiers than the Prussian troops; and the Prussians confessed they should have lost the battle, had the Austrian army been formed when the attack began, and had the infantry supported the cavalry †.

“ This victory proved the superiority of the new Prussian tactics, and procured Frederick the conquest of Silesia. These brilliant successes excited the attention of all Europe. The Sovereigns by whom it was then governed were divided into two great parties—that of Austria, and that of the House of Bourbon. The preponderance of the one or the other seemed now to depend on the party the King of

Prussia should espouse; and all Europe had their eyes turned towards a Power, known before only by the jokes passed on the huge soldiers of parade, with their little blue coats and powdered hair. The King's head-quarters became the rendezvous of the Ambassadors of almost every Court from Peterburgh to Madrid. Austria, Russia, England, and Holland, laboured with ardour to persuade the King to form a treaty with the Queen of Hungary, and to divert him from an alliance with her enemies. It was proposed to him to evacuate Silesia, with a promise of satisfying him respecting his pretensions.

“But Frederick was not disposed to relinquish what he had once got into his hands, nor to prefer the doubtful issue of negotiations to that of arms, which decide in a much more efficacious manner. He chose rather to listen to France, Bavaria, and Saxony, whose leading object was the abasement of the House of Austria, and the election of Charles of Bavaria to the Imperial throne. The Duke de Belleisle, who repaired to the Prussian camp immediately after the battle, was the chief instrument of this project.

“The war of Silesia, then, was continued. The first exploit of the Prussians, after the victory of Molwitz, was the taking of Brieg, which was defended by General Piccolomini with two thousand men. This place surrendered the 7th of May, after costing the Prussians no more than two thousand bombs and four thousand balls.

“The King of Prussia was now master of all Lower Silesia, except Breslaw and Neisse. His troops entered the former unexpectedly the 10th of August, and put an end to the neutrality. This city was accused of maintaining a secret correspondence with the Austrian troops. The King was informed of it by an intercepted letter, sent from the town to General Neuperg, who was therein desired to approach with the Austrians, and the gates should be opened to them. The King got the start of them. In the night he introduced eight thousand men into the suburbs, and the next morning into the town. To prevent all violence, and spare the effusion of blood, it was pretended that these troops were only to traverse the town in order to pass the Oder. The Town-Major put himself, as usual, at the head of the Prussian troops, to conduct them. But they very soon saved him that trouble. The grenadiers suddenly faced about, at the bending of a street, let the

Major go on, and advanced towards the great square. The Major, thinking the Prussians had mistaken their way, cried out as loud as he could for them to follow him: they were deaf to his cries; and Prince Leopold approaching, politely thanked him for having been so obliging as to serve as a guide to the troops, begged him no longer to give himself that trouble, but to sheath his sword, as the Prussians would remain in the city. The inhabitants tried to shut the gates, and prevent the rest of the Prussians from entering; but every precaution had been taken; and baggage waggons, judiciously placed towards the gates and bridges, rendered every effort useless. In the space of an hour, the squares and streets were filled with soldiers, and by eight in the morning the city was in the entire possession of the King. A quarter of an hour after, the King, who was at ten leagues distance, received the news of this acquisition, by the successive firing of several cannon placed at intervals of a league from each other, between Breslaw and his head-quarters.

“The same day Field-Marshal Schwerin assembled at the town-house the councillors and leading citizens; he laid before them in the most gracious manner the reasons which had induced the King to place a garrison in the town; in the name of his Majesty promised them all his protection, favour, and good graces; and concluded by desiring them to take an oath of fidelity to the King upon the spot, and do homage to him as Duke of Silesia. The citizens of Breslaw were unable to resist such engaging manners, and took the oath. One head was instantly struck off the Austrian eagles, to convert them into Prussian ones: the cry was, “Long live the King of Prussia, “Sovereign Duke of Silesia!” money was thrown to the people, *Te Deum* sung, and orders were given to the Priests to make thanksgiving sermons. General Schwerin, who was much attached to his religion, publicly embraced the Lutheran Clergy, and contented himself with giving the Catholics his hand. The Commandant of the city troops was made a General by the King. This man was compared on this occasion to a Grecian orator, who thus replied to one of his brethren who was one day recounting what he had gained by defending a cause, “And I have gained twice as much by “holding my tongue.”

(To be continued.)

The

The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation, principally, to English Catholics. By the Rev. Joseph Berington. 8vo. 1s. Robinsons.

THIS is a very sensible and well-written pamphlet, and we very heartily acquiesce with the author in the general principle of his work, that "the English Catholics are fully entitled to all the benefits of the Revolution." But we must beg leave to express our dissent from his particular opinions, that "the establishment of national churches seems unauthorised by the spirit of Christianity; does not promote the real cause of religion; is hurtful to the general interest of the State;" and that "the national church of this country is not essential to its civil constitution, which would be equally safe in the hands of the Protestant Dissenters, or of the Catholics." In the first, he has given, in our opinion, the greatest handle to sceptics, and in the latter to sectaries.— "In such establishments," Mr. Berington observes, "I can discover no plan for the extension of virtue; much for the growth of the selfish and worldly passions. Secure in the possession of wealth and preferment, or looking eagerly towards both, the ministers of religion will relax in soft indulgence, or they will be filled with cares, which are not those of a man abstracted from the world, and devoted to his neighbour's service. Ambition, vanity, profusion, will find their way to the soft couch of preferment, while the more indigent and patronless will pine in the humble walk, at the sight of ease and honours to which they may not reach."—

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

(Continued from Page 59.)

FORTY-THIRD DAY

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

TO render the abstract which we are going to give of this day's proceeding more intelligible, we must go back a little, and inform our readers, that at a meeting of the Council at Calcutta, on the 13th of March 1775, the Governor General being absent, Nundcomar was called in and examined by the Council; and delivered to them several specific charges against Mr. Hastings.

At a meeting of the Council on the 21st of the same month and year, Mr. Hastings being in the Chair as Governor General, the examination of Nundcomar and the charges brought by him were read as minutes of the preceding meeting of the Council. These Mr. Hastings afterwards transmitted to the Court of Directors, and signed with his

Are not these unfair conclusions against the use of establishments from the particular abuses of them? And if we pursue this sort of reasoning, what part of Christianity will stand unshaken against the subtlety of scepticism?—As to the other proposition of Mr. Berington which we think liable to censure, we have only to remark, that all his reasoning in support of it will never controvert the force of experience; we have had abundant evidence that neither catholicism nor puritanism would be of equal utility to the civil constitution of this country, with the church already established, if (which God prevent!) either of them were to be substituted in its room. In pleading for *liberty*, Mr. Berington, like many other theorists, opens a very wide door indeed to the most dangerous licentiousness. We must, however, mention to his honour, that his treatment of the Protestant Dissenters is generous and disinterested; and is indeed the more so, since those people in their writings, preaching, and practice, have ever shewn themselves the most intolerant to those of his persuasion. This is acting like a true christian philosopher; and we sincerely hope that neither he nor Dr. O'Leary, and all such candid and liberal men of the present day, will close their eyes in death till they have rejoiced in all the blessings of a full toleration; and every honest man, whether in or out of the Establishment, will heartily and readily say Amen! W.

own hand, not, as he said, that he admitted the legality of the proceedings which he witnessed, but merely to authenticate them.

At the last sitting of the Court, the Managers offered in evidence the charges delivered by Nundcomar on the 13th of March 1775. The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to the admission of this as evidence, and the Lords adjourned to take into consideration the arguments urged for and against it.

Accordingly this day, the Lords having previously taken their seats in Westminster-Hall, the Lord Chancellor rose, and thus delivered the Resolution of the Peers, *verbatim*.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The Lords have decided, that it is not competent for the Managers of the Commons to produce the examina-

tion

“ mination of Nundcomar, as tendered
 “ in evidence—the MANAGERS *not*
 “ having *proved nor EVEN STATED* any
 “ thing as a ground for admitting such
 “ evidence—which, if proved, would
 “ render the same admissible.

“ And this resolution they have
 “ commanded me to deliver to you.”

The Lord Chancellor having twice read their Lordships Resolution, the Managers begged leave to withdraw for a little time.—On their return, Mr. Burke said it was with no less surprize than concern, he had heard the determination of their Lordships on this head, because it would have the effect of throwing many difficulties in the way of the prosecution. However, it was for their Lordships to pronounce, it was for him to submit.

He then desired that the minutes of the Council held at Calcutta on the 21st of March 1775, might be read.

They were read accordingly; and it appearing that Mr. Hastings, in a minute delivered at that time, referred to the minutes of the Council held on the 13th, Mr. Burke desired the latter might be read.

Mr. Law objected to this. He said that what was now proposed, fell within the objection he had already made to the reading of the original minutes of the 13th; for this was doing at second-hand, what their Lordships had just determined could not be done at first-hand. If the charges stated in the minutes of the Council held on the 13th were not admissible in evidence, the repetition of them in the minutes of the Council held on the 21st, did not make them admissible.

Mr. Fox observed, that the minutes of the second Council were admitted to be evidence: these minutes stated that some other minutes taken at a former Council were read, which other minutes contained the charges brought by Nundcomar.—Now as the Council referred to these *other minutes*, it was necessary that they should be read, or the former must remain unintelligible.

Mr. Law replied, that if they were produced *solely* for the purpose of rendering the minutes of the Council of the 21st intelligible, and it was understood that no inference was to be drawn from them that could affect his client, he would not object to them; otherwise he must call for the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Fox said, that in the first place

their Lordships having suffered the minutes of the second Council to be read, admitted them to be evidence; and it necessarily followed, that if this admissible evidence referred to some paper without which it could not be understood, that paper ought also to be given in evidence, and the whole should be taken together: What inference could be supported by the evidence thus rendered complete and intelligible, it was their Lordships province to determine.

The Lord Chancellor said, that whatever Mr. Hastings had *said*, whatever he had *done*, connected with the substance of the charge then under consideration, might be admissible evidence in support of the charge.

Mr. Fox upon this observed, that Mr. Hastings was present at the second Council, when the minutes of the preceding Council, containing the accusation brought by Nundcomar, were read; he afterwards signed them, and transmitted them to the Court of Directors. This circumstance sufficiently connected him with the minutes of the charge, and consequently made them good evidence against him.

Lord Kenyon moved their Lordships to adjourn to the Upper House of Parliament, and they adjourned accordingly. In about an hour's time they returned to Westminster-Hall; and the Lord Chancellor spoke as follows:—

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ The Lords have resolved, that the
 “ *circumstance* of the CONSULTATION
 “ on the 21st of March, and at which
 “ Mr. Hastings was present, does *not*
 “ of itself make the matter of such
 “ *consequence* that the Consultation of
 “ March 13th should be read.”

Mr. Burke observed, that, worded as their Lordships' opinion was, he could not say that he perfectly understood it; but if he understood it right, and the Court would then receive it, it implied, that, though the way in which the Commons had offered the minutes of the Council of the 13th did not make them admissible evidence, still there was a way in which they might render them admissible. In that case he must say, that the Commons not only did not understand the law, like *technical* or *professional* men, but that they had always laid in a claim to be considered as a body acquainted only with the general principles of natural justice. They therefore

claimed

claimed the same assistance from their Lordships, which was ever granted to men who were pleading their own cause by themselves, and not by Counsel. If therefore there was any way by which the evidence offered by them might be rendered admissible, they called upon their Lordships to point out to them that way.

The Lord Chancellor said, it was necessary that Mr. Hastings should, by some *act of his own*, give a degree of admissibility to the charges offered by the Hon. Managers, which of themselves they did not intrinsically possess. Whatever was *said or done* by Mr. Hastings was evidence against him; but if what was said by other persons against him, without his own knowledge, was to be admitted against a defendant, then *slander and calumny* might be adduced as *proofs* of guilt. He did not mean by this to say, that what was urged against Mr. Hastings was slander or calumny; he spoke on this occasion in general terms, without any allusion to any particular case.

Mr. Fox would not admit that it was necessary to prove some *act* done by a person accused in reference to the evidence offered against him, for the purpose of rendering it admissible. Not to do what a man was bound to do, was no less a substantive crime, than to do something that was forbid. *Guilt* was no less attached to *omission* than to *commission*. It was not, therefore, in his opinion, necessary for the Managers to shew that the prisoner had done some act in consequence of the charges brought by Nundcomar: to shew that after having had notice of these charges, he did *nothing*, and took no one step in consequence of them, was of itself sufficient ground for a *presumption*, that he felt a *consciousness* of guilt. The Managers wanted not to prove by the production of Nundcomar's charges, that they were well founded; still less did they want to prove that a *charge* was to be taken as *evidence* of guilt. But they wished to give the *demeanor and conduct* of Mr. Hastings under these charges, as evidence of a *presumption* of guilt, of the weight of which presumption, however, their Lordships were afterwards to determine.

It is not necessary that charges should be brought by persons legally authorized so to do, or even that they should be founded, to entitle a prosecutor to give

in evidence the behaviour of a man, when such charges were made in his hearing. Surely then the Managers might give in evidence that the prisoner, whose duty it was to enquire into acts of speculation and corruption, not only did not enquire into them, but when charges of that very nature were brought against *himself*, no matter whether true or false, he did all that lay in his power to stifle the enquiry, and never once attempted to defend himself against the charges, or so much as to deny them.— It was on this ground that he would beg leave to offer in evidence the minutes referred to in the minutes of Council of the 21st of March, and not merely because they had been read to the prisoner: this, he conceived, took them entirely out of their Lordships' last determination, and left the Managers to offer these minutes upon *other* grounds than *those* which their Lordships had already determined would not make them admissible.

Mr. Burke said, that by a special Act of Parliament, the Governor-General was bound to pay obedience to the orders he should receive from the Court of Directors. That Court sent the prisoner *orders* to make enquiry relative to acts of speculation and corruption.— This he was bound by law to do; but when his colleagues in obedience to those orders set on foot enquiries, which at last reached the person of the Governor-General himself, that man, instead of concurring with them, as he was in duty bound, and as a regard for his own *honour* should have prompted him, did all that lay in his power to prevent them from proceeding, by dissolving the Council, and absenting himself from their meetings. His absence, instead of affording a reason for rejecting the information brought against him, should be rather considered as an aggravation of his guilt, for his absence was *voluntary* and *contumacious*.

It was not ignorance of the existence of the charges that had prevented the prisoner from answering them; for he had heard them read, and had signed them. But he would have it thought that it was by the *contempt* in which he held Nundcomar, his accuser, he was restrained from answering the accusations brought by him: He forgot however, that he had said to the Court of Directors, that he considered *Sir John Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis*

ers, as his *accusers*, and *Nundcomar* only as their *instrument*.—Surely he could not have held such men as these in *contempt*, or consider a charge brought by them, even if it was false, as so light and trivial as not to be entitled to an answer.

Now tho' this charge was brought by the Commons of England, who considered it of so much weight as to make it the ground of an impeachment, was Mr. Hastings inclined to answer it?—No. He was fully satisfied with escaping from punishment even at the expense of *honour*. He rested his defence upon quibbles and legal objections to evidence, and not upon the merits of his cause. He appeared not to look for any thing more honourable than an OLD BAILEY acquittal; where, upon some defect in the evidence, the prisoner is acquitted by the jury, receives a severe reprimand from the judge, and carries away with him the execration of the whole Court.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the Hon. Managers could shew that evidence offered could apply, by connecting it with some CRIMINAL act done by the prisoner, they would make use of it.

Mr. Fox said, that if the Managers should attempt to do that, the evidence ought to be first before their Lordships, as it was from the detail of the evidence connected with the prisoner's conduct under the charge, that the Managers could shew the application of it.

Mr. Burke insisted that it was not necessary that any one of the acts forming the links of a chain of *circumstantial* evidence, leading to the proof of a crime, should be in itself criminal. In laying down this position, he had the authority of a judge who was still alive, he meant Mr. Justice BULLER. In his address to Captain DONNELLAN after conviction, he stated the several circumstances, which, in the opinion of the learned Judge, had put the proof of his guilt beyond a doubt, viz. the letter he had sent to Sir William Freeman—the different accounts he had given of his conduct—the rinking of the bottle.—Now, said Mr. Burke, the sending a letter to a gentleman, and the rinking of a bottle, are acts in themselves not criminal; nor was it criminal in a man not to turn his own accuser; but from these acts, in themselves harmless, was to be deduced the guilt of the accused.

He begged leave to apply the principles of Judge Buller in Capt. DONNEL-

LAN's case to the present. Poisoning was a crime contrived and executed usually with great secrecy; and consequently it could rarely be traced to its author but by *circumstances*. The case was exactly the same in *bribery*. When Mr. Hastings was accused of this crime, he did acts which, considered in themselves, were not criminal—he dissolved the Council, and refused to be present at the meetings of his colleagues. But why did he do this? The *presumption* was strong, that he acted so with a corrupt and criminal intent, to stifle enquiry into his own conduct. Here then, as in the case of Captain DONNELLAN, were acts in themselves harmless, leading to the proof of an heinous crime. If this kind of evidence was now to be resisted, if circumstantial evidence was to be rejected, and none to be admitted that was not *positive*, then he would give joy to all East India delinquents. He would say to them, "The laws intended to rest in you are mere scarecrows—Plunder on, and accumulate wealth by any means, however illegal, profligate, or infamous, you are sure of *impunity*; for the natives of India are debarred by their religion from appearing against you out of their own country, and circumstantial evidence will not be received against you. Plunder therefore, plunder at will, impunity is sure to await you."

Mr. Fox reminded their Lordships, that the eyes of the world were upon them, and their own and their country's honour at stake. If their Lordships adhered to the principle laid down by them, there was no doubt but they would secure impunity to all speculators in India; for all that such persons would in future have to do, would be to take no notice whatever of any accusation, and then they might bid defiance to justice. According to the new principle to which he alluded, acts of *omission* not being considered as evidence, it would of course be always in the power of a delinquent to secure himself from punishment; and therefore, when in future charges should be brought against individuals in India, instead of making any defence against them, they would take no notice at all of them; and this *omission*, which in reason and common sense ought to be considered as a tacit confession of guilt, would be the most effectual way to set justice and punishment at defiance.

Their Lordships should therefore ponder

der well on what they were going to determine, as upon their determination it would depend, whether delinquents in India should in future be placed beyond the reach of public justice. Parliamentary impeachments were first ordained to the end that persons who might be too powerful for the ordinary course of law, might be brought to justice in this extraordinary way: and therefore it never could have been intended by the wise framers of our constitution, that the High Court of Parliament should be bound by any rules but by those of the High Court of Parliament; and consequently that it should not be fettered by those rules of law which prevail in inferior Courts, and which between man and man may be extremely proper; but in cases like the present would tend rather to defeat than promote the ends of public justice. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum* was a fine maxim, but it might be carried too far. The object of those who brought the impeachment, and those who were to try it, was to do *substantial* justice between the public and the accused. Whatever rule of evidence would promote that great end ought to be rigidly and strictly observed by their Lordships: Whatever rule of law stood in the way of such *substantial* justice, could not, and ought not to be binding upon them.

Mr. Law rose merely to protest in his own name, and in that of all the people of Great Britain, against the doctrine with which the Hon. Manager had concluded, and to offer to prove that the High Court of Parliament was bound by the same rules of evidence that obtain in the Courts below.

The Lord Chancellor said, that their Lordships had twice already given their opinion upon the evidence which was offered: if the Commons wished them to consider it again, there must be further consultation.

And for this purpose their Lordships adjourned.

—————
 FORTY-THIRD DAY.
 THURSDAY, May 21.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Managers, that their Lordships having taken into consideration the question which arose the preceding day upon the admissibility of the Minutes of the Council of the 13th of March 1775, had come to the following resolution:—

“ That the consultation of the 13th of March cannot *now* be read.”

Mr. Burke said, that though he was sorry to hear that such had been their Lordships' determination, he derived no small degree of consolation from the word *now*, which he was glad to find made part of it: for he considered this as a word rather of *limitation* than of *exclusion*; and consequently he understood by it, that though their Lordships saw no reason for admitting the proposed evidence *now*, yet they would not reject it, if cause should be shewn hereafter why they should admit it. He trusted that the word *now*, which formed part of the resolution read by the noble and learned Lord, would not be found to resemble that *now* described by the Poet—

“ Which *now* is, and shall for *ever* last.”

Having premised this, he said he would acquiesce in the judgment of their Lordships, until he should be able to shew them cause for reversing it.

He then desired that the Minutes of Council of the 20th of March might be read. They were read accordingly. And from these it appeared that CANTO BAEBOO, a native of India, in the service of Mr. Hastings, had been ordered by Sir John Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, to attend the Council; that he had not obeyed their summons at first; and when he afterwards attended the Council, he assigned for the reason of his non-attendance at the first summons, that he had received an order from the Governor General not to obey it.

This point being established, Mr. Burke went back to the minutes of the 13th of March, and desired that they might *then* be read.

Mr. Law resisted the wish of the Manager; he said their Lordships had repeatedly given judgment on this point, and he claimed the benefit of it.

This produced another debate, differing but little in substance from that which took place the preceding day on the same subject; and therefore we shall be the less diffuse in our account of it.

Mr. Burke insisted that the Commons had now intitled themselves under the decision of their Lordships, to read those minutes. They had now connected the charges brought against Mr. Hastings with the personal conduct of
 that

that gentleman. An enquiry had been set on foot into acts of *corruption* and *peculation*, in which Mr. Hastings was implicated; CANTO BABOO, the prisoner's *Banyan*, had been mentioned as being concerned in, or having some knowledge of some of these acts, and was therefore ordered to attend the Council; but more particularly, because he had made some endeavours to get at a letter sent by MUNNY BEGUM, signed with her hand, and sealed with her seal, in which some of those acts of corruption were mentioned. This *Banyan* however at first contumaciously resisted the order given for his attendance by the majority of the Council; and when at last he did attend, he said, that his reason for having refused to obey the former summons was, that he had received an order from the Governor General, forbidding him to attend. This, Mr. Burke said, was a strong ground for the admission of the evidence offered by the Commons to prove that the prisoner had endeavoured to stifle the accusation brought against him, by doing all that lay in his power to keep back the testimony of those who could give information on the subject. This proved a presumption of guilt against the prisoner, and laid the best ground for the admission in evidence of that accusation from which he had shrunk, and which he had endeavoured to stifle and suppress.

Mr. Fox maintained, that the evidence which had been this day read, took the minutes of the 13th of March so completely out of the different decisions made by their Lordships, that he trusted they would now admit, on the grounds of what they had heard this day, that very evidence which they had rejected hitherto, not because it was in itself inadmissible, but because their Lordships did not conceive that sufficient grounds had been established, on which its admissibility might be supported. The evidence given this day shewed, that Mr. Hastings, finding a charge brought against him, endeavoured to suppress that charge, by keeping back the evidence which was thought necessary to the support of it. Now, that their Lordships might see the degree of guilt which this act might fix upon the prisoner, it was absolutely necessary that they should hear the charge read, which he had, as it had been this day proved, endeavoured to stifle.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that there was a very striking distinction between the *materiality* or *weight* of evidence, and its *admissibility*. This distinction would appear the more marked by a reference to the practice of the Courts below.—There the *materiality* or the *force* of evidence was left to the *jury*; its *admissibility* on the contrary was left to the judgment of the *Court*.—Their Lordships ought not therefore, in the present instance, to consider the *weight* of the evidence, but solely its *admissibility*: when the whole was before them, and they were called upon for judgment, then of course they would weigh the *credit*, and try the *force* of the evidence; but in the present stage of the business, its *admissibility* alone should be considered. If they insisted, however, upon the former, and wished to know the whole force of the evidence, before they pronounced upon its admissibility, it would be no difficult matter to connect the minutes of the 13th of March with the conduct of Mr. Hastings, and to prove by his subsequent conduct that he himself considered the charges stated in those minutes, as but too well-founded: this would appear strikingly by his conduct towards *Nundoomar*, whom, for the purpose of destroying the weight of his accusation, he caused to be indicted for a *conspiracy*.

The Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Law, what he had to urge against the admission of the minutes of the 13th, now that some new ground seemed to have been laid for the admission of them, which had not been established when their Lordships made their last decision.

Mr. Law said he was in possession of their Lordships' decision, and would claim the benefit of it. They had declared that the minutes in question could not *now* be read, and by that judgment he would abide.

Mr. Burke conjured their Lordships to weigh well, and seriously consider the question which was then before them. If, in a business of the magnitude then under their consideration, they adhered to those rules which in a cause at *nisi prius* might be the guides of their deliberations, they would destroy the very essence of justice, by an ill timed and ill-judged adherence to *forms*. They should consider the nature of the country in which the crimes imputed to the prisoner were committed.

ted, and the nature of its connexion with this. The capitals of other Empires had usually been crowded with natives from its most distant provinces, led thither by curiosity or interest. In the capital of the British Empire, to which a country containing 24 millions of inhabitants belongs, one might expect that, from similar causes, the streets would be blackened with swarms of Indians: but they were restrained by the religion and customs of their country, which would not suffer them to come to Europe, without a sacrifice of their cast, or rank in life, which would as it were excommunicate and banish them from society. Only one single Hindoo had ever been in London, whose name was *Gulsham Doss*; he returned home Mr. *Gulsham Doss*, but no longer a Hindoo: for, by having left his own country, he was driven from his cast, and had no further rank among his countrymen, but was an outcast even amongst his own relations. The only way then by which the government of this country could know or redress the grievances of the natives of India, who would never appear at a Tribunal in England to complain of their Governors, was by receiving in evidence the complaints of these people, recorded in the books of the East-India Company, and transmitted to Europe. This was the only communication which the nature of the religion and customs of Hindostan rendered possible between the European Governors and the governed. If their Lordships cut off that only communication, which must be the case if such evidence as was now offered was rejected, then they would leave the oppressed natives of India to be plundered and ruined without the possibility of redress: and such conduct on the part of this country, would amount, in reason and in justice, to an abdication of the Government of India. Our possessions in India were not to be governed by *nisi prius* rules: nor were Governors to be left at liberty to plunder the wretched natives, because these poor people did not know that the rules which prevail in the determination of suits in England, made it necessary that the evidence should be upon oath.—This circumstance might be unknown to them when they made their complaints; and it might be as much unknown to them, that the complaints preferred by them even in the Council-Chamber of Cal-

cutta, before three out of the five members of that government, could not be considered as made in Council, and must consequently be passed over without redress, because, forsooth, the Governor, who contumaciously, and for a bad purpose, absented himself, was not present.

He reminded their Lordships, that their conduct was now open to the view and consideration of all mankind; and to the judgment of mankind even the highest tribunals upon earth must bow. But it was not the world alone that looked on; the SOVEREIGN OF THE WORLD, the Father and Refuge of the whole human race, the Avenger of wrongs, and the Protector of the oppressed, was a party in this business: their Lordships, as his *Viceregents* in the judgment-seat, were bound to do justice; to Him they were responsible for their conduct; and though they should disregard the opinion of the world, yet the fear of GOD should ever be before their eyes, when they were executing the sacred trust of administering justice.

— *Si mortalia tenueritis arma,*

At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.

The Lord Chancellor wished the Managers would state all the grounds on which they thought the minutes of the 13th might be made admissible evidence.

Mr. Fox said, there might be many grounds which would occur in the course of the proceedings upon the present article, though at this moment they might not occur to the Managers. It was sufficient if they stated one ground on which these minutes might be made admissible. That ground was the interference of Mr. Hastings to prevent the attendance of his own servant, *Canto Baboo*, when the Council wanted to examine him respecting one of the charges against Mr. Hastings recorded in the minutes which the Managers wished to have read. On this one ground the Managers craved their Lordships' judgment.

The Lord President (Earl Camden) said, that the judgment which their Lordships had already pronounced, was misunderstood by the Counsel for the defendant, if he imagined it went the length of declaring that the minutes in question were in no case admissible. All that their Lordships

meant

meant to say in that judgment was, that at the time when it was pronounced, nothing had been stated by the Hon. Managers, or given in evidence to prove that the Lords ought to suffer the minutes to be read. But since that judgment was given, the Hon. Managers had certainly laid before their Lordships some evidence relative to Canto Baboo, which might make it proper for them to review the judgment they had pronounced. At the same time he wished the Hon. Managers could find it convenient to state to the Court *all* the grounds on which they conceived the minutes of the 13th of March ought to be received in evidence.

The Managers hearing this, begged leave to withdraw for a while to consult.—On their return, Mr. Fox said, it would give the Managers great pleasure if they had been able to comply with the wish of the noble and learned Lord. But they conceived that the principle on which they now called for their Lordships' judgment, would occur so frequently in the course of the trial, that they wished once for all to have a decision upon it; and this they were sure would save a great deal of time and trouble to the Court.

He said, an Hon. Manager had shewn with true precision the distinction between the *effect* of evidence and its *admissibility*.—In Courts where the jury pronounced upon the former, and the Court upon the latter, the Judges knowing what effects improper evidence might have upon the minds of men not sufficiently informed to be able to ascertain the evidence which they ought to reject, and that on which they ought to found their verdict, never suffered inadmissible evidence to be given at all, or heard by the jury. But when evidence was in itself admissible, no matter how slight, how frivolous, or how incredible it might be, the Judge was bound to suffer it to go to the jury, whose province it was to determine the degree of credit to which it was intitled. But this caution was not necessary in such a Court as was that in which he then had the honour to stand: they need not be afraid to hear admissible evidence, however trifling or nugatory it might prove, because they were themselves the very persons who were afterwards to decide upon its *weight and effect*.

He was happy, he said, that he had in his power to fortify his opinion with the authority of living Judges.

Lord Mansfield, in a case reported in Burrows, observed, that the distinction between *admissible* and *credible* evidence was built on very subtle reasoning: for his part, he felt himself inclined to overlook the distinction, and to concur with those, who, of late years, had judged it best to admit all evidence which could possibly have any relevancy to the cause, and suffer it to go to the jury, taking care to accompany it with such remarks as would prevent it from producing improper effects on the minds of the jurors. Such was the substance of the opinion read by Mr. Fox, delivered, as he said, by a Judge who had so long presided in the first criminal court with so much honour to himself and advantage to the public, in which however, *to the regret of his country*, he no longer presided. In this opinion Mr. Justice Ashurst and Mr. Justice Buller had concurred. Mr. Fox then read another and a more recent case, in which Lord Kenyon sat as Judge, and in which he conformed to, and adopted the opinion of, his able predecessor Lord Mansfield.

Having stated these different arguments, Mr. Fox pressed their Lordships to give judgment with respect to the admissibility of the minutes of the 13th, on the ground of the evidence given this day from the minutes of the 20th.

After some little conversation, their Lordships adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, to take the case into consideration.

Mr. Law took an opportunity before the rising of the Court to observe, that *Gulsham Doss*, mentioned by an Hon. Manager to have lost his *cast* by coming to England, had had no *cast* to lose, for he was no more than a common ship-builder at Bombay.

Mr. Burke maintained that what he had stated respecting *Gulsham Doss* was founded in *fact*—but tho' it was not, the representation of his case, as given by the learned gentleman, would prove all that he wanted to prove, as well as the statement which he himself had made; for it would shew that no Hindoo who had any *cast* to lose, had ever ventured to come to England; and that no Hindoo could come to it who was not the outcast of his country. This would have exactly the same weight as a proof that no Hindoo had visited England but *one*, and that for so doing he had forfeited his *cast*.

[To be continued.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE purpose of writing, at least publicly, is to inform the world what it did not before know. "*Non bis repetita placebit*;" and every author should be ashamed to write except he can give either information or improvement. This reflection arose from an accidental perusal of a paper, called "The Peeper," vindicating the writings of Sterne from some strictures of Mr. Knox. Of the moral character of Sterne I know nothing; but if the subsequent similar passages in his Sermons, and those* of the † Dean of Sarum, are worth insertion, I take the trouble to copy them and send them to you.

STERNE in his 28th Sermon.—"There are two opinions which the inconsiderate are apt to take upon trust. The first is, a vicious life is a life of liberty, pleasure, and happy advantages. The second is, and which is the converse of the first, that a religious life is a servile and most uncomfortable state. The first breach which the Devil made upon human innocence was by the help of the first of these suggestions, when he told Eve, that by eating of the tree of knowledge she should be as God; that is, she should reap some high and strange felicity from doing what was forbidden her. I need not repeat the success. Eve learnt the difference between good and evil, by her transgression, which she knew not before; but then she fatally learnt, at the same time, that the difference was only this: that good is that which can only give the mind pleasure and comfort; and that evil is that which must necessarily be attended, sooner or later, with shame and sorrow."

THE DEAN in his first Sermon, "The Safe Way to Happiness," beginneth thus:—"There are two opinions which the Devil has been always busy to propagate in the world. The first is, that a sinful life is a state of true liberty, and sincere pleasures, and happy advantages. The second is, on the contrary, that a religious life is a servile and uncomfortable state. He made the first breach upon human innocence by the former of these suggestions, when he told Eve, that by eating of the tree of knowledge she should reap some high and strange felicity, from doing that which was forbidden her to do. But we know the success: Eve learnt the difference between good and evil, by her transgression, which she knew

not before: but she learnt the difference to be this: that good is that which gives the mind pleasure and assurance; and evil is that which must necessarily be attended, sooner or later, with shame and sorrow."

STERNE continueth.—"As the deceiver of mankind thus began his triumph over our race, so has he carried it on ever since by the very same argument of delusion; that is, by possessing men's minds early with great expectations of the present incomes of sin, making them dream of wondrous gratifications they are to feel in following their appetites in a forbidden way."

THE DEAN —"As he thus began his kingdom, so he has carried it on ever since by the same imposture; i. e. by possessing men's minds with vast expectations of the present incomes of sin, making them dream of golden mountains, mighty gratifications and advantages they shall reap in following their appetites the forbidden way."

The imitations are continued considerably further, and equally gross. I will only collect an instance more, from his character of St. Peter, Sermon 31, taken partially from THE DEAN's of "Nature and Grace."

"This great Apostle was a man of distinction among the disciples, and was one of such virtues and qualifications as seemed to have recommended him more than the advantages of his years or knowledge."—STERNE.

"Peter, we know, was a man of precedence, and above the rest of the disciples: and he was likewise of such virtues and qualifications as seem to have recommended him to that precedence more than did the advantage of his years."—DEAN OF SARUM.

"On his first admission to our Saviour's acquaintance, he gave a most evident testimony that he was a man of real and tender goodness; when, being awakened by the miraculous draught of the fishes, as we read in the 5th of St. Luke, and knowing the author must necessarily be from God, he fell down instantly at his feet, broke out into this humble and pious reflection, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord."—STERNE.

"He was a man of real and tender goodness; and this is sufficiently evident from that passage at his first admission to our Saviour's acquaintance (St. Luke

5th); when, being awakened by the miraculous draught of fishes, and knowing the author must necessarily be from God, he fell down at his feet, and broke out into this humble and pious ejaculation: "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord."—THE DEAN.

"The censure, you will say, expresses him a sinful man; but so to censure himself, with such unaffected modesty, implies, more effectually than any thing else could, that he was not, in the common sense of the word, a sinful, but a good man."—STERNE.

"The censure, indeed, expresses him a sinful man; but so to censure himself implies, more effectually than any thing else could, that he was a good man."—THE DEAN.

STERNE continues. "And though the words 'Depart from me' carry in them the force of fear, yet he who heard them, and knew the heart of the speaker, found they carried in them a greater measure of desire. For Peter was not willing to be discharged from his new guest, but, fearing his unsuitness to accompany him, longed to be made more worthy his conversation."

"And though the words 'Depart from me' carry in them the force of fear, yet he who heard them, and knew the heart of the speaker, found that they carried in them a greater measure of desire:

O N O L D A G E.

OF every period of life, that of old age is the most subject to pain and anxiety. The powers of the body and mind become weak and languid, and a superior degree of resignation is required to prevent the mind, at an advanced season of life, from acquiring that peevishness and moroseness occasioned by a disposition to view things on their dark side. Others indeed give into a contrary extreme, and from a mistaken notion of the unloveliness of age affect the levity of youth. But were age as much honoured and revered in England as it is in Egypt, I flatter myself so many would not sacrifice at the shrine of folly, and at the age of fifty affect as much youthfulness in dress, understanding, and behaviour, as at fifteen. They who are early accustomed to reading, reflection, and rational amusements, will find themselves enabled to render the winter of their days calm and pleasant. Music, drawing, and dancing, form a pleasing part of a lady's education. Perhaps nothing has more power to quell tumultuous passions, to relieve the mind, and harmonize the soul, than music.

for Peter was not willing to be rid of his new guest, but only longing to be made more worthy of his conversation."—THE DEAN.

I will not trouble you or myself further by the accumulated instances that follow of imitation. Should you, however, think there is a striking similitude in the expression of Sterne in his 11th Sermon, and a passage of Swift, be pleased to insert it. The sentiment is similar.

"Could it be established as a law in our ceremonial, that whenever characters in either sex were become notorious, it should be deemed infamous either to pay or receive a visit from them, and the door were to be shut against them in all public places."—STERNE.

"That women of tainted reputations find not the same countenance and reception in public places with those of the nicest virtue, who pay and receive visits from them."—SWIFT.

The real merits of Sterne I leave to those who can weigh them. He is novel in his manner, whatever may be his matter; and his "vehicle" is the source of infinite pleasure. Whatever may be his morality, I can read him without danger; and whatever be his *original* genius, I never read such a genius in my life as my Uncle Toby.

O. P. Q.

"Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,
"To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."
And, as the inimitable Shakespeare beautifully says,
"The man that hath no music in himself,
"Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet
"sounds,
"Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

They who possess the beautiful art of drawing from nature, cannot well experience that dull vacuity too often attendant on minds uninformed. To them the shades of autumn, the mellow tints which nature at that season throws over her declining charms, have equal power to please with the blooming verdure of cheerful Spring. The ruin over which she has cast her darkest gloom, the craggy rock or the distant blue hills, the humble cottage or the rustic spire that peeps above the grove, these fill the mind with agreeable sensations. The heart that can be thus amused cannot, I think, be either vicious or ill employed. But the first great pleasure of human life, which improves while it delights, is that of reading: to that every other

amusement must yield; it is that which expands the soul, enlarges the ideas, and teaches us to see men and manners in the most pleasing point of view. Does the pious and afflicted mind require comfort and consolation? Let it peruse the writings of our most eminent Divines, and it must feel soothed and relieved. By history we learn the manners of other nations; and while we give to the sons of Rome their due applause, pay the tribute of a tear to Africa's dark race; and while we contemplate the magnificence of an Asiatic monarch, pity the needy wretch who treads the burning sands of Arabia. Does the mind seek amusement by lighter studies? Poetry must charm and delight. Had every one in their youth been taught to look upon reading as their greatest source of pleasure, there would not be so many contemptible beings, who in their grand climacteric expose themselves to the pity of the thinking, and the ridicule of the inconsiderate.

In support of my arguments, I will introduce the characters of EVELINA and AMELIA.

The youth of EVELINA passed with improvement in a circle of select friends, with a sufficient intercourse with the world to give that ease and polish to the manners, which is not to be acquired in perpetual retirement. Her situation obliged her to move in the gayer scenes of life. There, if beauty did not gain her universal admiration, her elegant deportment, her amiable disposition warmed every virtuous heart in her favour, and struck the malevolent tongue of Envy dumb.

Far different were the pursuits of AMELIA. Accustomed from her earliest days to the flattery of servants and fawning dependents, she fancied herself a second Helen. Her reigning passion centered in dress, show, and admiration. In the daughters of Folly her splendid appearance might excite envy; but in the breast of Virtue it could raise no other sensation but that of pity or contempt.

EVELINA had sacrificed her youth and happiness to a brutal husband, whom she married to oblige her parents. The

only consolation left her was that of having done her duty: by her conduct she softened the heart of cruelty as to gain the blessings of a dying husband. Once more left at liberty, she retired from the great world, to form the minds of her children.

Time and dissipation destroyed the beauty of AMELIA, yet still she went on in the same gay career; but no longer is she an object of admiration to the beaux, or of envy to the fair; no longer does she hear the soothing voice of Flattery. The young ridicule her, the old despise her. She cannot look forward with pleasure, because she cannot reflect on the past with comfort. Devoured with spleen, envy, and ill-nature, all avoid her, and leave her to drag out her days with the reflection, that she leaves not one heart that will lament her fate.

The happy, the pious EVELINA enjoys every comfort arising from a virtuous heart and a well-spent life. By people of all ranks and ages her company is solicited, for her conversation is at once pleasing, cheerful, and instructive. Her religion is not of that austere kind, which, by throwing a gloom over society, drives from its terrific presence the young and gay; her's is the dear companion of her private hours: it enables her to instruct the unimproved, and cheer the heart borne down by affliction. Her charity is not displayed with ostentation; her's is genuine philanthropy: it is exercised on its objects in a manner private as just; and thousands feel her beneficence without being permitted to declare her worth. Thus she cannot appear without exciting the most pleasing sensations in every breast where virtue has taken up its abode.

Let the young and gay reflect, that a youth spent in folly, idleness, and dissipation, cannot fail of making an old age of pain, anguish, and despair. Let them remember the fate of AMELIA, and by the exertion of every virtue be as equally happy, pious, and deserving, as the truly amiable EVELINA. SENEX.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

*Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallantia.*

S I R,

IN my * last I sent you some remarks on a late publication by Mr. HEWLETT; I now send you some observations on an article in the ANALYTICAL REVIEW

for JUNE, in which the author has thought proper to mention the "Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle" with some injurious animadversions.

* See p. 19, & seq. of this Volume. ERRATA. In page 21, col. 2, l. 17 and 35, for *the Author of the Parian Chronicle*, read, *the Author of the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle*.

This critic informs us, that "he has enabled his reader to judge for himself of the question concerning the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, by a comparison of the present article and that inserted in the Analytical Review of October last."

The article in October was written by Mr. H. who was, at the same time, preparing to publish a book upon the same subject; and his account of the Dissertation was calculated to bias the reader in favour of his own opinion. His critique, instead of being a fair and candid analysis, was nothing more than a transcript of the author's general propositions, with some crude observations at the conclusion. The reader was not favoured with one of the arguments, by which those propositions were supported; he was therefore to form his judgment of the Dissertation by the partial representation and the dogmatical assertions of an adversary*.

On the other hand, the reviewer of Mr. H's publication in June draws out the arguments of that writer (such as they are) to a considerable extent, and places them in the most advantageous light. He very cordially repeats some of the sarcasms and misrepresentations of his associate, and compliments him on *imaginary* advantages founded on mistakes. He then pretends he has enabled the reader to JUDGE FOR HIMSELF!

At the beginning of the article he tells us, that "the English version of the inscription is taken from the Dissertation with some variations." Whereas, if he had been impartial, he would have observed, that the very few alterations which the Vindicator has made, are perfectly insignificant; that some of them are meanly expressed; and the republication of the whole, an absolute **PLAGIARISM**.

Few writers, perhaps, on a subject of critical learning, have been guilty of more gross inaccuracies than the author of the Vindication; yet his absurdities are quoted with approbation by his obliging reviewer. Take an example.

Mr. H. speaking of the time when the Parian Chronicle is supposed to have

been written, makes this remark: "In that age, the *only* remnants of literature, *that deserve notice*, are a few epigrams and hymns of Callimachus, and the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius. Nicander, indeed, flourished about 130 years after; but surely no notice of the Parian Chronicle was to be expected in his Theriaca or his Alexipharmaca."

If Nicander flourished 130 years after the date of the Chronicle, it is of no use to mention his name. The Dissertator never expected any account of the inscription in his Theriaca or his Alexipharmaca; or in the works of any other poet. But when the *learned* critic informs us, that "of the age above-mentioned the *only* remnants of literature, which *deserve notice*, are a few epigrams and hymns of Callimachus, and the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, he seems not to know, that we have still some valuable remains of Archimedes, Apollonius Pergæus, Eratosthenes, Antigonus Carytius, Lycophron, Aratus, Theocritus †, and several others who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—The classical knowledge of these critics is very extraordinary. Theocritus, though a common school-book, has escaped their researches, or is thought unworthy of "notice."

As it would be a waste of time to attend these notable critics through all their speculations; I shall confine my remarks to the following paragraph.

"The Essay de Consolatione by Sigonius," says the reviewer of the Vindication, "was rejected by Bentley, before the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious; *nor*, as far as we are informed, has any imposition of this kind ever succeeded, except that of the six Latin lines ascribed to Quintus Trabea, composed by A. Muretus, and communicated to J. C. Scdiger; and if such a man as Muretus dared not to venture upon more than six lines, can it be supposed, that the quantity of lines which still remain genuine on our monument, in its present mutilated state, could have been the work of one or more moderns?"

* How different is this conduct from the equitable professions of the Analytical Reviewers, in their Adverts to the Public! See No. I.

† Theocritus, Idyl. xvii. 90. informs us, that the Cyclades were under the jurisdiction of Ptolemy Philadelphus. How then can we account for the very particular notice which the author of the Parian Chronicle has taken of Athens, and many other countries, and his profound silence relative to the ancient history of Egypt, the great and opulent kingdom of Philadelphus?

“The Essay de Consolatione by Sigonius,” says our learned critic, “was rejected by Dr. Bentley before the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious.”

In this short sentence there are no less than two inaccuracies, and one egregious blunder.

1. There are *several* passages in Lactantius, and not *one only*, as our critic asserts, which do not appear in the Consolatio now extant, and are therefore so many proofs, that it is not the genuine production of Cicero.

2. Any reader would suppose from the words above-cited, that Bentley was the first who detected the imposture. Whereas this discovery had been made, by a considerable number of writers, in the sixteenth century †.

3. Lipsius produced the passages from Lactantius, by which he proved the present Consolatio to be a forgery, above half a century before Bentley was born ‡. What consummate ignorance is it then to assert, that “this Essay was rejected by Bentley, before the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious!”—*Bene est, says Le Clerc, quod vel hinc fraus, minimè certè condonanda, adpareat; neque enim forte deest t alioqui febriculofus criticus, qui ejus γυναικίοντα defendere sustineret.*

Our critic proceeds :

“Nor, as far as we are informed, has any imposition of this kind ever succeeded”—except one.

In this half sentence there is a violation of grammatical propriety, and one

of the wildest assertions that ever was advanced by a professed critic.

1. The negative conjunction *nor*, after an affirmative clause, is an enormous solecism.

2. A thousand supposititious pieces have been published under the names of the ancient Greek and Roman writers; many of which maintained their credit for several ages; and many, without doubt, still remain undetected. Our critic, it is true, only answers for what *he knows*; but if he wants any farther information, we can only refer him to such books as Placcius de Scriptoribus Pseudonymis, or the Bibliothecæ of Fabricius, where he will meet with an ample refutation of his opinion.

“Nor,” continues our author, “has any imposition of this kind ever succeeded, except that of the *six* lines, ascribed to Quintus Trabea, composed by A. Muretus, and communicated to J. C. Scaliger.”

Besides the assertion already mentioned, there are two glaring indications of ignorance in this short sentence.

1. Muretus not only imposed *six* lines upon Scaliger, which the latter published as a fragment of Trabea; but, at the same time, *eight* others, which he likewise gave the world as a fragment of Accius. He was so fully persuaded of their authenticity, that he introduced them into his notes on Varro, with many high encomiums. But some time afterwards finding, to his mortification, that they were the compositions of Muretus, he omitted them in his subsequent editions of that author †.

† See Ricceboni Judicium de Consolat. 1584.—Jani Gulielmi adv. Sigon. Assertio. 1584.—Lat. Latini Lucub. p. 188.—Gothofredi notæ margin. ad Consol.—Misc. Lips. Tom. vi. p. 119, &c. &c.

‡ Vid. Consolat. et Fragmenta germana, ex ipso libro M. T. Ciceronis. Lipsii Opera tom. i. p. 971—974, edit. 1675.

¶ For the reader's satisfaction, I shall transcribe the whole passage, as it stands in Scaliger's notes on Varro, edit. 1573. p. 211, 212. Scaliger, in commenting on these words, *Ubi poma veneunt contra auream imaginem*, says: “Producam autem locum veteris comici Trabeæ, ex fabulâ Harpæce, ubi hoc loquendi genus usurpatur, tum propter sententiæ elegantiam, tum etiam, quia versus nondum vulgò noti sunt;

Here, si querelis, ejulatu, fletibus,
Medicina fieret miseris mortilium,
Auro parandæ lacremæ contra forent.
Nunc hæc ad minuenda mala non magis valent,
Quàm nevîa præficæ ad excitandos mortuos.
Res turbidæ consilium, non fletum expetunt.

Quis enim tam aversus à musis, tamque humanitatis expertus, qui horum publicatione offensatur? Quod si hi placent, non gravabor, et alios ejusdem notæ, sed aliis poetæ, adhibere, qui tanquam superiorum gemini et germani sunt. Sunt autem Accii, veteris ac gravissimi regii, ex Oenemæo,

2. Our admirable critic informs us, "that these six Latin lines were communicated to J. C. Scaliger." By J. C. Scaliger he can only mean Julius Cæsar Scaliger; but surely an Analytical Reviewer ought to have known, that the editor of Varro's works and the verses of Muretus was not *Julius Cæsar*, but the celebrated *Joseph Scaliger*.

"If such a man as Muretus dared not to [durst not] venture upon more than six lines, can it be supposed, says our reviewer, that the quantity [the number] of lines which still remain genuine on our monument, in its present mutilated state, could have been the work of one or more moderns?"

It has been already demonstrated, that the supposition concerning Muretus is not true; and, with respect to the latter part of this remark, it may be reasonably asserted, that, as far as the style is concerned, the composition of the Chronicle required no greater skill in the Greek language than that which many modern writers have possessed. The whole inscription is but a bare enumeration of facts and dates, in the plainest and the simplest expressions.

At the conclusion of his criticisms, our author, with an air of triumph and insolence, observes, that he must have no taste, who cannot distinguish the compositions of the moderns from those of the ancients. This discrimination will undoubtedly depend very much on the merits of the compositions in question; but infinitely better judges than this

gentleman, or his brother-reviewer, have been deceived. The Latin satire *DE LITE* was mistaken by H. Stephens, Caspar Barthius, Boxhornius, and other eminent critics, for a valuable piece of antiquity, and, as such, was illustrated by comments. Yet it was afterwards found to be the work of Mich. de l'Hospital, the chancellor of France*.

A poem on the Trojan war by Rhodoman was published by Fred. Morel, quoted by Petavius, and received by many learned writers, as the work of some old Greek poet †.

The Argonautica, by the same hand, was likewise mistaken for the production of some ancient Greek poet, by many celebrated critics, and, among others, by an eminent professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, Mr. Barnes, in his edition of Euripides, ad Med. p. 175.—A variety of other examples, to the same purpose, might be produced, were it necessary.

From this short specimen of the learning and abilities of the critic, who supports the cause of Mr. H. some may probably imagine, that he is the author of the Vindication. The accuracy and erudition of both are indeed perfectly similar. If they are two congenial heroes,

Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina
Mævi.

From a society of reviewers (some of whom are scholars of the highest distinction) it was reasonable to expect a fair and liberal account of a publication,

Nam si lamentis alievaretur dolor,
Longoque fletu minueretur miseria,
Tum turpe lacrimis indulgere non foret,
Fractaque voce divum obtestari fidem,
Tabifica donec pectore excesset lues.
Nunc hæc neque hilum de dolore detrahunt,
Potiusque cumulum miseriis adjiciunt mali,
Et indecoram mentis molliam arguunt.

Qui versis hæctenus lætuerunt, eoque nunc primùm in vulgus publicamus; quorum priores Træbæ mihi ad verbum è Philemone mutuati videntur, qui eandem sententiam extulit.

Εἰ τα δακρυῖ ἡμῶν τῶν κακῶν ἢ φαρμακίῶν,
Αἰεὶ θ' ὁ κλαυσᾶς τοῦ πονεῖν εἰστανεῖτο,
Ἡλλατῶμεσθ' αὖ δακρυᾶ, δόντες χρυσίον.

Nam tertius versus ad verbum redditur tertio Træbæ,
Auro parandæ lacrumæ contra forent.

Fortasse de hoc nimis. Illud quod in manu est agamus.*

Scaliger then proceeds—"Hic est, inquit, ille, qui non solum, &c." as the note now stands in the edit. of 1619. Vol. ii. p. 196. lin. 4.

* J'ay ouï dire à M. Vossius, que Boxhornius avoit corrigé & commenté une Satyre de *Lite*, qu'il croyoit ancienne, qui est du Chancelier de l'Hospital. Ce que j'ay verifié depuis avec grand plaisir. Pricæus, critique Anglois, fait la même faute sur l'Apologie d'Apulée. p. 54. Recueil de Particularitez, par M. Colomies, p. 123. Fabric. B. L. l. iv. c. 1. § 7.

† Theod. Rickii Dissert. de primis Ital. Colon. p. 448.

which breathes no spirit of self-sufficiency, arrogance, or acrimony, which abuses no preceding writer, which demolishes no article of faith, which proposes the author's doubts with diffidence and moderation, which is not destitute of learning, and which opens a new and extensive field for the entertainment of the reader, and the investigation of the curious: in this case, I flattered myself it would meet with a fair and impartial review. But I was deceived. It was tried by sophisters and wranglers in the court of criticism, and censured with a degree of petulance and injustice unbecoming the character of judges on the bench.

When the literati of other countries see such indications of ignorance in one of our most pompous literary journals, they must form a very disadvantageous idea of the state of critical learning in this country.

The University of Oxford cannot think it any honour to have the authenticity of the Arundelian Chronicle supported by such *defenders*; and, in such hands, the A. R. must inevitably sink into contempt.

I am, Sir, your's,

The AUTHOR of the Dissertation
on the Arundelian Chronicle.

[*To be continued occasionally.*]

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 3.

THE order of the day for the second reading of the County Election Bill was proposed by Earl Stanhope, who entered into a short discussion of the principle of the Bill, and moved, "That the Bill be rejected." Ordered.

Earl Stanhope then moved the commitment of his Bill for regulating the collection of tythes. Though there was an Act of King William III. that tended to relieve Quakers and others by suffering distress to take place for tythes under sol. instead of an action at law, yet this Act was not put in force; for the Clergy took tythe causes into consideration in the Ecclesiastical Courts, which were used as engines of malice and oppression. A Quaker at Worcester had been imprisoned for a tythe debt of 5s. and had already been two months in prison on that account. Six Quakers of Coventry had also been lately confined for very trifling tythe debts; and one of these sectarists had been put by the Proctors to the expence of 300l. for the paltry sum of 4d. These oppressions ought not to be suffered; and the Spiritual Courts ought not to be permitted to exercise any jurisdiction in matters respecting tythes. His Bill, therefore, tended to subject these causes, when for trifling sums, to the decision of the Quarter Sessions. The Right Rev. Bench ought to concur in this Bill, not only from a regard to the substantial convenience of the Clergy, who, though they might lose by it those opportunities of gratifying their malice which they now had, would be enabled to recover their tythes more effectually, but also from motives of public spirit and national justice.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that the 3d day of July was too late a period in a Session to bring in a Bill that required the most serious discussion. The Noble Lord found fault with the litigations that were frequently caused for small tythes; those small sums, however, were the chief support of the inferior Clergy; and to do away the possibility of obtaining those tythes, would be depriving several of the Clergy of their subsistence. At the same time that his Lordship was complaining of hardships on the community from the Clergy, he wished his Lordship to look to the Laity; he wished his Lordship to recollect the many quit-rents, heriots, &c. which were payable to many of the Laity, and he considered that those were enforced in as oppressive a manner as tythes.—His Lordship had said that persons were imprisoned for sums as low as one shilling; this he could not consider to be an oppression, for if any were so obtinate as to refuse the payment of legal dues, the laws were necessarily to be enforced; on the payment of those dues, however, the persons imprisoned could be released. He objected to the innovations now proposed, and could by no means be of opinion that his Lordship had advanced sufficient reasons to warrant the House to pull down a fabric which had existed for so many years. He objected to the principle of the Bill, as it would empower a Justice of the Peace to decide on tythe causes, with an appeal to the Quarter Sessions. To leave the right of the Clergy in such hands, he said, was a regulation not to be borne; it was in his opinion very strange that a proposition should be made to subject the rights of the Clergy to the decision of a Justice, without suffering

suffering an appeal to any of the higher Courts. He moved that the Bill be rejected.

Earl Stanhope replied to Lord Kenyon, and ridiculed the futility of his observations.

The Earl of Abingdon opposed the Bill, as he saw no sufficient reason for destroying so important a part of the ecclesiastical system. The imperfections that might exist in the church establishment, ought to be touched with a more delicate hand than that of the Noble Earl, who had talked on a former day of removing the rubbish of the laws relative to the church in carts, wheelbarrows, and shovels. He hoped his Lordship would not cut out work for the incendiaries of the nation, by idle attempts at reform. Let him rather move for a Committee of both Houses, and direct their views to reformation, not by pulling down and destroying, but by building up and improving. Let him weigh his zeal in the scales of judgment, and not in the balance of a heated imagination.

The Duke of Norfolk was friendly to the Bill, of which the principle was good, though some of the clauses might require amendment. The Clergy ought not to have the power of imprisoning or excommunicating for civil causes. He knew instances of persons whose minds had been rendered extremely uneasy by their being *curfed out of the church*, as they stiled it. This practice of excommunication produced much anxiety to persons religiously disposed; and in the minds of those of a contrary turn, it increased a contempt of all religion. He hoped that the Prelates, if they disapproved of the present Bill, would bring in one more conformable to their sentiments on the subject; for something ought to be speedily done towards regulating the collection of ecclesiastical dues.

The question for committing the Bill was negatived without a division, and the Bill was instantly rejected.

MONDAY, July 6.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of a Bill for the Relief of the Poor, Lord Stanhope rose and recommended a postponement.

It was accordingly moved, "That the said Bill be read a second time on the 24th day of September next;" the same was carried in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The House being resumed upon the Trial of Mr. Hastings,

Earl Camden moved "That the further proceedings be postponed to the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament;" which motion was put and carried.

MONDAY, July 13.

The Royal Assent by Commission was given to the Tontine Bill, the Lottery Bill, and to a great many others.

The Bill for regulating the importation and exportation of corn was, on the motion of the Duke of Leeds, rejected, as another Bill, more efficacious, his Grace said, was preparing in another place, and would speedily be presented to their Lordships.

Lord Hawkebury concurred in the motion.

The question on the second reading of the Horse and Carriage Duty Bill being put,

Lord Rawdon took it as an avowed pretext to bring before the Lordships a discussion of the most important nature, he meant the state of the Revenue. His Lordship then entered on the subject generally, in the manner in which it had been entered on by Mr. Sheridan in the House of Commons. His Lordship condemned the keeping of the state of the finances in darkness. He considered the estimates of the revenue of 1786 to have turned out fallacious, and by his calculations, which were made from documents on the table, he declared, that upon an average of the three last years the expenditure of the country, excluding the annual million for the reduction of the national debt, had exceeded our income by above one million; that from the year 1786 we had discharged of our debt 3,000,000l. and had increased our debts in other ways to at least an equal amount; and that upon a fair statement of the whole of our finances, it would appear our expenditure exceeded our income by 2,110,000l. annually.

The Duke of Richmond rose in refutation of the statement of the noble Lord, and called upon his Lordship to declare, if such an excess of the expenditure had existence, where the deficiencies were, or the services unpaid. His Grace entered into a general comparison of the Revenue Report, which he declared to have, by experience, turned out most accurate. His Grace said, that so far from the revenues being in a bad state, they were actually most promising.

Lord Loughborough spoke of deficiencies in the land and malt duties.

Lord Walsingham supported the statement of the Duke of Richmond in opposition to that of Lord Rawdon's, and justified the Report of the Revenue Committee.

Lord Stormont supported the statement of Lord Rawdon, and argued on the fallacy of the Report.

Lord Bathurst condemned the attempts made to lower the credit of the nation, and considered that those men, whoever they might

might be, that attempted to misrepresent our finances, were neither patriots, or well-wishers to their country. His Lordship referred the noble Lords opposite him (Rawdon, Stormont, and Loughborough) to form an opinion of our revenue and credit by the price of Stocks, and to the people in Exchange-alley.—Since the year 1786, Stocks had risen above 10 per cent. and above three millions of the national debt had been annihilated. At the end of six years 14,000,000l. would be discharged, the simple and compound interest arising from which would raise the Sinking Fund upwards of 500,000l. annually. To this prospect of our revenue might be added the resources we should derive from the East-India Company when their debts should be wholly discharged, which would be completed in six years. As a farther aid also might be considered the reduction of the four per cents. to three and a half, which would be on the three per cents. reaching 86, which he said they would most probably do in less than three years, by which the revenue would gain 300,000l. per ann.

Lord Loughborough urged the necessity of enquiring into the state of the national finances, the neglect of which he said was the cause of the distress of France. His Lordship's statement made an annual deficiency, including the million, of 1,909,000l.

Lord Rawdon said, as their Lordships differed so much in their statements, it would be best to submit the papers to a Committee.

The Duke of Richmond conceived it too late in the session to go into such a Committee; his papers were however at the noble Lord's service.

The question was at length put and carried, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Their Lordships met, and having gone through and passed the Newspaper Duty Bill, and several others, returned them to the Commons without amendment.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, July 20.

The Tobacco Bill was read a first time, ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

Lord Stormont moved, that Counsel be heard on the second reading of the Tobacco Bill, in compliance with the prayer of the petition presented yesterday to their Lordships.

Lord Cathcart begged the House to consider, that there was a standing order on their Journals against hearing Counsel on Bills of Supply. He was therefore averse to the noble Viscount's motion.

The Lord Chancellor observed, with some warmth, that if such an order had been established ever since the Conquest, it ought on this occasion to be dispensed with. The other House had thought proper to hear Counsel on this Bill; and there was no reason that their Lordships should refuse to hear them. He would even go farther, and say, that if the above-mentioned order really existed, it ought to be rescinded from the Journals. But the fact was, that there was no order against hearing Counsel on Bills of Supply, when they did not relate to the Supplies of the current year; and it ought also to be considered, that the present Bill was rather a Bill of Regulation than of Supply.

Lord Cathcart spoke in reply; after which the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 23.

Mr. Beaufey brought up from the Commons the Act for appointing a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for commemorating the great event of the Revolution in 1688. This Bill first recites at full length the statute called the Bill of Rights, and then orders that the 16th of December in every year, if it falls on a Sunday, should be a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God in all our churches and chapels, for the many mercies, blessings, and deliverances we received from the glorious Revolution in 1688; and when the 16th of December does not fall on a Sunday, then the Sunday next to it, whether before or after, is to be the day of thanksgiving.

Lord Hopetoun moved for leave to give a first reading to this Bill, upon which

The Bishop of Bangor rose, and observing that several Lords, with whom he had conversed since he came into the House, being of opinion that this Bill ought not to pass into a law, but that it should be opposed at the first reading, and their opinions coinciding with his, he desired the indulgence of the House whilst he gave some reasons against this Bill, such reasons as had principally occurred to him since he came into the House, as he did not know that the Bill was to be brought up this day, much less that it was to be debated.—After this short preface his Lordship proceeded to observe, that there did not appear to be the least occasion for such a Bill, as the great and glorious event of the Revolution in 1688 was commemorated every year on the 5th of November, in a most grave, solemn, and affecting manner. The Bishop then observed, that it was very wise and judicious in the King and his Council, in the 2d of William and Mary, to couple the great event of the Revolution in 1688 with that of

our deliverance from the Powder-plot in 1605, and to return our sincere thanks to Almighty God at the same time, and in the same form of prayer, for those two signal instances of the Divine goodness to these kingdoms, in saving us in both cases from popish tyranny and arbitrary power.—It has been often said, that this great event of the Revolution is but barely mentioned in the service appointed for the 5th of November, and considering what great blessings we derived from that event, a more full and pointed service ought to be made use of. This the Bishop observed was a great misrepresentation, as that glorious event is expressly mentioned in every prayer which makes part of that service, except one or two at most, if his memory did not greatly fail him; and how much care and attention had been given to this subject in order to adapt and accommodate the service to these two great events, so similar in their consequences, and so evidently marked by the hand of Providence, would appear to any one who would compare the service appointed for the 5th of November, as it stood in the Common Prayer before the Revolution, with that which is now appointed to be used.—The introductory sentences were all added at the Revolution, so also was the hymn instead of the *Venite exultemus*—different psalms also were appointed, and a different gospel; and by means of these alterations and additions, the service for our deliverance from the Powder-plot, and for the happy arrival of King William for the deliverance of our church and nation is as complete, solemn, and affecting as any service in the whole liturgy; and no wonder, as the additions and alterations were finally settled by those eminent divines, who had done more towards bringing about the glorious Revolution by their matchless writings against Popery, than any other order of men in the kingdom. For these reasons his Lordship was of opinion that full, due, and proper notice was already taken of this glorious event, and that there was not the least occasion therefore for appointing another day, as this Bill proposed. His Lordship then observed, that his argument went hitherto against the rejection of the Bill in the whole, and though it was not usual in this stage of a Bill to argue against particular clauses, yet he could not help mentioning his disapprobation of that clause which recites at full length the statute called the Bill of Rights; and there orders the same to be read in all churches and chapels on the day of the General Thanksgiving proposed by this Bill, since if this part of the Bill was to be complied with, our churches would be empty on

this day, as was the case formerly, when his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality used to be read every quarter in our churches; and for this reason the Clergy have for many years omitted to read it, though they make themselves liable thereby to a penalty. His Lordship said also that there were other objections against inserting this clause as well as the rest of the rites; but this not being the proper time to argue against the clauses, and being also unwilling to give the House any further trouble, he should for these reasons, which had occurred to him on the sudden, move that the Bill be not read a first time.

Earl Stanhope then rose, and expressed his astonishment, that a Protestant Bishop should be against returning thanks to Almighty God for so signal a deliverance as was wrought for us by the divine goodness at the Revolution, to which the nation owes every thing that is near and dear to it, as well in a civil as a religious light; and to which happy and glorious event that Right Reverend and learned Prelate, as well as the rest of his brethren, were indebted for all the valuable privileges they enjoyed.—His Lordship then said, that there was not sufficient notice taken of this memorable event in the service for the 5th of November—that it was not proper to set the deliverance from the Gunpowder-plot in competition with the glorious Revolution in 1688—that we did not return thanks for the restoration of our liberties and franchises as we ought to do in the most ardent manner, but we coldly thanked Almighty God for making all opposition fall before the Prince of Orange—a foreign Prince with a foreign army.—His Lordship then found fault with the service for the 5th of November, and read a short passage from it, and made some severe remarks and animadversions upon it. His Lordship then observed that it was necessary to call the subjects of this country to commemorate this event by one day set apart for this purpose, lest they should grow careless, and forget the liberties to which this Revolution entitled them. He had reason to think that we did not sufficiently attend to this happy and memorable event, and therefore he thought it highly expedient that the Bill of Rights should be read every year in our churches and chapels, that the people might have a lively sense of their privileges, and be upon the watch against every encroachment on their legal rights.—He then complained very much of this mode of opposing a Bill on the first reading, and thought a Bill of so much consequence, and which related so nearly to the civil and religious liberty of this country, ought

ought not to be treated in such a manner; and hoped the learned Prelate, whose candour and moderation he had often experienced, would withdraw his motion, and let the Bill go on, and appoint a day for a second reading, when the friends of the Bill, as well as those who were adverse to it, might come fully prepared, and adopt or reject the Bill after a full and deliberate discussion.—His Lordship then made two or three allusions, which as we did not understand, we will not pretend to report, as we should be sorry to say any thing that did not fall from the Noble Earl in a debate on so favourite a subject as we know Liberty and the Revolution are to his Lordship. Before the Noble Earl concluded, he again expressed his wish that the learned Prelate would withdraw his motion,

The Lord Chancellor then left the woolsack, and observed that the Noble Earl had been rather too free in expressing his astonishment at what had fallen from the learned Prelate, as he knew from the long experience he had of the learned Prelate, that he entertained as strong and lively a sense of the great blessings which were derived from the Revolution, as any Member of that House, and was as ready to join in returning his sincere thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance which was wrought for us by that truly memorable event, as any one of their Lordships; but notwithstanding this, his learned friend did not think it necessary that any other mode of returning thanks, as a nation, was at all necessary, than what was already established; and the reasons which the Bishop had given their Lordships, and the very good observations he had made on the service as it stood formerly, and as it now stands, and which were perfectly new he believed to most of their Lordships, had satisfied him that the Bill was absolutely unnecessary, and these reasons would, he apprehended, prove satisfactory also to the generality of their Lordships. The Chancellor then observed, that the learned Prelate had fully shewn that the service of the church in which the great event of the Revolution was commemorated, was in general extremely proper for the occasion, and he was very sure that the particular passage which the Noble Earl had cited, was highly proper, and did not lie open to any of the objections which the Noble Earl had made to it. His Lordship then animadverted with great spirit, mixed with a due degree of severity, on the Noble Earl's saying that in the present service we returned thanks to Almighty God, because all opposition had

fallen before a foreign King with a foreign army; and then remarked, that the learned Prelate never spoke of the Revolution in such terms as these: for he understood the subject too well, and had too just a sense of that glorious event, ever to speak of our deliverer in such language. His Lordship was very pointed throughout his speech, and marked the Bill in the strongest terms as an absurd and ridiculous project; and concluded with saying, that for the reasons which had fallen from his Right Reverend and learned friend, he should vote against reading the Bill a first time.

Lord Hopetoun then rose, and said that he was for the principle of the Bill, and thought it unprecedented to vote against its being read a first time, and hoped the learned Prelate would be prevailed on to withdraw his motion.

On the question being put for rejecting,

For rejecting	—	13
Against	—	6
		—
		Majority 7

The Bill therefore was rejected.

A petition from the Lord-Mayor and Corporation of London against the Tobacco Bill was presented by Lord Stormont.

The Lord Chancellor observed that it was repugnant to the forms of the House to receive petitions against a Bill of Supply from persons who were not interested in its contents. If the Corporation of London consisted principally of tobacconists, or possessed in their corporate capacity an estate that depended on this manufacture, a petition from them ought to be received and attended to.—The petition now offered dwelt on the general principles of Liberty, on which their Lordships certainly required no instruction.—He concluded with moving that this petition be rejected; which was agreed to.

Counsel were then called to the Bar, on the Bill in question.

Mr. Graham harangued their Lordships for some time on the impolicy, as well as oppressive tendency of the Bill. After expatiating on the most reprehensible parts of it, he appealed to the justice and wisdom of the House, whether a Bill of so vexatious a nature was compatible with the free spirit of our Constitution.

Mr. Douglas, the other Counsel employed in support of the petition against this Bill, proposed that Mr. Thomas Postlethwaite should be called in and examined.

After a detail of distinct evidence from this Gentleman, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

SIR W. Dolben moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of proper bounties to be granted in certain cases to the Masters and Surgeons of Slave ships carrying Slaves from the Coast of Africa to other places.

The question being put and agreed to, the Committee came to the resolution of granting the same bounties as were allowed last year; after which the House was refused, and the report ordered to be made to-morrow.

Mr. Sheriff Curtis presented at the Bar a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London against the Tobacco Bill, praying to be heard against the same by Counsel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the hearing of Counsel, as the petitioners were not immediately interested in the object of the Bill, and moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words "and the petitioners be heard by their Counsel."

The question was then put on the amendment, which was carried without a division.

The order of the day was then read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider of the East-India Revenues, and Lord Frederick Campbell took his seat as Chairman.

Mr. Dundas rose to bring forward the Oriental Budget, which is briefly comprized in the following aggregate state of the Revenues of all India.

In 1787 and 8, current rupees 63,959,998
Sterling — £. 6,396,000

Charges of all India, current
rupees — — 48,355,061

Sterling — — 4,835,506

Net Revenue, current rupees 15,604,937

Sterling — — 1,560,493

From which, deducting the charges of Bencoolen and Penamy, there remains 1,500,493

The net Revenues of all India, exclusive of the interest on the India debts, contained in No. XVI. on the Table, and which being deducted—the net Revenues of all India in 1787 and 8 amount to 1,019,791

This being added to the amount of sales of European goods 1787 and 8 produce 1,341,237

By which it appears, we have a clear surplus of Revenue in India of 1,341,237*l.* and every thing, said he, concurs to make me believe that I state the estimate of our Revenue at a period by no means so prosperous as that which we have reason shortly to expect

Vol. XVI,

He concluded with asserting, that there was at this moment in India the most flattering appearance of a long and lasting peace; that the native powers were ambitious of our alliance; and that they courted our protection.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Sir William Dolben brought in his Bill for renewing an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for regulating vessels employed in the Slave Trade, which was read a first time.

The Bill for granting additional duties on horses and carriages, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Jolliffe brought in a Bill for improving the commonable lands in that part of Great Britain called England, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Mr. Gascoyne presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool against the Tobacco Bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Newspaper duty Bill. The blank from which day the duty was to take place of *three shillings* on each Advertisement, and *twopence* on each Paper, was filled up with the words "First Day of August."—The clause being read, restraining Hawkers from lending papers,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and argued in support of it, as neither inconvenient to the public, nor oppressive to the hawker, and as necessary to support the Revenue.

Mr. Drake, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Huffey, and Sir Watkin Lewes spoke against it, as oppressive on the hawker, and not likely to raise the Revenue, after which the question being put, the Committee divided; for the Clause, Ayes 29, Tellers 2—31; Noes 9, Tellers 2—11; Majority for the Clause 20.

The remaining clauses were then read and agreed to.

MONDAY, July 6.

The report of the Westminster Committee was brought up, stating that the petitioners had withdrawn their petitions; and that Lord John Townshend was duly elected to serve in Parliament for Westminster. The report was ordered to be registered.

Mr. Pulteney observed, that a report had been propagated that, in consequence of a great scarcity of grain in France, an application had been made by the French Government to the Administration of this country, to supply

S

supply

supply them with a certain quantity of corn. He wished to know of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) if there was any foundation for this report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that an application had been made by France to Government for 20,000 sacks of flour; that the Privy Council had examined the principal Corn-factors on the subject, and upon the whole of the information his Majesty's Ministers had not yet determined on granting this request. It was undoubtedly a most desirable object to grant this supply if the House were of opinion this country would suffer no material inconvenience from it.

After a short conversation on this head, the Speakers being Messrs. Wilberforce, Watson, Dempster, Ord, Wyndham, Drake, Pye, Anstauthier, Newnham, Sir Grey Cooper, and Major Scott, it was resolved that accounts should be immediately laid before the House of what had been done by the Privy Council in this business, that something might be determined on without delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt piece-goods wove in this kingdom from the duties on sales by auction, to which they were now liable.—The same was agreed to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 7.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lords of the Treasury to appoint officers to investigate the annual amount of the fees of the different officers of the Customs; the purpose of which Bill was for the bringing forward of a plan early in the next session, to relieve Merchants from the present complexity of the coastwise duties, which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the minutes of the examination taken before the Privy Council, of the stock of wheat and flour now in the country for the supply of the kingdom, and moved, "That the papers be referred to a select Committee." Ordered.

The Committee appointed immediately withdrew, and, having considered the minutes of the examination, came to the following resolution: "That from a comparative view of the prices of wheat and flour in France and England, that 20,000 sacks of flour ought not to be exported."

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of Licences to be granted to the Manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff, and Tobacco Stalks,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and moved, "That every manufacturer of

Tobacco, Snuff, and Tobacco Stalks shall, previous to the 10th day of November, 1790, pay a licence duty of 40s."

"That every manufacturer, &c. after the 10th day of November, 1790, shall take out a licence of 40s. yearly, if his manufacture of snuff in the preceding year did not exceed 20,000 pounds weight."

- " 31. if above 20,000 and under 30,000.
- " 41. if above 30,000 and under 40,000.
- " 51. if above 40,000 and under 50,000.
- " 61. if above 50,000 and under 60,000.
- " 71. if above 60,000 and under 70,000.
- " 81. if above 70,000 and under 80,000.
- " 91. if above 80,000 and under 90,000.
- " 101. if above 90,000 and under 100,000.
- " 121. if above 100,000 and under 120,000.
- " 151. if above 120,000 and under 150,000.
- " 201. if above 150,000."

These motions were all agreed to, the House resumed, and the report ordered to be brought up.

The resolutions were then read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The Speaker not being able to make a House by four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, July 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that on Monday he should move some resolutions relative to the exportation of corn to France. At Shoreham, they fell the price of corn for a few hours from 48s. to 44s. to entitle them to export with a bounty of 5s. while the price was at 48s. round the country, and entered for exportation 8,000 sacks of corn to Havre-de-Grace, in the name of a London merchant. The exportation had been stopped by the officers at Shoreham, which made it necessary to bring in a bill on the occasion, which he hoped might be speedily passed.

Sir Grey Cooper approved of the bill, and said, if Mr. Pitt had done any thing illegal, an indemnity bill should be brought in.

Mr. Sheridan said, the motion he was about to offer to the House, was, in his consideration, a matter of great importance, and which, he said, it was to be wished had been much earlier brought forward. In what he was about to submit to the House he stood upon facts, and did not dread refutation from the two Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite him (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville), whatever might be their abilities, and he allowed they were great, though unable to bear them out against incontrovertible facts. Whatever, he said, was the actual situation of the country, that situation ought to be known: the House in a matter of such importance, ought not to

give their confidence to any man ; but as the guardians of the property of their constituents, and of the resources of the country, examine into the finances of the country themselves. In the course of the present discussion, he should lay down four propositions to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman :

First, That for the three last years, the expenditure had exceeded the income two millions annually, and would continue for the two following years.

Secondly, That the report of the revenue Committee of 1786 had failed in every important point.

Thirdly, That no progress had been made in reducing the national debt, but that we were more in debt than in 1786.

Fourthly, That no reasonable expectation appeared, on the present state of expenditure and income, that we shall be enabled to make any reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Sheridan having laid down these propositions, proceeded next in attempting to substantiate them. He entered largely into the report of the Revenue Committee. He contended that they had no idea of the necessity of any loan during the peace ; that they had provided visionary resources for what they knew to be absolute demands ; that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had, for the purpose of bolstering up the report, and making the deficiencies appear less glaring, smuggled several taxes under wrappers of regulations. After stating a number of particulars, which we have not room to insert,

Mr. Sheridan said, the income of the country had been gradually declining ; and in proportion as our revenue had failed in rising, the Right Hon. Gent. had been squandering them in the greatest prodigality ; our expenditure had been in a progressive state of increase for the last three years, and enormously so in its three great branches, the army, navy, and ordnance. He then entered into a comparison of the sum for miscellaneous services for the year, which was 640,000*l.* with that of 78,000*l.* estimated by the Committee as the sum for the miscellaneous service for the peace establishment of the year 1790, and insisted that it would be preposterous and absurd to contend that so great a sum as 640,000*l.* could be, by the year 1790 or 1791, reduced so low for the same service as 78,000*l.* The public expenditure in the three last years he stated to be 47,790,000*l.* to which was to be added, an increase of 600,000*l.* on the navy debt, making that debt upwards of a million, which, added to the other expenditure, made the whole 51,000,000*l.* and upwards ; he averaged the Annual expenditure at £.17,144,000 Annual income at 15,203,000

Leaving an annual deficiency of 1,941,000

He ridiculed the idea of coming to the level suggested by the Revenue Committee, either at the end of 1790 or 1791 ; before which level could be obtained, it would be necessary, he said, to expend 12,000,000*l.* more than stated by the Committee before every thing could be wound up ; and therefore we could arrive at the period at which the Rt. Hon. Gent. had long been vainly boasting we were already arrived, of our income exceeding our expenditure, our income must be raised 1,100,000*l.* or the expenditure lessened to that amount.

Having said so much, he declared his intention of moving for a select Committee, which he would form with so much impartiality, that he would even name in it a majority of those Gentlemen who mostly voted with the Minister. He concluded by moving, " That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the public income and expenditure ; and into the progress made in the reduction of the national debt, and to report the same to the House ; and that the said Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen ;

Henry Bankes, Esq.	James Martin, Esq.
D. Parker Coke, Esq.	Alderman Newnham
Geo. Dempster, Esq.	— Pelham, Esq.
W. Drake, jun. Esq.	Edward Phelps, Esq.
W. Huffey, Esq.	Sir G. A. Shuckburgh
Sir William Lemon,	Alderman Watson,
— Lowther, Esq.	Earl Wycombe."

The question having been read from the chair and put,

The Secretary of State (Mr. Grenville) said, he should have no hesitation whatever to submit the proposed investigation to the Gentlemen named, if the House could be of opinion to agree with the statement of the Hon. Gentleman opposite him ; that he did not think, however, any impartial man would. He took a general view of the arguments of Mr. Sheridan against the report of the Committee respecting the national income, and stated, that so far from its decreasing, the amount of that of the last year was 13,670,000*l.* which was 92,000*l.* more than the preceding year. Having said so much in refutation of the Hon. Gentleman's assertions relative to the income, he next followed him to the expenditure, in which he could not refute him with facts, as he had before done with respect to the income, the time not being arrived for which the Committee had formed, an estimate of the expenditure, namely, at the end of 1791.

The increase of the navy debt was not, he said, to be looked on with regret, when our great increase in ships was considered, and when it was remembered that our stores were so abundantly full, that we had to the value of above 1,000,000*l.* sterling of navy stores

stores in our dock yards; an abundance never before known. The Hon. Gentleman had formerly ridiculed and scouted, as absurd, the resources pointed out by the Committee; those despicable resources had, however, produced no less than 2,571,000*l.* in the three years.—In the miscellaneous services so much dwelt upon by the Hon. Gentleman, he would find for the Prince of Wales's debts a very considerable sum; he would find other expences of which there had been no probability, to such an amount as made necessary the loan of a million. After dwelling for some time on the prospect of the report of the Committee being fully justified by experience, he concluded by deprecating the motion, for which he saw no necessity whatever, as the accounts of the finances of the country were regularly laid before the House every session.

Mr. Fox rose in support of the motion, and observed upon the conduct of the Hon. Secretary, who declared he wished for the report and the finances to be investigated, yet deprecated the only way that that investigation could be coolly gone into. He was of opinion that the Hon. Gentleman feared a revision. A new Committee, he said, ought to be appointed, if for no other reasons than those advanced by the Hon. Secretary himself, who had stated the encrease of army and navy, which might be permanent, and which the former Committee, not seeing the necessity for, could not have provided. Upon that statement alone, every independent man in the House could not avoid giving his vote in favour of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Sheridan again rose, and replied to what had fallen from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Steele spoke in opposition to the motion, and supported what had been said by the Secretary, relative to the discharge of the National debt.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan again spoke, and were answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Rose.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

MONDAY, July 13.

Mr. Secretary Grenville moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating and ascertaining the importation of corn and grain &c.

Leave was given, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

TUESDAY, July 14.

The Speaker again kept his word; for not being able to make a Houe by four o'clock, he made his bow, and retired.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

An account was presented of the expences which had attended the trial of Mr. Hastings since the delivery of the last account. The sum now stated as due was 20,312*l.*

The report of the Committee on the India Company's Petition was brought up and the resolutions were read, by which leave was given to the Company to add a million to their credit.

The report of the Tobacco Bill was brought up, and the question being put that the Bill be engrossed, the House divided, when there appeared for the Bill, 70; against it, 20; majority, 50.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill for enabling the East India Company to borrow a million sterling, in compliance with their late Petition. This Bill was read a first time, as was also a Bill for regulating the importation and exportation of corn.

Mr. Borgefs moved the Commitment of his Debtor and Creditor Bill; but he said he should not press the House to decide finally upon it this session. It might pass through a Committee of the whole House, and be printed with the alterations it had received from the Committee above stairs; and Members would have ample time to consider every part of it by the beginning of the next session.

This Bill was accordingly committed, reported, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Borgefs gave notice, that he should bring forward, early in the succeeding session a proposition for preventing the oppressions prevalent in the County Courts.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 17.

Read a second time, and committed for Monday, the Bill to enable the East India Company to add one million to that capital.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, came to the resolution of granting to his Majesty the sum of 20,312*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* to make good a like sum issued to defray the expences of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. which was agreed to, and the report was ordered to be made on Monday.

Mr. Borgefs moved, That the several Sheriffs of Counties do lay before the House early in the next Sessions of Parliament, an account of fees received in their respective Courts. Ordered.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred to Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 20.

On the motion for the third reading of the Revolution Anniversary Bill, it was opposed by Sir Joseph Mawbey, who considered both that,

that, and the projected Pillar at Runnymede, as catches at popularity.

The House divided on the motion, when there being but twenty-five Members present, the House was of course adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

Mr. Beaufoy moved, that his Bill for commemorating the Revolution, be read a third time.

Sir William Dolben opposed this motion.

Mr. Courteuey, in answer to Sir William Dolben, observed, that there was no absurdity in having two commemorations of the Revolution, as the first was only an incidental one, connected with another part of our service; whereas that which was now proposed was a separate commemoration.

A division now ensued, when the numbers were,

For the third reading of the Bill	23
Against it	14
	—
Majority	9

The Bill was therefore read a third time.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Sir Peter Burrell brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the buildings adjoining to Westminster-Hall. It stated, that some of these buildings were in a decayed state, particularly to the north and east of the Hall; and that it was a matter worthy of the consideration of the House, whether it would not be adviseable to erect a new set of buildings in the room of them. An appendix respecting the particular state of these structures, signed by Wyatt, Holland, Dance, and other eminent architects, was subjoined to the Report.

This Report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dundas moved the third reading of the India Loan Bill; and, before its passing, he said it was his duty to correct a misrepresentation which had appeared in some of the public prints, as if Government had pledged itself to a renewal of the Company's charter, on its expiration in 1794. No such pledge had yet been given by him or any of his colleagues, though there was no doubt but that such steps would be taken on that occasion as would best conduce to the relative interests of the Company and the public.

The Bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Before the House entered into a Committee on the Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire further into the claims of American Loyalists,

Mr. Dempster mentioned a case that merited compensation. Some Merchants had been induced, in consequence of a proclama-

tion from Sir William Howe, to export some commodities from this country to New-York; but as this was done before the port was opened after the capture of the place by the King's troops, the vessels freighted by these Merchants had been seized and condemned on an Act of Parliament that prohibited all intercourse with the rebel Colonies. This was a hard case, as the Merchants had sent these goods on the faith of a Proclamation issued by one of our Commanders.

Mr. Wilmot replied, that as these persons did not come under the description of Loyalists, and did not suffer the seizure above-mentioned in consequence of their loyalty, there was no valid ground for including them. Their case had therefore been disallowed by the Commissioners.

Mr. Rose spoke to a similar purport.

The Bill was now committed; and after a few words from Mr. Rose, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Dempster, it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wyndham called the attention of the House to the subject of the application lately made by France for 20,000 sacks of corn; a supply which a Committee of this House had thought proper to refuse. It had been imagined, that this quantity was desired for the use of the troops in France. This opinion, however, was now found to be very different from the truth. The supply, it appeared, was really needed by the nation at large, and he was sorry to add, that our refusal had occasioned no little disgust. He had always been against referring this subject to a Committee, which he was convinced might have been settled by his Majesty's Ministers, in whom the House would, on this occasion, have reposed every confidence. If, however, Ministers wished not to take upon themselves a measure of this nature (and he was convinced they would not impute to him any wish to embarrass them by his proposal) he hoped there was no impropriety in again referring it to a Committee. In either case, he doubted not, when every circumstance was considered, the requested supply would be granted; and he was satisfied the dangerous consequences talked of could never be felt, from allowing to the necessities of a neighbouring nation the amount of a single day's consumption of this country.

Mr. Grenville said, no man felt more than he did for the distresses of France; but it was the duty of Government, and of that House, to watch over the good of this country. With regard to the subject having been referred to a Committee, he certainly thought Ministers could not have done otherwise; nor, while Parliament was sitting, would they have been justified in settling the matter without appli-

eration to the Legislature.—He would further observe, that the reasons which had before operated for withholding the proposed Supply, were strengthened and confirmed by an advance in the price of corn, and an increasing prospect of an unproductive harvest.

Sir Joseph Maybey, Mr. Rose, Mr. Gascoyne, Sir James Johnstone, and Sir Watkin Lewes, said a few words in support of the propriety of withholding the desired Supply, from an apprehension of a scarcity in our own country.

Mr. Courteney and Mr. Dempster spoke on the other side of the question, and recommended the Supply as an act of favour and generosity, in which case it would be selfish to regard a trifling inconvenience to which our countrymen might be exposed.

This conversation ended *in fumo*.

The Corn Bill was then committed, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Read a third time and passed, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Corn Regulating Bill.

The American Loyalists Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir John Miller stated to the House, that notwithstanding the utmost exertions on his part, he had been unable to bring forward the business he had promised of an equalization of weights and measures, but was convinced of the great utility and benefit it would be of to the country in general, and the poor in particular; and gave notice, that he would early next Session move for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the state of weights and measures throughout the country. Adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

To the FAMILY PARTY.

By the AUTHOR.

Spoken by Mr. J. BANNISTER.

STRANGE there's such magic virtue in a name,

Which deals out censure, or dispenses fame!

And that a *taking* title tends to raise

Dress—Snuff—Quack Medicines—Pamphlets—Peers, and Plays!

Brick-dust call'd—Dentifrice, will current pass;

And mutton suet for—*Pomade de Grasse!*

Some cry, "Corruption undermines a nation,"

Start at a *bribe*, but touch a—*compensation*.

Poor Lady Muzzy can't a dream endure;

Quite faints at *brandy*, but can sip—*Liquour*.

Thus, a mere name can gild a nauseous pill,

Enslave our reason, and direct our will!

Since wise extends this empire of caprice,

Our Author, surely, has miscall'd his Piece!

"The FAMILY PARTY, cries Sir Squander Dash,

"Oh, 'tis some wretched matrimonial hash,

"Where two poor devils white and mope together,

"Loll—pick their teeth—look glum—and blame the weather."

As Lady Liffies with her psofo fits,

Stares tull at nothing—nods, and starts by fits;

While her *gay* Lord reclin'd on sofa lies!

Twirls round his watch key—yawns and rubs his eyes,

Descending from the great—suppose we pop

Where a faint twilight o'er the dingy room,
Peers from the dirty pane's congenial glow;
Old Gub, with warm plaid gown and velvet cap,

With *Darce* takes his after-dinner nap;

Who joins in union the *social* doze,

And snores responsive to his vocal nose!

In bounces Miss from school—flap goes the door—

Shook from the peg, and rumbled on the floor,

Down drops papa's best wig,—so spruce, so neat,

Fresh oil'd and powder'd for—church-warden's feat!

Papa growls, but Mamma attends all glee,

While Miss to crack'd guitar squalls "Chere amie."

Pleas'd, cries Mamma, "What think ye, if to-day

"We take our Betty with us to the play?"

"The Bill of Fare bespeaks a welcome hearty,

"Snug too, and sociable—The FAMILY PARTY."

"The FAMILY PARTY! hold your tongue," says he,

"The very name egad's enough for me!

"I'm for what's new—no need abroad to roam

"For that dull Farce we've play'd so long at home."

Thus, all say, Dullness, with her leaden seal,

Marks for her own each party *en famille*;

But if sage Critics condescend to share

A Poet's treat, none thinks of *sumptuous* fare;

Bring

Bring Candour with you, a most welcome guest,
To two slight dishes, by no French cook dress!
With those, our friends we gratefully invite
To our domestic party here to-night.



AUGUST I.

Miss Style, a Lady who had rendered herself conspicuous at some late Masquerades for her representation of a few dramatic characters, made her first Theatrical attempt at the Haymarket, in the character of Polly Honeycombe. Her figure is rather short than elegant; she possesses a pleasing voice, and is mistress of an easy department. Her talents however, seem entirely without cultivation; and she has much both to learn and unlearn, before she can be entitled to any extraordinary portion of approbation.

5. *The Friends; or, the Benevolent Planters*, a musical Prelude, by Mr. Bellamy, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Kemble. This is one of those performances which, from the subject as well as the occasion of its performance, requires every indulgence. What is intended to serve the cause of humanity, should be exempt from criticism.

10. *The Comet; or, How to Come at Her*, a Comic Piece, of three acts, was performed the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. The characters as follow:

Kickfy,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Belmont,	Mr. Williamson.
Stitch,	Mr. Burton.
Sir Credulous Testy,	Mr. Baddeley.
Emily,	Mrs. Taylor.
Lady Credulous,	Mrs. Webb.
Maid,	Miss Brangin.

The story of this piece is as follows: Belmont is passionately in love with Emily, (the ward of Sir Credulous) who feels a reciprocal affection for him; but, through the incivility of Sir Credulous, he is obliged to have recourse to stratagem, to carry on his suit to his mistress, and obtain her guardian's consent. Kickfy (Belmont's valet) is the grand schemer to forward his master's design. He first introduces himself as a dancing-master, Belmont attending as his servant; but they are discovered. He next borrows the dress of Tom Stitch, the Cobler; and, affecting to be drunk, waits on Sir Credulous; and, endeavouring to give Emily a letter, is again detected. His last plan proves successful. The old Knight pretending to study philosophy and having a sufficient portion of credulity, Kickfy dresses himself as a doctor from the schools,

and engaging with him as a tutor, fills his mind with strange stories about a monster in the sun, and the approach of the expected comet; and, by a concerted preparation of devices, imposes on the Knight, and, in the moment of his apprehension and terror, prevails on him to subscribe his name to a paper without reading it. The paper proves to be his consent to the marriage, and the piece concludes.

11. *The Battle of Hexham; or, Days of Old*, a Play, by Mr. Colman, jun. was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow:

Gondibert,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Seneschal of Normandy,	Mr. Williamson.
Earl of Somerset,	Mr. Johnson.
Duke of Montague,	Mr. Gardner.
Second in Command,	Mr. Iliff.
Barton,	Mr. Aickin.
Fool,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Corporal,	Mr. Baddeley.
Drummer,	Mr. Mofs.
Fifer,	Mr. Barrett.
Banditti,	Mr. Bannister,
	Mr. Davies,
	Mr. Matthews,
	Mr. Chapman,
	Mr. Chambers,
	Mr. Reeves,
	Mr. Lyons,
	Mr. Abbot, &c.
Gregory,	Mr. Edwin.
Adeline,	Mrs. Goodall.
Infant Prince,	Miss Gaudry.
Queen Margaret,	Mrs. Kemble.

Other vocal parts by Mr. Reeves, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Guishard, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Aylmer, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Linton, Mr. Dorrien. Miss George, Mrs. Iliff, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Plomer, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Francis, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Gaudry, Miss Cranford, and Mrs. Bannister.

The Scene of this Play is Northumberland; the time, the reign of Henry VI. Queen Margaret, the wife of Henry VI. resolving to drive King Edward IV. from the throne, and restore her husband, raised an army of adventurers in Scotland, but was defeated at the battle of Hexham. After this, she flies into the forest with her son, is despoiled by robbers, and soon after meets with a murderer, as she supposes, whom she informs of her condition, and the title of her son. By this man she is protected, and through him her escape is secured.

The remaining incidents are invented, and prove the fertility of Mr. Colman's genius. The characters in general are well preserved, and the mixture of history and romance is managed

managed with address and judgment. The author has denominated his performance a play: it is, therefore, not to be judged by the common rules of the drama. The departure from these rules will not, however, be regretted by the spectator, who, on this occasion, as in many of Shakespeare's Plays, will feel the violation of the unities more than recompensed by the variety which Genius unrestrained will always present to his view. It should be observed that the main incident has been already produced on the stage by Mr. Jermyingham, in an Interlude acted for Mrs. Pope's benefit, and which is printed in the last edition of his works.

WARGRAVE THEATRE.

The private Theatricals and entertainments at Lord Barrymore's, commenced on Monday, August 17.

We insert the *dramatis personæ* as cast on the two last nights; but must observe, that the Romp was not played on the concluding evening, owing to the performance beginning at a later hour than usual.

BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Archer,	Mr. Dive.
Aimwell,	Mr. Blackstone.
Gibbet,	Mr. Edwin.
Boniface,	Mr. Angelo.
Sullen,	Mr. Rider.
Sir C. Freeman,	Mr. A. Barry,
And Scrub,	Lord Barrymore.

A Prologue to be spoken by Mr. Angelo, and an Epilogue by Mr. Blackstone.

After the Play, a Scene from *Taft*, by Mr. Angelo, in the character of Lady Pentweezle.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

The ROMP.

Young Cockney,	Lord Barrymore.
Old Cockney,	Mr. Ximenes.
Capt. Slightly,	Mr. Angelo.
And Barnacle,	Mr. Edwin.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Wargrave from Brighton on Friday the 21st about four o'clock, and dined with Lord Barrymore.—His Royal Highness rode post for the greatest part of the way, but took a chaise for the two last stages of his journey. His Highness dressed after dinner, and prepared for the Theatre.

The Comedy did not begin till after nine. On the Prince entering the box prepared for his reception, the following Prologue, written by Mr. O'Bryen, was delivered by Mr. H. Angelo.

OF all the schemes the *weak* or *wicked* use,
 'Tis sure the *meanest* talent to *abuse* :
 In tracing *charms*, the *best* are apt to halt,
 While ev'ry *Ass* can find or make a fault ;
 The *wise* alone in *other* arts succeed,
 In *this*—the *blockheads* only take the lead.

How much the world to *Cant*, its homage pays!

How hang the fate of empires on a *praise*!

The modish critic, void of force and fire,
 No common *fool*—a *Lord*—at least a *Squire*,
 Wrapt in the *vainness* of unsocial pride,
 And high contempt for *all the world beside*,
 Cold, carelefs, vacant, vain, serene, and sad,
 Thus ekes his *wonderous judgment*—“ 'TIS
 TOO BAD.”

“ 'TIS MONSTROUS bad,” cries chattering
 Lady Bridget,
 Her tongue a mill-clack, and her frame in
 fidget :

She who can twelve stout beaus at once engage,
 And gaze, besides, at *all things*—but the
 stage ;

'Twixt *mirth* and *malice*, ever *pert* or *mad*,
 Just spares from smut and scandal—“ 'TIS
 TOO BAD.”

“ 'Tis very bad,” the Cornhill critic cries,
 “ Damme—*too bad*,” the Wapping sage replies ;

—Thus *Courtier*, *Sailor*, *Git*, decide the case,
 In *one spruce term* that suits in *every place* ;
 (Whether immortal Shakespeare penn'd the
 play,

Or some *dull driv'ler* of the present day)
 These *useful words* on *all occasions fit*,
 Thus save the toil of *learning*, *sense*, and *wit*,
 And *man's own bias* lets the arrow *fly*,
 Prone to each other's hurt—we know not
 why!

But stings like *these*, let *London* wights annoy,
 Here no black rancour blights the budding
 joy ;

Avaunt, vile phrase!—it is—it MUST be
 good,
 With harmless *mirth* to cheer one's neighbourhood ;

To spread the gen'rous *bliss*, is always right,
 Which fills the social circle with *delight* ;
 Power *thus* employ'd, the *fairest* end pursues,
 And proves—e'en luxury of moral use.
 For sure no railer can with truth deride
 The *genuine joys of wealth* when *well applied*.

Our zealous leader has no scheme in view,
 Save *this*—the HEARTFELT PRIDE of
 PLEASING YOU ;

They who taste *most* delight, the *MOST* regard
 him,
 Be *all* content—and *then* you *BEST* reward
 him.

And sure *to-night*, no vulgar fame we boast,
 A splendid tribute to our generous host !
 Superior *lustre* gilds our humble scene,
 When princely Brunswick shews his manly
 mien ;

—Not that the *Muse* a servile flattery pays,
 To *him*—the first to *spurn* a fullsome praise ;
 —Ob!

Ob! where he moves, may all *just* honours
greet him; [him;
And *nothing*—*but the fame* he MERITS, meet
Then *not* his worth the *coldest breast* con-
vince,
And ALL applaud the PATRIOT in the
PRINCE.

When the Comedy ended, the following
Epilogue from the pen of Mr. Blackstone,
was spoken by that gentleman.

CLOSE at the heels of ev'ry scenic treat,
Follows the EPILOGUE—grace after meat;
Indulgencies to ask for misbehaviour,
T' extenuate faults, and sue for future favor.

But though, all anxious, ev'ry nerve we
strain,
How can we hope your plaudits to obtain?
Here the spectator no dark BASTILE sees,
Passebord VERSAILLES, and *canvus* THUIL-
LERIES,

No keen remarks concerning French affairs,
No dancing Turkies, and no drumming Hares,
Nor (as most fit in a gymnastic age)
Does BEN with JOHNSON fist to fist engage;
Nor HUMPHREYS here, *Anticus* like, renew
His stubborn contest with the rival JEW—
But then, in lieu of these, you know, you've
got

PRISCILLA TOMBOY boxing little WAT.—
Then be content—whoe'er dares to frown,
GIBBET—the curtain dropp'd—shall knock
him down:

And if the lovelier sex should look reproaches,
PLOUNTSLOW and BAGSHOT shall attack their
coaches;

And rifle from the tender trembling things,
Their trinkets, jewels, necklaces, and rings;
Tear ev'n the circling bracelets from their
arms,

And leave them—glowing in their *native*
charms!

But, lest our threats should fail, I'll ev'n
try pray'r,
And trust our sentence to the gen'rous fair;

Halting, like vet'ran, on a broken leg,
Our noble HOST thus sends me forth to beg,
(And let not all his pleasing hopes be
wreck'd)

That *good intention* may supply defect;
Though fearing much, yet hoping more, he
sends,

For in this gay parterre sure all are friends—
Candid he found you—hopes you'll be so still,
And measure—not abilities—but will.

This boon the *Critic's* spleen alone denies,
But milder judgments beam from *Beauty's* eyes.
What tho', untaught in the theatric air,
We want the measur'd step, the practis'd
store—

Fearful to offend, solicitous to please,
We fail t' attain an unembarrass'd ease;
Their gentle bosoms never will condemn
Those, whose first object is—the pleasing
them.

And if our mimic efforts can beguile
Their blooming features of one happy smile,
Or chace one moment hence “loath'd *Melan-
choly*,”

Come, clap your hands—approve us with one
volley!

But hold—while trifling thus, can we forget,
(In ev'ry Briton's heart 'tis recent yet)
When, darkly gath'ring o'er the land, of late
The low'ring Tempest menac'd BRITAIN'S
State;

His Virtues then her first best hope unveil'd,
And tho' restricted, of his Powers curtail'd,
Resentment spurn'd—his *private* ease with-
stood,

And gave up Comfort for his Country's good.
And if, to-night, this Prince, by all approv'd,
By STRANGERS honor'd, but by BRITONS
lov'd,

Deign to accept our faint attempts to please,
Shall not our grateful Breasts the moments
seize,

By *bonest* TRUTH the noblest Trophy raise?
For here the voice of TRUTH's the voice of
PRAISE.

P O E T R Y.

ODE ON CAPRICE.

By the Rev. Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton.

OFFSPRING of Pride and lawless Pow'r,
Whom Folly, in an evil hour,
The gifts of Fortune to defeat,
Brought forth, the torment of the great!
CAPRICE! go vent thy little rage
On Vice, Deformity, or Age!
There tyrannize with boundless sway,
Nor Youth and Beauty make thy prey.

VOL. XVI.

With those bright eyes, that blooming face,
That shape, and air, and winning grace,
With all that Wit and Taste impart,
To hold in captive chains the heart;
Yet, LAURA, with what fatal haste
Your fleeting moments run to waste!
Your spring of life, alas! is o'er,
That joyous age that comes no more!
You captives make—yet not a swain
But soon, disgusted, breaks his chain.
Caprice those brilliant eyes disarm,
An antidote to all your charms;

T

Fraught

Fraught with the pow'rs to save or kill,
 You Lovers gain, to treat them ill :
 To-day you smile, to-morrow frown ;
 You raise our hopes, then spurn them down ;
 Now spread, and now contract your sail,
 As Fancy and Caprice prevail.
 Would any wretch embark for life
 With such a fair, fantastic wife ?
 No—rather let me stem the tide,
 Without a helm my bark to guide,
 The sport of waves and varying winds,
 Than trust to such capricious minds,
 Where Whim and Passion hold the rein,
 And slighted Reason pleads in vain.
 Though Fortune on our prospects smiles,
 Caprice our fairest hopes beguiles ;
 Though blest with friends, with youth and

health,

And all the gay parade of wealth—
 With equipage, a mansion fair,
 With turrets glitt'ring high in air ;
 Our lawns extend, our waving woods
 Inverted nod from silver floods ;
 With ev'ry earthly means of bliss,
 Our roads to happiness we miss.
 Capricious Fancy's dazzling light
 Misleads us like a dancing sprite ;
 Thro' woods and wilds we vagrant roam,
 And never reach our destin'd home.
 Nature decks out a various feast,
 To humour each fastidious guest ;
 But Fancy, like a wayward child,
 By too indulgent parents spoil'd,
 Indignant kens the offer'd treat,
 Tho' urg'd by hunger, seems to eat ;
 Turn'd from Mamma with angry eye,
 And frets and pouts, it knows not why.

TASKER'S ODE to the KING on his
 ARRIVAL at WEYMOUTH.

I.

THE Nation's loyal vows shall not be vain !
 Goddess of Health, Hygeia ! from the
 main
 Wasted by healing breezes rise ;
 Aid the mild influence of the skies :
 Expand thy Zephyr's gentle gales
 O'er Dorset hills, and Melcombe's vales :
 Pure air from strengthening ocean bring
 Fragrant and fresh for Britain's King ;
 Pure air instinct with native power,
 Unsoil'd by noxious herb or flower.

II.

God of the Sea ! (whose torrents cease to
 roar,
 And in slow tide,
 Delighted glide
 On Royal Melcombe's* circling shore)

From hidden treasures of thy wealth,
 Give that most precious jewel—health :
 And yield it as a tribute free,
 Great Ruler of the deep, from thee :
 Establish'd health—most brilliant gem,
 That can adorn a Monarch's diadem.

III.

God of the Sea ! since George hath deign'd
 to lave
 In thy salt stream, and vigour-giving wave ;
 Brace with new strength his scepter'd hand,
 Strongly to grasp the Ensign of Command,
 And raise it high !—till distant realms obey,
 And court the empire of its righteous sway :
 Second to thee, let him controul the main,
 But o'er his Subjects' hearts without a rival
 reign.

IV.

Great God of healing, heat, and light !
 O Sol ! elate in beaming car,
 In radiant course conspicuous far,
 Resume thy wonted splendors bright ;
 Bid the foul mists and vapours fly,
 That late obscur'd thy piercing eye ;
 Bid the ripe corn-fields laugh and sing,
 In joyful sympathy with Britain's King ;
 Diffuse o'er Charlotte's cheek the lasting
 smile,
 Thence let the cheering beam illumine Al-
 bion's Isle !

V.

Ye maids on Pindus' flowery top who dwell,
 Attune to dulcet notes the sounding shell ;
 Exert your magic power, and charms divine,
 With rosy-finger'd Morn, harmonious Ninel }
 Round George's patriot brow the wreath }
 of health to twine.

VI.

While nobler bards may strike the lyre
 Impregnate with extatic fire !
 Permit thy humble votary to bring
 His mite of song to thee, O King !
 E'en as the gentle rivulet of Wey
 Rolls his small current to the mighty Sea.

Addressed to Miss G——, on the BRANCH
 of a TREE having hurt one of her EYES.

AS lovely Harriet chanc'd to stray,
 Unconscious of all danger nigh,
 Too near the hedge—a villain spray
 Dar'd rash encounter with her eye.
 Behold the lid half clos'd with pain,—
 Behold the tear that trickling flows ;—
 Ah ! Harriett, hence soft pity gain,
 And learn to feel for sharper woes,
 Now, mortals, now in triumph sing ;
 The dreaded Nymph defenceless lies,
 Heaven surely thought it not the thing,
 One Beauty should have two such eyes.

* The ancient name of Weymouth was Melcombe Regis, or King's Melcombe.

Now come, and without danger view
 What yet remain of Harriett's charms ;
 Nor longer fear what Love can do,
 Spoil'd as he is of half his arms.

I said—but soon alas! 'twas found
 His pow'r was undiminis'd still ;
 That eye which smiling could but wound,
 Filled with a tear was sure to kill.

G. C.

CLOYSTERS belonging to the MONASTERY of ST. BARTHOLOMEW
 THE GREAT, situated on the N. E. side of WEST SMITHFIELD.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THESE Cloysters with the Monastery were built by *Rabert*, or *Raberus*, a gentleman of the Court of Henry I. who from being of a dissolute life became religious, was the first Prior, and founded the Hospital of St. Bartholomew: his tomb is still to be seen in the parish-church of the above parish. The Cloysters consisted of two aisles, extending from the chapel, now the church, to the extremity of that side of the great close nearest West Smithfield. This Monastery was of such consequence, that at the dissolution of Religious Houses, it was valued at 650*l.* per annum. Among other privileges granted by Henry I. to the Prior and Canons of the above Monastery, and to the poor of the Hospital, was that of keeping a fair in Smithfield on the eve-day and morning of St. Bartholomew. It is said Canonbury House was the summer residence of the Monk and Canons abovementioned. What tends to corroborate this assertion is, when

one Bolton became Prior, his arms, which is a Belt and Tun, was sculptured in various parts of the parish, and which arms is also to be seen on different parts of Canonbury.

The Priory was again rebuilt in 1470, and was surrendered 30th of Henry VIII. and the church being demolished to the choir, that was by the King's order annexed to the old parish-church to enlarge the same, and so was used until the reign of Queen Mary, who gave the remainder of the Priory church to the Black Friars, and it was used as their conventual church until 1. Eliz. when those Friars were expelled, and all the church with the old parish-church was in the year 1559 given by Parliament, to remain for ever a parish-church called Great Bartholomew, being at first dedicated to that Apostle. It had the good fortune to escape the fire in 1666, and was new beautified in the year 1696.

ACCOUNT of the GLOBE THEATRE on BANK-SIDE, SOUTHWARK.

[WITH A REPRESENTATION OF IT.]

THE Globe Theatre, on which many of Shakespeare's plays were performed, was situated on the southern side of the river Thames. It was an hexagonal building, partly open to the weather, partly covered with reeds. It was a public theatre, and of considerable size; and there they always acted by day-light. On the roof of the Globe and other public theatres, a pole was erected, to which a flag was affixed. These flags were probably displayed only during the hours of exhibition; and it should seem from a passage in one of the old comedies, that they were taken down during Lent, in which season no plays were presented.

The Globe, though hexagonal at the outside, was probably a rotunda within, and perhaps had its name from its circular form. It might however have been denominated only from its sign; which was a figure of Hercules supporting the Globe. This theatre

was burnt down in 1613; but it was rebuilt in the following year, and decorated with more ornament than had been originally bestowed upon it.

The exhibitions of the Globe seem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower class of people; those at Black-Friars for a more select and judicious audience. A writer on the theatre informs us, that one of these theatres was a winter and the other a summer house. As the Globe was partly exposed to the weather, and they acted there usually by day-light, it was probably the summer theatre. The exhibitions here seem to have been more frequent than at Black-Friars, at least till the year 1604 or 1605, when the Bank-side appears to have become less fashionable and less frequented than it formerly had been. This theatre probably was one of those which fanaticism destroyed during the civil wars.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. ROTHERAM, who is noticed in your last Obituary, was the author of the following pieces:

The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity, drawn from a col-

lective View of Prophecy: In three Parts. Occasioned by Dr. Middleton's Examination of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses. 8vo. 1752.

A Sketch of the One Great Argument
 T 2 formed

formed from the several concurring Evidences for the Truth of Christianity. 8vo. 1754.

The Origin of Faith. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Peter's, Oct. 28, 1761. 8vo. 1761.

On the Wisdom of Providence in the Administration of the World. A Sermon, before the University of Oxford, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Inauguration, Oct. 25, 1762, at St. Mary's. 8vo. 1762.

An Apology for the Athanasian Creed. 8vo. 1762.

The Influence of Religion on Human Laws. A Sermon, preached at the Afizes at Oxford, March 3, 1763. 8vo. 1763.

An Essay on Faith and its Connection with good Works. 8vo. 1766.

Government a Divine Institution. A Sermon, preached at Oxford, 29 May, 1766. 8vo. 1766.

An Essay on Establishments in Religion. With Remarks on the Confessional. 8vo. 1767.

A Sermon preached at St. Nicholas Church, at Newcastle upon Tyne, July 27, 1771, before the Governors of the Infirmary. 8vo. 1771.

Against Persecution. A Sermon, preached at Houghton le Spring, July 16, 1780. 8vo. 1780.

An Essay on the Distinction between the Soul and Body of Man. 8vo. 1781.

An Essay on Human Liberty. 8vo. 1782.

MINUTES of the COURT MARTIAL held on COLONEL DEBBIEG,

FIRST-DAY—JUNE 29.

FRIDAY, at ten o'clock in the morning, a Court Martial assembled at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, to try Colonel Debbieg, of the corps of Engineers, on three separate charges, adduced against him by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, &c. Master General of the Ordnance, &c. &c.

MEMBERS forming the COURT MARTIAL : Lieutenant General CHARLES LORD SOUTHAMPTON, Colonel of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, PRESIDENT.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Launcelot Baugh, 6th regiment of foot.
Sir David Lindfay, Bart. 5th foot
Edward Maxwell Brown, 67th foot.
Charles Rainsford, 44th foot.

MAJOR GENERALS

Honourable William Gordon, 7th foot, West Hide.
James W. Adeane, 45th foot.
George Garth, 1st. foot guards.
Richard Grenville, 23d foot.
Wynter Blathwayt, blues.

COLONELS

Gustavus Guldickens, 3d foot guards.
George Morgan, 2d foot guards.
James Marsh, 77th foot.
Matthew Dixon, engineers.
William Martin, artillery.
Edmund Stevens.

Sir Charles Gould, Judge Advocate.

The Members being sworn in, the Duke of Richmond arose about a quarter before eleven o'clock; and, after reading from a MS. a detail of the various provocations received from the prisoner, his Grace produced and read a letter left at his house by Colonel Debbieg himself on the 16th of March, 1789, a copy of which, for the elucidation of this matter, we subjoin :

(COPY.)

To his Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c. Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

MY LORD DUKE,

YOUR rejecting my assistance at the Board of Sea and Land Officers appointed by your Grace under the Vote of the House of Commons to consider the state of the defences of the kingdom, although I was expressly nominated in that Hon. House, and included in that Vote to make one at *that Board*, was a declaration to me at once inauspicious and hostile in the extreme: I had formed (having authority to do so) opinions upon the subject of the defences of the country, long before your Grace came first into the Ordnance; and at the time that your mind was employed upon providing for a secondary object, the Security of the Dock-yards, simply as such, mine soared to the same objects of defence, as connected and combined with those of the Empire, the prosperity of her Marine and of her Commerce, all at present so imminently threatened with mischiefs, impediments, and difficulties, unsafe by this nation heretofore, *from the indefeasible, and but too successful efforts of our active, warlike, and insidious neighbour*. In the height of your zeal for erecting military works, like the architect who built an elegant Town Hall, and forgot a stair-case to ascend to it, your Grace, wishing to give extraordinary attention to preserve the stores for equipping our fleet, forgot that *that Fleet* wanted a fortified harbour. Great Britain possesseth but one, and upon *the indefeasible hold thereof* depends her principal strength, power and resources; upon the security of which, with the honest indignant feelings of an Englishman, it is with great pain I must observe, your Grace hath not bestowed due reflection

and

and attention, nor upon the fatal consequences that will most surely result from the neglect of it. Your system appears to me only calculated to invite the enemy into the very bosom of Britain where he would soon nestle himself and, before we could have time to look round us, accomplish the overthrow of the State. Such, my Lord, are my general sentiments respecting your care for the safety of the Dock Yards.—I communicated them early to a friend of Mr. Pitt: that friend urged me to state them in writing—I did so; and on the 20th October 1786, they were put into Mr. Pitt's possession.—I also delivered an improved and better digested copy of the same, with additional notes, and explanatory observations, on the 20th September last, at the Queen's house, for his Majesty; and I have two copies of the latter in my possession.

It has been the spirit of your administration to punish me by the laws of my country: I now offer myself for a second trial, by which I hope to wipe away the stain, if any remains upon me, of the first. Call forth then, I beseech you, my Lord, your magnanimity: be noble, and let a Board of Sea and Land Officers sit and report upon my general principles, as they did upon your plans.—Be generous, and give me an opportunity of satisfying my King and my country what sort of a man he is, whom you have so publickly and unmeritedly driven from your councils, and frustrated his honest endeavours to serve the State, as if his services and experience were in no estimation.—By this act of open justice, you will bind me by the greatest of all favours in your power to bestow.

I have no objection that your Grace shall be President of this Board, as you was of your own; provided I may be regularly summoned as a member thereof, with a privilege of voting and witnessing, by my signature, all proceedings held thereon, in the most full and ample manner; to which I conceive myself fully intitled by the rank I hold, the various services I have seen, and the experience I have acquired during forty-three years.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
(Signed) HUGH DEBBIEG.

Mortimer-street, March 16, 1789.

The Duke, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Gould, His Majesty's Judge Advocate, delivered the original to the Court.

His Grace then, in a speech of more than half an hour, replete with every sentiment

of moderation, elegance, and dignity, requested the Court would understand, in the first place, that never having been in the habits of intercourse or acquaintance with the Colonel, he was governed by no motives of personal resentment in the prosecution of the charges he had brought against him.

CHARGES.

I. Accusing Colonel Debbieg as guilty of disrespect and insult to his Commanding Officer, by his letter of the 16th of March.

II. Publishing the said letter in the Gazette of the 3d of June last, by which Col. Debbieg had been guilty of a breach of military discipline.

III. That having been employed by the Marquis Townshend, late Minister-Master General, to inspect the defences of the Island he (Col. Debbieg) had published his opinion on that subject.

The Judge Advocate then informed Col. Debbieg, that now was the proper time to prepare his defence.

The Colonel asked time for it, and was allowed till Monday, on which day the Court met again.

The Court broke up at two o'clock, after going out a considerable time to consider of the Colonel's request.

JUNE 29. The Court resumed, and proceeded to the defence. This was but short; the Colonel depended, in a very great measure, upon the witnesses he wished to call, to prove the superiority over those of the Master General of the Ordnance, of the plans he wished to introduce, and on his great experience and long services.

In speaking to the second charge brought against him, of having caused to be published in the Gazetteer, the letter to the Duke of Richmond, which he had previously delivered to his Grace, he imputed it to his anxiety to bring his plans of fortification into effect.

As to the third charge, the Colonel endeavoured not only to exculpate himself from the intention of conveying, by his public letter to the Duke, any hint to the enemy, but likewise to prove that it could have no such effect.

The Court having been cleared, and, on its being again opened, the resolve communicated to Colonel Debbieg, that his witnesses upon the above principle could not be examined, the Colonel declared, that he would in that case call no witnesses at all.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond then begged to reply briefly to the de this being granted—

He remarked, as to the attempt to vindicate the second charge, how very offensive it is for an inferior officer to charge, publicly, with ignorance and neglect of duty, his superior. But

But the Duke dwelt particularly on the third, and most consequential charge.

The Colonel had said, that he spoke of the want of a fortified harbour, and our weak holds being exposed to our watchful enemy the French, in so general a way, that it could not militate against us.—To this the Duke remarked, that as he himself, and all those who were capable of judging of the tenor of the letter, did understand the allusions, it followed, of course, that our enemies might do so too.

Col. Debbieg had expressed his anxiety to get his plans brought into effect, and said, that he had often been consulted and called upon by the Ministers of State, without the privity of the Master-General of the Ordnance. In the present case, the Duke observ'd, that he had not been called upon, but was a volunteer; that he had taken no proper steps to get his plans introduced; had neither laid them before the Minister regularly, nor before him, nor before the Chief Engineer; and that therefore he was the less excusable, if he could be excusable at all, in having the letter addressed to him (the Duke).

The trial being ended, the Court adjourned to consider of the charges and defence, previous to giving their judgment upon it, which was as follows:

“Upon due consideration of the whole matter, the sense of each Member having

been taken upon the several articles distinctly, the Court Martial is of opinion, that the said Colonel Hugh Debbieg is guilty of each of the three articles of charge exhibited against him, and doth adjudge, that he be suspended from pay and duty as Colonel of the Corps of Royal Engineers, for the space of six calendar months.

“His Majesty, after expressing his concern that an officer of Colonel Debbieg's rank and experience should, a second time, have lost sight of discipline and subordination, adverted to the lenity of the former sentence, which His Majesty was pleased graciously to attribute to the opinion entertained by the Court Martial of Colonel Debbieg's former services and professional merit. His Majesty willed, upon the same ground, to have found an opening for the interposition of his Royal clemency; but, in support of good order, and for enforcing a good observance of the deference and respect which Officers of an inferior degree owe, at all times, to those which are superior to them in rank and command, His Majesty has thought it necessary to confirm the sentence of the Court Martial, and to direct that the same, together with His Majesty's confirmation thereof, be notified in public order.”

By His Majesty's command,
(Signed) Wm. FAWCETT, Adj. Gen.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Constantinople, July 22.

THE plague appears totally suspended in this city and neighbourhood, but the contagion spreads in many parts of the Morea, and the last letters from Smyrna advise that it still continues there.

Stockholm, July 10. An account was received here yesterday of the Duke of Sudermania's having sailed with the fleet from Carlserona, on the morning of the 6th inst. The fleet consists of 21 ships of the line, nine large frigates, and five smaller ones, three cutters, and four yachts.

Vienna, July 22. The Emperor had a return of his fever on Thursday last, which continues, though not in so violent a degree as it has been at former periods of his illness.

Paris, July 30. M. Necker arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and satisfaction. He was escorted from the bridge at Sève by a large party of horse of the Paris militia, who also returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

Vienna, July 25. The Emperor's fever is considerably abated, and yesterday his Majesty was so well as to be able to take an airing in an open carriage.

The last intelligence received here mentions that Marshal Haddick still retained his position at Weisskirchen, from whence he had sent several detachments to join the Prince of Hohenlohe, in Transylvania, as that province was menaced with an irruption of the Turks, who were assembled in considerable force near Rimnik, in Wallachia.

The letters from Moldavia state that Prince Potemkin had arrived at Yassy towards the end of last month.

Naples, July 21. The Marquis Caracciolo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at this Court, having been for some time in a declining state, died on Friday last. His Sicilian Majesty has for the present appointed General Acton to execute the business of the

foreign department, and the Marquis de Marco is to direct the affairs of the Casa Reale, until a successor to the late Minister is named.

Madrid, July 27. The distress which had begun to be felt in some of the provinces of this kingdom from the scarcity of corn, has already been relieved, in a great measure, by the provident exertions of the Spanish Government, and is likely to be entirely removed by the good harvest which has been gathered in in the South, and by the favourable appearance of the crops in the North.

Vienna, Aug. 2. The Emperor's fever has now entirely left him, and his Majesty was on Thursday so well, that he took an airing on horseback, for the first time since his recovery.

Intelligence has been received from the Bannat, that the Turks have totally abandoned that province, and retired into their own territories.

Florence, Aug. 1. On the 6th ult. a French sloop of war arrived at Leghorn from Corsica, and brings accounts that the Algerines have declared war against France.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4. An engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets near Bornholm, on the 26th ult. which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till eight in the evening. The particulars are not yet known here, any further than that the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Tchitchakoff, bore away, and that the Duke of Sudermania afterwards sailed from Carlscrona. Letters of the 2d inst. received this morning, mention that his fleet was seen off that harbour.

The Russian Squadron, commanded by Admiral Kollainoff, weighed anchor on the 30th ult. from Kioge-bay, and steered to the westward; and nearly at the same time the whole Danish Squadron also weighed anchor, and steered the same course. A junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet is now said to have been effected between Carlscrona and the Isle of Gothland.

Paris, Aug. 6. On Tuesday last the King notified to the National Assembly the following appointments, viz. the Archbishop of Vienna, Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Benefices; the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Garde des Sceaux; M. de la Tour du Pin, Minister for the War Department, and the Prince de Beauveau, a Member of the Council.

The Evening Assembly met at eight o'clock on that day, and continued sitting till near two in the morning, having passed, by a very great majority, twenty-two articles, forming in part the basis of the Constitution, which were confirmed by the National As-

sembly this day. These articles include an equal taxation; a renunciation of all privileges, whether personal, provincial, or municipal; redemption of feudatory rights; various suppressions and abolitions of particular jurisdictions, duties, and services; abolition of the sale of offices; justice free of expence for the people; admission for all citizens to civil and military offices; a medal to be struck in commemoration of this event; *Te Deum* to be performed in the King's chapel, and throughout the kingdom; and his Majesty to be proclaimed the Restorer of French Liberty.

Copenhagen, Aug. 6. The junction of the two Russian Squadrons was effected between the islands of Christiansoe and Bornholm, the day after the division which lay in Kioge-bay, and the Danish fleet, had put to sea; and yesterday evening all the Danish ships returned to their former station at Kioge, and cast anchor this morning before Copenhagen.

Paris, Aug. 13. The unexampled violences every where committed in this country, though the capital at present enjoys a state of tranquillity, have induced the necessity of putting the Provost Law into immediate and full force, for the speedy execution of justice; and his Most Christian Majesty's Edict to that effect was yesterday registered in Parliament. The new Code of municipal Laws, comprehending the general police of this city, is completed, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville to begin from this day.

Stockholm, Aug. 4. Accounts received from Finland mention a very smart action, which took place on the evening of the 20th of July, near Parkumaki, between the corps commanded by Brigadier-General Steding, and the Russian troops under Lieutenant-General Schultz, in which the Russians were forced to retreat, with the loss of 200 killed, and between 4 and 500 taken prisoners, with the cannon, ammunition, and baggage.

Brussels, Aug. 18. The fermentation in this country increases every day. On the 14th inst. a tumult happened at Tournay, where a person having bought a considerable quantity of corn at the market, was taken into custody as a monopolist. The alarm bell having been rung, the populace assembled, and pillaged five houses; but the few troops that were in the town, assisted by the Bourgeois, and a party of the regiment of Murray, which arrived from Mons, soon restored tranquillity, though not without firing upon the insurgents, by which five of them were killed.

A great number of young men having received passports from the Magistrates of this town,

town, are gone towards the frontiers; but this morning orders are issued by the Government to prohibit the Magistrates from grant-

ing any more passports, unless to persons well known.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 11.

THIS day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, That the Lords authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission for declaring his Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Hon. House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the Royal Assent was given to all the Acts then ready.

After which the Lord Chancellor made the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction with which his Majesty has observed the continued proofs which you have given, during the present session, of your uniform attachment to the publick interest, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his Crown, and the welfare and prosperity of his people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has particularly directed us to return you his thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the several branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Although the good offices of his Majesty and his allies have not hitherto been effectual for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe, he has the satisfaction of seeing that the further extension of hostilities has been prevented, and that the situation of affairs continues to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next.

ROYAL TOUR.

13. This day their Majesties and suite left Weymouth. All the respectable inhabitants attended them to the end of the town.

At Axminster, a visit was paid to the carpet manufactory, and the Royal Travellers staid to see the whole in full work.

The King and Queen refused to be drawn in their coach, but walked upon the platform. An order was given for several pieces, and a liberal sum left for the work people.

When they approached Honiton, they were surpris'd at the turnpike with the appearance of near 400 female children, neatly dressed with white ribbands, &c. headed by the young ladies of the boarding-school, in white; a sight so nouvelle and striking, that it drew tears from the Queen and Princesses. It is needless again to say that the whole country came to pay their respects.

From Honiton they proceeded to Sir G. Yonge's, at Eastcot, where a magnificent entertainment was prepared for dinner. The Royal visitors staid to coffee after dinner, and then proceeded to Exeter.

At seven in the evening the King, Queen, Princesses, and suite, reached the ancient city of Exeter. At the bounds of the liberties the Mayor and Corporation met them, with an excellent band of Music; and at the entrance into the city, presented the city keys, which were returned with a compliment, *That they were already in very good hands.* They were conducted amidst an immense concourse of people to the Deanery, with bills ringing, &c. After shewing themselves at the windows, to satisfy the anxious populace, their Majesties partook of an entertainment at the Dean's.

In the evening a general illumination took place. Many elegant transparent scenes were displayed; the Guildhall was most grandly illuminated with 1200 lamps of various colours, which, with the transparent scenes interspersed, made a most brilliant appearance. By the vigilant endeavours of the magistrates of the city the whole was conducted with great order and propriety.

15. At eleven the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter attended with an address, and were graciously received. This was followed by an address from the Clergy of the diocese, which met with the same reception.

Their Majesties attended divine service at the Cathedral this morning; from thence went to the Bishop's palace; and afterwards walked on the town walks, by which they gratified, in an high degree, some hundreds of spectators.

17. This morning, about nine, their Majesties and the Royal Family and suite went from Saltram through Plymouth to view the dock-yard.

Their

Their Majesties alighted at Commissioner Laforey's, where they took some refreshments, and then proceeded in their barges on board Admiral Bickerton's ship, the Impregnable, of 90 guns.

His Majesty's barge, which was steered by Capt. Byard, the Admiralty Captain, had the standard flying, and was preceded by the Admiralty barge. The rest of the barges followed in their different stations, to the number of about forty, which, together with the prodigious number of pleasure-boats, and the fineness of the day, formed the most beautiful sight imaginable.

As their Majesties ascended the quarter-deck of the flag-ship (Impregnable) a Royal salute was fired, as well from her as from every other ship in the harbour and in the Sound; the citadel and the small forts around did the same; the *Lyax*, a Dutch sloop of war, lately from the East-Indies, also dressed and saluted.

The King continued on board near an hour, perfectly pleased with the high order of the ship, and his handsome reception by the Admiral. The Royal Family then visited the ships in the dock, particularly the Gibraltar, which had been fitted up for their accommodation; this ship, which had been taken by Lord Rodney, in the presence of the Duke of Clarence, struck them wonderfully, being one of the finest two-decked ships his Majesty can boast. They next visited all the store-houses in the yard, and every thing worthy attention, which took them up till near three o'clock.

An exceedingly handsome cutter was rowed by six young women, and steered by a seventh, all habited in loose white gowns, with nankeen safeguards, and black bonnets, each wearing a sash across her shoulders, of royal purple, with "long live their Majesties!" in gold. They kept with their Majesties barge till it returned to the shore.

ROYAL REVIEW.

The ships were the following, divided into two squadrons.

First division, Eastward.

Cumberland, 74, Capt. M'Bride Bedford, 74, Capt. Mann. Orion, 74, Capt. Sutherland, Carnatic, 74, Capt. Ford.

Second Division, Westward.

Director 74, Commodore Goodall. Goliath 74, Capt. Dickson. Bellona 74, Capt. Hartwell. Hebe frigate, Capt. Goodall.

They lay-to in Bigland Bay on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning at nine, hove in sight, wind E. S. E. by E. a gentle breeze.

The King and attendants went from Saltram on board the Southampton at nine, and were saluted by the forts and shipping; and

at half after nine weighed anchor and stood for the fleet, then off Scatten heights. The Magnificent of 74 followed, and the Lowestoffe frigate speedily afterwards.

After the Southampton had passed the Mew-stone Point, she descried the fleet, and fired one gun. Upon approaching in full view, and the two commanders observing the royal standard, a general salute took place. The fight by the sea was exquisite, there being above a hundred ships, vessels, and sloops in motion, and the Sound as tranquil as Old Thames. The Haw, which is near three miles in length, the battlements of the garrison, and the adjoining hills, were covered with people. After the proper manœuvres, the fight began with a furious attack by the Director upon the Cumberland. The action became general, and the Magnificent and Lowestoffe joining the second division, the first gave way, and were pursued, but suddenly M'Bride wore ship, and his squadron tacked and renewed the combat with great violence. The Southampton all this time lay to windward, east of the fleet.

The fight continued for somewhat more than three hours, when the English conquered. M'Bride and all the fleet were taken and brought in triumph into Plymouth Sound, where they all shook hands (if the figure is allowable) and again saluted their Sovereign. The King returned at five to Saltram to dine.

During the King's return by water, a sloop overfet, and ten or twelve persons perished. His Majesty was much affected when he heard of the accident. The goodness of his Majesty's heart shone conspicuously. The King sent to enquire if any persons were rendered widows or orphans; if they were, he would provide for them.

21. This day the King, Queen, and Princesses, dined at Mount Edgcumbe. Their reception was in the highest style of elegance and magnificence. Sixteen young females, dressed in white, strewed the path with roses, myrtles, carnations, and jessamines, and each of them, before the King ascended the steps, presented an elegant bouquet, which was most graciously received. The noble Viscount, after his Royal Visitors had taken refreshments, conducted them through the walks of this enchanting spot to the *Heights of Maker*, where an astonishing view at once burst upon the sight. To attempt a description would be in vain. The King, Queen, and Princesses, beheld it with raptures.

The dinner was all that sumptuality and elegance united could produce. At the first table, the King and Royal Family, attended by the noble Viscount, his Son, and beauti-

ful Spouse (lately Miss Hobart).—The second table, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Chatham, Lord George Lenox, and a few of the Viscount's particular friends. The King staid to coffee, and at six left the house, highly delighted with the day's entertainment.

At night Mount Edgcombe House was most brilliantly illuminated. From the opposite shore it realized the idea of an en-

chanted castle. Mr. Parby at Stonehouse, testified his loyalty to the King, and his attachment to the noble Earl, by a display of sky-rockets and illuminations.

His Majesty's health is so perfectly re-established in all points, that he is able to walk more (an exercise till lately he was not very fond of) than ever he was in his life, and with less fatigue.

P R O M O T I O N S .

THE Rt. Hon. Sir William Wynne sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Thomas Denton, of Warnell-Hall, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. Richard Beadon, D. D. to be Bishop of Gloucester, vice Dr. Halifax, translated to St. Asaph.

The Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, vice Lord Sidney.

Establishment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, St. James's, June 1.

Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household.

The Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, Captain in the royal navy.

Crooms of the Bedchamber, Sir John Berkeley Warren, Bart. Charles Morrice Pole, esq. Captains in the royal navy. Colonel William Dalrymple, of the Queen's regiment of foot.

Esquieries, Hugh Cloberry Christian, esq. Captain in the royal navy. The Hon. John Rodney, Captain in the royal navy. Col. John Hyde, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Chaplains, The Rev. George Waddington, The Rev. Thomas Lloyd, The Rev. William Tutting.

Physicians, Dr. Gilbert Blane. Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

Surgeon, Thomas Keate, esq.

Physician to the Household, Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

Lord Viscount Sidney, Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens on this side Trent.

The Hon. Thomas Francis Wenman, L.L.D. to be the Professor of the Civil Law, in the University of Oxford, vice Dr. Robert Vanittart, dec.

The Hon. John Trevor, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Turin, the additional character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Hon. Th. Lord Sydney, and the heirs male of his body

lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Sydney, of St. Leonard's, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Euseby Cleaver, Bishop of Cork and Ross, translated to the united Bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland.

The Rev. William Forster, A. M. to the united bishopricks of Cork and Ross, vice Dr. Cleaver.

The Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, B. D. to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, vice the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, resigned.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

Coldstream reg. of foot guards, Lieut. Colonel George Lord Strathaven, from the 35th, to be Captain of a company, vice Lieut. Col. Charles Lenox.

7th reg. foot, (or the Royal fuzileers) Brevet-Major John Despard to be Major, vice William John Darby.

Captain Thomas Saumarez, from the half pay, to be Captain of a company.

35th reg. foot, Lieut. Col. Charles Lenox, from the Coldstream reg. of foot guards, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lord Strathaven.

44th reg. foot, Major William John Darby, from the 7th, to be Lieut. Col. vice Col. Henry Hope, dec.

45th reg. foot, Hon. Major Frederick St. John, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Peter Daly, who exchanges.

19th reg. foot, Major Henry Barry, from the 52d reg. to be Major, vice Colebrooke Nesbitt, who exchanges.

65th reg. foot, Cornet J. Earl of Strathmore, from the Royal reg. of horse-guards, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice George Anson Nutt, who retires.

Coldstream reg. of foot guards, Major-General Anthony G. Martin to be Lieut. Col. vice Major-General Harry Trelawney, who retires.

Hon. Major-General Chapel Norton, to be First Major, vice Anthony G. Martin.

Col. George Morgan to be Second Major, vice Chapel Norton,

Capt. Thomas Bosville to be Captain of a company, vice George Morgan.

2d (or Queen's) reg. of dragoon guards, Major Thomas Garth, from the half-pay of the 26th dragoons, appointed Major, vice Cathcart Taylor, made Lieut. Col. of the 3d (or King's own) reg. of dragoons, vice Col. Francis Edward Gwyn.

John Griffith, esq. of Brynodynol, in Caernarvonshire, Receiver General of the Crown revenues of North-Wales and Cheshire.

The office of Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Board, vacant by the death of Mr. Corbett, has been given by Lord Chatham to Sir William Gibbon, bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

Scrope Bernard, esq. Member for Aylesbury, Bucks, appointed Under Secretary of State, in the room of the Hon. John Townshend, made one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Adam Gordon, to be Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, vice General Mackay.

General James Grant to be Governor of Stirling Castle; and

General James Murray, Colonel of the 13th reg. to be Colonel of the 21st.

The Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, vice Lord Malmsbury.

Capt. George Brodie, from 21st reg. foot, to be Major.

26th reg. of foot, Major H. Erskine Knight, from 21st, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, dec.

Major-General George Ainslie, to be Colonel of the 11th reg. of foot, vice General James Murray, promoted.

21st reg. foot, Capt. Colin Graham, from the 16th foot, to be Major, vice Major Erskine Knight, made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th foot, vice Lieut. Col. Ferguson, dec.

51st reg. foot, Major John Moore, from 60th foot, to be Major, vice Boothby, exchanged.

52d reg. foot, Major Colebrooke Nesbitt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Col. Turner Straubensee, who retires; and Capt. George Brodie, Major, vice Colebrooke Nesbitt.

Colonel Dundas, Adjutant-General to the army in Ireland; and Col. Fawcett, Quarter-Master-General, vice Colonel Dundas.

A grant unto the Rt. Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Chancellor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body, of the dignity of a Baron, by the name, style and title of Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford to be Recorder of the Town of Bedford.

John Cox Hippisley, esq. Barrister, LL. D. to be Recorder of the borough of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk.

John Taylor, esq. of Hatton-street, Oculist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

General Meadows, who is now Governor of his Majesty's castle and island of Bombay, to be Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, in the room of Sir Archibald Campbell, returned to England.

The Rev. William Bingham, M. A. to the Archdeaconry of London, void by the promotion of Dr. Beadon to the See of Gloucester.

Dr. T. C. Hope, to be Assistant and Successor to Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Professor of Medicine at Glasgow.

The Rev. Henry Harrison, to be one of the Duke of Clarence's Chaplains; and Mr. Robinson, of Pall Mall, to be Apothecary to his Royal Highness's household.

John Lloyd, esq. of Gray's Inn, and John Mitford, esq. of the Inner Temple, to be his Majesty's Justices for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan, and Haverfordwest.

The Rev. Mr. Weston, Rector of Whitley, to a Prebend of Durham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Chaytor.

Morton Eden, esq. his Majesty's Envoy to the court of Dresden, to the character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at that court.

Alexander Straton, esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

Francis James Jackson, esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Charles Yorke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, to be Chief Justice of the isle of Ely.

James Poole, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, is appointed Attorney-General of the Brecon Circuit in the room of — Griffin, esq. deceased.

The office of his Majesty's Post-Master-General of Ireland to the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Loftus, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Bellmont, K. B.

Edward Tighe, esq. Sir Francis Flood, bart. Charles Henry Coote, and John Reilly, esqrs. together with the Auditor of Imprest Accounts for the time being, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Extraordinary and Imprest Accounts in Ireland.

Peter Holmes, Richard Townsend Herbert, Edward Fitzgerald, Samuel Hayes, and George Rawson, esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the stamping and marking

Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and for managing the duties thereupon in Ireland.

Thomas Bayley, esq. Clerk of the Bristol road, to be Clerk of the Chester road, void by the death of Jacob Shann, esq. and Samuel Ardron, esq. Bye-Night Clerk, to be Clerk of the Bristol road.

Lord Chesterfield, to be Master-Worker of the Mints in the room of Lord Effingham, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Col. Abercromie, to be Governor of his Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay.

Timothy Caswall, esq. Member for Brackley, to be a Commissioner of the Customs, in the room of Anthony Lucas, esq.

The Right Hon. James Marquis of Graham, to be one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council.

In the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, the Right Hon. James Marquis of Graham, to be President of the Committee appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The dignity of Marquis of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. James Earl of Salisbury, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of Salisbury.

The dignity of a Marquis of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of Bath.

The dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

The dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Hugh Lord Fortescue, and his heirs male, by the name, title and title of Ebrington, of Ebrington in the county of Gloucester, and Earl Fortescue.

28th regiment of foot, Major-General Robert Prescott to be colonel, vice Paterfon, deceased.

Robert Johnson, esq. to be barrack-master of Dublin.

Edward Burrow, esq. collector at Glasgow, to be Surveyor-General of the Customs at London.

Sir James Campbell, M. P. to be collector of the Customs at Glasgow.

3d regiment of foot-guards, Captain Lord Charles Fitzroy, from 45th, to be Captain of a Company.

58th regiment of foot, Major William Brereton, from 64th foot, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

65th regiment of foot, Capt. Lientenant Robert Compton, from 14th of dragoons, to be Major.

4th regiment of dragoon-guards, Lieutenant-colonel Nugent, from 13th of foot, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

7th regiment of dragoon-guards, Major John Dillon, from the 5th of dragoon-guards, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

13th regiment of foot, Major John Francis Cradock, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce, Master of the Temple, to the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Lord Apsley appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On Joseph Ewart, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin, the additional character of Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

Sir Francis Drake, Bart. the Right Hon. Robert Viscount Belgrave, and the Hon. John Thomas Townshend, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Lord Mulgrave and the Marquis of Graham appointed Receiver and Paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces.

Lord Falmouth to be Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests beyond Trent, vice the late C. W. Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

James Bland Burgess, esq. Member for Heston, appointe. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of James Frazer, esq. who retires, owing to ill health.

The Rev. Mr. Woolley to be Chaplain of the Marshalsea.

The Earl of Clermont, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

IRISH PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Clanricarde, to be Marquis of Clanricarde.

Earl of Antrim, to be Marquis of Antrim.

Earl of Tyrone, to be Marquis of Waterford.

Earl of Hillsborough, to be Marquis of Downshire.

Viscount Glerawly, to the dignity of Earl Annesley.

Viscount Enniskillen, to the dignity of Earl of Enniskillen.

Viscount Erne, to the dignity of Earl Erne.

Baron Carysfort, to the dignity of Earl of Carysfort

Lord Earlsfort, (Chief Justice) to the dignity of Viscount Clonmell.

John Newport, of New-park, Kilkenny, esq. Robert Eatson Harvey, of Killoquin, Captain

esq. Samuel Hayes, of Drumboe-castle, esq. and Robert Hodson, of Hollybrook, esq. and their heirs male, to the dignity of a Baronet.

The Earl of Glandore, and Lord Carysfort, K. S. P. to be Guardians and Keepers of the Rolls, Records, &c. of the High Court of Chancery.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, to be his

Majesty's Attorney-General; and John Toler, esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Hon. Joseph Hewitt, to be his Majesty's Second Serjeant at Law, and Henry Duquery, esq. to be his Majesty's Third Serjeant at Law.

The Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, to be Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Henry Richardson, jun. of Derby, to Miss Gould, daughter of the late John Gould, esq. of Macclesfield.

Dr. Thomas Pym Weeks, physician in the island of Nevis, to Miss Isabella Livingston, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Livingston, of Aberdeen.

The Rev. Charles Lethbridge, Rector of Landulph, Cornwall, to Miss Brent of Plymouth.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, aged 75, to Mrs. Mary Wheeler, widow, aged 23.

Captain Thomas Powell, of Llowes, in Radnorshire, to Miss C. Williams, of Herefordshire.

Capt. Irvin, of the royal navy, to Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of the late Roger Phipps, esq. of Roehampton.

Sir Charles Watton, Bart. son to the late Admiral Watton, to Miss Juliana Copley, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

The Hon. William Finch, to Miss Brounker, daughter of the late Henry Brounker, esq. of St. Christopher's.

Mr. Smith, master of the academy at Tooting, to Miss Gould, of Eling.

John Campbell, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

John Hemlyn, jun. esq. of Clovell-court, Devon, to Miss Whitaker, of Manchester-square.

Charles Drummond, esq. of St. James's-square, to Miss Lockwood.

The Hon. Col. Fane, to Miss Lowe.

Arthur Miller, esq. of Manchester-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Christiana Sholey.

The Rev. Rd. Birch, jun. Vicar of Mayland, to Miss Bate, of Bradwell Lodge.

Mr. Tomlin, jun. of Nott's Down, to Miss Cramp, with a fortune of 60,000l. their ages together making nearly two and thirty.

The Rev. Thomas Redman Hooker, of Tonbridge, to Miss Mary Cooke, fifth daughter of the Rev. R. Cooke, late Vicar of Boxted.

At Queen-Camel, Mr. D. Willis, a farmer, aged 50, to Maria Wright, aged 18.

James Fox Lane, esq. to the Hon. Miss Pitt, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Rivers, at his Lordship's house at Stratfield-lay.

Dr. John Underhill, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Bate, of Wolverhampton.

Rev. Thomas Dolben, of Ipsley, Warwickshire, to Miss Harries, of Marybone-street.

Mr. John Pike, jun. of Bridgewater, merchant, to Miss Griffiths, of Carnarvon.

Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. Member for Poole, to Miss Vaue, daughter of Sir H. Vaue, Bart.

Charles Cameron, esq. banker, to the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Hay, daughter to the late Earl of Errol.

At the Quakers Meeting, White-Hart-Court, Gracechurch-street, Ofgood Hanbury esq. banker, to Miss Susannah Willet Barclay, daughter of the late John Barclay, esq. of Tower-street.

The Rev. Unwin Clarke, Rector of Monk-silver, Somerset, to Miss Majendie, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Majendie, Canon of Windsor.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Hadnock, near Monmouth, to Miss Barfoot, of Middlington-place, Hants.

The Rev. John Johnson, Minister of the Anabaptist Chapel in Liverpool, aged 84, to Mrs. Lynch.

Laurence Palk, esq. M. P. for Aithurton, only son of Sir Robert Palk, to Lady Mary Bligh.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, Vicar of Bitteswell, Leicestershire, to Miss Twining, eldest daughter of Mr. Twining, of Ifeworth.

Dr. John Yulle, physician, in Kendall, to Miss Catherine Campbell, daughter of the deceased John Campbell, esq. late of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Osborne, surgeon, of Reading, to Miss Savage.

At Dursley, Mr. Holloday, aged 80, to Miss L. Nichols, aged 16.

The

The Rev. John Henry Jacob, to Miss Mary Rothwell, daughter of Mr. Rothwell, of Salisbury.

The Rev. Samuel Bateman, A. M. Rector of Farthingstone, to Miss Anne Aglionby, of Nunney, Cumberland.

Dr. Jones, physician, of Lichfield, to Miss Barnes, of Aldersbaw.

William Butler, esq. of Inch, in the county of Tipperary, to the Hon. Miss Massey, daughter of the late Lord Massey

Charles Stirling, esq. of the royal navy, youngest son of Sir William Stirling, to Miss Charlotte Grote, second daughter of the late Andrew Grote, esq. of Blackheath.

Christopher Nevill, esq. to Miss Mann, niece to the late Hon. Sir Horatio Mann.

The Rev. Rd. Collison, Rector of King-weston, Somerset, to Miss Davies, of Littleton.

George Bentley, esq. of Brigg, Lincolnshire, to Miss Anne Milne, of North Colingham.

The Rev. George Bosley, Vicar of Chesterfield, to Miss Dainty.

Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. of Langham-hall, to Miss Phipps, of Bury, with a fortune of 50,000l.

Henry Cavendish, esq. to Miss Cooper, niece to the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Lord Massareene, to Madame Barcier, the Lady who accompanied him to England; to whom he had been twice married in France.

Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Wright, of the Poultry.

Willoughby Lacy, esq. late joint-patentee of Drury lane theatre, to Miss Jackson, of Hanwell.

William Basset, esq. of Neath, to Miss Lloyd, of Killebehill-place, Glamorganshire.

Mr. James Robt, iron-master, of Bristol, to Miss Anna Easton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Easton, of Long-Ahton.

In France, Thymas Litter, esq. Member for Clitheroe, to Miss Adelaide Farmer.

William Foster, esq. of Newington, near New-castle, to Miss Furnell, daughter of Caleb Furnell, esq. of Bear-street, Leicester-square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for AUGUST, 1789.

July 9. 1789.

PATRICK MAXWELL, esq. Secretary to the Island of Grenada.

11. James Leslie Johnstone, esq. aged 91.

13. The Rev. Mr. Harper, of St. Agnes, near Truro, Cornwall.

16. Marquis Carracciolo, Prime Minister and Secretary of State to the Neapolitan kingdom.

17. At Hardwick Grange, near Shrewsbury, Lady Hill, wife of Joseph Foster Barham, esq. and on the 20th likewise Mr. Barham.

18. The Countess of Lauderdale, at Hatton.

Robert Semple, esq. at Kilbarchan, Scotland, aged 106.

20. Captain Duncan Aire, Commander of the Royal Charlotte Excise cutter, in Cromarty Bay.

23. George Power, esq. Colney Hatch, Middlesex.

Lewis Davies, esq. surgeon to the Tower garrison.

Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, aged 94.

Mr. Pack, wholesale oilman, Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Fairbrother, cabinet-maker, Saffron-hill.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Quick, Rector of Loxhore, Devonshire.

Lately, Captain Owens, of Carlisle. He was drowned whilst bathing at Bowness.

24. Mrs. Stockdale, mother of Mr. Stockdale, Piccadilly.

Richard Barber, esq. of Duffield, in Derbyshire.

At the Charter-house, aged 84, Mr. James Horne, formerly a merchant at Canterbury, and father-in-law to Lord Viscount Allen of the kingdom of Ireland.

John Rowand, esq. of Broomloan.

The Rev. John Salter, Rector of Chorlton, and Master of the College-school at Manchester.

At Goathurst, near Bridgewater, the Rev. James Minifie, Rector of that place, Norton Fitzwarren, and Staple Grove.

25. Mr. Samuel Heywood, attorney, at Nottingham.

Mr. William Statham, of Burton upon Trent.

John Bachelor, esq. of Horstead, Norfolk.

Mr. Otho Gatfield, at Hedgefield-hills, Staffordshire, aged 40.

Mrs. Martha Tillotson, at Sowerby, grand niece of the Archbishop.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, Rector of Queen Charlton, Somersetshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Routh, Vicar of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.

26. Joseph Stovin, esq. of Whitgift-hall, Yorkshire, one of the Justices of that county, and of Lincoln.

Mr.

Mr. Hague, son of Jonathan Hague, esq. of Walkley-hall, near Sheffield.

27. Mr. Roberts, brewer, Wapping.

Mr. William Partridge, America square.

Mrs. Herring, wife of William Herring, esq. of Croydon.

Oswald Mosley, esq. eldest son of Sir John Mosley, Bart.

28. The Right Hon. the Countess of Charleville.

Samuel Davy Liptrap, esq. of Mile-end.

The Rev. Mr. Birch, of the Close, Salisbury, Rector of Berwick St. James, Wiltshire, and Alkerswell in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to the 4th regiment of foot.

Lieut. Gen. Lengefelt, Governor of Magdeburgh, and Knt. of the Black Eagle, at Berlin, in the 72d year of his age.

29. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Member for the county of Denbigh, aged 40.

He married first Lady Harriet Somerset, sister to the Duke of Beaufort, and second Miss Grenville, sister to the Marquis of Buckingham.

Lately, Mrs. Greville, authoress of an Ode to Indifference, and wife of Falk Greville, esq. formerly Miss Fanny Maccartney.

30. Mr. John Foxcroft, merchant, at Lancaster.

Mr. Zumbrook, a clerk in the house of Mess. Thelluson and Co. a respectable character, and one who had the principal hand in translating Captain Cooke's Voyages into the German language.

Lately, Mr. Henry Jump, of Knowsley, in Lancashire.

31. The Hon. General John Fitzwilliam, Colonel of the 5th reg. of dragoon guards.

Mr. Davies, fishmonger, in the Strand.

The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Cattlehaven, relict of the late Earl of Cattlehaven. She was daughter of Thomas Erle Drax, esq. of Dorsetshire.

The Right Hon. Richard Hamilton, Lord Viscount Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

AUGUST 1. Mr. Joseph Bullmer, merchant, at Woodford, aged 82.

Mr. Richard Boycott, one of the clerks of the India-House.

Mr. Samuel Walker, of Leeds.

Captain Robert Cabbitt, of South Town, near Yarmouth.

Lately, Mrs. Lovelace, wife of Mr. Lovelace, banker.

2. Mr. Harris, Common-councilman of Broad-street Ward.

Mr. Bentley, Red-lion-square.

Lately, in Ireland, John Blakeney, esq. Member of Parliament for Athony.

Lately, at Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, late Rector of that place.

3. Mr. Bishop, horse-dealer, in Mount-street.

William Savage, esq. of East-street, Red-lion-square. He was formerly organist to the parish church of Finchley: his superior abilities as a singer induced Mr. Handel to engage him as a performer in his Oratorios, an employment which he quitted on being appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapels. In 1748 (on the demise of Mr Charles King, M. B.) he was elected Almoner Vicar Choral and Master of the Children of St. Paul's, which places he resigned in 1773 and 1784. He was Senior Gentleman of the Royal Chapels.

At Teddington, William Simpson, esq. late of the Middle Temple.

Sir John Goodrick, of Ribston hall and Bramham-park, in the county of York, Bart. Member for Rippon, and formerly Ambassador to the Court of Sweden.

Mrs. Simpson, music-seller, St. Swithin's-lane.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dowager Cathcart, aged 98.

4. Mr. William Killington, at Mile-end, formerly a contract butcher at Wapping.

Mr. Turnbul, son of Dr. Turnbul.

Mr. Thomas Barfoot, Ewell, Surry, aged 86.

Mr. Cole, of Dulwich, an ingenious mechanic in steam engines and pumps. About a month since he expressed a wish that he might die in his sleep, and on Thursday the 30th last went to bed seemingly in good health, but not rising at the usual time his servant went to his bed-side and found him in a sound slumber. It being late in the day he was called to and shaken but without effect. Remaining in this state on Sunday some of the faculty were called in, who prescribed blisters, five of which were immediately applied to his head and feet, but to no purpose. All this time he had a florid countenance and breathed regular until this day, when his countenance changed and his pulse stopped. He was buried at Streat-ham.

Mr. Peter Wyatt, Marham-street, Westminster.

5. Timothy Orbie, esq. Collector of the Customs at Scarborough.

Lately, Mr. Becket, attorney, at Barton.

6. The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Carberry.

Mr. John Boden, of Horsley Woodhouse, Derbyshire, aged 67.

Wade Preston, esq. of Searcroft, near Leeds, aged 71.

The Rev. John Clothier, M. A. Rector of Lymington.

Lately.

Lately, Richard Hatley, esq. St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

7. Mrs. Sophia Middleton, wife of Mr. Middleton, comedian.

Mr. Samuel Jones, of Hatton, aged 70.

Near Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire, William Edward, architect and bridge-builder. The celebrated bridge on the river Taaff, called Pont y tu Pridd, by the English New Bridge, was constructed by him. It is the segment of a circle, whose chord at the surface of the water is one hundred and forty-seven feet, and is the boldest and largest arch in Europe. He was then a common mason and a methodist preacher. His fame was diffused through the kingdom, and his assistance sought wherever difficulties occurred in constructing bridges. He retained his passion for religious exercises; and passed the slight boundaries dividing the Methodists and Independents, by the latter of whom he was ordained. He conducted a very large and mingled congregation, among which the methodists predominated, and built bridges to the age of 71, at which time he died.

Dr. Thomas Skinner, Chantor of the Cathedral at Exeter.

Joseph Randall, at York, formerly Master of an Academy at Heath, near Wakefield, aged above 80 years.

8. Mr. John Wilson, of Stenson, Derbyshire.

The Marchioness of Lansdown, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory and niece to the Dutchess of Bedford.

Mr. Robert Young, of Mile-end, late of Bishopsgate-street.

At Woodberrow, in Somersetshire, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Lansdown, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

William Veale, esq. of Trevuler, near Penzance, in Cornwall.

Richard Amphlett, esq. at Four Athes, Staffordshire, late Lieutenant of the 29th regiment of foot.

9. John Hooper, esq. of Halcot, near Bath.

At Chewton, Mr. Edward Hicks the younger, attorney, at Lymington.

10. The Rev. Mr. Lawton of Chelsea.

11. Richard Alnut, esq. at Eltham, Kent.

Mrs. Nelme, wife of Mr. Samuel Nelme, of St. John's Tavern.

12. Mr. Townley, hop-merchant, Tower-street.

Mr. Thomas Kempe, General Post-office.

Mr. Abraham Van Neck, President Burgo-master, at Amsterdam.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Davy, Rector of Glynde, near Lewes.

13. Charles Yarburgh, esq. of Hestington, near York.

At Wiltson Green, Mr. John Wale, formerly Surgeon, in Oxford-street.

Mrs. Cleere Rand, relict of Bennet Cleere Rand, esq. aged 84.

Mr. Roughledge, grocer, Blackmore-street, Chare-market.

Lately, at Eling, near Southampton, Pearce Galliard, esq. formerly Counsellor at Law.

14. Edward Ruffel, esq. Maize-hill, Greenwich, Justice of Peace for Surry.

Mr. Joseph Harris, at Stratford ground, Westminster, aged 37. He was the author of several productions under the signature of Nauticus Junior.

Mr. Barrow, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal and of the Choir at Westminster-Abbey. He was in his 67th year, and by Mr. Savage's death had become Senior at the King's Chapel.

Mrs. Smyth, of Colehill, mother of John Richmond Smyth, esq.

Miss Southwell, sister to Lord Clifford.

15. Peter Delme, esq. Member for Morpeth, Northumberland, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Deafon, formerly a tea-broker.

John Watts, esq. late of New-York, many years Member of his Majesty's Council in that province.

Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and daughter of Dr. Cooper, of Yarmouth.

16. At Langley-park, Kent, in her 93d year, Mrs. Burrel, grandmother of Sir Peter Burrel, the Dutchess of Hamilton and Northumberland, and Lady Louvain.

17. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale. He was born 1718, succeeded his father in 1744. He formerly served in the army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, but resigned in disgust. In 1749 he married Mary Turner Lombe, daughter of Sir Thomas Lombe. She died the 18th of last month.

18. Mr. Munro, at Fulham, formerly gave lectures in music and dancing at Oxford.

Lately, at Falkland, Fifeshire, William Miller, esq. senior Captain of the 3d regiment of foot.

19. Charles Vere, esq. banker, at Sunbury, aged 73.

20. Lord Carlington, only son of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

Lady — Cole, daughter of the Earl of Inniskillin. Her death was occasioned by her drinking cold lemonade when heated with dancing.

