

THE

# European Magazine,

AND  
LONDON REVIEW;

For OCTOBER, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Mr. JOHN HARRISON, Inventor of the TIME KEEPER for the Discovery of the LONGITUDE. And, 2. VIEW of the CHOULTRY of MIAVERAM, in the TANJORE COUNTRY, on the Banks of CAVERY.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of the Account of Mr. *Mickle* in our next; when Mr. *Winter's* paper will be inserted.

*Crito's* offer is not consistent with the plan of our Magazine.

The extraordinary number of letters since our last obliges us to postpone a further acknowledgment of them at present.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 14, to Oct. 19, 1789.

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

|              | COUNTIES upon the COAST. |     |       |      |       |       |     |       |      |       |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|
|              | Wheat                    | Rye | Barl. | Oats | Beans | Wheat | Rye | Barl. | Oats | Beans |
| Essex        | 5                        | 11  | 0     | 0    | 2     | 5     | 2   | 0     | 2    | 8     |
| Suffolk      | 5                        | 10  | 3     | 3    | 2     | 5     | 1   | 1     | 2    | 11    |
| Norfolk      | 5                        | 8   | 3     | 3    | 2     | 5     | 2   | 2     | 0    | 0     |
| Lincoln      | 5                        | 6   | 3     | 0    | 2     | 8     | 1   | 1     | 0    | 0     |
| York         | 5                        | 8   | 3     | 7    | 2     | 1     | 1   | 1     | 0    | 3     |
| Durham       | 5                        | 4   | 3     | 1    | 0     | 2     | 1   | 1     | 2    | 3     |
| Northumberl. | 5                        | 1   | 3     | 7    | 2     | 7     | 1   | 9     | 3    | 3     |
| Cumberland   | 5                        | 1   | 3     | 7    | 3     | 0     | 1   | 1     | 1    | 3     |
| Westmorl.    | 6                        | 0   | 3     | 1    | 0     | 3     | 0   | 2     | 1    | 0     |
| Lancashire   | 6                        | 6   | 0     | 0    | 0     | 2     | 4   | 4     | 0    | 0     |
| Cheshire     | 6                        | 8   | 0     | 0    | 3     | 8     | 2   | 2     | 0    | 0     |
| Monmouth     | 7                        | 0   | 3     | 5    | 3     | 7     | 2   | 0     | 0    | 0     |
| Somerset     | 7                        | 0   | 3     | 6    | 3     | 0     | 2   | 3     | 4    | 1     |
| Devon        | 6                        | 6   | 0     | 2    | 1     | 1     | 6   | 0     | 0    | 0     |
| Cornwall     | 5                        | 9   | 0     | 0    | 3     | 0     | 1   | 6     | 0    | 0     |
| Dorset       | 7                        | 6   | 0     | 2    | 1     | 0     | 2   | 3     | 4    | 1     |
| Hants        | 6                        | 5   | 0     | 2    | 9     | 1     | 1   | 3     | 3    | 8     |
| Suffex       | 5                        | 1   | 0     | 2    | 8     | 1     | 1   | 1     | 3    | 5     |
| Kent         | 6                        | 3   | 0     | 2    | 7     | 2     | 2   | 2     | 2    | 8     |
| WALES.       |                          |     |       |      |       |       |     |       |      |       |
| North Wales  | 6                        | 7   | 4     | 1    | 0     | 3     | 6   | 1     | 1    | 0     |
| South Wales  | 6                        | 6   | 4     | 8    | 3     | 5     | 1   | 1     | 0    | 3     |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### S E P T E M B E R.

| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND.         |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| 27-30      | — 00 —   | 54 — S. S. W. |
| 28-29      | — 95 —   | 54 — S. S. W. |
| 29-29      | — 61 —   | 62 — S.       |
| 30-29      | — 67 —   | 50 — S. S. W. |

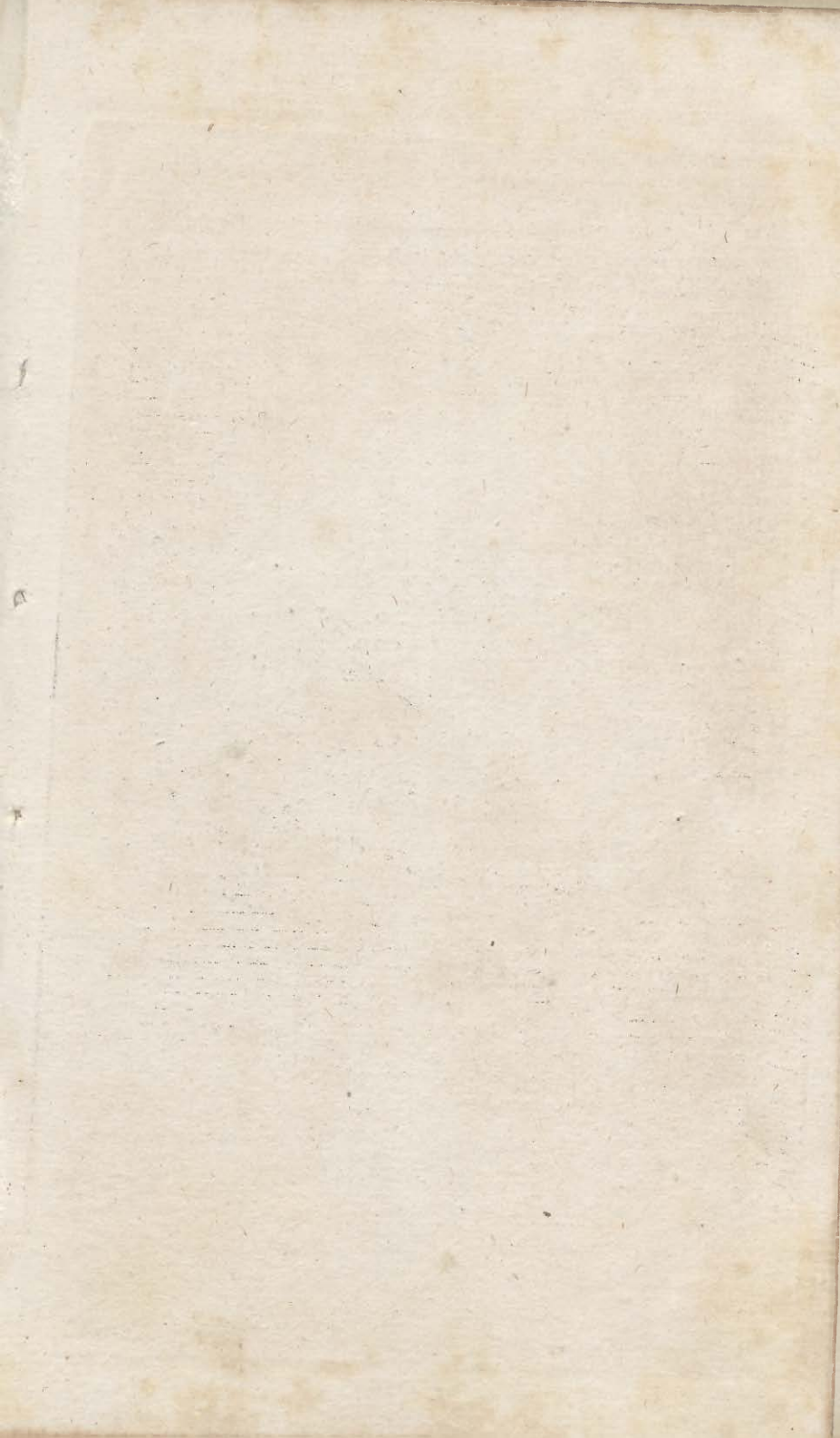
### O C T O B E R.

|       |        |               |
|-------|--------|---------------|
| 1-29  | — 26 — | 52 — S.       |
| 2-29  | — 18 — | 49 — S. S. W. |
| 3-29  | — 04 — | 50 — S. S. W. |
| 4-29  | — 47 — | 47 — W.       |
| 5-29  | — 26 — | 52 — S.       |
| 6-28  | — 96 — | 50 — S. W.    |
| 7-29  | — 23 — | 47 — W.       |
| 8-29  | — 13 — | 48 — E.       |
| 9-29  | — 24 — | 47 — S.       |
| 10-29 | — 45 — | 52 — S.       |
| 11-29 | — 79 — | 48 — S. S. W. |
| 12-29 | — 47 — | 51 — N. W.    |
| 13-29 | — 49 — | 51 — S.       |
| 14-29 | — 35 — | 49 — N.       |
| 15-29 | — 30 — | 48 — N. W.    |
| 16-29 | — 65 — | 49 — N. W.    |
| 17-29 | — 87 — | 50 — S.       |
| 18-29 | — 64 — | 52 — S.       |

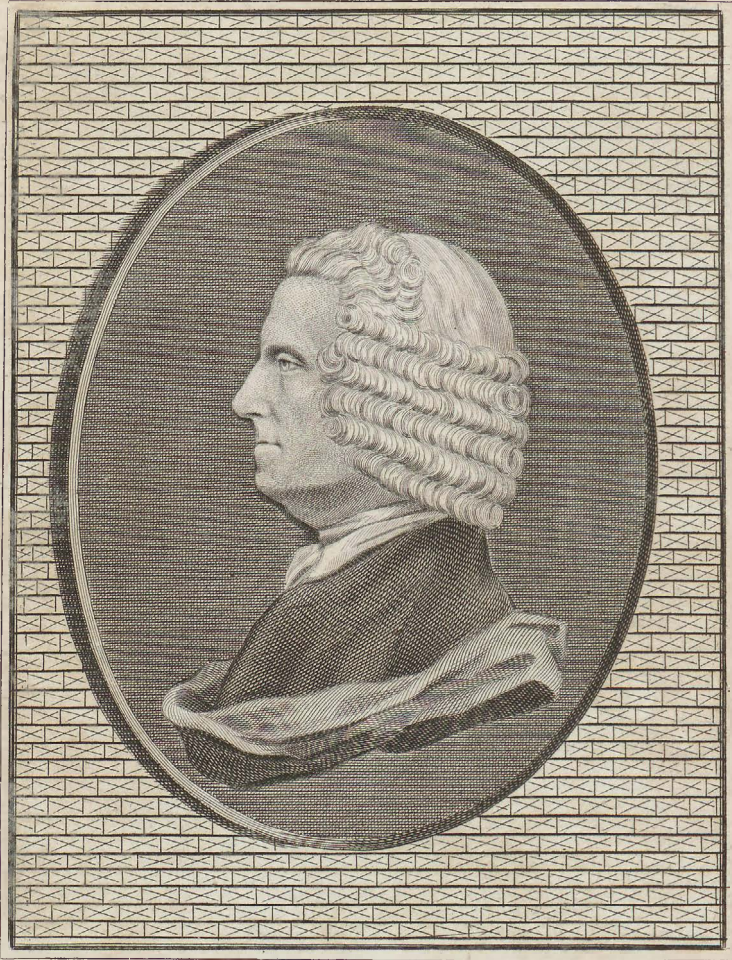
|       |        |               |
|-------|--------|---------------|
| 19-29 | — 78 — | 48 — S.       |
| 20-29 | — 77 — | 50 — S. W.    |
| 21-29 | — 83 — | 55 — E.       |
| 22-29 | — 97 — | 52 — W.       |
| 23-30 | — 01 — | 54 — N. N. E. |
| 24-30 | — 17 — | 51 — E.       |
| 25-30 | — 20 — | 47 — N. E.    |
| 26-30 | — 19 — | 48 — E.       |
| 27-30 | — 24 — | 44 — N.       |

### P R I C E S of STOCKS, Oct. 28, 1789.

|                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bank Stock, —                      | India Scrip. 7                  |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777, —            | 3 per Ct. India Ann.            |
| — shut, 97-7-8 h                   | India Bonds, 51.5s. pr.         |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, —           | South Sea Stock, —              |
| 117 $\frac{1}{2}$                  | Old S. S. Ann. shut             |
| 3 per Cent. red. 78 $\frac{1}{4}$  | New S. S. Ann. 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| a $\frac{3}{8}$                    | 3 per Cent. 1751, —             |
| 3 per Cent. Conf. 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ | New Navy & Vict. Bills          |
| a $\frac{3}{8}$                    | Exchequer Bills —               |
| 3 per Cent. 1726, —                | Lot. Tick. 15l. 19s. 6d.        |
| Long Ann. —                        | a 19s.                          |
| Ditto Short 1778 and               | Irish L. Tick. 6l. 6s. 6d.      |
| 1779, —                            | Fontine, 97                     |
| India Stock, —                     | Loyalist Debentures, —          |







*Engraved by James Heath*

JOHN HARRISON Esq.<sup>r</sup>  
Inventor of the Time Keeper.

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



T H E  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
A N D  
L O N D O N R E V I E W,  
For O C T O B E R, 1789.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN HARRISON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE Life of this celebrated mechanic is of great importance. From a consideration of the impediments which he experienced in the progress of his great pursuit, poverty may learn that the efforts of genius will ultimately prevail over every difficulty, genius may be taught industry, and industry encouraged to perseverance.

JOHN HARRISON was the son of Henry Harrison, carpenter and joiner, and was born the latter end of May 1693, at Foulby, in Wragley parish, in a house near the seat of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. called Nostell Abbey, in Yorkshire, where his father was then employed. At Sir Rowland's request he removed to another seat belonging to him in Lincolnshire, and at last settled at Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber. At this time our mechanic was only seven years of age; but as soon as he was able he assisted his father in his own business, in which he continued until he was twenty years of age. Occasionally, however, he was employed in surveying land, and mending clocks and watches. He was from his childhood attached to any wheel machinery; for when he lay sick of the small-pox, about his sixth year, he had a watch placed open upon his pillow that he might amuse himself by contemplating the movement. Though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very few, he eagerly improved every incident for information. He frequently employed all or great part of the night in writing or drawing; and he always acknowledged his obligations to a clergyman who officiated every Sunday in his neighbourhood for lending him a MSS. copy of Professor Saunderfon's Lectures, which

he carefully and neatly transcribed with all the diagrams.

The Act of the 14th of Queen Anne, offering a large reward for discovering the longitude, probably excited Mr. Harrison's notice; and living near a sea-port town, he was induced to consider how to alter the construction of a clock which he had made in 1726, so as it might not be subject to any irregularities occasioned by the difference of climates, and the motions of a ship. These difficulties he also surmounted; and his machine having answered his expectations in a trial attended with very bad weather upon the river Humber, he was advised to carry it to London, in order to apply for the parliamentary reward. Accordingly he arrived with it in London in the year 1735, and shewing it to several Members of the Royal Society, he received a certificate from several, that the principles of his machine for measuring time promised a very great and sufficient degree of exactness. In consequence of this certificate the machine, at the recommendation of Sir Charles Wager, was put on board a man of war in May 1736, and carried with Mr. Harrison to Lisbon and back again; and by its exact measure of time in its return corrected an error of almost a degree and a half in the computations of the reckoning of the ship, even though the run was nearly on a meridian (when that reckoning is made in the most accurate and best manner), as was certified by Mr. Roger Wills, master of the ship. Upon this success, the Commissioners of the Longitude in 1737 gave him 500*l.* and recommended him to proceed. Thus encouraged, he in 1739 finished another machine; and various experiments being

made, it was found to be sufficiently exact to authorize the inventor to claim the reward assigned by Parliament. This was followed by a third machine, produced in 1741, still less complicated than the second, and superior in accuracy, as erring only three or four seconds in a week. This he conceived to be the *ze plus ultra* of his attempts, and in the year 1749 he received the annual gold medal from the Royal Society; but in an endeavour to improve pocket-watches, he found the principles he applied to surpass his expectations so much as to encourage him to make his fourth time-keeper, which is in the form of a pocket-watch, about six inches in diameter, and was finished in 1759. With this time-keeper his son made two voyages, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both which experiments it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the Act of Parliament; and the inventor at different times, though not without infinite trouble, received the proposed reward of 20,000*l*.

These four machines were given up to the Board of Longitude. The three former were not of any use, as all the advantages gained by making them were comprehended in the last. They were worthy however of being carefully pre-

served as mechanical curiosities, to shew the gradations of ingenuity executed with the most delicate workmanship. The fourth machine, which is the time-keeper, has been copied by Mr. Kendall; and this copy, during a three years voyage round the globe in the Southern hemisphere with Captain Cook, answered as well as the original. The latter part of Mr. Harrison's life was employed in making a fifth time-keeper, on the same principles with the preceding one, which at the end of a ten years trial, 1772, in the King's private Observatory at Richmond, erred only four seconds and a half. In 1775 he published "A Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Mensuration of Time," 8vo. This small work also includes an account of his new Musical Scale; for he had in his youth been the leader of a distinguished band of church singers, and had a very delicate ear for music.

Mr. Harrison died at his house in Red Lion-square, London, March 24, 1776, aged 83. It will as easily be supposed that from his reclusive manner of living he was no man of the world, as that from his unacquaintance with letters he was no writer; yet in conversing on his profession he was clear, distinct, and modest.

#### CHARACTER of Mr. HARMER,

By Dr. SYMONDS.

THE reputation of Mr. Harmer, as a scholar and a divine, is, I believe, fully and universally established. If, as a writer, he may sometimes be thought inelegant in his style, and too minute in the investigation of facts, yet these defects are amply compensated by the general choice of his materials, and the clearness of method with which he digested and arranged them. Some books come into the world set off with all the ornaments of language; and, with their authors, are soon forgotten: they resemble those meteors which by their luminous appearance attract our notice, and almost in the same moment vanish from our sight. The credit of Mr. Harmer's writings rests upon a foundation strong and durable. He hath professedly treated a subject of the first importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and, by shewing at large the wonderful conformity between the ancient and modern customs in the East, hath not only thrown a considerable light up-

on numberless passages in the Bible, but hath opened new and fruitful sources of information for the use of future expositors.

But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Harmer to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpose of his studies was to illustrate the scriptures, so it was his constant endeavour to practise those duties which are therein declared to be essential to the forming of a true Christian. He was a man of unaffected piety: equally kind as a master, parent, and husband: meek and modest in his deportment: and invariably averse from every degree of intemperance and excess. Superior to all those narrow and illiberal prejudices which we are apt to imbibe from education or habit, he was governed by a general principle of benevolence; and though he was commonly called the father of the Dissenters, yet his good offices were so far from being confined to those of his own communion, that he acknowledged and encouraged



encouraged merit wheresoever he found it. "I will apply to Harmer," was the usual language of every injured person in his neighbourhood; and it seldom happened that the aggressor was not soon induced by his persuasion to repair the injury which he had done; and I do not exaggerate when I affirm, that there is not probably a single instance of an individual to be found, who, by a mild and reasonable interference, prevented more law-suits than Mr. Harmer. When we reflect that all these virtues, which he so eminently possessed, were still heightened by the character of a peace maker, a character to which an evangelical blessing is annexed, we cannot but look upon his death as a public loss; much less can we be surprized that it should deeply affect all those who personally knew him and enjoyed his friendship;—but by none is it more sincerely lamented than by him who offers this slender tribute of regard to his memory.

Mr. Harmer died at Wheatfield, in Suffolk, Nov. 27, 1788.

He was the author of,

1. Observations on divers Passages of Scripture. Placing many of them in a light altogether new, ascertaining the meaning of several not determinable by the methods commonly made use of by the learned, and proposing to consideration probable conjectures on others different from what have been hitherto recommended to the attention of the curious; grounded on circumstances incidentally mentioned in books of voyages and travels in the East. 8vo. 1764.

This edition being very incorrectly printed, was republished in 1777 with a second volume, and two more were added in 1787.

2. The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East. Containing, 1. Remarks on its general Nature. 2. Observations on detached Places of it. 3. Queries concerning the Rest of this Poem. 8vo. 1768. Second edition, 1775.

## C A N I N E A N E C D O T E S:

[Concluded from Page 159.]

**M**AY it please your Highness to accept in as good sorte what I now offer, as hath done afore tyme; and I may saie, *I pede fausto*; but having good reason to thinke your Highness had good will and likinge to reade what others have tolde of my rare dogge, I will even give a brief historie of his good deedes and strange feats; and herein will I not plaie the curr my selfe, but in good foothe relate what is no more nor lesse than bare verity. Although I mean not to disparage the deedes of Alexander's horse, I will match my dogge against him for good carriage, for if he did not bear a great Prince on his back, I am bolde to saie he did often bear the sweet wordes of a greater Princeesse on his necke. I did once relate to your Highness after what sorte his tacklinge was, wherewith he did sojourn from my house at the Bathe to Greenwich Palace, and deliver up to the Courte there such matters as were entrusted to his care. This he hath often done, and came safe to the Bathe, or my howse here at Kestone with goodlie returns from such Nobilitie as were pleased to employe him; nor was it ever tolde our Ladie Queene that this messenger did ever blab aught concerninge his high truste, as others have done in more special matters. Neither must it be forgotten as how he once was sente with two charges of sack wine from the Bathe to my howse by my man Combe; and on his way

the cordage did slackene; but my trustie bearer did now bear himselfe so wisely as to covertly hide one flasket in the rushes, and take the other in his teethe to the howse; after whiche he wente forthe, and returnede with the other parte of his burden to dinner. Hereat your Highness may perchance marvelle and doubt, but we have livinge testimony of those who wroughte in the fieldes and espied his worke, and now live to tell they did much longe to plaie the dogge, and give stowage to the wine themselves; but they did refrain, and watchede the passinge of this whole busynesse. I neede not saie how much I did once grieve at missing this dogge; for on my jounnee towards Londonne, some idle pastimers did divert themselves with huntinge mallards in a ponde, and conveyed him to the Spanish ambassador's, where in a happie houre after six weekes I did heare of him; but suche was the cowrte he did pay to the Don, that he was no lesse in good likinge there than at home. Nor did the householde listen to my claim or challenge, till I rested my suite on the dogge's own proofes, and made him performe such feats before the nobles assembled as put it past doubt that I was his master. I did send him to the hall in the time of dinner, and made him bringe thence a pheasant out of the dish, which created much mirth; but much more when he returnede at my commandment to the table

table again, and put it again in the same cover. Herewith the company were well content to allow me my claim, and we both were well content to accept it, and came homewards. I could dwell more on this matter, but *jubes renovare dolorem*. I will now saie in what manner he died. As we traveld towards the Bathe, he leapede on my horse's necke, and was more earneste in fawning and courting my notice, than what I had observed for time backe; and after my chidinge his disturbinge my passing forwardes, he gave me some glances of such affection as moved me to cajole him; but alas, he crept suddenly into a thorny brake, and died in a short time. Thus I have strove to rehearse such of his deedes as may suggest much more to your Highnesse thought of this dogge. But having said to muche of him in prose, I will say somewhat too in verse, as you may finde hereafter at the close of this historie. Now let Ulysses praise his dogge Argus, or Tobite be led by that dogge whose name doth not

appear; yet could I say such things of my BUNGAY, for so was he styled, as might shame them both, either for good faith, clear wit, or wonderful deedes; to say no more than I have said of his bearing letters to London and Greenwich more than an hundred miles. As I doubt not but your Highnesse would love my dogge, if not myselfe, I have been thus tedious in his storie; and again saie, that of all the dogges near your father's courte, not one hath more love, more diligence to please, or less pay for pleaseing than him I write of; for verily a bone will contente my servante, when some expecte greater matters, or will knavishly find oute a bone of contention.

P. S. The verses above spoken of are in my book of epigrams in praise of my dogge BUNGAY to Memus. And I have an excellent picture curiously limned to remaine in my posterity. Kestone, June 14, 1608.

Letter from Sir John Harrington to Prince Henry. *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 121.

#### ANECDOTES of Mr. PATTEN.

[From ANDREWS'S "ANECDOTES," lately published.]

THE Rev. Mr. Patten, a clergyman, had been Chaplain to a man of war, and had contracted a kind of marine roughness from his voyages; he was of an athletic make, and had a considerable share of wit and humour, not restrained by any strict ideas of professional propriety. He was, during many years, curate of Whitstable, at a very small stipend, and used, every Sunday, to travel in a butcher's cart to do duty at another church. Whitstable lying close to the sea is very aguish; so that, had he been dismissed, it would have been very difficult for the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the living belonged, to have provided another curate at the same low rate: this he well knew; and presuming upon it, was a great plague to every new Pinnate. He kept a mistress publicly; and had that esteem for punch that, when his Sermons were too long, some one shewing him a lemon might, at any time, cause him to bring his discourse to an abrupt conclusion, that he might be at liberty to adjourn to a public-house.

When Dr. Wake was Archbishop, some tale bearer informed his Grace, that Mr. Patten had given a marriage certificate, which he had signed by the title of Bishop of Whitstable. At the next visitation the Archbishop sternly asked Mr. P. "Whether the report was true?" To which Patten replied, "I shall answer your Grace's question by another.—Are

you fool enough to take notice of it, if it be true?"

When Dr. Secker was enthroned, or soon after, he gave a charge to his clergy; and, among other articles, found great fault with the scarcity allowance often paid to curates. Mr. Patten, who was there, (though not summoned, as his usual boldness at these meetings occasioned an order for him to be left out of the list) arose from his seat, and bowing to the Archbishop said, with a loud voice, "I thank your Grace." After the charge was over, this troubles me subaltern, bustling through the croud, came up to the Metropolitan, who, seeing he could not avoid him, began with the usual question: "You are, I apprehend, curate of Whitstable?" "I am so," returned Mr. Patten, "and have received the palty "sum of thirty pounds per annum from "your Grace's predecessors, for doing "the duty of a living which brings in "full three hundred." "Don't enlarge, "Mr. Patten," said the Archbishop. "No, but I hope your Grace will," rejoined the curate.

It chanced that a substantial farmer in Whitstable, who had frequently promised his son to take him in as a partner in his farm, or to leave it him at his death, died without performing either of his promises. His widow, a second wife, took possession of the premises, without regarding the representations of the son, who



who in vain pleaded his pretensions to the partnership at least. Not long after, the widow came to Patten with a deplorable tale of a ghost which haunted her house, outhouses, &c. dragging chains, and rattling fetters. The curate, who, though no believer in spirits, was yet sensible that, at any rate, the affair must turn to his pecuniary advantage, put on his gravest air, and told the woman, "that what she asked was no trivial matter; that, besides a considerable stock of courage, the enterprize demanded deep learning, as the whole form of exorcism ought to be spoken in Latin. That indeed he was fully master of these requisites, but that he could not give himself the trouble of exerting them under the sum of one guinea." To this demand the woman consented, after some demur, and the best parlour was fitted up for the curate's reception, according to his directions, with a large fire, two candles, and a bowl of punch. He then took his post, and waited for the apparition, who, unluckily, not knowing the sort of man he had to deal with, and thinking to terrify him, as he had done others, began by his perambulations, as usual, around the premises; but no sooner did the priest hear the chain, and the groans, than he sallied forth, and without delay seized the poor ghost by the collar, belabouring him at the same time severely with an oaken sapling. The young farmer, finding himself by no means a match for his opponent, fell on his knees, and owned the whole contrivance, conjuring the exorcist, at the same time, not to expose him, nor to reveal the secret to his mother-in-law, who would be glad of the opportunity to turn him out of the house with some degree of pretence. His intreaties were heard; and he was dismissed, on a solemn promise not to disturb the house again: on this condition hopes were given to him of a comfortable settlement with his stepmother.

Early in the morn she ran down, anxious to know what had passed the preceding night, when she was informed by the priest, that he had had a terrible conflict with the deceased, who was one of the most fierce obstinate spirits he had ever met with: that at length he had laid him at the expence of much Latin. "Poor, wicked soul," continued he, "I forgive him, although great part of his duquiet is owing to thirty shillings of which he defrauded me; but which he desired, nay commanded you to pay. On this condition only, and on your al-

lowing his son a share in the farm, has he agreed to trouble your house no more, but to retire to his old quarters, the Red Sea."

To this the woman assented; she paid the money; took her son-in-law into the farming business; and the parson had the comfort of having done a good action, and, at the same time, picked up a little money by it.

He was once at the house of a brother clergyman, who, having shewn him a very numerous collection of books, in various languages, Patten asked him whether he understood them all? The answer being affirmative, he rejoined, "Surely, surely, brother, you must have had your head broken with a brick from the tower of Babel."

In his illness, being in extreme distress, Archbishop Secker sent him ten guineas by the Archdeacon. The dying humourist thanked him sincerely, and, in the style of the age of James I. "Tell the primate," said he, "that now I own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his angels."

Once standing in need of a new wig, his old one defying all farther assistance of art, he went over to Canterbury, and applied to a barber, young in business, to make him one. The tradesman, who was just going to dinner, begged the honour of his new customer's company at his meal, to which Patten most readily consented. After dinner a large bowl of punch was produced, and the reverend guest, with equal readiness, joined in its demolition. When it was out the barber was proceeding to business, and began to handle his measure, when Mr. Patten desired him to desist, saying, he should not make his wig. "Why not?" exclaimed the astonished host; "have I done any thing to offend you, Sir?" "Not in the least," replied the guest, "but I find you are a very honest good-natured fellow, so I will take somebody else in. Had you made it, you would never have been paid for it."

He was so much averse to the Athanasian creed that he never would read it. Archbishop Secker having been informed of his recusancy, sent the Archdeacon to ask him his reason. "I do not believe it," said the priest. "But your Metropolitan does," replied the Archdeacon. "It may be so," rejoined Mr. Patten, "and he can well afford it. He believes, at the rate of SEVENTHUNDRED a-years and I only at that of FIFTY."

## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER IX.

## ANECDOTE of Dr. JOHNSON.

AT the time a reward was offered for the best epitaph on General Wolfe, two gentlemen, both now living, in a frolic, agreed each to write one, and for a small wager to leave the determination of which was bett to Dr. Johnson. After reading them both, the Doctor wrote his opinion to this effect. "Both the epitaphs are extremely bad, and therefore I prefer the shorter of the two."

Add to the LIST of BARETTI'S WORKS, Quattro Epistole. 8vo. No Date. These epistles are in Italian verse, and are addressed, 1. "Al Reverendesso Padre Don Apiano Buonafede Abate Celestino. 2. All' Abate Luigi Buchetti. 3. Al Marchese Giambattesta Negroni. 4. Al Dottore Jacopo Taruffi." They were never published.

Remarks on the Italian Language and Writers, in a letter to an English Gentleman at Turin. Written in the year 1751. Printed at the end of "Observations on the Greek and Roman Classics, in a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman. 12mo, 1753. (By Dr. John Hill.)

EPITAPH in the Cathedral Church-yard, Durham.

By JOSEPH SPENCE.

IF you have any respect  
for uncommon industry and merit,  
Regard this place!

In which are inter'd the remains of  
Mr. ROBERT DODSLEY,  
Who as an Author rais'd himself  
much above what could have been  
expected

from one in his rank of life;  
and without a learned education.

And who, as a man, was scarce  
exceeded by any, in integrity of heart,  
and purity of manners and conversation.

He left this life for a better,  
Sept. 23d, 1764, in the 61st year of his  
age.

CURIOUS TRAITS of the late EARL GRANVILLE'S CHARACTER.

EARL Granville was one of those politicians who make religion subservient to the State. The considering the kingdom of Christ as a separate kingdom from those of this world, he counted absurd. On the contrary, he maintained that Christianity is incorporated with civil government, as sand with lime, each of which by itself makes no mortar. Where he imagined that the public interest might

receive prejudice from Christianity, he was against its being taught. He hoped, therefore, never to see our negroes in America become Christians, because he believed that this would render them less laborious slaves. On the same principle, he was against any attempts to convert the American savages. In learning Christianity, they would fall into the use of letters, and a skill in the arts being the consequence, they would become more formidable to the Plantations. Pursuing a similar train of reasoning, Ld. Granville wished to God that the Pope might never turn Protestant, or the Italians cease to be Papists; for then we should sell them no fish. He was glad that the clergy sent abroad to our Plantations were immoral and ignorant wretches; because they could have no influence over the inhabitants, as better and wiser men would have, who would use that influence for the purpose of inspiring the planters with a spirit of independence on their mother country. He was hostile to sending Bishops to America. These, he thought, would labour to bring the several sects to one religion; whereas the security of that people's dependance on England, he conceived to arise from their mutual divisions. He was an enemy, likewise, to the improvement of our colonies in learning. This, he said, would take off their youth from wholly attending to trade, fill them with speculative notions of government and liberty, and prevent the education of the sons of rich planters in England, where they contract a love for this kingdom, and when grown old come back and settle, to the great increase of our wealth. Even at home he was against charity schools, and was not for having the vulgar taught to read, that they might think of nothing but the plough, and their low avocations.

It requires no extraordinary powers to see the weakness and futility of Lord Granville's opinions. A man has only to open his eyes, and the slightest observation will produce conviction.

A Correspondent enquires whether there are any memoirs in print of George Livingston, D. D. who was Bishop of Exeter from 1746 to 1762, and author of that curious piece, "the Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared." If so, where to be found. If not, some account of him from any of our correspondents would be acceptable.



## An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr. EDWARD TYSON \*.

HE was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the City of Bristol, on the 20th of January, 1650; and was the second son of Edward Tyson, Esq. some time Sheriff and Alderman, as also Mayor of Bristol, in the year 1659 and 1660; and Colonel of the Train-bands of that City †. His grandfather was Edward Tyson, some time of Bristol, and afterwards of Clevedon, in the County of Somerset. He came originally from the North of England, being of an antient family there, and left a considerable property to his posterity.

He was educated in the private schools in that County, till qualified to go to the University of Oxford, where he was admitted into Magdalen-Hall, 1667 ‡, and commenced Bachelor of Arts on the 8th of February, 1670; and still prosecuting his studies with much application, he took his Master of Arts degree on the 4th of November, 1673. It was about this time that he entered on the Physick line, wherein he made quick advances; and having performed all the exercises for his degree of Bachelor in that faculty, he removed to London, where he lived for some time, and made divers curious experiments, especially in Anatomy, in the house of Dr. Richard Morton, in Grey-Friars, who had married his sister. He was not long after this admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

From London he removed for a time to Cambridge, where he was admitted into Corpus Christi, or Bennet's-College, and there took the degree of Doctor in Physick on the 7th of July, 1680. Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and the same year was admitted Candidate of the College of Physicians in that City; and about a year after came in to be Fellow of that learned Society.

He began now to become famous, and grow considerable in his practice of Physick; so that upon the death of Dr. Thomas Allen, he was on the 19th of December, 1684, chosen Physician of the Hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell,

It has been said §, that the Lord Keeper North was the Doctor's hearty friend, and by his interest at Court procured him a Mandamus from King Charles II. to be Physician to those hospitals. Be it as it will, Dr. Charles Goodhall had got another by the sollicitation of his friends; so that upon the death of Dr. Allen, they acted in that station conjointly for some time; but Dr. Tyson having at last bought out the other, continued Physician there to his death.

The same year that Dr. Tyson was admitted Physician to Bethlehem, he was, upon the death of Dr. William Croone, chosen one of the readers of Anatomy at Chirurgeons-Hall. He was an active and useful Member in the College of Physicians; served the office of Censor together with Dr. Samuel Collins, Dr. Richard Torlets, and Dr. Martin Lister; Dr. John Lawson being then President of the College; and was afterwards very instrumental in getting some statutes repealed, that were thought to be prejudicial to that learned body. It was supposed that he had once a design to leave his books (of which he had a noble collection, and almost every thing that related to Physick) to the College, and that he had several times viewed the ground, and been inquisitive what such a building might cost, wherein conveniently to deposit them. He was once a Candidate for the Professorship in Gresham College.

As he was one of the Governors as well as Physician to Bethlehem, he had brought that place under very exact regularity, some time before he died. His studies were his chief delight; only he took, says the History of Europe, now and then a touch at fishing. His deportment and conversation was grave; he was a strict adherer to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and it might be said without flattery, he led a sober and pious life, and was faithful unto death; which overtook him suddenly, and in an instant deprived him of life, on Sunday the 1st of August, 1708, about five in

\* The Correspondent from whom we received this account says, that the eminence of Dr. Tyson ought to have claimed for him a place in the Biographia Britannica, or Biographical Dictionary, in neither of which works is his name to be found.

† Compleat History of Europe, 1708, p. 404. Mr. Masters, in his History of Corpus Christi College, p. 407, calls him Edward Tyson, of Clevedon, in Somersetshire, Gent.

‡ Masters' Corpus Christi, p. 407.

§ Compleat History of Europe, p. 405.

the evening, as he was pleasantly conversing with a gentlewoman his patient in her apartment, in the 59th year of his age, to the great surprize and concern of all his friends and acquaintance.

This learned Physician was never married. As he was exact in every thing that concerned him, so he left a will written with his own hand, and drawn up in several articles; wherein he made a very wise distribution of the plentiful estate (which was all personal) wherewith God had blessed him; and left his nephew Dr. Richard Morton, for whom he ever had a very tender and affectionate regard, his Executor. It would be tedious and unnecessary to enter upon a deduction of the particular legacies he left. His noble library fell to the share of his nephew, Mr. Richard Tyson, a Student in Physick, at that time in Cambridge; only he was pleased to leave Aldrovandus to the Royal Society: they are thirteen volumes in folio, being the works of that famous Philosopher and Physician Ulysses Aldrovandus of Bologna, who died in 1605, and had the honour to have his Elegy written by Mapheo Barberini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII.

He performed considerable charities in his life-time; more especially in Bristol, the place of his nativity; and besides a good sum of money given at once for publick use there, had a sermon at his charge preached on St. Stephen's day, in St. Stephen's Church, every year, and a treat given for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. as his father had done before him; and the hospitals of London, more particularly that of Bethlehem, partook of his benefactions at his death. For his funeral solemnity, he himself had allotted a handsome sum of money in his will; and his remains were on Wednesday the 18th of August conveyed from Upholders Hall, in Leadenhall-street, to his parish-church of St. Dionis Back-Church, in Lincolns-street, London, and there deposited.

On his Monument is the following Inscription:

M. S.

EDVARDI TYSON, M. D.

Ab antiqua familia in agro *Cumbriae* oriundi,

Viri omni eruditione atque doctrina, in illis

Imprimis studiis quæ Medicum aut instruunt

Aut ornant, præstantissimi.

In arte *Anatomica* plane singularis, Collegii Medicorum *London.* et Societ.

*Reg. Socius* fuit.

In *Aula Chyrurgorum* per annos consplices Prælector *Anatomicus*.

In *Hospitio Mente captorum* ad Mortem usque *Medicus* fidelissimus.

Omni Vitæ munere laudabiliter defunctus Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Confratres,

Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumque suavitate inter omnes

Sempiterna Gloriæ commendatus.

Diem obiit 1 Aug. A. D. MDCCVII. Annos natus LIX.

The following is a List of his Works.

Phocæna, or the Anatomy of a Porpess, dissected at Gresham College; with a Preliminary Discourse concerning Anatomy; and a Natural History of Animals, 1680. 4to.

Vipera Caudifona Americana, or the Anatomy of a Rattlesnake; dissected at the Repository of the Royal Society, Jan. 1682 3. Philosoph. Transact. No. 144. p. 25.

Lumbricus Latus, or a Discourse read before the Royal Society of the Jointed Worm. Wherein a great many Mistakes of former Writers concerning it are remarked; its Natural History from more exact Observations is attempted; and the whole urged, as a Difficulty against the Doctrine of Univoval Generation. Philosoph. Transact. No. 146. p. 146.

Lumbricus Teres, or some Anatomical Observations on the Round Worm bred in Humane Bodies. Philosoph. Transact. No. 147. p. 154.

Tajacu, five Aper Mexicanus Moschiferus; or the Anatomy of the Mexico Musk-Hog. Philosoph. Transact. No. 153. p. 359.

Lumbricus Hydopicus, or an Essay to prove, that Hydatides often met with in morbid Bodies, are a species of Worms, or imperfect Animal. Philosoph. Transact. No. 193. p. 506.

Carigueya, seu Maripiale Americannum, or the Anatomy of an Opossum, dissected at Gresham-College. Philosoph. Transact. No. 239. p. 105.

Ephemeris Vita, or the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron; a Fly that lives but five Hours. Written originally in Low Dutch by J. Swammerdam, M. D. of Amsterdam, and published in English by E. Tyson, M. D. London, 1681, 4to.

Embrionis Galei iævis Anatomie. Vide Franc. Willoughbæi Hist. Piscium, edit. à Jo. Raio in Appendic. p. 13.

Lumpi



Lumpi Anglorum Anatome. Ibid. p. 25.

The Scent Bags in Poll Cats, and several other Animals, first discovered. Vide Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire, p. 305.

Vide Thom. Bartholini Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensia, Vol. 5. ubi.

Observ. 26. Vomica Pulmonis.

Observ. 27. Hydrops Thoracis, & Difficultatis Spirandi rara Causa.

Observ. 28. Aemoptoe, Tussis, Pleuritis & Empyema à duobus Claviculis fortuito in Pulmone delapsis.

Observ. 29. Polypus omnis Corporis totius Venas & Arterias occupans.

Observ. 30. Polypus Bronchiarum & Tracheæ.

Vide ejusd. Observ. 101. Observ. 107. Observ. 108.

Some Anatomical Observations of Hair found in several Parts of the Body; as also Teeth, Bones, &c. with parallel Histories of the same observed by others. Dr. Hook's Philosophical Collections, No. 2. p. 11.

Anatomical Observations of an Abscess in the Liver; a great Number of Stones in the Gall-bag and Biliary Vessels; an unusual Conformation of the Emulgents and Pelvis; a strange Conjunction of both Kidnies, and great Dilatation of the Vena Cava. Philosoph. Transact. No. 142. p. 1035.

An Anatomical Observation of four Ureters in an Infant; and some Remarks on the Glandulæ Renales. Ibid. p. 1039.

An Abstract of two Letters from Mr. Sampson Birch, an Alderman and Apothecary in Stafford, concerning an extraordinary Birth; with Reflections thereon. Philosoph. Transact. No. 150. p. 281. and Dr. Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 272.

The Figure of the Cochineal Fly, Philosoph. Transact. No. 176. p. 1202.

An Observation of Hydatides found in the Vesica Urinaria of Mr. Smith. Philosoph. Transact. No. 187. p. 332.

An Observation of an Infant, where the Brain was depressed into the Hollow of the Vertebrae of the Neck. Philosoph. Transact. No. 228. p. 533.

An Observation of one Hemisphere of the Brain sphacelated; and of a Stone found in the Substance of the Brain. Philosoph. Transact. No. 228. p. 535.

Orang-Outang, five Homo Sylvestris, or the Anatomy of a Pygmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. To which is added, a Philological Essay concerning the Pygmies, the Cynocephali, the Satyrs, and Sphinges of the Ancients. Wherein it will appear that they are all either Apes or Monkeys, and not Men, as formerly pretended. 4to. 1691.

TO THE EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

I send you for your entertaining Miscellany a farrago of detached Thoughts, singular Quotations, and curious Anecdotes, which (if you please) for more reasons than one we will call

### D R O S S I A N A.

THE first communication of them shall be on the subject of ENNUI, which most probably gave rise to the putting of them together for you, as well as to the collecting of them for myself.

#### ENNUI,

A French word much perverted from its original signification; it meaning in that language a strong passion, or at least the misery occasioned by the indulgence of one; so one reads of the Ennui d'Amour, d'Ambition. It is not confined to the want of sensation occasioned by the absence of them all. In English, we have no word for it, and know merely the effects of it: in Scotch, the word Languor very well expresses it. It arises in general from want of occupation, and takes place in persons without profession or employment who have been ill educated, in statesmen out of place, in chiefs out of service, in

sportsmen out of the hunting-season, in beauties becoming old. It is the cancer of the mind; though, like some other humours of the body, it may be diverted so as not only to become not dangerous, but even salutary. Though it has made many persons give into hurtful pursuits, it has been the occasion of great and useful designs; it has given rise to the noblest undertakings, and the greatest stretches of honor, ability and exertion. To effect these, however, requires a vigour of mind which few persons possess. In general, Ennui is the offspring of stupidity, or pride begot upon idleness: of pride, as every one will not submit to employ himself in the way for which alone he is fitted: of stupidity, as it often happens that a man has not mind enough to suit him for any employment. Idleness is however in general the fruitful

parent of this malady of the mind, and acts as the Remora does upon vessels, by impeding its progress and obstructing its exertions. What a striking picture does Regnard the French Comic Poet (in the talents of humour and observation inferior only to Moliere) give of the effects of Ennui in his "Voyage de la Flandre & la Hollande," at the conclusion.

" Ces disgraces ont servi a quelque chose, & le tems que nous sommes demeurees a Pancre, n'a pas ete le plus mal employe de ma vie. J'allois tous les jours passer quelques heures sur des rochers escarpes, ou la hauteur des precipices & la vue de la mer n'entretenoient pas mal mes reveries. Ce fut dans ces conversations interieures que je m'ouvris tout entier a moi-meme, & que j'allois chercher dans les replis de mon cœur les sentimens les plus caches & les deguise mens les plus secrets, pour me mettre la verite devant les yeux sans fard, telle qu'elle etoit en effet. Je jettai d'abord la vue sur les agitations de ma vie passee, les desseins sans execution, les resolutions sans suite, & les entreprises sans succes. Je considerai l'etat de ma vie presente; les voyages vagabonds, les changemens de lieux, la diversite des objets, & les mouvemens continuels dont j'etois agite. Je me reconnus tout entier dans l'un & dans l'autre de ces etats, ou l'inconstance avoit plus de part que toute autre chose, sans que l'amour-propre vint flatter le moindre trait qui empechat de me reconnoitre dans cette peinture. Je jugeai sagement de toutes choses. Je conclus que tout cela etoit directement oppose a la societe de la vie qui consiste uniquement dans le repos, & que cette tranquillite d'ame si heureuse se trouve dans une douce profession, qui nous arrete, comme l'ancre fait un vaisseau retenu au milieu de la tempeste."

" Il y en a d'autres qu'un echec ne fixe pas en entierement; & se laissant toujours emporter a cette legerete qui leur est naturelle, pour etre dans le port, ils n'en sont pas plus en repos. Ce sont de nouveaux desseins qui les agitent, & de nouvelles idees de fortune qui les tourmentent. Ces gens ne changent que pour le plaisir de changer, & par une inconstance naturelle; & ce qu'ils ont quitte leur plait toujours infiniment davantage que ce qu'ils ont pris. Toute la vie de ces personnes est une continuelle agitation, & si on les voit quelquefois se fixer sur la fin de leurs jours, ce n'est pas la haine du changement qui les retient, mais la lenteur de la vieillesse, incapable de mouvement, qui les empeche de rien entreprendre: semblables a ces gens inquiets

qui ne peuvent dormir, & qui, a force de se tourner, trouvent enfin le repos que la lassitude leur procure."

" De-la viennent ces ennuis, ces degouts de soi-meme, ces impatiences de son oisiveté, ces plaintes qu'on fait de ce qu'on n'a rien a faire. Tout deplait, la compagnie est a charge, la solitude est affreuse, la lumiere fait peine, les tenebres affligent, l'agitation lasse, le repos endort, le monde est odieux, & l'on devient enfin insupportable a soi-meme."

The whole passage is curious, and I would recommend your reader to it as well as to the *Joueur*, the *Distrain*, the *Democrite*, *Le Retour*, &c. of this Author, who was an illustrious example of the truth of what he has just mentioned; and who in Lapland, at the top of a very high mountain, at that time untrodden by human feet, wrote this inscription, signed by himself and his two friends.

Gallia nos genuit, vidit nos Africa, Gan-  
gem  
Haemus, Europamque oculis lustravimus  
omnem;  
Cassius et variis adit terraque marique,  
Hic tandem stetimus, nobis ubi desuit  
orbis.

DE FERCOURT, DE CORBERON,  
REGNARD.

Anno 1681. die 18 Augusti.

It is not, however, either in the power of every one to describe the wretchedness of Ennui so well, or to make such noble efforts to conquer the foul fiend, as this ingenious Frenchman appears to have done.

A London Grocer, who retired to his native town in the west of England to enjoy himself after the fatigues of business, was much afflicted with the gout. His friends occasionally used to visit him, and console with him on his situation. He constantly replied, that in his situation, with nothing to direct his attention to, he found pain far from being an evil, as it gave him something to think of, as he expressed it.—Suicide, I believe, oftener proceeds from the mere Ennui of having nothing to do, than from suffering very great calamities. What did Sir Horace Vere die of? said Spinola to one of his friends. The answer was, He died of having nothing to do. In good truth, reported the Marquis, that is enough to kill any General.—Sir Robert Walpole was observed, by the late Lord Holland, to burst one day into tears, at not being able to pick up a book in his library at Houghton that would amuse him. This happened, however, when he retired from public



public business; and though, confessedly, a man of great sense and parts, had been so used to the agitation and bustle of politics and party, that mere reading, to no particular purpose, was not stimulative enough to his mind to engage his attention. He, I think, recommended Lord Holland, who was then very young, to lay in a great stock of Greek. He did not long survive his retirement at Houghton; and was much harassed with the stone; a disorder to which, I believe, he had been long subject; and which was, perhaps, aggravated by the want of exercise and employment his public situation had been used to afford him.—What a wretched picture of the Count Duke d'Olivarez, when he was banished from Madrid, does Vittorio Siri give in his *Memoire Recondite*! He represents him as filling up his time with unmeaning acts of devotion, and taking the air twice a day in his carriage, till, oppressed with ennui and chagrin, he sunk in a short time to the grave.—Lord Clarendon's account of a neighbour of his in the country dying before forty, of the "mere having nothing to do," is exceedingly curious, and should teach parents to oblige their children to lay in, in early life, a proper stock of serious and useful knowledge. This story is well told in detail, in his *Dialogue on the want of respect paid to aged persons in his time*.

Our lively neighbours the French laugh at the English, and say,  
C'y git Jean Roast Beef scavoit ennuyer,  
Qui se pendit pour se deienner.

Their ennui, however, to speak in medical language, puts on another type. It makes them restless, and fly from one thing to another; a burthen to themselves, and the miserable persons who are obliged to endure the company of those who are tired of themselves, and to endeavour to amuse persons who, as Madame de Maintenon said of Lewis XIV. "qui ne sont plus amusables."—Of all professions, the physicians, I believe, profit most by this malady of the mind; which, in process of time, may really affect the body; though

often the *malade imaginaire* is merely Ennui. Body and soul should act in concert, or the blade will cut the scabbard at last: "Le corps de l'ame est l'humble serviteur." Where, however, there is no real disease, the mind can make one, to have something besides itself to complain of. Then draughts and potions are scattered with incredible avidity, the Physician not always reflecting, that the "*mentis piacula*" are in this case to be administered instead of the "*remedia corporis*."—To a *malade imaginaire* of this kind said Monsieur de Senac, a famous French physician in the time of the Regency, I could wish, Sir, you could rob some one, and think yourself obliged to fly the kingdom to prevent your being broken alive on the wheel for it.—What a wonderful picture of this disorder of the mind is drawn by Sauvage in his *Nosologia*, and by Helvetius in *L'Esprit*!—What then are the remedies that Philosophy would suggest for this disease? Occupation, occupation.

Throw but a stone, the giant dies.

If this may be said of the most trifling employment, what may not be expected from those of a higher nature; from those founded on the greatest exertions of the mind, and built on the firmest principles of reason and religion? Reason tells us, that to labour under this malady of the mind is to be void of sense, of conduct, of those powers of intellect that distinguish men from brutes. Religion tells us, that from man the improvement of his faculties, the proper and useful employment of them are expected. If he is reprehensible for every idle word he speaks, what danger does he not incur for every idle hour he spends; every idle hour which contributes to his own misery as well as to that of others; to his own misery, by rendering him dissatisfied with his own situation; and to the misery of others ultimately, by not administering to their ease and comfort; by not rendering those talents of use to mankind with which he was entrusted for the honour of his Creator, and for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

#### METHOD of taking out SPOTS of INK from LINEN.

[From the JOURNAL DE NORMANDIE.]

SPOTS of ink, it is well known, will absolutely ruin the finest linen. Lemon juice will by no means answer the purpose of taking them out: the spots, indeed, disappear, but the malignity of the ink still adheres to the linen. It corrodes it; and a hole never fails to appear, some time after, in the part where the spot was made. Would you wish for a remedy equally certain, without being subject to

the same inconvenience—Take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the purest kind: melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow: then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there will never be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried often, and always with great success. ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the Celebrated "LETTRE ADRESSEE AU ROI,  
par Mr. De CALONNE, le 9 FEVRIER 1789."

(Concluded from Page 24.)

MR. De Calonne, in the plan of a Civil Constitution laid before the King, proceeds from the subject of the formation of laws, to that of their promulgation, execution, and conservation; and from thence to the execution of the *Arrets* or Edicts of Council.—He passes on to the objects of the Constitutional Laws, which he divides into such as relate to the kingdom in general, and such as concern individuals in particular.—The former he divides into those that have a reference to the internal, and those that respect the external policy of the kingdom. With regard to the internal policy of the State, besides the maxims laid down for the formation and conservation of the laws, he, farther, recommends, 1. A periodical return of the Assembly of the States General. 2. The reduction of the two Orders of the State to two, by uniting the Clergy with the Nobility, and dividing the General Assembly of the States General, as in Great-Britain, into an Upper House, and a House of Commons. 3. The establishment of public credit, by a public recognition and consolidation of the National Debt, a Sinking Fund, and a National Bank.—On all these points Mr. De Calonne reasons with the most perfect perspicuity and the soundest judgment. What he says concerning the confusion and discord to be apprehended from the General Assembly of the States voting, not separately according to their respective orders, but man by man, or individually, and consequently of the expediency of dividing that Assembly into two Houses, is at this time particularly interesting, and may perhaps by future ages be quoted with that reverence which is wont to be paid to important and accomplished predictions.

Our illustrious Author having taken a comprehensive view of the objects of the Laws proper for the Government of the Kingdom in general, considers the objects of such as concern individuals. These are, 1. The rights of liberty. 2. The rights of property. And 3. the rights of security. Personal liberty should be affected only by fixed laws: Lett'es-de-Cachet should be suppressed: the liberty of epistolary correspondence should be assured by strict laws against the opening of letters: and the freedom of the

press should be accompanied with a prohibition to print any thing without the name of the Author or Printer, whose business it will thus become to take special care that he, at least, be well assured who is the Author. As to the rights of property, no tax, in the judgment of Mr. De C. should be either imposed or continued without the consent of the Nation; and all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the property, of whatever species, of those who are to pay them.—From these positions he draws some just and obvious corollaries, particularly that the ordinary public expenditure should not be contingent but fixed. But, at the same time that Mr. De Calonne is firmly of opinion, that no tax should be either continued or imposed without the consent of the Nation, he is equally persuaded that there is an inherent right in the Crown to call upon, and to enforce its claim on the Nation to provide the necessary supplies for securing the public safety; and that the duty of protection on the part of the Sovereign presupposes the duty of furnishing the means on that of the subject.

We shall insist a little longer on the sentiments of our Author on this head, as they shew how clear and consistent he is with himself, how well he is acquainted with the fundamental principles and origin of the French Monarchy, and how well he is qualified to reconcile and unite those principles, purified from abuse and corruption, with the rights and privileges of freemen.

“I have maintained, and I still maintain, that the right of demanding subsidies for the defence of the State, has in the French Monarchy come in place of that personal service which the vassals of the Crown voluntarily paid, in former times, in the army; and that the Nation, having given consent that the usual services of vassalage should be commuted for pecuniary aids, must be understood to have consented to the imposition of taxes from that moment and to all perpetuity: but this consent is applicable only to taxation in general, and not to any one tax whatever in particular.

“I have maintained, and I still maintain, that the right of deliberating on any one tax, which undoubtedly belongs to the States, does not by any means imply a right



right of refusing supplies of some kind in general, inasmuch as the very existence of public society supposes that all its members have consented to the right of taxation of some sort for the service and support of Government; and that, in the actual state of nations, the defence of a great nation could not be maintained, if the people should not contribute thereto by the payment of taxes; only, these taxes must be proportionable to the exigencies of those who require them, and the abilities of those on whom they are levied. This is a piece of justice on which the people have a right to insist at all times. But it does not follow from thence that they have a right to withhold all *taxes* whatever, which form the nerves and strength of the nation.—This truly national principle, which is to be ranked among the fundamental laws of the Constitution, will relieve the people from the anxiety and danger of taxes being imposed without end, and lighten the burthen of those which they pay voluntarily.”

Nothing can be more just and judicious than these sentiments, or more worthy of an enlightened patriot, equally concerned for the rights and the happiness of mankind; and zealous, particularly, at a most important crisis, to establish and secure the welfare and the dignity of his country, by a monarchy tempered and regulated by the spirit of liberty and justice.

The idea started here by Mr. De Calonne, of ascertaining the ordinary expences of the different departments of Government, and not suffering them to be contingent and progressive *ad infinitum*, deserves the attention of Great Britain as much as it does that of France. We embarrass manufacturers, and cramp industry and exertion of every kind by the multiplication of taxes: we submit to an enormous imposition annually for the purpose of paying off the National Debt, which would be liquidated, or so alleviated as not to be felt by the gradual depreciation of the value of money, and the increase of commerce and population, if these are not checked by intemperate taxation: we exhaust our strength in rolling the stone of Sisyphus, which returns again and again with repeated *impetus*, when all our burthens would be made easy by two simple means. 1. By adopting and realizing the idea of Mr. De Calonne, of fixing the ordinary expences of the different departments of the State. And, 2. by remitting and entirely

abolishing the whole of those vexatious and oppressive taxes that have been imposed, at different times, for raising and propping that GRAND POLITICAL SORTRISM a million sterling annually for a Sinking Fund. The idea of Mr. De Calonne, of ascertaining the public expediture was warmly recommended in the House of Commons by that *irreproachable* and *unsuspected* man Mr. Dempster. Both this and the other plan are fit subjects of recommendation for the convincing and converting eloquence of Mr. Sheridan, and other Members of Parliament endowed with superior understanding and genius, who maintained our wooden walls saved us from the towers and pits of the Duke of Richmond, and shewed that our Sinking Fund is not real; and that if it were, it would only be “the one hand of a man giving to the other.”—But to return from this digression, into which a regard for the prosperity of England has seduced us.

Mr. De Calonne, having established it as a maxim, that taxes should be laid equally on all kinds of property without exception or exemption, delivers it as his opinion, that the best means for equalizing the taxes would be, a territorial impost on the different fruits and productions on the soil in all the provinces.—He offers many plausible arguments in favour of this mode of taxation.—It seems to partake somewhat of the nature of tythes.—We have greater doubts concerning the expediency and practicability of this part of Mr. De Calonne’s political system than of most of the others. It seems better calculated for an inland country, that depends chiefly on pasturage and agriculture, than a maritime and highly-polished nation, flourishing in all the arts liberal and mechanical.

With regard to the rights of personal security, this, our Author observes, depends on the perfection of the laws, and requires their reformation, particularly that of the criminal code.—On this subject, among other particulars, he recommends the establishment of trial by jury, in the same manner as it is carried on in England.

Mr. De C. concludes his Letter to the King with the warmest sentiments of loyalty, attachment, and esteem for his Majesty; with an apology for his interference in political matters on the present occasion; and a declaration of his fixed resolution never more to court or accept any office under Government. He goes farther, and mentions his determination to  
quit

quit his Majesty's dominions. His native country, he acknowledges, no longer attracts him—He cannot but feel an aversion to places in which he has been abused and defamed. "I am indeed desirous," says he, of assisting in the Assembly of the States-General:—but after I have done what duty and honour require me to do, it is my intention immediately to request that your unprofitable servant, whose residence in France would serve only to inflame hatred, exasperate ambition, and furnish aliment to the ever-renewed Hydra of false accusation, may be permitted to retire to a distance from so many objects of cruel recollection, and to enjoy that asylum which has been afforded to him by generous strangers, and to pass among them the rest of his days in peace. I never said that they "*would never be sad* \*;" and it is inhuman to suppose that I ever did: but may I not indulge the hope of their becoming tranquil? They would even be brightened up by a ray of satisfaction, if what I now lay before your Majesty, and my admission into the General Assembly of the Nation, might contribute to conciliate, compose, and concentrate in one common interest, all that divides and agitates my country, and to give your Majesty that constant enjoyment of happiness, of which it is too hard that you should be sensible only "*now and then for a few moments* †."—For my own part, such is my situation, that I have not any favour to ask, or increase of misfortune to fear.

From this, still more than from any one or all of Mr. De Calonne's former pieces, it is evident that he is a most accomplished scholar and statesman. The vigour of his mind is not broken, but, on the contrary, rises under the obloquy and triumphs of his enemies; a presumptive proof, that of whatever errors or frailties he may have been guilty in the course of a busy and complicated life,

the tenour of his conduct on the whole was irreprehensible, and his leading measures founded in wisdom and justice.—In the art of composition, he is a model even to those who have devoted their lives, and attained to a high degree of literary reputation. His eloquence is of that kind which is justly ascribed to Mr. Sheridan by the Author of a late popular publication ‡, being a happy medium between the dryness of logic and detailed facts on the one hand, and the elevations of poetical and metaphysical fancies on the other; and his style and manner have derived from his conversancy with Courts a polish that has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled. At the same time that our illustrious Author writes with the utmost delicacy as well as precision, he writes without reserve, and with a noble frankness, that imposes most wonderfully on the imagination, if it is not the result of a candour inherent in his nature. His political system appears to have been the best that could have been devised, or at least the best that might have been carried into execution at the time, and in the circumstances in which it was at first unfolded. Though the National Assembly of France will not readily acknowledge any obligations to Mr. De Calonne, it is evident that the wisest of their proposed institutions are precisely the same with those recommended by Mr. De Calonne, and that they might profit still more by the political sketch before us. Nor is it on the French Nation alone that our Author has conferred the very greatest favour that one man can confer on another (for such is the advantage of wise and good laws), but on all nations who are inclined to open their eyes, at the present æra of revolution and improvement, on their rights as men, and their interests as citizens.

#### AN ACCOUNT of the CHOULTRY of MIAVERAM, in the TANJORE COUNTRY, on the BANKS of CAVERY.

[ With a PLATE. ]

A CHOULTRY is a building erected by religious and well-disposed Indians for the purpose of accommodating and sheltering travellers, and for prayer. This is a square building, with a handsome court in the center, and is adorned

with a number of temples and Indian divinities. It is situated about 16 miles from the sea-coast, on the banks of the Cavery; which, with the river Coleroon, separates the Tanjore country from the Carnatic.

\* Alluding to a sneer of Mr. Necker's, in one of his publications.

† In allusion to an expression of the King's.

‡ Memoirs of the late War in Asia,



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

A N D

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

For O C T O B E R , 1789.

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

Zeluco.—Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

**I**F—to eye Nature's walks, shoot folly  
as it flies,

And catch the manners living as they  
rise.

be a praise-worthy and benevolent undertaking, no moral painter of the present times will be better entitled to the grateful thanks of the public than the justly celebrated author of *Zeluco*, who, from motives of delicacy we suppose, has not thought proper to affix his name to the title-page. Perhaps this enlightened traveller and accurate observer of the ways of men, after having gained so much reputation by his *Views of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy*, which were sketched in the different countries of which he gives an account, delineated from personal knowledge, founded on real incidents, and finished at home upon his return from his travels, might deem it too great a condescension to stand forth conspicuously in his new character of a Novelist. But should this have been his reason, we may be permitted, without flattery, to assure the ingenious Dr. Moore, that he could not do a better service to the community than to demonstrate, by example, that novels, which are the reigning taste of the gay and careless readers of our time, and are to be found abundantly dispersed throughout the kingdom, at all places of public resort, and upon the toilets of most young ladies and gentlemen, may be so constructed, as to be more than the mere pastimes of an idle hour.

“*Religion* teaches,” says our author, “that *Vice* leads to endless misery in a future state; and *experience* proves, that in spite of the gayest and most prosperous appearances, inward misery accompanies her; for even in this life, her

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ways are ways of wretchedness, and all her paths are woe.

“This observation has been so often made, that it must be known to all, and its truth is seldom formally denied by any; yet the conduct of men would sometimes lead us to suspect, either that they had never heard it, or that they think it false. To recal a truth of such importance to the recollection of mankind, and to illustrate it by example, may therefore be of use.”

Such is the laudable design of producing his fictitious hero on the great theatre of the world, and such the various scenes exhibited in the well-told story of *Zeluco*, that it is impossible to peruse it with attention without discovering some features, some traits of ourselves, our families, our intimate acquaintance, or our more general connections, in the course of the variegated narrative.

From the above very concise prelude to the birth of *Zeluco*, let no one imagine, however, that formal, pedantic, frigid, moral lectures, or sermons, are to follow; those who are acquainted with Dr. Moore's animated, lively style will entertain better hopes; but strangers to the man and the writer, and that class of beings who just open a book, and finding the first sentence discordant to their vitiated taste throw it aside as useless lumber, should be instantly informed, that ours is a laughing philosopher, who, while he lashes the vices and follies of mankind with the keenest satire, preserves his candour and good humour; makes due allowances for human infirmities; and, instead of consigning the delinquents over to infernal tormentors, excites them by the charms of virtue to turn from their wickedness and live.

*Zeluco*, very early in life, discovers a  
K k propen-

propensity to domineer over others; and this violent, overbearing disposition increasing with his years, is but too much encouraged by the misguided indulgence of a mother, left a widow when her aspiring son had scarcely attained his tenth year.

Adopting a maxim which daily gains ground with our young people of fashion—"that learning is entirely useless to men whose fortunes are already made"—this young Sicilian, a native of Palermo, renounces all application to letters; and that he may have the best opportunity at once to gratify his lust of power and his love of dissipation, he resolves to follow the profession of arms, and having obtained a commission, is not a little proud of his military dress; but as the pacific situation of the Neapolitan army does not afford him opportunities to display his daring spirit, and his talents for command, after passing through a few scenes of disgraceful intrigue at home—such as seducing the niece of his mother's most intimate friend, and abandoning another young lady, whose fortune falls short of his expectations—we find him engaged in the Spanish service, and making a considerable figure at Madrid. The regiment to which he belongs being ordered to the West Indies, he embarks for Cuba; where being safely arrived, we have the first opportunity to discover the fineness of our author, if we conjecture right, in placing him in that situation; for it affords him an opportunity, without giving offence, of making such a remonstrance to the young officer from the commander in chief on his cruelty to his men, and his caprice in his conduct, as seems evidently calculated for the parade at St. James's. He exacted from the private men such a degree of precision in the manual exercise, and in the minutiae of their dress, as was almost out of the power of the most dexterous and best-disposed to observe, and punished them with the greatest severity for slight errors and inadvertencies. The harangue delivered by the General, in the presence of all the officers of the battalion to which Zeluco belonged, is admirably drawn up, and is a proper lesson for young British officers to study, however high their rank in the army, or in life; and we cannot but regret that its length excludes it from a place in our Review. It is a lesson even for princes.

Zeluco having little expectation of sudden promotion, which was the prin-

cipal object he had in view, soon quitted the army, and once more betook himself to intrigue, for which his talents seemed better adapted. By supplanting a Spanish gentleman, to whom he had been recommended by letters from Madrid, he gets possession of the person and valuable estates of a rich widow, "who had long protested in positive terms, according to the established custom of widows, against ever entering into a second matrimonial engagement." The story of this courtship is told with infinite humour, and, in our humble opinion, is a more instructive school for widows than Mr. Cumberland's new comedy on the same subject. Become the sole master of a great number of slaves, after the death of his wife, who fell a victim to his morose and sulky temper, joined to the bitterness of self-reproach, Zeluco had a large field open for the exercise of his tyrannical disposition in the management of these unhappy wretches: and here we have the foundation laid for an ample discussion of that important subject of legislative investigation, and of daily conversation at home—the Slave Trade.

"Zeluco had originally no direct intention of injuring his slaves; his view was simply to improve his estates to the utmost; but in the execution of this plan, as *their* exertions did not keep pace with his impatience, he found it necessary to quicken them by an unremitting use of the whip. This produced discontent, murmurs, sulkeness, sometimes upbraids, on their parts; rage, threats, and every kind of abuse on his: he saw hatred in all their looks; he became more and more severe, and treated them as he imagined they wished to treat him, and as he was conscious he deserved to be treated by them; at length he arrived at that shocking point of depravity, to have a gratification in punishing, independent of any idea of utility or advantage to himself.

"This, unfortunately for a large proportion of mankind, is often the progress of unlimited power, and the effect it too frequently produces on the human character. If the reigns of many European proprietors of estates in the West-Indies were faithfully recorded, it is much to be feared, that the capricious cruelties which disgrace those of Caligula and Nero would not seem so incredible as they now do. And perhaps no memoirs could be more affecting to a candid and humane mind, than those of many negroes from the time of their being



being brought from the coast of Guinea till their death in the West Indies."

In support of the truth of this remark, the affecting story of one of Zeluco's slaves, which may be called that of the dying Hanno, is aptly introduced. He is uttered in his last moments by an honest, blunt Irish soldier, and a priest of the order of St. Francis. We are relieved from the painful sensations which the pathetic part of the tale must excite, by a conversation between the soldier and the priest in the shandeyan taste; and though we most highly approve of the sentiments it impresses upon the mind, yet we are certain it will be considered by the serious and pious part of his readers as somewhat too ludicrous upon such a solemn occasion, *in articulo mortis*, when it may not be judged to becoming to impel them to immoderate laughter, which we believe few men will be able to refrain from on reading it.

Zeluco feels occasional compunctions for the death of this negro; but he is much more affected by the behaviour of all his slaves, during his own dangerous illness, occasioned by a wound he has received from a Portuguese merchant in disguise, in revenge for an attempt to seduce his wife. The unhappy wretches make frequent enquiries concerning his situation, rejoice when they find he is likely to die, and burst into a loud and uncontrollable howl of sorrow when his recovery is first announced to them. This gives occasion for his physician to remonstrate with him on the different effects produced by a cruel or a humane treatment of slaves; and many sensible arguments are adduced to prove that, putting religion and humanity out of the question, the master who treats his slaves with well-directed kindness reaps more benefit from their labour, than he who behaves in a contrary manner: and our author, dexterously avoiding a decisive opinion, upon that violent measure now in agitation—the total abolition of the Slave Trade—has clearly pointed out, that reformation alone is wanting to make the slaves easy under their servitude, and as much attached to the proprietors of West India estates, as the most faithful servants in any civilized country of Europe; for men in general serve with more alacrity and perseverance from love than fear. But as there are many masters and managers who are, like Zeluco, too cruel and too blind to their true interest to adopt the physi-

cian's principle voluntarily, he recommends a legal abridgement of their present arbitrary power, and regulations to enforce the execution of justice and mercy. This is a well-timed admonition; and surely every gentler method ought to be tried, for a few years at least, before we venture on such a dangerous revolution in commerce, as the total abolition of the slave trade must necessarily produce.

A deep-laid scheme of perfidy and revenge against the Portuguese and his wife, whom he suspects of having betrayed him to her husband, is carried into execution by Zeluco, when he is on the point of leaving the island to return to Europe. The principal object is to make the Portuguese jealous; in other words, to render him a fell tormentor, and probably the murderer of his wife; or at least her open accuser at the bar of justice. Here the benevolent physician and the zealous capuchin are again introduced; and in a chapter intitled *Comfortable Hints to Married Men*,—replete with humour, good sense, and pure religion—a patient resignation under a misfortune, but too common, is strongly recommended in preference to public exposure of the case, or unchristian revenge. If the first advice were followed at home, it would prevent future complaints from the present venerable chief justice of the king's bench, who lately lamented that so many causes of this nature had come before him, in the short time he had presided in that court. The capuchin's arguments being rather novel and curious, we shall give them a place, in the hope that they may do some good, though they may not be generally relished.

"I perceive, Sir, that you do not bear this dispensation as you ought; I must therefore desire that you will keep in your remembrance, that it has been undoubtedly permitted for some wise purpose; it will therefore be as impious as unavailing for you to murmur; for what has happened admits of no remedy. Now that the thing is done, it cannot be undone, at least I never yet heard of any method by which a man may be uncuckolded—this, my valuable friend, is the peculiar cruelty of your case; another person commits the crime, and you who are innocent suffer the shame. And what is still more vexatious, although one wicked woman can place her husband in this opprobrious

state, all the virtuous women on earth cannot take him out of it."

We are happy however to find, that this Portuguese lady, after all, is actually innocent, though she had given just cause for suspicion in the early part of their acquaintance with Zeluco.—Conscious of this, in exculpating herself to her husband, she thought proper to pass over in silence her having once agreed to meet him;—upon which the good doctor makes this shrewd remark:—"If all those forgive her for this part of her conduct, who, in relating facts in which themselves are concerned, are apt to leave out what makes against them, and put in the most conspicuous point of view whatever is in their favour, it is to be presumed, that the Portuguese lady will not be censured by a vast number of our readers."

The whole plot being discovered, the husband swore that Zeluco should pay dear for his villany.—"Leave him to the torments of his own conscience," urged his wife.—"In case his conscience should not torment him sufficiently," said the holy father, "the deficiency will be amply made up to him before he gets out of purgatory."

The benevolent physician took another method to put a stop to all farther mischief. He seized the earliest opportunity of conversing with the husband on the vindictive intentions he suspected him to harbour against Zeluco. He knew that he wished to be thought, and actually believed himself to be, a good Christian; he therefore reasoned with him in the following manner: "The wisest plan you can follow, since this man is leaving the island, is to let him go in safety, and it is probable you will never see him more."—Here the Portuguese shook his head—"Then, Sir," resumed the Doctor, "as you have declared that you despise all legal process, your next best measure is to challenge him honourably."—"What right has a man who has acted so perfidiously to expect that he is to be so dealt with?" said the Portuguese. "None," replied the Doctor; "but were I in your place, I should be more solicitous about what was reputable for myself, than about what my enemy had a right to expect. I only hinted this as being of two evils the least, and the best argument that can be made use of to one who despises the Christian religion."—"Who! I despise the Christian religion!" cried the Portuguese in terror

and amazement. "You seem at least to despise one of its most important precepts," said the physician, "from which it may be naturally concluded, that you have no great respect for the rest."

"I have not the smallest comprehension of what you mean," rejoined the Portuguese—"Yet I have expressed my meaning very plainly," said the physician; "I really do not think you can with any propriety be called a Christian."—"Jesu Maria!" exclaimed the Portuguese, "you fill me with horror. Why, Sir, I take the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, with St. Joseph her husband, St. James, and all the hosts of heaven to witness, that I attend *mass* regularly, and have always, from my infancy, believed in every article of faith which our holy mother church requires; and I am ready to believe twice as much whenever she is pleased to exact it. If this is not being a Christian, I should be glad to know what it is."

"Nay, my good friend," resumed the physician, "it is a matter of indifference to me what you do or do not believe; I am not, I thank God, your or any man's father confessor; but if you understood the *spirit* of the Christian religion half as well as you believe what the church exacts, you would find that your attending *mass*, and all your faith into the bargain, will not make you a Christian, while you indulge such a violent spirit of revenge."

"As for that," replied the Portuguese, "neither the church nor the Christian religion have any thing to do with it; that is my affair, and depends on my private feelings; and it is impossible for me ever to forgive a villain who attempted to injure me."

"It is because he attempted to injure you, that it is in your power as a man, and your duty as a Christian, to forgive him. Had he never injured you, nor even attempted it," continued the Doctor, "it would indeed be impossible for you to have the merit of forgiving him."—It will naturally be imagined, from the vindictive character of the Portuguese, that he was a hypocrite, and pretended to more faith than he really had; but this was not the case. It never had occurred to his mind that there could be any doubt of the truth of those tenets in which his father and mother had instructed him, and which he heard venerable-looking men in sacred habits proclaim from all the pulpits of Lisbon.

He



He was decidedly of opinion, that none but monsters of wickedness, who ought to be burnt in this world by way of preparing them for the next, could harbour any doubt on such important points: he had indeed occasionally heard it hinted, that some of those doctrines were incomprehensible, and others contradictory; but this did not convey to his judgment any reason for doubting of their truth. He never omitted, therefore, any of the ceremonies prescribed by the church: he confessed his sins regularly, performed penance faithfully, would not eat a morsel of meat on a Friday on any consideration, and with the most punctual perseverance repeated daily his Pater Noster, Ave Maria, and Credo. A person who thought that the whole of Christianity consisted in these and other ceremonies, could not but be surprised and shocked to hear his claim to the name of a Christian disputed. As to that thirst for revenge on every real or imaginary injury, which he had indulged from his childhood, and some other culpable propensities to which he was addicted, he considered all these as venial foibles, which were more than expiated by his obedience to mother church in more essential points; and when his indulging in those culpable practices, to which he was by temper and constitution prone, came in question, he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Well, I thank God, they are neither heresy nor ichism."

"The physician, however, endeavoured to give him a different notion of these matters, founding most of his arguments on passages of a sermon to be found in the gospel of St. Matthew; for this happened to be a physician who sometimes read the Bible: there are, it would appear, some of that kind in America. The Portugueze, at first, thought the passages in question of a very singular nature; and as they were plain and intelligible, and nothing mysterious in them, he could hardly believe that they were quite orthodox: besides, he was a good deal surprised that certain articles which he thought of great importance, were not touched upon; yet on being informed who the person was who had preached this sermon, he could not deny that it had a fair chance of being found Christianity. The physician having brought him so far, found little difficulty in persuading him, that it was his duty, as well as interest, to leave Ze-

luco to his own wicked heart, which carried its punishment within itself; hinting also the probability of his falling, sooner or later, within the grasp of the laws of society, which his passions continually tempted him to violate.

"It was probably owing to the remonstrances of this extraordinary physician that Zeluco left the island in safety; and the Portugueze merchant was indebted to him for being freed from the two most tormenting demons that can possess the human heart, jealousy and the spirit of revenge.

Under the idea that there are but too many professional Christians even in Protestant countries, we have selected this character, as conveying useful admonitions to all those who, being punctual in observing the rites and ceremonies of any church whatever, fancy themselves Christians, while they refuse forgiveness and withhold parental affection from the frail offspring of their own loins for venial transgressions; shut up the insolvent debtor in a dreary prison, from a thirst for revenge; or suffer their passions to burst forth into fits of intemperate rage against those who differ from them either in religion or politics.

Our hero, after a prosperous voyage to Cadiz, soon returns to his native city Palermo, and commences a fresh career of magnificence and gaiety: the report of his having acquired great riches procured him a numerous acquaintance, and of course proves the means of engaging him in a variety of new adventures; furnishing the author with opportunities to delineate a great number of entertaining characters, and to intersperse many striking moral reflections on the conduct of mankind. With one of these, which we consider as a beautiful specimen of the rest, we shall close the present account of this work, promising our readers ample gratification in a future review, from the more lively and jocose sketches in the second volume.

"We are never more apt to be mistaken than in our estimates of the happiness of grandeur. The grove overlooking the precipice has a fine effect at a distance; we admire the sublimity of its situation, and the brightness of its verdure when gilded by the rays of the sun; we grudge no labour in scrambling up to the seat of pleasure, which, when attained, we often find cold and comfortless, overgrown with moss, pierced by the winds of every quarter, and far

far less genial than the sheltered bank from whence we set out. In like manner many men who are viewed with admiration and envy at a distance, become the object of pity or contempt when nearly approached. Of this we may be most assured, that all the decorations of rank, and the smiles of fortune, cannot prevent the incursions of remorse and

self-condemnation upon a mind sensible of having abused talents, and neglected through life the opportunities of improvement; far less can they convey happiness, or even tranquility, to one conscious of perfidy, cruelty, and ingratitude."

(To be continued.)

A Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria. In the Years 1777, 1778, and 1779. By Lieut. William Paterson. 1 vol. 4to. 18s. Johanesb.

THE inhabitants of Europe, whether impelled by the zeal of commercial enterprize, the love of glory, or the more rational and laudable hope of satisfying philosophic curiosity, and extending the boundaries of science, have of late years particularly signalized themselves by a spirit of adventurous excursion, which has scarcely left any part of the human world at present unexplored. But among the various accounts which these travellers have respectively published of "the wonders of the world abroad\*," there are very few indeed that have gratified the desire which the civilized part of mankind naturally feel to be made acquainted with the sentiments, the manners, and the condition of the rest of the human species. Every community, whether it consists of a great and well-compacted nation, or of gregarious tribes of wandering savages, has some peculiar and characteristic feature; but modern describers of distant regions, neglecting all remark on human life, and confining their observations to things instead of men, have in general ranged through solitude and desolation, "passed deserts that were sandy, crossed vallies that were green, and conducted their readers through wet and dry, over rough and smooth, amidst rocks, streams, mountains and ruins, without incidents and without reflection." The disgusting barrenness and fertility of these narrations, however, have been amply counterbalanced by another description of travellers, who have supplied the labours of a long journey by the richness and fertility of their own invention; and by the ingenuity of embellishment have furnished out from the closet alone very specious publications from very slender materials, representing objects which they never saw, and describing countries they never knew. The author of the volume at present under our review, conscious that the public

curiosity has not unfrequently been imposed upon by these practices, has thought it necessary to assure the reader, that he is "not presented with a romance under the title of a *Book of Travels*; and that although it would not have been very difficult to have depicted an *ARCADIA* among the desarts of Africa, or to have ascribed all the delicacy and refinement of *Athens* to the inhabitants of *Caffraria*, yet in producing this work none of the common arts of compilation have been employed;" and it is but justice to acknowledge, that the *style and manner* in which it is written, appear to confirm the truth of this assertion. "The public may depend upon it (says the author), that they are here presented with a series of facts noted down upon the spot, without any after-additions, with no ornaments of rhetoric, with nothing to recommend them but the simple form of truth, and perhaps some degree of accuracy;" and he flatters himself, that as he visited some parts which had never previously been explored by Europeans, he has added a few facts to the general stock of natural and geographical knowledge. We shall therefore endeavour to select such parts of this curious and entertaining work as will enable our readers to judge of the grounds upon which Mr. Paterson's hopes depend.

The first journey was commenced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of Oct. 1777, in company with *Capt. Gordon* (now *Colonel Gordon*), who had travelled in this country about the year 1774, and was then lately returned from Holland to succeed *Du Ploen*, the Dutch Commander in Chief. They directed their course to the eastward along the shore of *Bay False*, and proceeded along the *Hang Lip* towards *Hottentots Holland*, where they examined the rocks which choak the mouth of *Bay False*, particularly that on which the *Colebrooke* struck some time after; from thence to

\* Shakespeare.



the mouth of the *Palmita Rivier*, through *How Hook*, a sandy desert, to *Zwebedam*, the residence of the *Zend Dorst*, a chief justice; and so on to the *Tyger Hock*, leaving the river *Zondacynd* on their left hand, to *Reed Valley*. From this place they penetrated *Grandfather's Wood*, crossed *Dewenhocks River*, and arrived at a district called the Land of Egypt; and from thence proceeded through *Canaan* across *Oliphants River* to *Bia Valley*, the residence of the *Hottentots*, and the extent of *Mr. Paterfon's* first journey.

A desire to gratify a rage for the science of botany appears to have been the great motive of *Mr. Paterfon's* travels; and therefore to collect the most curious exotics was the first and principal object of his concern; the agriculture and customs of the countries through which he passed, and the genius and policy of their inhabitants, forming only a secondary, or rather incidental consideration. THE PLANTS with which he was so fortunate as to enrich his collection were the *Protea Argentea*; many sorts of *Leucadendrons*; *Ericas*; *Gnaphaliums*; the *Myrica Cerifera*, the berries of which make candles equal in excellence to bees-wax; the *Piper Cordifolia*; many beautiful specimens of the *Helenidas* and *Phyllicas*; the *Channa*, a species of *Mezembryanthinum*; the *Exphalium Crassida*, and many species of the *Gerania*, *Xeranthimons*, and *Gla-dioluses*.

OF WILD BEASTS, the lion, the hyena, and the tyger, seem particularly numerous; for a night scarcely passes during which the repose of the traveller is not disturbed by the howlings of these formidable animals; nor a day in which they do not discern their traces on the sand, or observe them lurking at a distance in hope of prey.

“ On the evening of the twenty-third (says *Mr. Paterfon*) one of the servants informed us, that he had seen a lion before sun-set about a thousand yards from the house. Expecting a visit from him in the night, every preparation was made for defence; but next morning we were informed of its having been at a house belonging to an old woman, about four miles distant, and that it had destroyed some of her cattle. I went to the place, and we set a spring gun in the path where we observed it had passed: on the night of the twenty-fifth we heard the report of the gun, and next morning found the animal dead. It proved to be a lioness, and not very large; the dimensions were,

Feet. Inch.

The length, from the nose to the point of the tail — 8 9½

|   |   |   |     |
|---|---|---|-----|
| Ditto of the head                                   | — | 1 | 11½ |
| Ditto of the tail                                   | — | 3 |     |
| Ditto from the neck to the tail                     | — | 4 | 11½ |
| Height before                                       | — | 3 | 8   |
| Length of the foot from the claw to the heel        | — |   | 8   |
| Ditto of the claw stretched out                     | — |   | 3½  |
| Length of the ears                                  | — |   | 7½  |
| Of the tuks   | — |   | 2   |
| Distance between the eyes                           | — |   | 6   |
| Circumference of the head between the eyes and ears | a | 4 | 1½  |

*Mr. Paterfon* describes many other animals and plants which he met with during this tour; but as their nature and properties are more fully explained in the subsequent part of his work, we shall refer to the continuation of this article of our review, and present our readers with the only account this journey affords of the character and disposition of the HOTTENTOTS.

“ Early in the morning we proceeded on our journey through an extensive plain called *Beer Valley*; and about nine in the morning we came to some miserable huts in the stile of the *Hottentots*. Here we found an old German, who had attached himself to one of the *Hottentot* tribes, and had resided with them for about twenty years. His garment was composed of sheeps skins, similar to those which are worn by the natives; and his method of living was the same. This man told me that every three or four years he went to the Cape with a few cattle for sale, and with the produce of his goods purchased powder, lead, and trinkets for his *Hottentots*. This place abounds with lions more than any other of the inhabited parts of this country. The old German (whose name was *Nowenkoufen*) had shot several before we arrived; some of which we saw of a very large size.

“ As I was not in a very good state of health, and my collection much increased, I determined to part with my friend *Capt. Gordon*, who proceeded on towards the *Snew Berg*, or *Snow Mountain*, and I remained a few days for the recovery of my health. The good old German furnished me with a hut during my stay, and behaved with great hospitality. On the eleventh I took leave of my host, and returned to *Timcko*, where I met with *Mr. Lyfter*, surveyor from the Cape, with other gentlemen, who were making a survey of that country for the government, which they extended to the *Great Fifth River* that divides the *Caffres* from the *Hottentots*. I added considerably to my collection at this place, and made some stay

stay for the purpose of examining the mountains, which seemed covered with many uncommon plants; though there is great danger of travelling on account of wild beasts, as well as of the Boishmens, who often come down, waiting an opportunity of plundering the inhabitants of their cattle. In one of my excursions I fell in with a party of these savages; but they behaved very well, only making

signs for tobacco, which I gave them; and they in return offered me some honey which they had collected in the mountains: they were armed with bows and arrows, and the captain who was with them had a hassagai or spear in his hand, and heavy ivory rings on his right arm. On my return to the farmer's house, I found them to be of the tribe of *Chonac-quas*. [To be continued.]

A Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark. In a Series of Letters. By Matthew Consett, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Johnson.

THE series of letters through which the curiosities of this romantic tour are communicated to the public appear to be genuine, and to have been written with no other view at the time than to gratify private friendship, by describing the momentary impressions which transient and extraordinary objects raised in the writer's mind during the course of a long journey and real correspondence; the reader therefore must not expect to find the same depth of observation, richness of thought, brilliancy of colouring, and accuracy of design, that ought to accompany a higher species of composition, or more premeditated publication. Mr. Consett indeed modestly declines all competition with celebrated travellers; and expressly declares that he does not pretend to vie with a WRAXALL or a COXE: upon this subject, however, if his professions be sincere, he appears (to use his own idea) "like the child that has dressed up a giant, and then becomes fearful of the image he has formed." But it is not necessary for us to enter into a discrimination of the comparative merits of these respective authors. Mr. Consett has certainly expressed his sentiments and observations with the pleasing simplicity of a child, with the ease and elegance of a gentleman, and with the correctness of a scholar; and more, in our opinion, is not required to characterize the excellency of epistolary writing. We shall therefore proceed to describe the progress of his tour; and, by selecting from it such parts as seem most worthy of public attention, afford to our readers an opportunity of judging both of the form and substance of the work.

Mr. Consett accompanied Sir Hen. Geo. Liddell, bart. (to whom this volume is gratefully dedicated) and Mr. Bowes, in the summer of the year 1786, from Shields, in Northumberland, to Gottenburg, on the coast of Sweden; and the following day pursued their journey by delightful roads through *Liskioping* near the lake

*Wenner*, which is the largest in Sweden, being 100 miles long and 75 broad; *Trolbetta*, where there are several cata-racts of great height and magnificence, particularly one which falls over a rock sixty feet high with such a noise that it is heard at the distance of 200 furlongs, the bottom of which has been often sounded with many hundred fathom of line, but never yet discovered; *Mariestadt*, a large town upon a beautiful and extensive lake, surrounded by thick woods which abound with birds, particularly the *chader, ora,* and *black cock*, and are infested by the wolf, the bear, foxes, hares, the red and fallow deer, and a few elks; *Blacksta*, a wretched village, noted for a large species of the flea, peculiar to that part of the country; *Stromsholm Palace*, a poor mansion for royalty, delightfully situated on the lake *Meller*, where the stables, though little better than Yorkshire barns, are thought magnificent, and the horses lie upon boards instead of straw; and from hence through *Tibla*, where the travellers were not unpleasantly surpris'd with a good dinner, to STOCKHOLM, the metropolis of Sweden. There are seven letters written from this city descriptive of its buildings, police, government, and accommodations; but the only curiosity it seems to furnish is the dying dress of Charles XII. which the author thus describes: "On Saturday the 10th we made a party to view the citadel, an ancient building, where may be seen the royal armour, colours, and other trophies worthy of observation, taken by the military heroes of the nation. The curiosities which we thought most remarkable were, Charles the XIth's shirt, coat, boots, and gloves which he wore at the time when he was killed at the siege of Frederickshall. The regimental coat is of a dark blue colour, with large round gilt buttons; the waist-coat and breeches yellow; his shirt fine, but plain; a black plain cravat; his boots very strong and long with square toes, and steel



and steel spurs; his gloves made of very strong leather, with stiff tops; the hat also which he wore that day was shot through above the right eye—a shot which killed him upon the spot. Various are the conjectures, even at this day, concerning the fall of that rash Hero. It is surmised with circumstantial probability, that he fell by the hand of some of his own army. It is certain, blood is still to be seen on the gloves, and the mark of his fingers is evident upon his sword-belt. It seems as if he had put his hand to the wound when shot, and immediately attempted to draw his sword to stab, or defend himself against the assassin. Undoubtedly he had involved his country in much debt, and many difficulties; but being of a turbulent spirit (almost bordering on madness) would not listen to the distresses and repeated solicitations of his injured subjects. His premature death, therefore, may be thus accounted for without any improbability. He fell a martyr to his ambition.”

From *Stockholm* our travellers proceeded to *Upsala*, the first university of eminence and repute in Sweden, where the much-renowned *Linnaeus* first formed his celebrated botanical garden; and from thence by the side of a very beautiful and extensive lake and waterfall called *Elkerby*, through *Gesle*, a sea-port town situated on the Gulph of Bothnia, an arm of the Baltic Sea, where leaving behind them all traces of civilized life, they entered woods that did not terminate for many miles, passed a variety of lakes, one of which they were obliged to cross in a ferry, and arrived at a town called *Isfund*, where the surrounding woods are remarkably extensive and thick, and are supposed to harbour more wild beasts than any other part of Sweden: and indeed a melancholy instance is given of the ferocity of wild animals here; for during our travellers stay at this place, “two unfortunate girls attending their herds in the wood were both devoured by a ravenous she-bear and her young, which the day before had been seen prowling for prey.”

From *Isfund* our travellers passed thro’ *Uma* and arrived at *Ricklea*, in LAPLAND, a town abounding with musqueto flies, and surpassing the towns in the Swedish territories for dirt and poverty. It will therefore hardly be wondered that they should pass rapidly through *Gumboda*, *Pithia*, *Ernasjo*, *Gambelheaden*, in order to reach *TORNAO*, a beautiful and well-built town, in West Bothnia, surrounded by a river, or rather a spacious

lake of the same name, situated on the confines of Finland. “Here (says Mr. Consett) at twelve o’clock at night we saw the sun in full beauty. The horizon being remarkably clear, gave us a most delightful view of that, to us, extraordinary sight. Sir H. G. L. has caused an engraving to be made of this agreeable scene. The inhabitants of this climate no doubt reap many advantages from this circumstance during the summer season; but, alas! a long and dreary winter reverses the scene, and involves them in continual darkness. Yet this is not quite so dismal as might be imagined. The aurora borealis appears with peculiar splendour in all northern countries, and supplies in some degree the place of the sun. The stars too in their clear frosty nights shed an agreeable light, and enable them without much impediment to follow many of their ordinary occupations.

“I must now relate an adventure, though of no great importance, yet as it amused us, I shall have your pardon for so doing. In the evening a stout Finlander laid his elbows upon the window, and without much ceremony called to us frequently for brandy. We nodded to him as we were drinking our wine, while he continued to repeat his former request in his own language, *Anna ma vino, hurra kultana*, “Dear gentlemen, give me brandy.” Sir H. with great good-nature complied with his request, and gave him two or three glasses, which he seemed to enjoy very much, but still he called *hurra kultana*. A few glasses more were given him, which made him drop his elbow from the window, and rather grow shorter. As his legs would not bear him up, he bent his knees against the wall, and by the help of his hands he supported himself by holding fast by the window-post; but still he called *hurra kultana*. Two glasses more were given him, till at length he could say nothing, but *kultana, kultana*, and gradually sunk from the window.”

From *Tornao* the triumvirate travellers measured back their steps to *Stockholm*, and from thence to *Sbilds*, after a journey of 3784 miles, the greater part of which was over a barren unfrequented track of country; but we shall leave the lesser curiosities of this backward route, and conclude our observations on this entertaining tour by extracting the description which Mr. Consett has given of the general character of the Laplanders.

“The Laplanders in general are below the middle stature, with flat faces, high

cheek bones, long black hair, and their complexions of a mahogany hue. Their habitations are dirty to a great degree, but on account of their unfettered life are portable. They leave an aperture at the top which serves both for window and chimney, and a small hole on one side for an entrance. In short, their dwellings are not unlike those described in Cook's Voyage of the inhabitants of Kamtschatka. The Laplanders are muscular and active, though at the same time, which seems to imply a contradiction, they are naturally idle, but perfectly pacific in their tempers. The women likewise are low, with large broad features, but have a gentle and complaisant a manner that their behaviour removes a prejudice which their first appearance does not fail to excite. As their manners are gentle, so their characters are chaste.

"The language of the Laplanders is a harsh and unintelligible jargon derived from their neighbours, the ancient inhabitants of Finland. Their voices however are musical, and they never require much entreaty to oblige. The few specimens which we possess of Lapland poetry give you a favourable impression of their *taste*, and taste most certainly it is, uncorrupted by foreign ideas, and entirely the production of nature. In the Spectator you have two elegant Odes translated from the language of Lapland (Nos 366 and 406.), I shall make no apology for adding a third \*

"With respect to religion, I am afraid the Laplanders have yet much to learn; though, like every other quarter of the globe, knowledge is making gradual advances even here. The high Laps, as they are called, that is, those who inhabit the mountains, have not yet quite forgot their original paganism, notwithstanding the great pains which the Swedes have taken to introduce Christianity amongst them. Many superstitious customs still remain to proclaim the darkness of their minds. Augury and witchcraft make a part of their belief; they still whisper to their rein-deer when they undertake a journey, and address their ancient idols for the increase and safety of their flocks. You have heard no doubt of their conjuring drums. I met with one in the possession of a priest at Uma, who had attended a reformed pagan in his dying moments. His original opinions he had long since changed, but retained this piece of ancient superstition to delude the ignorant, and supply his own necessities.

"This instrument is of an oval form, made of the bark of the fir, pine, or birch-tree, one end of which is covered with a sort

of parchment dressed from the rein-deer skins. This is loaded with brass rings artfully fastened to it. The conjurer then beats it upon his breast with a variety of frantic postures. After this he besmears it with blood, and draws upon it rude figures of various kinds. When he has gone through all his manoeuvres, he informs his credulous audience what they wish to know, which he says was communicated to him during the paroxysm of his attitudes. Like other fortune-tellers, his answers are generally of a favorable kind, for which he receives presents of brandy, which adds fuel to his frenzy, and renders him *mighty wise*.

"The wealth of the Laplanders consists chiefly in the number of rein-deer. These draw their sledges in winter; but in summer these animals lose their vigour and swiftness, and are easily overcome by heat. I have seen them reclining in the woods, and apparently so enfeebled, as scarcely to be able to get out of your way. When thus oppressed they make a noise resembling the grunting of an hog. Even then the Laplanders make use of them to transport their effects from one station to another, which they have occasion to do more frequently in summer than in winter, as they are then in quest of fertile plains for the maintenance of their numerous flocks.

"The rein-deer is of the shape of a stag, but rather stronger. The hair light, rather inclining to an ash colour. His horns are very long and finely branched. The lower branches, which fall very near the forehead, are said to be used by the animal in breaking the ice, when the waters are frozen over, that he may get drink. His food is shrubs and plants, or moss and the bark of trees. His legs are very hairy, and his hoofs immovable, for he expands and opens them in going. He is an extremely swift, as well as an extremely strong, animal.

"After speaking of the rein-deer, it is but proper that I should mention the sledge which renders them so useful. The sledge is formed something like a boat. Its bottom is convex, of course none but a person well-practised in such a mode of travelling could preserve himself from upsetting every moment. It is square behind, but projecting to a point before. The traveller is tied in this sledge like a child in a cradle. He manages his carriage with great dexterity by means of a stick with a flat end, to remove stones or any obstructions which he might meet with. In this situation they travel with great rapidity.

\* For Mr. Consett's Translation the reader is referred to page 65 of this volume.



“The Laplander is very dexterous in making utensils of wood. He is his own carpenter and boat-builder. I was not a little surprized, in a tent of wandering Laplanders, to find the cheese which they make of the rein-deer’s milk curiously impressed with a wooden instrument, such as is commonly used in the English dairies. They fasten their boards together, when they make their boats or other moveables, with twigs or the nerves of the rein-deer. The women also make use of the

latter as a substitute for thread in sewing. The female Laplanders shew great ingenuity in embroidering their garments with brass-wire, tin, or any other gaudy ornament. They take much delight in adorning their heads, neck, and shoulders with glass beads, &c. and are very fanciful in their girdles, which are embroidered and fringed with large tufts at the two extremes and tied in large knots; this they look upon as the greatest ornament of their dress.”

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. Two Vols. 8vo. 16s. 6d. Debrett.

[Continued from Page 117.]

THE comprehensive arrangement under which PROFESSOR LAVEAUX, the now acknowledged author of this superior work, has so admirably delineated the character and conduct of FREDERICK THE GREAT, prevented us from proceeding, consistently with the limits of our Review for the months of June and August last, thro’ more than the TWO FIRST PERIODS of the life of this extraordinary monarch; it is, however, with the highest pleasure that we now resume the employment of attending him through the more important transactions of his reign. We closed our extracts with the peace of *Breslau* in 1742. The third and fourth periods continue this eventful history from that æra to the peace of *Dresden* in 1745; and from thence to the commencement of the seven years war in 1756. During these intervals the King obtained, by his vigilance and vigour, a million of crowns, and a fresh cession of *Silesia*, which the Empress Queen, with all her superior numbers and advantages, had vainly attempted to reconquer; and by political intrigues, negotiations, and various internal regulations, fortified himself in the possession of his territories against the event of any new war in which he might think it necessary, for the honour or welfare of his state, to engage. This necessity, for so the King himself, in his History of “*The Seven Years War*,” has successfully laboured to prove it was, soon presented itself, in the ambitious, vindictive, and implacable disposition of the Empress Queen, who, during the peace, had been equally active with the King in preparing for war; and “the two powers,” says the King, “were like two *athletes* who “sharpen their swords, and burn with “impatience for an opportunity of using

“them.” With the history of the war which followed, and which, perhaps, was in a great measure inspired by the equal forwardness of these hostile preparations, THE FIFTH PERIOD of the life of Frederick commences, and continues to the peace of *Hubertsbourg* in the year 1763. Immediately after the peace of *Dresden*, the Courts of *Vienna*, *Petersburgh*, and *Saxony*, concluded a treaty of alliance and eventual partition of the Prussian States in case of war; and from copies of all the dispatches of the Court of *Saxony*, which the King of Prussia had contrived daily to receive through the treachery of a Saxon Secretary, he discovered the plan formed for his destruction; and in the year 1756, no longer doubted that the three Powers were labouring to bring about a war. At this time *France* and *England* were disputing about a few leagues of territory in *Canada*; and *France* manifested her intention of attacking the King of England’s States in Germany, who endeavoured to secure his Electorate by an alliance with *Russia* and *Hesse*. The *French* and *Russians* were on the point of appearing at the same time in Germany; but the King of Prussia, to avert the effect of the confederacy which the Courts of *Petersburgh*, *Dresden*, and *Vienna* had formed against him, published a declaration, that he should treat as enemies all the French troops which should appear in Germany. This menace changed the scene. The Russian troops assembled in *Livonia*, where, from their vicinity to Prussia, they incurred the suspicion of a double project. As they could no longer be of service to the King of England, this Prince addressed himself for succours to the Court of *Vienna*; but that Power refused to take a part in this war against

*France*, under the pretext of being necessitated to defend itself against *Prussia*, who was arming. *England* having no advantage to expect from her union with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Petersburgh*, and foreseeing that the *Dutch* would stand neuter, found herself entirely without support. In these circumstances *Frederick* made an offer of his assistance in Germany. So powerful an ally was not to be refused; and the treaty was concluded at the commencement of the following year. To prevent this alliance *France* had dispatched the Duke of *Nivernois* to *Berlin*, with orders to negotiate an alliance between that Court and *France*; but the proposals were rejected. Thus situated, *France* concluded a treaty of neutrality and mutual defence with the Empress Queen, which was signed at Versailles on the 1st of May 1756. By this means did *France* procure herself a powerful ally in Germany, in the person of the Empress Queen, who, finding that she had no succour to expect from *England*, in her projects against *Prussia*, readily connected herself with *France*; thus securing a considerable aid, and hoping, by the influence of that Power, to engage the *Swedens* in an alliance with her against *Frederick*.

The King, to whom not one of these measures was a secret, set on foot negotiations to counteract the concealed designs of his enemies; and endeavoured, in concert with the other Powers, to put himself in a situation to repel force by force. Having learnt, in the month of June, that the Russian armaments in *Livonia* were assuming a very serious aspect, he sent seven battalions, with a regiment of dragoons and hussars, into Lower Pomerania, to strengthen the Prussian forces in that province; and being informed soon after that the Court of *Vienna*, in consequence of his treaty with *England*, was making considerable preparations for war in *Bohemia*, on the frontiers of *Silesia*, and in all its hereditary States, he demanded amicably of that Court, whether he was the actual object of these particular preparations. The Empress Queen evaded the question; and returned a vague, unsatisfactory answer. *Frederick* took still another step to engage the Court of *Vienna* to peace; and promised to withdraw his troops from Saxony, provided the Empress would but give him the assurance he had demanded in his preceding declaration. This proposition was attended with as little success as the former. All negotiations were broken off, and the Envoys of the two Courts mutually withdrew. The

local situation of the Prussian States imposes an indispensable law on the Sovereigns of that Monarchy never to wait for the arrival of the enemy within its confines. *Frederick* felt the truth of this principle; and experience had taught him how to turn it to his advantage. The conflagration was inevitable; and *Frederick* thought he should gain considerably by lighting it himself in a country so remote from his own States; and thereby compelling to a defence an enemy who was preparing to attack him. He therefore immediately commenced hostilities, and marched an army of 40,000 men into the heart of Saxony. Thus originated the celebrated *War of Seven Years*, in which a host of enemies were leagued against *Prussia*, and occasioned her power to totter even to its foundations; yet, notwithstanding the violence of the shock, she rose at its expiration, all marked incessantly by toils and battles, entirely covered with the brilliancy of national character and renown. The event of this war, for the third time, confirmed and secured to the King of *Prussia* the possession of *Silesia*. As he owed this advantage to the superiority of his arms, *Austria* learnt to respect him, and no longer ventured, for the remainder of his life, to dispute with him the possession of that province; and the King has himself written the history of his victories and defeats, during this period, professedly to give posterity “an authentic collection of the “advantageous and disadvantageous situations that are found in the provinces “and kingdoms that must naturally become the seat of war in all contests between the houses of *Brandenburgh* and “*Austria*.” In order to afford some faint idea of the ravages occasioned by this destructive war, during which there were more battles fought, more sieges undertaken, and more men and treasure sacrificed in Germany than in the famous war of thirty years, which lasted from 1618 to 1648, we shall extract the following account of the proceedings of the armies after the battle of *Kunerdsdorf*.

“From hence the combined army turned towards Poland. At the end of November, there remained neither Russians nor Austrians in *Brandenbourg* and *Silesia*, but they left the traces of their devastations smoking on all sides, in the towns and over the country. The inhabitants of twelve villages reduced to ashes, were obliged to abandon their homes. We shudder with horror on reading the narrative of the ravages and devastations



devastations committed by the Russians during the whole course of this campaign in Brandenburg and Silesia \*. Their discipline has been admired in some towns, but these were regular troops, disciplined by Peter the First. The country, on the contrary, was abandoned to the barbarous soldiery of that empire. The Cossacks, the Calmucks, the Baskirian Tartars, are strangers to every species of war, but that of pillage, destruction, and conflagration. They know no difference between the armed soldier and peaceful citizen. All the inhabitants of an enemy's country, whose property, persons, and lives, rest at their mercy, are, in *their* opinion, declared adversaries. Their countenance is frightful, their inclinations ferocious; their stomachs digest raw flesh and unripe fruits. They know no other habitation but their horses backs, no bed but the bare ground, no other roof except the skies. Their weapons are the bow and arrow, the sabre and the lance. They pursue with fury young girls and women; nor do the wrinkles of age protect the female sex against their brutal desires.

“These barbarians were regarded in Brandenburg as monsters and cannibals. Terror preceded their footsteps. The villagers took refuge in the country, and the villages they had abandoned were delivered to pillage and the flames.

“The devastations and ravages of the Russians through the whole country soon dried up the sources from whence they might have procured forage and provisions, had they not been strangers to the utility of discipline and humanity. Fa-

mine compelled them to abandon all their advantages, and approach their magazines in Poland. There is reason to believe, that these barbarous disorders will no longer be permitted among the Russian troops. The Cossacks and Calmucks begin to accustom themselves to discipline, and have been taught to feel some sentiments of attachment, humanity, and gratitude. Let us add then, that if these savage proceedings still continue to dishonour the Russian name, the fault will lie in their generals, who neglect to avail themselves of the means within their power either to prevent or punish such horrible enormities.

“These cruelties occasioned reprisals. There is no species of atrocity, of which contending armies are not capable, when they are judges in their own cause. In this state there no longer subsists any difference between a polished and a barbarous people. In the baggage of General Contades, taken in Westphalia, a letter of old Marshal Belleisle was found, wherein he says, *We must make a desert before the army.* The French Ambassador at Vienna wrote to the Marquis de Montalembert, after the battle of Kunerisdorf, “*The King of Prussia must be completely destroyed: you must employ all your credit with the Russian army, to engage it to pass the Oder: you must hold out to the Russians the prospect of the plunder of Berlin, and of all the Marche of Brandenburg.*” It is thus the Calmucks would have written, had they known how to write!”

[To be continued.]

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany-Bay. With an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c. By Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines. 8vo. 3s. Debrett.

(Concluded from Vol. XV. Page 451.)

THE circumstances which attended the voyage of the transports, under the command of Commodore Phillips, from the period of their departure from England to their arrival at BOTANY-BAY, together with the political causes in which this

speculative and extraordinary expedition originated, have been already related in a former Review; and in resuming our attention to the sequel of Mr. Tench's Narrative, we shall only endeavour to extract from it a short but prominent outline of

\* At present travellers discover no other traces of these disasters than the towns and villages reared up by Frederick in the space of twenty years in places distinguished only by their heaps of ashes.

The Russians ravaged, amongst others, the estates of the Count of Cosel, situated on the banks of the Oder. The Count wrote a voluminous letter to the King, complaining of the loss he had sustained. Frederick answered him, “We have to do with barbarians, who labour at the destruction of the human race. You see, my dear Count, that I am more occupied in repairing the evil than in complaining of it. I advise you to do the same, and am, &c.”

the plan by which a final settlement of the projected colony was effected.—The new inhabitants had scarcely landed, and bid each other welcome, when *Governor Phillips* ordered a select party to attend him in exploring the adjacent country. They returned in a few days with accounts so extremely favourable, with respect to the opening which *Captain Cook* demominated *Port Jackson*, that an instant resolution was taken to abandon Botany Bay, and reembark the convicts for the newly discovered harbour. Orders were given accordingly, and in a few days the ships were ready to weigh anchors; but, to the equal joy and astonishment of both parties, while preparations were making for this purpose, two ships, the *Bonsole* and *Astrabe*, which had been sent out to make discoveries, by order of the French King, arrived in the Bay. This visit, however, did not impede the Governor from proceeding to the port; “and after a pleasant passage of four hours,” says Mr. Tench, “we arrived in a port superior in extent and excellency to all we had seen before. We continued to run up the harbour, about four miles, in a westerly direction, enjoying the luxuriant prospect of its shores, covered with trees to the water’s edge, among which many of the Indians were frequently seen, till we arrived at a small snug cove, on the southern side, on whose banks the plan of our operations was destined to commence. “The landing of the marines and convicts was effected the next day; and now business sat on every brow. In one place was beheld a party cutting down the woods; a second setting up a blacksmith’s forge; a third dragging along a load of stores and provisions; here an officer pitching his marquee, with a detachment of troops parading on one side of him, and a cook’s fire blazing up on the other.” The Governor fixed his residence on the eastern side of a small rivulet of fresh water which emptied itself into

the head of the cove. A large body of the convicts encamped near him; but some of them, in spite of every precaution, found their way across the country to Botany Bay, in order to escape by means of the French ships which were still there. To prevent, however, a recurrence to old habits, to tranquillize the settlement, and to make all parties as contented as possible with their situation, an intercourse of the sexes, which had been rigidly prevented during the voyage, was now permitted, and the necessity of marriage very strongly inculcated by the exhortations of the Rev. Mr. *Johnson*, Chaplain of the Settlement; for which purpose the convicts were all congregated under a large tree, and listened to his discourse with much attention; but the Narrative does not proceed to inform us whether it was accompanied by the desired effect\*. The branches of this tree also served the purposes of a senate-house; for under them a convention of the members of this new but dependant state was first assembled to hear the King’s commission read, to take formal possession of the settlement, to promulgate such laws as were thought most suitable to the emergencies, and to establish a court for the administration of justice, and the punishment of offenders. The modes of proceeding are as similar as possible to those practised in the Courts of England. Seven officers, including the Judge Advocate, are sworn as Jurymen, and a majority of voices decide. The charge is publicly exhibited; and the witnesses sworn, and cross examined. The three first convicts were sentenced to the martial discipline of being flogged; and one of them, a more atrocious offender than the rest, was banished for a week to a barren island, and fed on bread and water.

“But the day was at hand,” says Mr. Tench, “on which the violation of public security could no longer be restrained by the infliction of temporary punishments,

\* The Rev. Mr. *Johnson*, previous to his departure from England, applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the propriety of his reading the marriage ceremony, and the form in which he should exercise this important function. The point was referred to the consideration of the Bishops; and, after much deliberation, it was resolved that he could not otherwise execute it than according to the established rites of the Church of England. This answer perfectly satisfied Mr. *Johnson*, with respect to those persons who might apply to him for this purpose; but it afterwards occurred to him that he himself might have occasion to be united in matrimony while at Botany Bay; and, as he would be the only person there who could legally perform the ceremony, a doubt arose in his mind whether he could marry himself. This doubt was again propounded to the Archbishop, and was again submitted to the Bishops; but the question was found to contain so much difficulty, that the fleet sailed without its being solved. Mr. *Johnson*, however, took the precaution of being married just before his departure; but if his present wife should die, the difficulty will recur.



A set of desperate and hardened villains leagued themselves for the purposes of depredation; and, as it generally happens, had art enough to persuade some others, less deeply versed in iniquity, to be the instruments for carrying it on. Fortunately the progress of these miscreants was not of long duration. They were detected in stealing a large quantity of provisions, at the time of issuing them; and on being apprehended, one of the tools of the superiors impeached the rest, and disclosed the scheme. The trial came on the 28th of February; and of four who were arraigned for the offence, three were condemned to die, and the fourth to receive a very severe corporal punishment. In hopes that his lenity would not be abused, his Excellency was, however, pleased to order one only for execution, which took place a little before sun-set the same day. The name of the unhappy wretch was Thomas Barret, an old and desperate offender, who died with that hardy spirit, which too often is found in the worst and most abandoned class of men: during the execution the battalion of marines was under arms, and the whole of the convicts obliged to be present. The two associates of the sufferer were ordered to be kept close prisoners, until an eligible place to banish them to could be fixed on; as were also two more, who on the following day were condemned to die for a similar offence."

The description which Mr. Tench gives of the persons of the natives, is nearly similar to that which has been uniformly given of the inhabitants of every uncivilized country under the same climates; and corresponds exactly to what *Dampier* and *Cook* have already said upon the subject. But with respect to their *mental and moral character* many instances are given, which, unexplained, prove them to be the most capricious and versatile class of beings upon the face of the earth; at one time appearing to possess the most friendly and benign disposition towards their new neighbours; and at other times, without any apparent cause for the change, exasperated against them to the highest degree of violence. We shall, however, extract one instance which clearly evinces, that if

the Indians possess the smallest sense of *gratitude*, they cannot continue long inimical to *new settlers* who are capable of rendering them such important service.

"Some young gentlemen, belonging to the *Sirius*, one day met a native, an old man, in the woods; he had a beard of considerable length, which his new acquaintance gave him to understand, by signals, they would rid him of if he pleased; stroking their chins, and shewing him the smoothness of them, at the same time: at length the old Indian consented, and one of the youngsters taking a penknife from his pocket, and making use of the best substitute for lather he could find, performed the operation with great success; and, as it proved, much to the liking of the old man, who in a few days after reposed a confidence in us, of which we had hitherto known no example, by paddling along-side the *Sirius* in his canoe, and pointing to his beard. Various arts were ineffectually tried to induce him to enter the ship: but as he continued to decline the invitation, a barber was sent down into the boat along-side the canoe; from whence, leaning over the gunnel, he complied with the wish of the old man, to his infinite satisfaction. In addition to the consequences which our sanguine hopes led us to expect from this dawning of cordiality, it affords proof, that the beard is considered by this people more as an incumbrance than a mark of dignity."

The climate is very desirable to live in; the summer heats being finely tempered by breezes from the sea. The general face of the country is pleasing, being diversified with gentle ascents and little winding vallies, covered, for the most part, with wide spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons. In those places where trees are scarce, a variety of flowering shrubs abound, most of them entirely new to an European. Beasts of prey do not appear to exist in these regions; and the only quadruped of use and note that has yet been found, is the *Kangaroo*, a species of *opossum*, the flesh of which is like veal, and finely flavoured; but of fish they have almost every variety in great plenty.

Copies of the several Testimonials transmitted from Bengal by the Governor-General and Council, relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Stockdale, 1789.

NEVER, perhaps, were so many, so respectable, and so cordial addresses to any individual, but certainly never to any individual being under public impeachment, as those in the collection before

us. If any thing can be a compensation to Mr. Hastings for the trouble and expence he has incurred, and the lingering delay of justice in a cause which is new and unprecedented, and which, from va-

rious circumstances, is favourable to those endless inventions and suppositions which swell the orations of professed orators, and which seem, even in this land of liberty and property, to subject him, according to his own emphatic phrase, to a **LIFE OF IMPEACHMENT**;—if aught can compensate for such hardships as these, it is such testimonies of warm attachment and esteem, given in such circumstances! The compliments that are paid to men in power are suspicious: sincere regard alone dictates the eulogies of persecuted virtue.

The addresses under review, in favour of Mr. Hastings, come from men of all ranks and classes of men that are held in esteem in India; both natives and British subjects: men of family and rank; men of learning in the law and religion; landholders and land renters; Princes and their Ministers; merchants, bankers, and the principal inhabitants of cities; pilgrims and strangers from different parts of India residing in towns within the territories of the English East-India-Company; in a word, from all that is most respectable in our Eastern settlements. Prefixed to the addresses there are several introductory papers, as extracts of letters from the present Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, &c. &c. by which they are authenticated.

The following address from the Pundits of the 24 Pergunnahs is a specimen of the Eastern manner of writing:

“Mr. Hastings’s disposition was adorned with the jewel of patience, firmness, clemency, and courage, great complacency and politeness. He enlightened the world by the brightness of his con-

**Elegiac Sonnets, by Charlotte Smith. The Fifth Edition, with additional Sonnets and other Poems. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. Cadell.**

**T**HE very numerous list of noble, literary, and respectable subscribers to this truly elegant edition (ornamented with several beautiful engravings) of Mrs. SMITH’S Sonnets, reflect equal credit on the good taste as well as humanity of the age, and on the poetical ability as well as amiable private character of the fair but unfortunate writer; who we trust will excuse us for copying from her small but valuable collection of poems, which breathe the genuine spirit of pathos and of poetry, the following imitation of a song from the French of Cardinal Bernis:

**FRUIT** of Aurora’s tears, fair rose,  
On whose soft leaves fond Zephyrs play,  
Oh! queen of flowers, thy buds disclose,  
And give thy fragrance to the day;  
Unveil thy transient charms;—ah no!

duſt, the praises of which are sung by all learned men. The Ministers of England, on the suspicion that Mr. Hastings took money by force and deceit from the natives of this country, and ruined the country, are displeased with him:—We, inhabitants of the country under the Company’s dominions, having heard this, in order to remove this reflection on him who administered justice, and to wipe away the cloud from the minds of the people of England, represent the good conduct he followed:—That in regard to inhabitants of this country, of high, middling, and low, all the three degrees, he maintained them in the enlightening roads of religion, and cherished them with parental kindness, without self-interest. He raised the credit of tutors and students in every learning, by treating with respect every branch according to its instructions and science; and from having been long resident in this country, he was well acquainted with the nature of the government of it.—During his administration in this kingdom, the whole world felt no uneasiness or adversity, preserved the beaten track of their concerns, and lived in peace.—This was the case with every one.

The Signatures to the Address, 25

A true Translation

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY

True Copy. D. P. T.”

E. Hay,

Secy. to the Fort.

The Editor, that he might not unnecessarily swell the present publication, has contented himself with a general description of the persons who sign each address, except in a few instances.

A little be thy bloom delay’d,  
Since the same hour that bids thee blow  
Shall see thee droop thy languid head.

But go! and on Themira’s breast  
Find, happy flower, thy throne and tomb;  
While, jealous of a fate so blest,  
How shall I envy thee thy doom!  
Should some rude hand approach thee there,  
Guard the sweet shrine thou wilt adorn;  
Ah! punish those who rashly dare,  
And for my rivals keep thy thorn.

Love shall himself thy boughs compose,  
And bid thy wanton leaves divide;  
He’ll shew thee how, my lovely rose,  
To deck her bosom, not to hide:  
And thou shalt tell the cruel maid  
How frail are youth and beauty’s charms,  
And teach her, ere her own shall fade,  
To give them to her lover’s arms.



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 183.]

THE VALE OF BERKELEY comes next under review. In this district the Observer's grand object was the dairy; particularly CHEESE; it being here where the celebrated *Double Gloucester* is chiefly made. Its manufacture is therefore entered into with a minuteness that cannot fail of rendering the account useful to dairy-men of other districts.

What he says respecting the crime of COLOURING comes within our province.

"Colouring is here considered as a thing of the first importance in the art of cheese-making. A good material is highly valued; but is not always to be easily come at by dairywomen; who, perhaps, have only one market to go to. For this reason, it is here a pretty general practice for the cheese-factor to furnish the dairies, whose cheeses he expects to purchase, with colouring of the best quality.

"Thus we find the *crime* of colouring cheese is not an act of darkness, done clandestinely by the dairywoman, to deceive the factor: but, on the contrary, an open, known department in the business of cheese-making, to which the factor gives his assent and his assistance. The dairywoman's motive is evidently that of obliging her *customer* the *factor*. Should it be asked what can be the factor's motive for encouraging this adulteration of an article of human food,—the answer is evident: he can have no other than that of obliging *his* customers, the *cheesemongers*; who as evidently encourage this abominable practice, for the base end of obliging *their* customers,—the *consumers*.—The truth is, men in general prefer well coloured cheese to that which is ill coloured; or, in other words, highly coloured cheese is at present *fashionable*. The cheesemongers knowing this, will not purchase pale coloured cheese of the factors; and, for this reason, the factors object to a pale-coloured dairy of cheese.

"In the infancy of the art, the colouring of cheese was a *crime*; because it was then done with an intent to *deceive*. But dairywomen, at present, have no such

intention. They colour it, now, through a kind of necessity, and with intentions as innocent as those of other manufacturers who change the colour of their raw materials. If the eaters of cheese were to take it into their heads to prefer black, blue, or red cheese, to that of a golden hue, I will venture to pass my word for the dairywomen, they would do their best endeavour to gratify them.

"If, in the colouring of cheese, any pernicious substance be made use of, the consequences to the community may be of a serious nature. But whether the preparation of annotta, which is now in common use for that purpose, be pernicious or salubrious to the human frame, no man perhaps has ever attempted to ascertain; it may, for any thing the declaimers against it appear to know to the contrary, be the most salutary alterative human invention can devise. It may, however, be destructive to human health; and its medicinal qualities ought certainly to be enquired into\*.

"It appears by observations, sufficiently accurate, that one ounce, averdupois, of this preparation will colour, sufficiently, more than two hundred pounds of cheese. The number of grains in one ounce averdupois are 437½. So that each pound of cheese, *moderately coloured*, contains two grains of the preparation.

"Few men, perhaps, eat more than a pound of cheese a day each (I speak of men whose principal food is cheese). It ought without dispute to be enquired into, whether two grains of that preparation, taken daily, is or is not injurious to the human frame. As to the small quantity which is eaten by men in general, on a stomach already cloyed with other aliment, it does not seem to be an object of enquiry. If it is inconsiderable a portion were capable of doing any degree of injury, thousands must long ago have been poisoned by eating cheese. It might, nevertheless, be well, both for the manufacturers and the consumers of cheese, if some regulation could be made, respecting the material of colouring."

\* It is, no doubt, a fact, that the ANNOTTA belongs to a class of plants, many individuals of which are of a poisonous nature. The fastidious, however, have less to fear, since the celebrated THEA (tea) stands not only in the same *class*, but in the same *order*, with BIXA *orellana*.

On the practice of PAINTING we have the following remarks.

“Cheeses rich in quality, and well manufactured, more especially, I believe, the produce of some particular soils, acquire, by age, a variegated colour, particularly at and near the surface, which becomes *clouded* with red. This natural effect is not unfrequently observable in Cheshire cheese: which being (until very lately) suffered to appear in its natural colours, the reddening parts show themselves evidently, through the paleness of the ground they appear in. I have also seen an instance of this effect in some Gloucestershire cheese, of a curiously fine quality, and great age.

“The exact time when the *imitation* of this natural effect took place, or by whom it was first practised, I have not been able to learn, with any degree of certainty; notwithstanding it is a late *invention*. Like the internal colouring, it probably originated in *fraud*. It was, perhaps, in the first practitioners, an *artful trick*; an *imposition* on the purchaser. At present, however, it is practised through very different motives. The dairywomen, one and all, dislike it. The labour and expense of *colouring* they bestow with cheerfulness; but the act of *painting*, though done with less trouble and less expense, is set about with reluctance, and spoken of with disgust; especially by experienced dairywomen; who prefer the blue disk and the yellow edge to any artificial redness.

“At present, the painting of cheeses is practised merely as a *characteristic*. It is done at the request of the immediate purchasers; who cannot dispose of them (without being suspected at least of imposition) as “Gloucestershire cheese,” unless they bear its characteristic.

“Formerly, Gloucestershire cheese was known by the height of its internal colour. *Colouring* was then its characteristic. At length, however, the art of colouring began to travel into other districts; it is now become in a manner general; and colouring has not, for some years past, been characteristic of Gloucestershire cheese. The cheese of this district, however, has ever been, and probably will continue to be, in high esteem. Some evident mark, some specific character, is therefore required, by the dealer at least, to distinguish it, at sight, from that of other districts: and it may be a moot point whether the practice of *painting* originated in fraud: or whether it was first intended to be, what it really has been, a

characteristic of Gloucestershire cheese: Be this as it may, it seems to be almost certain that it will not long be able to maintain its character; if it has not already lost it. The art of painting has begun to travel; and will, in all probability, soon become the general practice.

“Thus it appears, that the Gloucestershire dairy is suffering through its own artifice. Had it not first taught the art of colouring, its cheeses might still have been distinguishable, in their native colours, by the superior blueness of their sides, and the golden hue of their edges. It likewise appears evidently, that Gloucestershire is able to give the fashion to the colour of cheese. The Gloucestershire dairywomen have therefore, now, a fair opportunity of atoning for the sins of their ancestors; and of giving a characteristic to their cheeses, which cannot be universally counterfeited: namely, its own natural colour. Could they muster courage enough to leave it to nature for one season only, the characteristic would be established, and the fashion for uncoloured cheese would be set. Other districts would in consequence follow the example; and the present filthy practices be got rid of, in a way more ready and more effectual, than by any compulsory means that could be made use of. If a certain noble Earl would signify a wish that the cheeses produced upon his estate should appear in their NATURAL COLOURS, his tenants love his Lordship too well to suffer them to go to any market in any other.”

In NORTH WILTSHIRE, likewise, after a general description of its outline, extent, climature, surface, rivers, and produce, we have a sketch of its *estates, farms, soils, water, herbage, cows, and dairy management*. Of the last, as it relates to the manufacture of CHEESE, we have a full and minute detail.

“North Wiltshire cheese,” as our author justly observes, “is at present in the first estimation among those, who indulge their appetites. It has a richness, and at the same time, a mildness which recommends it to many, in preference to that of Gloucestershire; even of the vale of Berkeley, whose cheese, though of the first quality as to richness, has in general a sharpness, a degree of pungency, which is offensive to some palates, though coveted by others: the produce of each district may, therefore, be said to have its excellence.”

Here we see this mysterious art carried on with a superior degree of spirit and enterprise; and on a much larger scale than



than in Gloucestershire; the practices of the several districts being in many respects different. The differences are pointed out, and practical remarks offered: the whole closing with GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DAIRY MANAGEMENT OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE and NORTH WILTSHIRE.

These Observations open with a general view of the present state of the art of manufacturing cheese; a subject in which the public at large are much interested.

“The SPECIES OF CHEESE produced in this island are various. Its markets, however, are principally filled with two species: the one of a dry loose contexture, and of a rough austere flavor; the other, milder to the taste, and of a close waxlike texture. The former is sold under the name of CHESHIRE cheese; and is, I believe, chiefly the produce of that county; the latter, under the name of GLOUCESTERSHIRE cheese: provided its quality entitle it to that distinction: if not, it takes, I believe, in general, the name of WARWICKSHIRE cheese; but, in reality, is produced in several counties. The products of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, are very similar:—all of them as different from the produce of Cheshire, as if they were manufactured from a different material.

“It is this milder species, which is a principal article of food of various classes of working people; and which, therefore, claims the first and the highest attention.

“GLOUCESTERSHIRE has long held a decided superiority in the production of this article of human food. At present, NORTH WILTSHIRE is a competitor, and bids fair to take the lead. In these volumes, the practices of the two counties are, I believe, accurately, and the more difficult passages fully registered down to their lowest minutiae.

“Therefore, without any view to blazon my own industry, or to set off, unfairly, the work I am executing, I will venture to suggest, that whoever shall examine, with attention, the three separate practices which are here registered, will know more of the subject under examination, than any individual of the two counties knew at the time of registering.

“The knowledge, even of practitioners is in a manner wholly confined to their own individual practice; or perhaps to that of some few confidential neighbours.

“The manufacturing of cheese is not

like the cultivation of lands. This is a *public employment*, open to any one who travels across the site of cultivation: that a *private manufactory*—a craft—a mystery—secluded from the public eye: and what may appear extraordinary, the minutiae are seldom familiar, even to the master of the dairy in which they are practised! The dairyroom is consecrated to the sex; and it is generally understood to require some interest, and more address, to gain full admission to its rites.

“The information I have been favored with, while it shews the superior skill of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire dairymen, and exhibits the best practice of the kingdom at this day, proves, in a striking manner, the imperfectness of the art; even in these long-experienced and enlightened districts. Gloucestershire acknowledges a degree of *decline*; and Wiltshire, notwithstanding the spirit of improvement has evidently been some time on the wing, confesses with equal frankness that it has not yet been able to reach any degree of *certainly*, much less *perfection*.

“At present the art is evidently destitute of principles. So far from being scientific, it is altogether immechanical. It may be said to be, at present, a knack involved in mystery. Therefore, its *fair* professors, though they may claim a degree of NATURAL CLEVERNESS, to which *we* have no pretension, and which only could have raised the art, in the extempore way in which it is at present practised, to the height it has attained; having tried their skill, *alone*, without obtaining the requisite degree of excellency, can have no good objection now to let us try our *joint* endeavours. And I call upon every man of science, who has opportunity and leisure, to lend them his best assistance; and would wish to recommend to intelligent dairy farmers to be more attentive, than they appear to be at present, to what so nearly concerns their interest.

“This in apology for the following observations,

“In attending to the minutiae of different dairies, and seeing the effects of different modes of management, a variety of ideas would, of course, rise spontaneously; some of them fancying improvements in the particular management I was observing; and others proposing a transfer of it to the different districts of the island. Such of them as appear to be entitled to attention, and are not interspersed in the foregoing relations, will be given in this retrospective view of the subject.

“As a groundwork, it will be proper to ascertain the good and evil **QUALITIES** of cheese: the **EXCELLENCIES** to be obtained, and the **DEFECTS** to be avoided. In defining these, however, we must not pay regard to the palates of individuals. There is a kind of depravity in some men’s tastes, with respect to the article of food under consideration, which would frustrate every attempt at definition. We must, therefore, have an eye to those good and bad qualities of cheeses, which raise them in value, or depreciate them at market; qualities of which the different dealers, in this article, have ideas sufficiently accurate for our purpose.”

The excellencies and defects being defined, the author proceeds to investigate *by experiment*, the **CAUSE OF THE DEFECTS**; and afterward takes separate views of *seasons, soils, water, herbage, and management*; examining still farther into the cause of defect, and endeavoring to point out the means of removing it.

In these observations, much too long for our insertion, the principles of the art are separately investigated, and much fresh light thrown on the general subject.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France, Published under the Inspection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Faulder.

[Continued from Page 181.]

THE next piece in this curious collection is, “An Account of the Journal of Burcard, Master of the Ceremonies to the Pope’s Chapel, from Sixtus IV. to Julius II. by M. de Breguigny.”

This appears to be a very valuable piece of secret history, and to throw some considerable light upon the transactions of those times.

“Of the author there seems to be but little known,” observes the learned editor; we learn, however, that “he came from Strasburgh; that he was dean of the church of St. Thomas in that city, &c. that he held many employments at the court of Rome; was, towards the end of his life, bishop of Horta, and died the 16th of May, 1506. The title by which he is most commonly known is that of ‘Master of the Ceremonies of the Pope’s Chapel.’ He was received into this office under the pontificate of Sixtus IV. the 21st of December, 1483, his bulls being dated the 29th of November preceding.” Of the journal which he kept in this distinguished and observant situation we have here an ample account: though we have already had extracts from it by Leibnitz, under the title of “*Historia Arcana seu de Vita Alexandri Papæ VI. ex Diario Jo. Burcard. Hanoveræ, 1697.*”

“Burcard wrote in Latin; his style is simple, and not so elegant as natural; the minute details he often enters into give him an appearance of exactness and truth which engages.”

His account of what followed the death of Sixtus IV. “which, according to him, happened between the fourth

and fifth hour of the night of Thursday the 12th of August, 1484,” is entertaining.

“As soon as the Pope was dead, Burcard, as master of the ceremonies, was, with his colleagues, called to assist at the funeral. He then paints the extreme confusion that reigned in the palace immediately after he expired. His body having been exposed on a table, they were long before they were able to obtain the necessary things to wash and cloath it, agreeable to the custom: the domestics employed themselves in plundering the furniture: every thing was carried off in a moment. Burcard, mean time, in vain applied to the persons on whom the Pope had conferred the greatest favours to procure water, wine, spices, and linen: at the end of four hours, a kitchen boy brought him some water in a kettle, which was used to wash dishes in; a barber, to whose shop he repaired, lent him a basin: they were obliged to make use of the shirt he died in to dry his body, and could not procure another. Burcard cloathed him in his pontifical habit, and confesses that, in this confusion, he forgot the Pope had formerly worn the habit of the order of St. Francis, and in this habit he ought to have been cloathed after his decease, as had been practised on the death of Alexander V. For want of a pectoral cross, they were obliged to cross the stole on his breast: a sapphire ring, of the value of 300 ducats, was put on his finger; and so little could they trust to the respect of those who came near him, that guards were placed to prevent their stealing the ring. Thus



he was inclosed in a bier of walnut wood, and interred the 18th of August, in the church of St. Peter, which he had chosen for his sepulture."

In describing the installation of this Pope's successor, Innocent VIII. we have the following account of the pretended *probationary* chair, which was not used by that Pope. "It was a seat of marble, on which the prior and canons of the Lateran made the new Pope sit down; the cardinals afterwards raised him up, singing the verse, *suscitat de pulvere egenum, et de stercore erigit pauperum*: this is clearly what has given this chair the name of *stercorary*. Now this name conveying an idea very different from that of a seat of honour, they have sought to find a reason why they used such a ceremony: and the enemies of the court of Rome taking occasion, from the similitude of ideas which gave birth to this equivoque, have supposed that this chair had been invented to avoid a similar error into which they had fallen, in electing a woman Pope: thus the *stercorary* became a *probationary* chair.—There is every reason to believe that the *stercorary* chair was only an emblem, like the flax they burnt before the Pope, singing *sic transit gloria mundi*. By this double allegory, they reminded him of the instability of human greatness, and of the rank to which he had just been raised."

In the pontificate of Alexander VI. that is in 1494, Burcard made a journey to Naples; an entertaining account of which journey is here given, but it is too long for us to extract.

It is generally asserted by historians that Alexander died by poison, which he had designed for some cardinals. Burcard, on the contrary, avers "that he died at Rome, after an illness which lasted six days," and of which he thus relates the progress:

"Alexander had been attacked by the ague the 12th of August, 1500. It appeared at first to be a quotidian: he was bled the 15th, and it seemed to prove a tertian; the 17th he took physic, but the next day the illness, instead of subsiding, augmented so much that his life was despaired of. He was confessed, and received the viaticum during the mass, which was celebrated in his chamber, and at which five cardinals assisted. Towards the evening the extreme unction was administered to him, and he died a few moments after."

"So circumstantial an account," says

M. de Brequigny, "seems much to carry an appearance of truth; but the hatred they entertained for Alexander VI. was a sufficient reason for collecting, with avidity, the false reports of poisoning, which the same hatred had doubtless spread abroad."

The third manuscript described in this work is a Greek Lexicon, which was discovered in the King's library by M. de Rochfort, and which he thinks would be valuable to any editor of Suidas, because it seems to bear marks of antiquity prior to that lexicographer. It is also proved, by the learned editor, to be in several respects superior to the lexicon of Helychius, particularly in the etymologies with which this MS. abounds.

This is followed by an account of an Arabian MS. entitled, "An historical Chain of Countries, Seas, and Fishes; with a Treatise on the Science of the Sphere. A Collection of different Works; and particularly of two Voyages to India and China, in the 9th and 10th Centuries."

"This MS. which has existed in the King's library a long time," says M. de Guignes, "but which has not been consulted except by the Abbé Renaudot, contains sundry works, respecting one of which the learned have started doubts; some of them have denied its existence. In 1764 I inserted in the *Journal des Sçavans* (of the month of November) a letter on this subject, to which, I think, I ought to refer in these accounts, as their object is to make known the manuscripts of the King's library; but if on the one hand I abridge what I have said in that letter, I shall, on the other, add new observations, which the MS. examined in another point of view gives me an opportunity to form. The Abbé Renaudot published in 1713, a work intitled, "Ancient Relations of India and China, by two Mahometan Travellers, who went thither in the 9th Century. Translated from the Arabic, with Remarks on the principal Parts of these Relations."—This work was severely criticized, and the existence of the Arabian MS. of which it was said to be a translation, suspected in England, Italy, and France. In quest of this MS. the learned Orientalist M. de Guignes has spent several years, and found it at last in the King's library, to which it was transferred from that of the great Colbert. The MS. contains four works: 1st. Two relations translated by Abbé Renaudot; but

but some pages are wanting at the beginning; otherwise this whole part is well written, and of a legible character. 2d. Six sheets, of which some seem to be of the same hand as the Relations. They contain singly the measures of the length and height of the walls of several towns and castles of Syria, without any other account of their construction. The numbers are so ill written, that it would be difficult to copy them exactly. It begins with the measure of the walls of Tell-baicher, of Aïn-tab, and of another town, of which I cannot tell the name, because it is obliterated. Afterwards a title announces, that it treats of some mosques, which are in the dominions of Noureddin-Mahmoud, son of Edmad-Eazengi; but he mixes with the detail an account of several castles and towns: first of Aleppo; and the distances of this town from Harem, Manbedge, Mara, Hama, and other places are given.—The third piece treats of heaven, and the course of the stars, according to Aristotle, who is cited.—The fourth piece wants the beginning: it treats of the anatomy of the human body. At the end we read these words: “This work, which contains the explanation of the human body, the science of the heaven and the stars, of the seas and countries, of the measures of towns and castles, was finished the year of the Hegira 588, of Jesus Christ 1198.”

Having thus fully established the existence of the MS. M. de Guignes corrects some errors in the Abbé Renaudot’s translation, and makes some good remarks on the original.

We have next “Accounts of five MSS. of Eschylus,” by M. Vauvilliers. In examining these, the learned editor (if we may so call him) hath taken no small pains; having not only pointed out the variations of the MSS. from the editions we have of that valuable author, but also corrected the errors of the MSS. themselves in several places: so that we have no doubt that a man of genius and

learning would be able to present the public with a good edition of this author by the help of the accounts of the MSS. here given.

These are followed by the “Account of an Autographical Chronicle of Bernard Iterius, librarian to the Abbey of St. Martial of Limoges in the thirteenth Century,” by M. de Brequigny.

This MS. is in Latin, and appears not to have deserved any account at all, being, for the most part, the unentertaining superstitious diary of a useless monk.

Next comes a short account, by M. de Sacy, of a Persian work intitled, “The Book of Counsels, by the Scheik Ferideddin Mohammed.”

“This is a moral poem in Persian verse, and may be considered as an abridgement of the moral and religious rules of the most devout followers of the law of Mahomet. This work, at the same time, deserves to be ranked amongst the classics, the perusal of which is extremely proper for those who would acquire a knowledge of the Persian language. Its style, whilst it possesses elegance and beauty, is free from those difficulties and obscurities that characterize most of the works of this kind; such, for instance, as the Methnévi. This consideration has determined me,” says M. de Sacy, “to undertake the translation of this poem, which I propose to give to the public, accompanied with the Persian text, if circumstances do not prevent me from carrying my project into execution.”—For our parts, we most sincerely wish that the learned author will be as good as his word, as such a publication cannot but be a valuable acquisition to the stock of Oriental literature of which we are already in possession.

Such are the contents of the first volume of this collection. In our next we shall consider those of the second.

W,

(To be continued.)

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

[Concluded from P. 33.]

OUR traveller describes the singular œconomy of the Hierophant’s family, and his opinions respecting some of the most important points in theological and moral philosophy; as, the existence of a providence, the immortality, at least

the transmigration of the soul, &c. &c. Messengers arrive from the capital of the state governed by Melek-Ammon, with a complaint that “certain men who had spent several hundred years in the study of natural philosophy, had carried the

inven.



invention of instruments called *Narodraftics* to such a pitch of perfection, that not only were they able thereby to pilfer those grateful odours which form the chief luxury and riches of the country, but even to extract the nutritive essence out of their neighbours' victuals; insomuch that, after many a poor man had laboured hard for his dinner, and his wife had cooked it, it was found a mere fungus, without flavour, taste, or nutriment, &c." The Hierophant, with his little visitor placed on his left shoulders, sets out on foot (for he would have considered it as a degradation, on a royal visitation, to have recognized his dependency on adventitious support by the use of any vehicle, or even of Mammuth) to pay a visit to his subjects; to preside in the senate; to be present at different trials in courts of justice; and to visit the public seminaries of learning. In his way a great deal of conversation, grave and ludicrous, takes place on different subjects.—They arrive at the dazzling "mansions of those renowned insects which, in Mammuthia, are about the size of European bees, and whose glossy skins and incessant motions produced a radiance not to be found in the topaz, the ruby, or the diamond, or in any portion or combined portions of inanimated matter. Colonies of these insects are considered in the central parts of Africa as great national wealth, and serve the natives (who make no account of silver and gold and precious stones) as signs of riches, and as ornaments to their persons.—The ant-hills of this place, the great mines of that part of Mammuthia over which my travelling Governor presided, were guarded by dogs. Over those faithful private fellows with clubs were appointed as Captains and Colonels. These men acted at the same time as purveyors and feeders of the dogs."—They arrive in the senate-house of Ramjava-ram. The fumes that Moussin-Poussin (the name by which our traveller was distinguished in Mammuthia) had inhaled in the course of his journey thither, had thrown him into a profound sleep, from which he was awakened, after a space of about three hours, by a "sound like the bellows of Carron, broken into distinct, though at first unintelligible articulations. I lifted up mine eyes, and lo! an hundred colossal statues of the ancient demi-gods of Ramjava-ram, and as many living figures of the same nation, invading at once my sight, presented to my imagination a momentary

idea of the arch-devils of Milton assembled in council in the horrid hall of Pandæmonium. So profound was the sleep into which I had fallen, and so extraordinary the scene that now opened to my view, that it was more than two minutes before I recollected the train of events that had brought me into the senate-house of a nation in the centre of Africa; if that indeed may be called an house which had neither door, walls, roof, nor windows."

After a description of the senate-house, adorned with all the magnificence of both animated and inanimated nature, our author, for the public instruction, gives an account of some very excellent practices that prevailed in the senate of Ramjava-ram.

"It is a law in the senate of Ramjava-ram, that each member shall declare the reasons of his vote, and that none shall speak oftener than once on the same subject. If a member recollects any thing that he intended to have said, but had omitted, he communicates it to some other member who is to give his opinion after him; and for this purpose a short interval, of about five minutes, is suffered to elapse between the conclusion of one speech and the beginning of another. Each of these intervals affords an opportunity to the gentleman who has already spoken of suggesting what he pleases to those who have not yet spoken, who are always ready enough to adopt it, if it be anywise deserving of consideration. It is also enacted by the parliamentary law of those extraordinary assemblies, that as soon as any member has risen up, but before he proceed to speak, a brief narrative is read aloud by the clerk of the side on which he voted on all former questions of importance, the degree of importance necessary to that enumeration being determined by the clerk, whose permanence in office depends on the good opinion that is entertained of him by the house. But what is a matter of greater delicacy still, the principal actions of his life, whether good or bad, are also on that occasion proclaimed to the senate in a tone equally audible. If any splendid act of virtue has been performed by a man, it is embalmed (probably with his own privacy) in the records of parliament, after being duly authenticated by his friends; if he has done any thing notoriously unjust or dishonourable, it is faithfully entered on those journals, in like manner by his private or his political enemies: for it must be observed, that a seat in the

Mammuthian senate is as great an object of ambition as it is in Holland, Great-Britain, or Ireland. I must also take notice, with regard to the constitution of parliaments in the central parts of Africa, all which bear a very close resemblance to each other, that the members do not deliver their opinions in any fixed order, but whenever the Speaker chuses to invite them. It was in this manner that the Patricians were *asked* to give their opinions in the Roman senate. It was in calling upon the different members to declare their opinions, according to the course or turn of the debate, that the Speaker chiefly displayed his judgment, his acquaintance with affairs, his discernment of character, and his parliamentary importance. It will readily occur, that the intervals of silence between the different speeches, together with the ceremony of reading over, as a preface to each oration, a summary review of both the private and public conduct of the orator, must have taken up a considerable time, and greatly prolonged the sittings of parliament. They did so. And yet, when I reflect on the vain repetitions and endless wranglings which arise in our national assemblies on almost every subject of deliberation; when I reflect on the very long and frequent speeches of our commissioners to parliament, and on our adjourned debates; I am clearly of opinion, that more business is done in the senate-house of Ram java-ram in equal portions of time than in that of Great-Britain, as well as in a more dispassionate, deliberate, and candid manner.

"I have not, in this comparative view, taken into account the time that is spent in our parliaments in prayer, and in attendance at certain appointed times, as fast days, anniversaries, and thanksgivings, on the public duties and ceremonies of religion, because I would not willingly seem to insinuate that the time employed in these is spent to no purpose. But this I may venture to affirm, that the dread of the EXORDIUM is as great a check, at least on the speeches and votes of the Mammuthian senators, as prayers are on those of the Members of either House of the British Parliament.

"During the few days that I had an opportunity of witnessing the forms and

the transactions of the parliament of Ram-java-ram, I saw the wisdom and efficacy of that prefatory narrative exemplified in a very striking manner. One of the members of that assembly being called on to deliver his opinion on a certain subject, with which our readers cannot possibly have any concern, a lusty, sleek figure, with his nose rendered prominent to an amazing degree by a most plentiful use of perfumes, instantly started up on his legs, and with a countenance that bespoke how readily he was prepared to bear, and even to join in the laugh which was about to be raised against himself, heard without confusion a long list of infidelities to his friends, and inconsistencies in his conduct. But the whole assembly were moved with irresistible laughter, nor could the authority of the reigning hierophant restore composure and attention. Still, however, that African *Vicar of Bray* maintained his ground, and, with a smile on his countenance, waved his hand as a signal that he was about to proceed with his oration. The laughter that shook the senate was redoubled, and the Speaker himself, who was scarcely able to retain his gravity, was under the necessity of calling on another member to deliver his opinion on the subject in question. THRASYBULUS \* then sat down, smiling to those who were next him, without any symptom of being at all disconcerted, and muttering, that if he did not always say the same thing, he always meant the same thing. But it is not believed in Mammuthia that he will be a member of the next parliament."

Among a variety of other particulars relative to this illustrious senate, our author relates, as a matter worthy of attention, that "among the speakers who were heard with most attention, there were several who not only were accounted very poor, but even supposed to be considerably in debt. The impertinent and barbarous custom of rich men boasting of their independence, as they sometimes do in the British Parliament †, was a thing unheard of in the senate of Ram-java-ram; in which the experience of many thousands of years, and daily examples, daily and hourly sounded in their ears ‡, proved,

The name by which the present Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. D——, is denoted by

\* Parr in his preface to BELLENDUS.

† He who in his *pre-existent* state, I mean when a commoner, was known by the name of Tommy Townsend, was notoriously guilty of this piece of rudeness.

‡ In the narratives prefatory to their speeches.

beyond



beyond all manner of doubt, that as, on the one hand, there are souls which cannot be raised above fervility by the smiles, so, on the other, there are spirits so erect and independent by nature, that they are not to be subdued by the crowns of fortune."

From political or public life, from the national wealth and the national assembly, our author passes on to a description of what may be called genteel domestic life among the Mammuthians. The Lord-Mayor of Guttly-Gurr, the capital of Ramjavaram, gave an entertainment, to which a good deal of company was invited, in honour of the Hierophant.

"It is not to be wondered that, on occasion of a royal visit, the Lord-Mayor with all his company should be dressed in the richest manner and newest fashion. The Mayorefs and her daughters were so genteel as to be almost naked, except where they were covered with glow-ants, the precious stones of Mammothia, as I have observed again and again: other ladies were in some measure concealed by sandals, breeches, and handkerchiefs; but all of them displayed their necks, their arms up to the very shoulder-blades, and their legs comprehended a space of several feet above the knee. The insects, by means of the gum and powder already mentioned, were disposed into various figures emblematical of the occupations of those who wore them. For example, the jetty bosoms of the ladies belonging to the Lord-Mayor's family shone with glow-ants, arranged in the form of a pair of breeches. Others, men as well as women, though more sparingly, were distinguished by the figure or figures of a loom, an hatchet, a fish, a fowl, or quadruped, and so on. The genteelest crest of all that were, or could be worn by mechanics, was that of the hammer and anvil, which distinguished the artificers in iron. But even that was not deemed so honourable as the spade, nor the spade as the plough, nor the plough as the fishing-hook or spear, nor the fishing-hook or spear as the shepherd's crook, nor the shepherd's crook itself as the fowler's net. The attentive reader will easily perceive that this climax in the order of heraldry is perfectly agreeable to the Mammuthian philosophy, which aims to raise its votaries above the irritation of sensual appetite, to make them content with the simple bounty of nature, and incline them to place their chief happiness in intellectual exertion and social affection. Art, say the Mam-

muthians, if it multiply the gratifications, multiplies also the wants and the pains of life: moral wisdom, opposed to physical skill, seeks to reduce at once the number of our pleasures and our pains, and to make us partakers of that spiritual and sublime enjoyment which is suited to our rational and moral nature. But I hasten to return from this grave digression, into which I have been led by the emblematical ornaments worn on festive occasions by the Mammuthians.

"It may perhaps seem odd to some of my readers, that the Lord-Mayor of Guttly-Gurr did not invite some of the higher castes to sup with the hierophant. But let it be recollected, that the Mammuthians are divided into different castes who do not associate together: the hierophant, elevated by his royal office above all distinctions of this kind, converses with and cares for all his people, like the sun who sheds his rays, without losing aught of his splendour, equally on the noble and ignoble parts of nature.

"I began to suspect, as we reclined on sofas, or walked about before supper, in what I shall call the Egyptian hall, that perfect modesty was but a *rara avis in terris*, and to be found only in the nests of the hierophants. For when the great and good Bramin-Rajah, after saluting the company, took a turn in the hall, the ladies affected to turn away their eyes from his large and venerable  $\Delta\Delta\Omega\Omega\Lambda$ , and were even so indelicate as to sipper and laugh. My suspicion was converted into certainty at the time of supper, when I boldly walked into a parlour adjoining to the little closet where I had taken a very liberal refreshment, to which parlour I was attracted by the tittering of a number of women, who, seated on stools around a large table, partook together of a social and splendid repast without ceremony. I advanced boldly, and, after the English manner, making a low bow, told the ladies that I was their most obedient humble servant. Seeing me dressed in breeches, they took me at first for one of their own sex, and inviting me to sit down at the table with them, put ten thousand questions before I had time to answer one. Being informed that I had often had the honour of being carried familiarly in the arms of the hierophant, they asked me in plain terms, whether I was not ashamed of such close intercourse with a male creature. I did not hesitate a moment to undeceive my gossips concerning the opinion they entertained of my gender.

They either doubted in reality, or they pretended to doubt, the truth of my affirmation, when, under the generous influence of a species of wine, I boldly began to converse with them on this subject, by means of *natural signs*, such as toying, kissing, and pulling the youngest of them about, &c. &c. They all of them gave a faint scream, and from thenceforth began to treat me with greater reserve and ceremony. Having however taken a cheerful glass, for they incontestibly and literally drank, I know not whether to call it ale or wine, they resumed the subject of their discourse before I had joined their society, and cracked their jokes on the absolute nakedness of his majesty. One of them observed to me, in the gaiety of jovial conversation, that in the European custom of the men being clothed in breeches, and the women in petticoats, there was something very unmanly and preposterous. And so said they all. Why should men, forsooth, continued they, lock themselves up in breeches as if they were afraid of attacks from the women; while the women leave open doors and windows as if they feared nothing from the men? A pretty thing indeed! I could not oppose any thing to this reasoning: but as an extenuation of our absurdity, I stated, as a favourable omen of reformation, the Act that had been passed a few years ago in favour of petticoats, in consequence of the representations of the Marquis of Graham."

The Hierophant, with six of the elders or senators, and a very great multitude of spectators, proceeded on the next day after this feast to the summit of a neighbouring hill, of a moderate height, sunk by a gradual declivity from the surrounding border into a plain, the crater, no doubt, in former times, of a volcano. The edges of this plain were lined by a range of dogs, the soldiery of the country. The criminals with their accusers, and the witnesses on both sides, were placed in the middle. The Hierophant with the elders sat on large white stones. The spectators stood around in a circle between the guard and the judges. A number of trials came on, of a nature that appears at first sight most singular, but in which, after reflection, there appears to be nothing unreasonable, but the contrary. One man complains of another for having officiously raised him to life after he was fairly dead, and thus subjecting him to the trouble of dying twice. A husband and wife are brought into court by their neighbours, whom

they continually disturbed by their noisy quarrels on the subject of dress; the man insisting that, for his pleasure, what money could be spared should be laid out on fine clothes for the woman, and the woman, that it should be laid out in ornamental dresses for the man, without which she even threatened to part from him.—A bloody quarrel had happened between a Colonel of the Guards and a capital butcher in Guttery-Guttery, who both of them courted the same mistress, concerning the dignity of their respective professions. A duel ensued, which was carried on, not by any mode of close attack, for the combatants were removed to considerable distances, and placed entirely out of sight of each other, but by a gradual series of pains, and even desalcations, inflicted by the public executioner on their persons. "Colonel Gog defies Butcher Magog with a pin six inches in length thrust to the very head into one of his buttocks." This note being delivered with due solemnity into the hands of the judge, the officer of justice, or, as we would say, Jack Ketch, without ceremony, delay, or remorse, thrust the pin into Gog's naked posteriors, to the full extent of what was affirmed in the note of defiance. This note, with the seal of the judge now appended to it in token of its veracity, was sent by a public messenger to his rival-Magog, who was attended as well as his adversary with his judge and executioner, not only presented his posteriors with ineffable disdain to the executioner, who pricked one of them with a six-inch pin, but without a moment's delay wrote as follows: "Butcher Magog defies Colonel Gog with a bodkin of a foot in length, thrust through the brawny part of his left arm." This terrible billet being duly conveyed into the hands of the judge, the executioner, at his nod, thrust the bodkin into the arm of Magog till its bloody point fairly appeared at the other side. Magog's challenge, duly signed, sealed, and delivered, was not without a visible effect on the countenance of Gog. Nevertheless the Colonel, plucking up a good heart, held out his bare arm to the executioner, who perforated it with a proper bodkin in the twinkling of an eye. Having done this, and refreshed himself a little, he wrote as follows: "Gog defies Magog with the flesh of his foreskin:" immediately after which he presented himself in an attitude for circumcision. The judge having nodded assent, the foreskin was carried with all due solemnity



nity to Magog, who lost not a moment to return the compliment.

“The enraged Butcher was now at a loss how to continue the contest. To send an ear, a finger, or a toe, to his antagonist, would be skirmishing to no purpose: and, for a foot or an hand, or a leg or an arm, he could not well spare them. He therefore, in order to put an end, if possible, to the combat, wrote the following note: “Magog defies Gog with his testicles.”

The Butcher, by this dreadful and desperate effort, fairly triumphed over the Colonel;—“but to which of the combatants (says our author), the victor or the vanquished, the lady that was the subject of dispute gave the preference, I did not enquire, and was not informed.”

It will readily occur to our intelligent and candid readers, that though the veil is frequently drawn aside in this amusing and philosophical fiction, from what in most countries it is customary to keep out of view, the liberty and naïveté that is used in this respect by the Man in the Moon differs as much from indecency, or what is familiarly called bawdry, as the image of a VENUS or DIANA does from a naked prostitute.

We have been pretty liberal in our extracts from this publication, because it is written with the bold and unrestrained freedom of an original, tho’ whimsical and extravagant way of thinking; and is certainly calculated, whatever may be

thought of the reality or importance of the instruction which the author attempts to mix with his merriment, to excite laughter and to afford a very pleasing amusement. We regret that our bounds do not permit us to lay before our readers more of the pleasant fancies of this writer, particularly the poignant ridicule he has thrown on mercenary armies, in the account he gives of the establishment, discipline, management, and whole œconomy of the military DOGS of Ramjavaram; the laws that regulate the practice of duelling; the public academy, and the different studies of the different classes; the different conversations which he held with the Hierophant on the subjects of politics, religion, and philosophy; and particularly one in which he gives a humorous account of Lord Momboddo and his nostrums; his journey from Mammothia to Grand Cairo; his voyage from thence to Genoa; and from Genoa to Avignon, where he joins his old friends the gypsies.

This romance unquestionably displays a very considerable variety and extent of knowledge, as well as lively humour and unbounded imagination; yet it might be justly said of it, perhaps, as was said by the Turkish Ambassador in France of a grand tournament, “It is too serious, if it be intended merely for jest; and it favours too much of jest, if it be intended for earnestness.”

#### 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 190.)

Forty-Fifth Day.

THURSDAY, May 28.

MR. GREY, on the part of the Commons, said, that before he should call Mr. Goring, he would give in evidence a Commission made out to that Gentleman by the Council at Calcutta, to go to Moorshedabad and institute an enquiry relative to certain *embezzlements* of the public money, which were said to have taken place under the administration of Munny Begum.

Mr. Law objected to the reading of this Commission, because he said it did not appear to have any relation to the charge then before their Lordships, and ought not to be admitted as evidence, unless it could be so connected with

Mr. Hastings and the charge, as to be taken out of the decision to which their Lordships had lately come.

Mr. Grey observed, that this objection was one of the bad consequences which grew out of the principles laid down by the learned Gentleman—namely, to judge of the *effect* of evidence before it was read, and upon that effect to ground a plea that it was *inadmissible*.

Mr. Anstruther insisted that the evidence to which Mr. Law objected, did not come within the principle of their Lordships’ decision. The principle, if he understood it right, was this—that a paper which was not evidence *per se*, could not be read, unless it was made to appear that it was connected with

something said or done upon it by the prisoner, in which case alone it could be given in evidence.

But that principle did not apply to the paper offered to their Lordships by the Hon. Manager: it was evidence *per se*; for it was part of a consultation in which Mr. Hastings had had a share.

The Lord Chancellor concurred in opinion with the Managers, and the commission and consultation were accordingly read.

The result of Mr. Goring's enquiries, in consequence of this commission, was afterwards read, and it appeared that Munny Begum had admitted that she had given large sums to Mr. Hastings and to Mr. Middleton, to the amount of three lacs of rupees, as allowances for entertainments.

The report made by Mr. Goring having been afterwards read at the Council Board, Mr. Hastings moved, that certain queries be drawn up in writing, and sent to the Begum; but at the same time he proposed they should not be delivered to her by Mr. Goring, or in his presence, alledging for the ground of his objection to that gentleman, that the Begum stood so much in awe of him, knowing him to be supported by the majority of the Council; that she would not dare to speak her mind freely, if he was within hearing of her.

The rest of the Council agreed that the queries should be committed to writing, and delivered by some gentleman whom Mr. Hastings had named. But they insisted at the same time, that Mr. Goring should be present at the delivery of the queries. However, to remove all ground for a suspicion that the Begum might be awed by any one, the majority of the Council proposed, that not one of the Commissioners should speak a word to her, but barely deliver the queries, and afterwards bring back her answers in writing.

To this proposition it appeared that the Council agreed.

The queries proposed by Mr. Hastings, and to which the Begum was to answer, admitted the receipt of the money, at least it did not deny it; and went only to these points—Whether any application had been made to her on his part for money?—Whether the account she gave was the consequence of terror or influence, or was dictated by her own free will?

The Commissioners proceeded to Moorshedabad with the queries, and sent back the answers under the hand and seal of the Begum.

The Managers were going to give those answers in evidence, but were interrupted by Mr. Law, who objected to the production of them. He said the Hon. Managers must connect them with something said or done by Mr. Hastings either before the queries were sent, or afterwards in consequence of those answers; otherwise they could not be evidence, and the Managers were precluded by their Lordships' decision from reading them.

This produced a tedious and dry debate about the admissibility or inadmissibility of evidence. The Managers contended that Mr. Hastings having agreed to send the queries, the answers to them were so connected with his own act, that they ought to be received in evidence.

Mr. Law maintained that this was a monstrous proposition. To refuse it, he supposed a case—that a man was accused of having committed a robbery, at a certain specified time—that on being accused, he declared he was at that very precise time in the house of another man. He supposed that on application to that other man, it appeared that the person accused had not been in his house. Mr. Law then asked triumphantly, if it was possible that any one should contend that the answer given by that other man, contradicting the declaration of the accused, could be admitted as evidence that the latter was guilty of the robbery?

The Lord Chancellor said, that such an answer would not be conclusive evidence of guilt, but it would be a circumstance against the person accused.

Mr. Grey observed, that so far were the Managers from being barred from giving the Begum's answers in evidence, because the prisoner had not acted upon them *afterwards*, that upon *that* very circumstance of his not having acted upon them, or done any thing in consequence of them, the Managers intended to build a strong presumption of his guilt.

Mr. Sheridan having supported the opinion of Mr. Grey, said, that Mr. Hastings had done something *before* the answers arrived, which connected them with him, and made them good evidence.—That something, he said, was, that



that Mr. Hastings, as it appeared from the minutes of the consultation, had *agreed* that the queries should be sent.

Mr. Law replied, that Mr. Hastings had consented only on condition that Mr. Goring should not be present at the delivery of the queries: this condition not having been observed, the sending the queries was not the act of Mr. Hastings, but of the Council. The word *agreed*, which appeared in the minutes, by no means meant that the minority had gone over to the majority, and that the opposition to the measure was given up; it meant no more than the words *resolved* or *ordered*, and was descriptive of an act of *Council*, in which Mr. Hastings was not to be supposed to have *voluntarily* acquiesced. That this was the true meaning of the word "*agreed*" in the Council books, appeared from all the minutes of consultation in the Company's archives.

Mr. Grey maintained that the word "*agreed*" in the consultation on which he was speaking, was descriptive of the *unanimous* acts of the *whole Council*, and not of a *majority* of it. This was evident from the conclusion of a consultation which had been read this very day, where it was stated, that a proposition had been *carried by the majority*.

Mr. Sheridan supported this idea, by contending that it was evident the word "*agreed*" meant the *unanimous* concurrence of the Members of the Council; and it was evident from this circumstance, that a compromise might be fairly concluded to have taken place between Mr. Hastings and the other Members from whom he had at first differed.—Mr. Hastings proposed originally, that Mr. Goring should not be present at the delivery of the queries. Mr. Francis proposed a kind of a middle way; and *that* was, that Mr. Goring should be present, but that neither *he* nor any other of the Commissioners should speak a word to the Begum, lest she should be thought to be overawed or influenced, but that they should barely deliver the queries to her, and bring back her answers under her own hand and seal. In consequence of this kind of middle way, or compromise, the Council was brought to "*agree*," and so adopt it *unanimously*, and not merely by a *majority*.

Mr. Plumer, one of the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, argued for a little time in support of Mr. Law's objection, and

craved the judgment of the Lords upon it.

The Lord Chancellor appeared to think there was no great weight in the objection, and repeatedly asked the Counsel whether they intended to persevere in urging it. The Counsel refused to give it up.

The Lords then adjourned to their own House, to consider of the objection: and returning at a quarter past *five* o'clock, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that their Lordships had resolved that the Begum's answers *ought to be read*.

They were read accordingly, and then their Lordships adjourned.

#### FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

Mr. Burke requested leave to read an extract of a letter from Charles Goring, Esq. to Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, which he wished to produce as evidence, that the prisoner had been guilty of peculation in receiving from Munny Begum a bribe of a lack and a half, under the pretence of an entertainment.

Mr. Law, Counsel for Mr. Hastings, objected to the production of this letter, on the principle, that written testimony could not be adduced in evidence.

The Lords retired to deliberate on this question, and returned in a few minutes with a decision *against the relevancy of the testimony proposed*.

Mr. Burke then offered to produce, *not a copy* but the very *Persian original* of the Munny Begum's letter, signed by her,—authenticated by the Nabob her son,—attested by the seal of Charles Goring, Esq. who was ready to swear at their Lordships bar to the authenticity of the letter.

Charles Goring, Esq. was then brought to the bar, and Mr. Burke requested that the following question might be put to him: "I desire to know whether any conversation passed between you and the Munny Begum, relative to the lack and a half which she gave to Mr. Hastings?"

To this question, as irrelevant and nugatory, the Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected.

Mr. Burke replied, that nothing could be more pertinent than the question—nothing stronger than the evidence proposed: that this Persian letter was the most complete testimony

which

which a woman could give in India, a country where an oath is never administered to women.

This fact, however, the Counsel for Mr. Hastings were disposed to controvert, and mentioned in particular the case of *Dara Begum*, who was examined upon oath by Judge Chambers.

In spite of this solitary example of a female oath, which Mr. Burke affirmed had been extorted by force, he contended that in India no woman above the very lowest class was ever seen in public; and that he could produce several instances of women, who, rather than be seen by a man, had put themselves to death. The original letter, therefore, of the Munny Begum, which he now produced to their Lordships, was the very best evidence which could possibly be obtained from a woman in India, according to those principles of honour which from time immemorial have obtained in Hindostan, and which the legislature of this country had been forced to respect. "We have armies, said Mr. Burke, we have fleets to destroy, to ravage, to depopulate that miserable country; but the arm of injustice is not powerful enough to eradicate those inveterate prejudices which have sunk into that second nature, custom."

Mr. Burke then called Major Scott, who was examined as to a paper given in to the Committee of the House of Commons a few years ago; but his evidence not meeting the Hon. Manager's wishes, he called the Clerk of the Commons to prove that the Persian letter, together with the translation of that letter, was the same which had been presented to the Committee of the House of Commons on the 8th of May 1782.

Mr. Burke next proposed to read the *Charge of Bribery* against Warren Hastings, Esq. by Rajah Bundas.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings consented, that the Honourable Manage-

ment should first inform their Lordships for what purpose the paper containing that charge should be produced.

Mr. Burke replied, that it was produced in order to infer from the demeanor of Mr. Hastings, when he was made acquainted with that charge, a proof of his guilt.

The Lord Chancellor said, that his demeanor ought first to be proved.

Mr. Burke replied, that the Managers would pursue the mode pointed out by their Lordships, but that they could not help considering it as *preposterous*!

This word brought up Lord Kenyon, who said that he could not patiently suffer a word of that import to be applied to any proceedings of that House.

Lord Stanhope vindicated the Hon. Manager on this point, observing that it was evident he had no design to say any thing disrespectful of that House; and proposing AN ADJOURNMENT,

Mr. Burke begged leave to explain. The English meaning of the word *preposterous* was equivalent, he said, to the vulgar expression of putting the cart before the horse, which was all that he intended to convey by saying, that the mode of proceeding pointed out by their Lordships was *preposterous*.

Lord Kenyon silently acquiesced in the interpretation given by Mr. Burke.

Satisfied by Mr. Burke's explanation, and fully convinced that the meaning which he attached to the word *preposterous* was purely *English*, their Lordships ordered the Honourable Manager to go on.

Nothing positive in the way of crimination was brought forward, but a paper was called for by Mr. Burke which was to have led to some substantial matter, relative to the charges against the prisoner; but this not being to be found very readily, and it being then near five o'clock, their Lordships adjourned. [To be continued.]

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

(Continued from Page 213.)

AUGUST I.

THIS Jay's debate was upon the first proposition recommended by the Committee, a *Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the Rights of Citizens*. The question was put, whether such a Declaration should be drawn

up and prefixed to the body of the Constitution? On this delicate question, no less than 56 Members rose up to speak, and their names were, according to the internal regulation of the Assembly, written down in the order they rose. It is not to be supposed that



that it is our intention to do more than give the result of the debate. We shall only observe, that some Members of the Clergy and the Noblesse were against any precise Declaration of the Rights being defined; they founded their arguments on the abuse the people might make of such Declaration; the Constitution might, according to their opinion, establish these Rights, without prefixing a definition of them.

The Deputies of the Commons on the contrary were, to a man, on the other side of the question. However, two young Deputies of the Noblesse, M. de Montmorency and M. Castellane, interested and pleased the whole Assembly with the warmth and energy of their arguments in favour of the question. M. de Castellane in particular made an observation, the truth of which struck every one.—“It is the force of the whole people at large, said he, that can alone be a constant and sure guarantee of public liberty; and how can we create this guarantee, if the people are kept ignorant of their rights?”

M. Target spoke also with great energy on the same side, and with a laudable indignation against those enemies of reason, who wished to stifle its progress through the people at large. “It is these half lights,” said he, “that are dangerous; simple truth and extensive illumination are never dangerous, are ever useful.”

AUG. 3. On Saturday M. Thouret was declared the new President (an office which lasts only 15 days); but this day, to the surprise of every one, he in a formal manner relinquished the honour, upon which the Duke of Liancourt was obliged to resume the office for that day.

This day also, a new regulation was moved and agreed to respecting the debates, that upon account of the great number of Members who had risen to speak on this occasion, and the great importance it was of to the nation that a decision should be come to upon the great questions before them, no Member should speak more than five minutes upon one question.

M. Chapellier, elected President this evening, took his seat immediately on his election.

AUG. 4. At the opening of the Assembly they began to discuss the question of the Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens.

Many of the Members who were set down in the list of speakers on this subject not being arrived, lost their turn, and the Marquis de Sillery was the only one who spoke extensively. He insisted much on the abstract danger of such a Declaration; on the

necessity of maintaining that religion which governed the heart, and exercised its power over the secret movements of the mind, while the laws can with so much difficulty command the actions of men.

Many other Members were inclined to speak, but the Assembly calling loudly for the question, they could not be heard. At last M. Camas found a silent moment for proposing an amendment, which was to let the question be thus:—“Should they or should they not make a Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens; instead of, *it is as it is their duty, or was it not, to make, &c.*”

The Bishop of Chartres supported M. Camas’s amendment.

After many difficulties in the manner of taking the suffrages; after having in vain endeavoured to ascertain the majority by sitting down and rising up, the verbal appeal was made, and the amendment negatived.

It was afterwards decided, almost unanimously, by sitting and rising, that the Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens should be placed at the head of the Constitution.

After this determination the President announced the receipt of a letter from his Majesty, which was as follows:—

“I send you, Sir, a letter, which, as President, you will read on my part to the National Assembly.

(Signed) LOUIS.”

*The KING’S LETTER to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.*

“I Consider it, Gentlemen, conformant with those sentiments of confidence which ought to subsist between us, to make you acquainted directly with the manner of my filling the vacancies in my Ministry.—I give the Seals to

“The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, on the resignation of the Archbishop of Lyons;

“The Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Archbishop of Vienne;

“The War Department to M. De La Tour du Pin Paulin;

“And I call into my Council the Marechal De Beauveau.

“My chusing thus from your Assembly, will announce to you the desire I have of continuing in the most perfect and constant harmony with that body.

(Signed) LOUIS.”

[This letter, and the note to the President, were both written by the King’s own hand.]

The applause which followed the reading of this letter was equal to that which was bestowed on his Majesty when he came into the

the National Assembly, and dismissed the obnoxious authors of their sorrow.

They instantly voted an address of thanks to the Monarch for his letter.

The Count de Montmorin next laid before the Assembly a second letter from the Duke of Dorset, the English Ambassador, of which the following is a copy:—

“SIR, Paris, Aug. 3, 1789.

“MY COURT, to which I gave an account of the letter that I had the honour to write to your Excellency on the 26th of July, and which you had the goodness to communicate to the National Assembly, has, by a dispatch of the 31st ult. which I have received this instant, not only approved of my conduct, but specially authorized me to express again to you, in the most positive terms, the ardent desire of his Britannic Majesty, and his Ministers, to cultivate and encourage the friendship and harmony which subsists so happily between the two nations.

“It is so much the more pleasant to me to announce to you these renewed assurances of harmony and good understanding, as it cannot fail but that the greatest good must result from a permanent friendship between the two nations; and that it is to be desired still the more, as nothing can contribute so much to the tranquility of Europe, as the co-operation of these two Powers.

“I shall be obliged to you to communicate to the President of the National Assembly, this confirmation of the sentiments of the King and his Ministers.

“I have the honour to be, very sincerely,

SIR,

Your Excellency's very humble  
and obedient servant,

DORSET.”

This letter was read in the Assembly with much apparent satisfaction, and was ordered to be printed and published, to confirm in the minds of the people the impression of the honourable conduct of the English nation, which the Duke's first letter had made.

The following Petition, which the Assembly also received this day, was after its being read, without any comment or observation, ordered to be deposited among their archives.

To the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

The PETITION of the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE GORDON, Brother to the Duke of GORDON,

“Humbly Sheweth,

“That a sentence of two years imprisonment, among the felons and transported con-

victs in Newgate, with a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, has been passed upon your Petitioner for a publication in favour of Liberty in France, in which the names of the Queen of France le Comte de Breteuil, and le Marquis de Launay, were mentioned, as a party supporting arbitrary power; Lettres de Cachet, and the Bastille.

“That this publication was made with a view to succour the oppressed, and from the best information which he received from several of the Nobility and Gentlemen in France who were in London at the time of the publication, and who requested your Petitioner's assistance in the cause of Freedom.

“That your Petitioner has received great satisfaction, in the midst of his sufferings, to find that the good people of France have hitherto succeeded in their endeavours to regenerate the Constitution; and he prays to the Almighty to crown your patriotic exertions with liberty and peace.

“The request, therefore, of your Petitioner is, that your most Honourable Assembly, in your wisdom and sympathy, will apply to the Court of London to relieve your Petitioner from the above-mentioned sentence and imprisonment.

G. GORDON.”

Felons Side, Newgate Prison,  
London, July 23, 1789.

At eight in the evening, the Assembly met to take into consideration the state of the nation.

The Viscount de Noailles applied, according to the form lately established, for leave to speak. After observing that vague hopes could no longer satisfy the people, but that they were looking for realities, he made a motion for abolishing altogether all the feudal dues †, the indemnifications to the Lords to be fixed at a low rate, and furnished by proclial rates. The motion met with great applause.

The Duke d'Aiguillon said, he had been forestalled; that he was just about proposing a motion to the same effect, which he begged leave to read, as it might serve to give a little more precision to that of the Viscount de Noailles. Not a man among the Noblesse offered a word on the other side. A farmer, one of the Deputies of Brittany, drew a picture of the misery of the part of the country he came from, and of the mischiefs of all kinds that resulted from the feudal tenures.

Mr. Foucault observed, that another measure that would contribute to satisfy the people, was the reducing of the pensions granted for services, and the total abolition of all the others. A notion with some people is, that

† Dues coinciding in many particulars with the copyhold rights enjoyed among us by the Lords of manors, but in general much more pernicious and oppressive.



this originated partly from a view of being even with the Noailles family, who amongst them share near 2,000,000 of livres a year in court favours. The plaudits were universal, and the discussion the shorter, as there was not a single opposing voice.

M. Colin, of Nantes, said, that for a long time past he had renounced his seigniorial jurisdictions. He represented that they were odious to the people, oppressive to the lower classes, and that the abolition of them was unavoidable.—Universal plaudits: not a single dissenting voice.

The Bishop of Nancy cried aloud that he spoke in the name of his Order: That the Clergy, the witness and comforter of the misery of the people, would not be the last to abandon its privileges. He desired that the feudal and seigniorial rights of the Clergy should be commuted as soon as possible, but that the produce should be entirely consecrated to the relief of the indigent.—Imagine the transports of joy; the cries of admiration. The scene is altogether too beautiful in itself to require to be described with any kind of art: embellishment would but spoil it.

The Bishop of Chartres, with the simplicity and candour that always attend him, said naturally, that he had not dared to hope that the chapter of sacrifices would have begun so early, but that he would propose one which he thought absolutely necessary; that of the game laws.—There were some voices crying to order; but they were soon silenced by clamorous signs of approbation, and the most discontented had not courage to say a word. The good Bishop soon made it perceived, that this single sacrifice spread cheerfulness through the Assembly; and that in the increased prosperity of agriculture, the nobility would find a sufficient indemnification.

The Archbishop of Aix was unwilling to be left behind. He required that these acts should be so drawn up, as that the abuses in question should never return again; and that engagements should be made with the people, to destroy another monster that devoured it, *fiscalité (la fiscalité)* \*.

A Curate rose in the name of his brethren, and said, that they unanimously and cordially renounced all casual profits: it was the offering of those who were themselves poor, the widow's mite. Many eyes glistened with tears of tenderness. He required that this article should be inserted in the arret, hoping that it would contribute with the rest to shew to the people a real design of easing them.

M. de Pergéau moved, that those who had been privileged with respect to taxes should

not wait for the new arrangements to be taken respecting their equalization, but that the measure should be retrospective for the last six months.—An universal approbation here.

M. Richier de Saintes said, that a point essential to the happiness of the people had been forgotten; it was necessary that justice should be administered gratuitously. The Parliament-men and people of the law in the Assembly united in applauding this.

There was a sublime intoxication: every one thought he was enriching himself by his sacrifices.

The Duc du Chatelet proposed that the tithes should be made redeemable in money. This motion created more debate. It was pretended that it would be difficult in execution. But yet it was decided, that the thing should be taken into consideration, and announced to the people.

M. de Virieux said, that few sacrifices remained; but that, like Catullus, *he had his sparrow to offer* (The French character, always disposed to gaiety, was made to appear strongly here by the pleasantry conveyed in this turn). He proposed the demolition of *dove-boules*, so ruinous to the country.

The Duke de Rochefoucault demanded the abolition of servitude in mortmain, and was much applauded; but willing to go farther, and to seize this instant of enthusiasm to draw on an engagement in favour of the abolition of negro slavery, he was not supported.

M. Du Port highly extolled the generosity of the lower order of the Clergy, but represented that it would be cruel to accept it, and that it was necessary to engage to encrease the incomes of the country pastors.—Here the applause was unanimous.

The Count d'Agoult observed, that to complete the noble sacrifices of the day, it was necessary that the provinces should make a sacrifice of their separate rights, that all might be mingled in one general mass of liberty.

The President, M. Chapellier, (a man of great merit, a Breton) spoke in the name of his province. He gave notice, that it was disposed to make a surrender of all its privileges, as soon as ever the settlement of the constitution should be completed.

Provence came afterwards upon the carpet. (The Count de Mirabeau was unfortunately absent). One of the Deputies observed, that they were absolutely tied down by positive instructions not to renounce their privileges; yet he could venture to engage to prevail upon his constituents to make the sacrifice.

\* The Fife is the King's revenue, and the *Procureur Fiscal* is an officer who watches over this revenue, and prosecutes for it.—The process is summary, and the penalties grievous.

Burgundy and Franche Compté closed the list.

These, except an inconsiderable district or two, are all the provinces that have any considerable peculiar privileges.

We shall put all the inferior topics of this day's proceedings into a small compass.

M. Thourét declined the high honour of the President's chair, in a short sensible speech; M. de Liancourt accordingly continued to preside till a successor was appointed. That successor was M. de Chapelier.

M. de Bouche proposed that each speaker should be limited to five minutes. A debate took place on this, and the good sense of the Assembly so far forsook them that this proposition was favourably received. It was said by one Deputy that those who were not able to speak, were not willing to listen. An amendment was made to it, to lengthen the duration of a speech to ten minutes. And various other propositions were made to arrange the order of debate. In particular it was moved, that all the gentlemen meaning to speak on a question should announce their intention, and that they should be divided into two columns, the one for, the other against the question, and that they should be called on alternately. These are the crude suggestions of a Parliament in its infancy, which time will gradually correct, and as such only will they be considered by the politician matured in the English school.

AUG. 5. This evening the three new Ministers sent the following formal letter to the Assembly.

"SIR,

"CALLED by the King to his Council, we are anxious to disclose our sentiments to the National Assembly.

"The marks of attention with which we have been honoured from the happy moment of our union, and, above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Assembly, and our respectful confidence in them, are motives the most sure of giving us courage.

"We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King, we ought ever to have present to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Assembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, "That the power  
"and happiness of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor established with  
"durability, unless they have for their foundations the good and liberty of the people."

"Condescend, Mr. President, to be our interpreter to the Assembly, and offer them, in our name, our sincere protestation, that we will not exercise any public function that

shall not do us honour by its principle, and that we shall firmly and steadily govern ourselves by this maxim.

"We are, with respect

"MR. PRESIDENT;

"Your very humble and obedient servants,

"→ J. G. ARCH. DE VIENNE.

"→ J. M. ARCH. DE BOURDEAUX.

"→ LA TOUR DU PIN.

AUG. 6. The King has granted *les entrées* to the President of the Assembly.

The following arret was adopted :

"The National Assembly abolish entirely  
"the feudal system; and declare, that all  
"the rights and duties, whether feudal or  
"censual; those held of mortmain, whether real or personal; and also personal  
"service, and all representations of it are  
"abolished without indemnity. That all  
"the others are declared redeemable; and  
"that the price, and mode of redeeming,  
"shall be fixed by the National Assembly.  
"The Assembly at the same time orders,  
"that those rights which are not suppressed  
"as above, shall continue to be paid, even  
"to reimbursement.

The total abolition of Dove-houses was the next thing determined on.

It was however remarked, that though the destroying an exclusive right was the duty of the Legislature, it had no power over a natural and universal right; and after balancing the advantage and disadvantage of *pigeons* to agriculture, the arret was formed in these terms :

"The exclusive right of coops and dove-cotes is abolished. The pigeons shall be  
"shut up to the time fixed by the municipalities, and during that time they shall be  
"considered as game, and any person may  
"kill them on his ground."

AUG. 7. The Article of *Droits de la Chasse* was debated this morning, and it was settled, "That the Rights of the Chace and open Warrens should be both abolished—and every Proprietor of Land should have liberty to destroy, or cause to be destroyed on his own possessions, every species of game.

"That all the Capitaineries, royal ones included, and all reserves for Game, under every denomination, should be utterly abolished.

"That the President be likewise charged to request of the King, a release of all those confined in Prisons or the Gallies, for crimes against the former laws respecting the Chace, to recall the banished, and to stop all further proceedings against them."

This being adjusted, eight of the King's new Ministers were introduced, viz. Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Archbishop of Vienne, Mr. Necker, Count de St. Priest, Count de Montmorin,



morin, Marechal de Beauveau, Count de la Luzerne, and Count de la Tour du Pin Paulin.

The Keeper of the Seals spoke first as follows:

“SIRS,

“WE are delegated by the King to repose on your bosom the inquietudes that agitate the paternal heart of his Majesty.

“The present circumstances are so pressing and imperious, that they would not permit us to concert with you the forms with which his Majesty's Envoys should be received—forms to which we attach personally no importance whatever; but which, no doubt, from a proper regard to the dignity and majesty of the throne, you will judge it necessary to regulate in future.

“While the Representatives of the Nation, happy in their confidence in the Monarch, and secure of his paternal love, are employed in planning the welfare of their native country, and in establishing on a firm basis the national security, a secret and lamentable disorder agitates the people, impels them to revolt, and spreads over all a general consternation.

“Whether it be that the resentment of various abuses which the King wished to reform, and which you desire for ever to proscribē, has led the people into this error; whether it be that the rumour of a *total regeneration of Government* has made to waver the several powers on which the civil order reposes; whether passions hostile to our happiness have spread over this empire their malign influence; whatever, in short, may be the cause, certain, Sirs, it is, that the public order and tranquility are disturbed in almost every corner of this kingdom.

“You are not ignorant, Sirs, that property is violated in the provinces; that incendiary hands have destroyed the habitations of citizens; that the forms of justice are despised; that violence and proscription occupy the place of equity and law. In some places, the very harvests have been threatened, and the husbandman has seen his hopes ravaged and laid waste,

“Where the robbers cannot come, there terror and alarm are dispatched; licentiousness is without controul, the laws have lost their force, the tribunals are torpid; desolation is spread over a large portion of France, and terror has seized upon the whole; commerce and industry are suspended, and even the asylums of piety are no longer safe from the murdering madness of the mob.

“And yet, Sirs, it is not indigence alone that has produced all these unhappy effects. It is well known that the season promises a speedy and bountiful supply of grain; that

the beneficence of his Majesty has exerted itself in every possible manner to supply the wants of his subjects; that the rich have now more than at any former period participated their fortune with the poor. And is it possible that at this epocha, when the National Representation is more numerous, more enlightened, more respectable than it has ever been; when the union of all the Members of the Assembly in one and the same body, when the close connection of principle and of mutual confidence between them and his Majesty, leave no resource whatever to the enemies of the public prosperity; is it possible, I say, that means so numerous and so powerful should prove inadequate to remedy the evils that attack us on every side?

“You have very justly thought that a wise constitution is, and ought to be, the principle of happiness to this empire. His Majesty waits with the most lively impatience the result of your labours, and he has charged us to press you to accelerate your plans; but the present circumstances require and demand precautions and measures of a more instantaneous and more active operation. They demand that you should take the most prompt means to repress the unbridled love of pillage, and, to destroy the confidence of impunity in guilt, that you should restore to the public force the authority which it has lost. A force authorized by you can never become dangerous, but an armed disorder will become every day more and more destructive. Consider, Sirs, that a contempt of the existing laws menaces the laws that are to succeed in their room; the licentious spirit wishes to withdraw itself from the power of the laws—not because they are bad, but because licentiousness is an enemy to all law. You will reform, no doubt, the abuses that have crept into the laws, you will bring to perfection the rules of judicial process; the military power will become, as it ought to be, more formidable to the enemy, more useful for the maintenance of public order, and less dangerous to the liberty of the subject.

“But till such time as your wisdom has produced these great and desirable reformations, necessity, an urgent necessity, demands the concurrence of your efforts, and those of his Majesty, to re-establish civil order, and to restore the execution of the laws.

“His Majesty relies with security on the wisdom of the Resolutions which you will come to on this subject; he is eager to give them his Royal Sanction, and to cause them to be carried into execution through the whole extent of his dominions.

“It was proper, Sirs, in the first place, to lay before you the general subversion of the public police; it was proper to request that

you would put in practice all the means in your power to restore the public order. The virtuous Minister whom the King has restored to your wishes, whom he has restored to your regrets and your esteem, will now shew you under a new face the fatal effects of those disorders; will lay before you the actual state of the finance of this country.

“ You will see that the delays of payment, and in many places the non-payment of taxes, have occasioned a void in the Royal Treasury, or rather in that of the State, for the King makes no distinction between his own Treasury and that of the Nation; and when his necessities are made known to you, you cannot refuse supplies, without shaking, in a considerable degree, the fortunes of the subjects, and even the organization of the body politic.

“ Your Constituents, it is true, did flatter themselves, that the Constitution would have been brought to maturity, before it should be necessary to employ you in the imposition of taxes, or even in the raising a loan; but they also wished that you should support the public credit, and that you should reject with indignation every measure that tended to weaken a confidence in public security.

“ The time, Sirs, is come, when an imperious necessity seems to command you; and you have already manifested the spirit by which you are animated, by continuing the established Taxes, and by placing the Creditors of the State under the protection of French Loyalty and Honour.

“ The King, Sirs, requests that you will take into consideration this important object, in which it is his wish never to have an interest separate from yours. With a frankness equal to the confidence which he reposes in you, he wishes that nothing should be hidden from your sight. He desires, in fine, that, participating his anxieties, you should unite your efforts with his, to restore energy to the Public Force, activity to the Legal Power, and to the Public Monies their necessary and legitimate currency.

“ And we, Sirs, whom you have so highly honoured by your approbation; we who are Ministers of a King who wishes only to make one with his people; we who are responsible to the King and to the Nation for our Councils and our Administration; we who are strictly united by our affection for the best of Kings, by our reciprocal confidence in each other, by our zeal for the welfare of France, and by our faithful attachment to the maxims laid down by you; we come to invoke the enlightened assistance of this Assembly to preserve the Nation from the evils that already afflict it, and from those that threaten in an invasion.”

Mr. Necker followed next, and spoke as follows:—

“ I come, Sirs, to lay before you the present state of the Finances, and the indispensable necessity of finding immediate resources.

“ On my return to the Ministry, in the month of August last, there were only four hundred thousand franks, in money or bills, in the Royal Treasury; the deficit between the Revenues and the ordinary expences of the State was enormous, and the operations prior to that period had destroyed totally the public credit.

“ Under the pressure of these difficulties, it was necessary to conduct affairs without trouble or convulsion, till the period should arrive when the National Assembly, having taken into consideration the state of affairs, should restore tranquillity to the nation, and establish on a permanent foundation the government of this country.

“ That period was procrastinated beyond our expectation; and meanwhile extraordinary expences, and unexpected diminutions in the produce of the revenues, have augmented the embarrassment of our Finances.

“ The immense succours in grain which the King was obliged to procure for his people, have occasioned not only considerable advances, but have also caused a very great loss; because the King could not sell this grain at the price at which it was purchased, without exceeding the ability of the people, and by that means exciting a spirit of tumult and revolt. Public disorder, however, continued to increase, and pillages were daily committed, which the public force was unable to repress. At length the general misery, and the defect of labour, obliged his Majesty to issue out succours of immense magnitude.

“ Extraordinary works and manufactures were established about Paris, merely with a view of giving employment to a multitude of people who could not get work otherwise; and the number of these has increased in such a manner, that at this moment they amount to upwards of 12,000 men. The King pays them twenty sous per day; an expence independent of the cost of tools, and of the salaries of the superintendants.

“ I will not take up your time by the detail of other extraordinary expences which the necessity of the times has occasioned; but I must not omit to give you an account of a circumstance of the greatest moment; that is, the palpable diminution of the Revenue, and the daily progress of that evil.

“ The price of salt has been reduced one half, by constraint, in the districts of Caen and Alençon; and this disorder begins to prevail in Maine. The sale of illegal salt



and of tobacco is carried on by convoys, and by open force in a part of Lorraine, of Trois-Evêches, and of Picardie; Soiffonnois, and the district of Paris, begin to feel the same disorder.

“ All the barriers of the capital are not yet re-established; and one only being open, is sufficient to occasion a great loss to the Revenue. The recovery of the *Droits d'Aides* is subjected to much opposition. The offices have been pillaged, the Registers dispersed, and the collection of the tax has been stopped or suspended, in many places; every day, in short, brings with it some new disaster.

“ Delays are also experienced in the payment of the *Tailles* of the *Vingtièmes* (twentieths) and of the Capitation Tax, inasmuch that the Receivers-General and the Collectors of the *Taille* are reduced to the last extremity, and several of them are unable to make good the conditions of their contract.

“ I have therefore, Sirs, no doubt that you will feel the necessity of examining, without a moment's delay, the state which I present you of the succour indispensably necessary to prevent a suspension of payment; and the King makes no doubt that you will then give your sanction to the Loan which the security of the public engagements demands, as well as the indispensable expences for the space of two months; a space of time that will suffice, if not to finish, at least to advance greatly the glorious business in which you are engaged.

“ I will therefore, Sirs, propose, that the Loan shall be raised simply at five per cent. for a twelvemonth, to be reimbursed to the lender at the next meeting of the States-General after that period.

“ That this reimbursement shall be placed in the first line of the arrangements which you will make for the establishment of a Sinking Fund.

“ But as it is highly probable, that in consequence of your wise regulations the affairs of the nation in general, and especially the finance, may arrive at a high degree of prosperity; and as five per cent. will then become a very considerable interest, I propose, for the advantage of the lender, that the sum borrowed shall not be reimbursed without his consent.

“ I propose that this loan shall be in bills, payable to the bearer, or in contracts, as the lender shall think fit.

“ I propose that a list shall be made out of all who shall subscribe to this Patriotic loan; and that this list shall be communicated to the National Assembly, and preserved, if you think proper, in your registers.

“ You cannot, Sirs, refuse your sanction to this loan. Instructions, no doubt, from

many of your constituents demand that the Constitution should be formed before you gave your consent to any tax or loan: but was it possible to foresee the difficulties that have retarded your endeavours? Was it possible to foresee the unprecedented revolution that has taken place in the course of three weeks? Your constituents would exclaim, if they could make themselves heard in this Assembly, “ Save the state, save our country; for our repose, for our welfare, you are accountable!” And how much, Sirs, are you accountable at this moment to your country— at this moment that Government has lost totally its power, and that you alone possess some means to resist the tempest! As for me, I have fulfilled my task: I have put into your hands the knowledge of affairs; and whatever mode you may chuse to adopt, I shall think it my duty to respect your opinion, and to give you to the last moment of my life every proof of zeal and of attachment to your service.

“ It must be confessed, that in the midst of the troubles which agitate this nation, the success of the loan is by no means ascertained. A first loan, however, guaranteed by the Representatives of a Nation the most attached to the laws of honour, and the richest in Europe, cannot possibly excite any real diffidence in the lender. It is obvious also, that independent of the generous and patriotic sentiments which should favour the success of this loan, there are many motives of policy sufficient to determine men of property to subscribe. It is plain that every one has an interest to prevent public confusion, and to give you time to digest and to carry your plans into effect. Ah! Sirs, how necessary, how pressing is that duty become! You are witness to the disorders that prevail in every part of the kingdom. These disorders will increase, if you do not speedily apply a salutary, a saving hand. The materials of the structure must not be dispersed or destroyed at a time that the ablest architects are employed in forming the design.

“ Notwithstanding the evils that press us on all sides, the kingdom remains entire, and the association of your talents and abilities will soon restore the State to more than wonted vigour, and raise the nation to a degree of prosperity at which it has never yet arrived. Let nobody, therefore, neither in this Assembly nor in this nation, be discouraged: the King is sensible of the truth, the King wishes the welfare of his subjects; his subjects have preserved for his person an affection which the restoration of public tranquillity will fortify and augment.—Let us then, Sirs, abandon ourselves to this happy prospect.—One day, perhaps, amidst the sweets

of a wife and well-tempered system of liberty, and of a confidence unequalled by the clouds of suspicion, the French Nation will efface from her memory this season of calamity, and in the enjoyment of blessings which she shall owe to your generous efforts, she will never separate from her gratitude the name of a Monarch on whom, in your affection, you have bestowed so glorious a title."

While Mr. Necker spoke, the public furrow imprinted on every countenance imparted to his words a more convincing energy. They were equally affecting to the looker-on and the listener; and there were few of the Deputies who did not perceive the necessity of saving their country, by consenting to the loan of 30 millions, which M. Necker proposed to them.

A Deputy of the Noblesse, M. de Clermont de Lodove, when M. Necker had scarce done speaking, rose up, and exclaimed, "I, for one, before the Ministers of the King retire, grant the loan which they demand."

This precipitate motion could not fail of being differently construed, in so numerous an Assembly, where the judgment is not directed by confidence or indulgence; it was reprov'd and condemned; and even those who were willing to assist the nation, were not inclined to have a loan or an impost granted without mature deliberation.

After some orators had spoken on the subject, the Minister's proposition was referred to the Committee of Finance for being examined that afternoon, that it might be reported next morning to the National Assembly, and be finally determined on.

AUGUST 8.

#### SUPPRESSION OF SEIGNORIAL TRIBUNALS.

"All Seignorial Tribunals are suppressed without indemnification; but nevertheless the officers of these Tribunals shall continue their functions until the National Assembly shall have assembled a new judicial Order."

Before this Resolution was agreed to, it underwent a debate of three hours. An honourable Member said, that in suppressing the patrimonial Tribunals, the forests belonging to Seignories, deprived of the officers who had the charge of their preservation, would be exposed to continual devastation. Another said, that ordering these officers to continue their functions, would be to perpetuate the offices.—Some were of opinion, that wherever there were royal and ordinary Tribunals, these offices should be instantly suppressed, and that they should be continued only where they were at a distance.—A Deputy of Alsace recalled to their attention the treaty of

Westphalia: the compacts made with several Princes of the Germanic body, the interests of the House of Deux-Ponts, those of the Bishop of Straßburgh, and of other Lords, required that respect should be paid to those rights founded on ancient titles, and which had for their origin the ancient sovereignty which all these Princes exercised in Alsace. At last the Resolution was finally agreed to.

The Duke de Aiguillon then read to the Assembly the Report of the Committee of Finance on the demand of a loan of thirty millions, made yesterday by Mr. Necker.

The Report declared the Loan necessary, and offered divers proposals for raising it. These proposals were next examined; and a debate ensued, whether the Loan should or should not be agreed to.

Several Members spoke for and against it. M. Buzot and M. Barnave did not see that it was necessary. They wished other resources to be tried; because a loan is an impost, and no impost ought to be granted until the Constitution was settled.

M. De Lally Tollendal, who had supported the necessity of the loan the day before, now urged many new arguments in favour of his opinion.

A very interesting motion was made by a Member of the Noblesse. It was to invite the Assembly themselves to come forward to the succour of the State in danger; and to shew the example of generosity, he laid on the table a note for thirty thousand livres, which he promised to honour, and which he offered to the nation without interest.

M. De Mirabeau observed, that the instructions of their constituents not permitting them to consent to any Loan until the Constitution should be settled, they might assist the exigency of the State without compromising their powers, by becoming individually responsible for the Loan that they were about to sanction.

The Marquis de la Cotte proposed a means very serious and important—the revenues of the Church. This honourable Member asserted that all the vast domains of the Clergy belonged to the nation; and in consequence of this, he proposed the following resolution:

#### SUPPRESSION OF ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

"The National Assembly declare,

1. "That all ecclesiastic property, of whatever nature it may be, belongs to the nation.
2. "That from the 1st of January 1790, all tythes shall be suppressed.
3. "That the Titulars of benefices shall retain a revenue proportioned to the actual state



“ Rate of their benefices, and this sum shall  
 “ be paid to them by the States-General.

4. “ The Provincial States shall henceforth  
 “ govern the revenues of the Bishops, Curés,  
 “ (Rectors or Vicars) and of Cathedrals.

5. “ They shall also grant pensions to the  
 “ members of the several Monastic Orders,  
 “ which shall afterwards remain suppressed.”

M. De Lameth supported this motion with great spirit, and against the loud and repeated remonstrances of the Archbishop of Chartres, who called to order. The Assembly decided that M. de la Coste and M. de Lameth were strictly in order, and that having fully proved the nation were truly the Proprietors of the revenues of the Clergy, it followed that they might dispose of them according to their wants. The Abbé Gregoire made some efforts to support the interests of the Clergy; but speaking only of the widow's mite, they shewed him that he was wide of the question—but the important question was postponed to a future day.

At length the question was put, and a loan of thirty millions was voted almost unanimously.

#### AUGUST 9.

#### VOTE FOR A LOAN OF THIRTY MILLIONS.

“ The National Assembly taking into consideration the urgent necessities of the State, votes a loan of thirty millions, on the following terms:

1. “ On the day of publishing this vote, a loan of thirty millions shall be opened, at four and a half per cent. without deduction.

2. “ The subscribers shall be entitled to the interest, commencing from the day on which they pay in their respective subscriptions.

3. “ The first payment shall be on the first of January 1790, and the other payments in order half-yearly, by the Minister of the public Treasury.

4. “ To each subscriber shall be delivered a Treasury receipt in his own name, with a promise to make them transferrable, according to a form to be drawn up by the Committee of Minutes.

5. “ No receipt to be for less than a thousand livres.”

Such is the form of this vote, the first public act of the kind passed by the nation. In the debates which took place on it to-day, there was no question as to whether a loan should be granted: that had been resolved on yesterday. They were confined to three questions—the manner of the loan; the application of it; and the security which the National Assembly could offer to the subscribers.

#### AUGUST 10.

#### SUPPRESSION OF TYTHES.

The debate on this important question was not adjourned at four o'clock till next day, but only till the evening, when it was resumed with fresh spirit. After a long and warm discussion, which appeared evidently a contention of interests rather than a difference of opinion, it was put to the vote; but the ordinary mode of one party standing up, and the other sitting still, not being sufficient to ascertain which had the majority, the ultimate decision was adjourned till

AUG. 11. This morning, the leading Members of the Clergy, having probably reviewed their strength, and found it insufficient, agreed to yield with the best grace they could, what they were no longer able to defend.

The Archbishop of Paris and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault said, in the name of their Order, that they made this sacrifice with pleasure, and threw themselves with confidence on the Representatives of the Nation.

The resolution thus at length unanimously agreed to, and the subsequent resolutions of the same day, are as follow:

“ Tythes of all sorts, and compositions paid in lieu of them, under whatsoever denomination they may be known or collected, possessed by the secular and regular Clergy, by persons holding benefices, held or set apart for the maintenance of Churches, by any species of mortmain, by the Order of Malta, and other religious and military Orders, as also those that have passed into the hands of lay proprietors, are abolished; reserving, nevertheless, the free consideration of adequate means to provide for the support of divine worship, the maintenance of its ministers, the relief of the poor, repairing and rebuilding churches and parsonage-houses, and all the schools, colleges, hospitals, religious communities, and others, to the support of which they are appropriated.

“ And till such provision be actually made, the tythes aforesaid shall continue to be collected as formerly.

“ Other tythes, of whatsoever kind, shall be redeemed in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly; and till such manner shall be agreed on, the Assembly ordains that the collection of them shall continue in like manner.

“ All quit-rents, whether in kind or money, of whatsoever kind, howsoever arising, or to whomsoever payable, whether by mortmain, inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, shall be redeemable, according to a general rate to be fixed by the National Assembly.

“ The

“ The sale of offices in the courts of justice, or the magistracy, shall be suppressed; and justice shall be administered without fee or reward; nevertheless, the officers holding such places shall continue to perform the duties and receive the emoluments of them, till the National Assembly shall have provided for their reimbursements.

“ The perquisites (*droits casuels*) of rectors and vicars in country places shall cease as soon as provision shall be made for the augmentation of their fixed stipends, and the endowment of their curacies; a regulation shall also be made respecting the situation of rectors and vicars in cities.

“ All pecuniary privileges are abolished; and as the collection of taxes ought to be uniform, every citizen shall contribute his share, without regard to birth or dignities. This regulation shall take place for the last six months of the existing taxes.

“ All the parts of the French empire having an equal interest in its prosperity, and being equally bound to support all the necessary expences of government; all the privileges of particular provinces, principalities, cities, orders, and communities are suppressed, and shall be superseded by the common rights of every Frenchman.

“ Every citizen, without distinction of birth, shall be eligible to all employments, and to all dignities, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, and no useful profession shall be attended with loss of honour.

“ The National Assembly decrees that, in future, no money shall be sent to the Court of Rome, the Vice-legation of Avignon, or the Nunciature of Lucerne, as first-fruits, or under any other pretext whatever; but that application shall be made to the Bishops of the respective dioceses for all provisions respecting benefices and dispensations, which shall be granted without fee or reward, notwithstanding any reverfionary provisos: all the churches of France ought to enjoy the same liberty.

“ The first-fruits, Peter’s pence, &c. &c. established in favour of the Bishops, Archdeacons, &c. &c. under whatsoever name, are abolished, reserving the means of providing for the endowment of such Archdeaconries as shall not be sufficiently endowed.

“ Plurality of benefices shall not in future be allowed, when the revenue of the benefice or benefices shall exceed the sum of 3,000 livres (130*l.*); nor shall it be allowable to hold pensions on benefices, or one pension and one benefice, if the real amount of both shall exceed the sum of 3,000 livres.

“ On the account of pensions, which shall be laid before the Assembly, the Assembly will consider, in concert with the King, of the suppression of such as have not been the reward of merit, and the reduction of such as are extravagant, reserving the power of appropriating a limited sum to be disposed of in this manner at the King’s pleasure.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

A member of the Noblesse said, that in order completely to efface every trait of the feudal system, he submitted to the consideration of the Assembly the abolition of *birthright*, or the *right of primogeniture*.

This motion, however pure in its motives on the part of the nobleman, was, as may be supposed, generally discountenanced.

A member of the Committee of Finance observed, that it would be proper to make some arrangement for the regular attendance of Members. He proposed that a Member living at the distance of fifty leagues from Versailles should be allowed four days for going, and as many for coming to the Assembly—eight days, if the distance was one hundred leagues—and fifteen days if it was more—and that he should be allowed a reasonable sum for each day’s attendance.

The Assembly sent this proposition to the Bureaus\*, to be considered.

A motion was then made for the appointment of several Committees to facilitate the execution of the Arret of the 11th, (*vide supra*) on the Articles of the 4th instant.

1. A Committee of fifteen persons, chosen by ballot in the Bureaus, and from among the Members having no particular functions in the Assembly, to prepare the proceedings and resolutions relative to the Clergy.

2. A Committee of the same number, and elected in the same manner, to be employed in the bill for regulating the liquidation of the offices of Magistracy.

3. A Committee for the feudal rights to be chosen by generality.

These Committees were, upon motion, ordered to be formed.

Another motion was made, that five persons should be chosen by ballot to examine the different projects for the *declaration of rights*, and to reduce them into one, and to present them on the Monday following to the Assembly for examination. The motion also provided, that the Members of this Committee should not include any gentleman who had as yet published any suggestion on the topic.

This motion was carried by a great majority.

\* Bureaus are distinct Chambers, or Committees, into which the general body of the Assembly is divided, for the purpose of more deliberate investigation.



A Member of the Committee of Composition \* read the outline of an Address to the King. It was feeble, and appeared to the Assembly to want dignity, and to be disproportioned to the circumstances. After some amendments and corrections, however, it was agreed to, and is as follows :

ADDRESS to the KING, by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

“ SIRE,

“ The National Assembly brings to your Majesty an offering truly worthy of your heart. It is a monument raised by the patriotism and generosity of all your people. The privileges, the particular rights, the distinctions injurious to the public good, have disappeared. Provinces, Cities, Ecclesiastics, Nobles, Commons, all have, in noble emulation, made the most noble sacrifices. All have abandoned their ancient usages, even with more joy than vanity itself ever ardently claimed them. You see none now before you, Sir, but Frenchmen obedient to the same laws, governed by the same principles, penetrated by the same sentiments, and all equally ready to give up life for the interests of the nation, and of their King. Shall not this spirit, so noble and pure, be yet more animated by the expression of your confidence, by the affecting promise of that constant and amicable harmony which till now but few of our Kings have ascertained to their subjects, but which your Majesty feels that Frenchmen do truly deserve.

“ Your choice, Sir, offers to the nation Ministers that they themselves presented to you. It is from among the depositories of the public interests that you have chosen the depositories of your authority. You are desirous that the National Assembly should unite itself with your Majesty for the re-establishment of public order and general tranquillity. You sacrifice to the good of the people your personal pleasures. Accept then, Sir, our respectful acknowledgment, the homage of our love, and bear in all ages the only title that can add to the dignity of Royal Majesty, the title that our unanimous acclamations have decreed you,

THE TITLE,

“ LE RESTAURATEUR DE LA LIBERTÉ  
“ FRANÇOISE !”

The Restorer of French Liberty.

AUGUST 13.

On the opening of this day's sitting,

The President informed the Assembly, that he had yesterday the honour of waiting on the King ; and that his Majesty had appointed the celebration of *Te Deum* at twelve o'clock this day.

COMPLAINT against a PROCEEDING of the PARLIAMENT of ROUEN.

The King's Attorney for the Bailiwick of Falaise had been nominated by the Bailiwick one of the Commissaries appointed to prepare the instructions of the district to its deputies. In these instructions he had been principally instrumental in procuring the insertion of some articles not very favourable to the Supreme Courts. The Parliament of Normandy considered this as a *contempt*, and determined to punish with the utmost rigour the imprudent officer who had dared to look with disrespect on the ancient *Exchequer of King William*. On the information of the Attorney-General, they suspended him from his office, and summoned him to appear in person before them.

This proceeding was immediately appealed to the Council, and complaint made against it to the Committee of Reports by the King's Attorney for Falaise.

The Committee this day reported on it to the National Assembly, and advised that the President should be directed to issue writs to the Keeper of the Seals to demand such documents relating to the proceeding as had been put into his hands by the plaintiff, in order to their being referred to the Committee of Twelve, or the Committee of Information, on the report of which the Assembly might finally resolve, as the case might require.

The King's Attorney for Falaise represented, that all persons whatever, and especially the Parliament of Normandy, were strictly prohibited from attacking under any colour the National Liberty ; that in all assemblies of the people for the public good, the utmost freedom of opinion ought to be secured ; he required that the injurious expressions in the information of the Attorney-General of Rouen should be erased ; and that the Parliament should indemnify him for the injury he had sustained in being suspended from his office without cause.

An honourable Member observed, that to prevent the Members of the Assemblies of Bailiwicks from declaring their sentiments freely, was to strike at the constitution of the National Assembly, which was founded on the liberty of individuals ; that the proceeding of the Parliament of Normandy had been cruel and arbitrary ; that the eyes of

\* *Comité de Réduction* is a Committee to whom are referred all motions, propositions, &c. to be digested into proper words.

France and of Europe being constantly fixed on the National Assembly, they were called upon to punish in an exemplary manner this abuse of authority; that instead of referring the matter to the Keeper of the Seals, they ought to bring the Attorney-General of the Parliament of Normandy to the bar, by one of their own officers, to answer for his conduct.

In reply to this it was said, that if men were to be brought to the bar without the most satisfactory proofs of their guilt, they might be compelled to take a journey of three or four hundred leagues, merely to shew that they were innocent; and that before voting any resolution on the present case, the Assembly ought to examine the decree and the documents that accompanied it.

Several Members maintained, that a body purely legislative, as the National Assembly was, could not, without violating the principles on which it was constituted, erect itself into a tribunal, at the bar of which citizens might be cited to appear; that the Assembly, convinced of the dangerous tendency of such a mode of proceeding, had already appointed a Committee for the sole purpose of receiving informations concerning persons accused of treason against the nation; and that it was essential to leave to the Courts to be established the power of pronouncing judgment.

M. Garat, on the contrary, contended, that the National Assembly, being the sole judge of its own constitution, possessed the exclusive right of deciding on any real or supposed breach of its privileges.

The question was put, and the opinion of the Committee of Reports was agreed to by a great majority.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BEAUVAIS.

Events of the most trivial nature, on ordinary occasions, assume an appearance of national importance, in a moment like the present.

Yesterday at two o'clock the National Militia stopped at Évry: two carts loaded with hay, straw, oats, and charcoal, which had been sent to the Archbishop of Beauvais by one of his tenants. On searching them a small packet was found, concealed in a bundle of hay, containing letters to the Archbishop, his Secretary, and his man of business. The packet was immediately sent to the National Assembly, which was not then sitting; but the President, in the presence of the Duke de Villequier, and two other Members, opened it, and found that it contained nothing but printed papers, relating to the charities established in the Archbishop's diocese.

In the mean time, a rumour was spread from Versailles to Paris, that these papers contained correspondence of a treasonable nature; and the Archbishop of Saintes, apprehending that this accident might bring a scandal on the whole body of the Clergy, proposed that the President should be directed to publish a contradiction of the report, to be inserted in the journals, which was unanimously agreed to by the whole Assembly.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

The Viscount de Noailles stated, that the soldiers were continually quitting their colours; that the whole army was on the point of disbanding; and that it was necessary instantly to nominate a committee to consider of the number of troops necessary for the defence of the kingdom, the expence of maintaining them, and the future constitution of the French army.

An Hon. Member replied, that this was not the business of the Legislative Body; that they ought instantly to devote their whole attention to establishing the grand principles of the Constitution; and that, till the Constitution should be established, there was no means of knowing the authority of the Assembly over the Military Establishment.

#### THE MILITARY OATH.

In the resolution passed two days ago, relative to the oath to be taken by the troops, there was a small mistake, which was this day corrected. It runs, "*that the civil and municipal magistrates at the head of the troops shall administer the oath to the officers.*" It is now amended, "*that the civil or municipal magistrates shall administer the oath to the officers at the head of the troops.*"

This mistake afforded M. de Mirabeau matter for a keen invective against the present municipalities. "This formula," said he, "is not less impure in its principle, than unhappy in the manner of wording it. The municipalities, in their present state, are monsters. Much has been said of the feudal aristocracy, the judicial aristocracy, the sacerdotal aristocracy; but I know none more tyrannical than the municipal aristocracy."

#### ELECTION COMMITTEE.

It was determined, on the report of this Committee, that the Bailiwick of Chaunly shall not, at present, send Deputies of its own; but that its petition shall be deposited in the Secretaries Office, that its right may be established on fixing the general representation of the kingdom.

#### THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE NATIONAL ADDRESS.

At twelve o'clock, the Representatives of the Nation, in their robes, as had been agreed on



on the evening preceding, went in a body to the Palace. His Majesty received them in the grand gallery, and M. Chapelier, the President, delivered the Address voted on the 12th, (see page 289) to which his Majesty returned the following

ANSWER :

“ I accept, with gratitude, the title you give me. It corresponds with the motives by which I was directed, when I assembled the Representatives of my nation. It is my wish, in the mean time, to secure, with your assistance, the public liberty, by the restoration of order and tranquility, so necessary at present. From your knowledge and intentions I look forward, with confidence, to the result of your deliberations.

“ Let us go and address our prayers to Almighty God, to grant us his assistance, and return thanks for the generous sentiments that reign in our Assembly.”

THE DEUM.

This Answer was received with loud applause, and the King, attended by a grand deputation from the National Assembly, immediately repaired to the Royal Chapel.

The procession, which was formed on the model of that by Louis XIII. when his Queen was declared pregnant, was uncommonly splendid.

The King having signified to the President his wish that the National Assembly should attend by deputation, M. Chapelier laid the matter before the Assembly, and it was unanimously agreed that a grand deputation of twenty-four members should be appointed, agreeable to his Majesty's desire.

The ceremony commenced with the first vesper, which was chaunted by the Bishop of Sensis, first Almoner to the King, in the pre-

sence of the Cardinal de Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France.

The King, the Queen, Monsieur, the King's Aunts, and several persons of both sexes belonging to the Court, were in the body of the Chapel.

The whole service was accompanied by the music of the King's band, and every couplet was followed by acclamations of *Vive le Roi*.

It was universally agreed by those who were present, that they had never seen so much grandeur and pomp united with so much joy and simplicity.

The King was attended back to his apartment by the Deputation from the National Assembly, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi*.

In returning to their Hall, though the afternoon had been devoted to the Bureau only, yet some circumstances urged them to hold a General Assembly.

The chief object which occupied them was the interpretation of a word in their decree concerning the Tenths. It had been expressed, that the collectors should continue to levy them until the National Assembly should have provided a *compensation*. Some of the Deputies thought that this word *compensation* was not the same as had been adopted by the Assembly.—They imagined besides, that the Clergy intended by this word *compensation* to imply an *equivalent*. After a pretty long and tumultuous debate, the Clergy themselves avowed, that in renouncing the tenths, they intended to make a sacrifice; and consequently they did not expect that an *equivalent* should be returned to them for what they had given up.

(To be continued.)

## THE HETEROCLITE.

### NUMBER IX.

**I** PURPOSE for the subject of this month's paper a short extract or two from a Tragedy founded upon Dr. Percy's celebrated Ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth, which is at present in manuscript, and which will probably, from the peculiar disposition and situation of the author, ever remain so. The part I have selected for the entertainment of my readers is taken from the beginning of *Fit the third*, where Sir Bertram, accompanied by his brother, sets out after the battle in pursuit of his intended bride.

One early morn, while dewy drops  
Hung trembling on the tree,  
Sir Bertram from his sick bed rose,  
His bride he would go see.

A brother he had in prime of youth,  
Of courage firm and keen,  
And he would tend him on the way,  
Because his wounds were green,

All day o'er moss and moor they rode, &c.

#### ACT I. SCENE II.

A Cottage by the Side of a Wood,

Bertram and Eldred.

Ber. Here let us rest awhile our way-worn limbs.

See, brother, how the infant streaks of day  
Do gild yond' eastern cloud—Stout Chanticleer,

Singing his noisy carol to the morn,  
Welcomes the early passenger.

*Eld.*

Ah Bertram!

How to my faithless memory does this scene  
 Recall a thousand fond sensations!  
 Views of past happiness, my Bertram, oft  
 Live strongest in remembrance.—Oh the time  
 When in our boyish days, together straying,  
 We've sipp'd o' th' limpid brook, and gather'd  
 berries,  
 And listen'd to the sound of every rill;  
 Or thro' the thick wood wandering, heard  
 the birds  
 Chaunt forth their rustic minstrelsy—  
 Then, Bertram, were our hearts at ease—were  
 caught

From Nature's harmony our peace of mind:  
 No pangs of sleepless jealousy—no cares!  
 No frantic moments of corrosive doubt!  
 Passion's fierce agonies were not then felt.

*Ber.* Eldred! there is in love an ecstacy  
 Which over-weighs all troubles of the mind.  
 You, in your retrospect, are much too hard  
 For me—I'd not exchange my present hopes,  
 Uncertain as they are—no, nor my fears,  
 For purest bliss without these hopes and fears:  
 Incertitude's the nurse of true affection;  
 Cease to suspect, and you will cease to love.

*Eld.* Fie, Bertram! fie! you entertain  
 opinions

Unworthy of yourself and Isabel.  
 Did I confess those tender feelings you do,  
 I should be far from reasoning as you do.  
 With me, affection's hope when once con-  
 firm'd

Would become gratitude, and I should—

*Ber.* Spare me, Eldred;  
 I do confess my error, and from hence  
 Will recollect me, that the human frame  
 Is not compounded solely of those dregs  
 Whose gross and sensual qualities do impress  
 The stigma of concupiscence,  
 But of those more refin'd and spiritual parts  
 Which raise and meliorat' the lumpish mass.  
 I will remember that I have a mind  
 Contracted to a mind.—But let us on: [arm;  
 The morn' invites our steps—lend me thine  
 My wounds are green, and do disable me.

*Enter an Old Cottager.*

*Both.* Hail, venerable Sire!

*Cott.* And hail, sweet Youths!  
 God's benediction on ye! But what business  
 Brings you this lone and solitary way?

*Ber.* Father! we go to seek a lovely maid,  
 Affection's dearest pledge; and fond impatience  
 Prompts our tir'd steps to take the nearest  
 paths. [prosper!

*Cott.* If ye be worthy—may ye herein  
 If not—Heaven blast your cruel purposes!

*Ber.* Why this unnecessary curse, old man!  
 Hast thou a ruined daughter?—

*Cott.* I had a daughter once—a lovely girl,  
 Of gentlest manners.—An admirer came;

A man of wealth, but worthless.—He by arts  
 Of deep deception, perfected by use,  
 Working her passions to th' extreme of love,  
 Allur'd to wrong her unsuspecting heart.

Her virtue gone, a phrenzy seiz'd her mind,  
 Oh God! it would have griev'd your very  
 souls

[faint!  
 T' have seen what she did suffer.—Dear, dear  
 Ev'n now, tho' threescore winters since have  
 shed

[locks,  
 Their hoary influence o'er these old grey  
 Ev'n now can I recall me of her words!

Sometimes she would appear a statue—fix'd  
 In agonizing trance! then were her griefs,  
 Lacking the balmy moisture of her tears,  
 Silent, but Oh! most shockingly expressive!

At other times, wild o'er the mountain's brow,  
 Frantic—distracted with the thought, she'd fly,  
 And scale the dangerous cliff—there sit, and  
 laugh,

[fits.  
 And weep, and sigh, and rave, and shriek, by  
 Anon, returning reason would forbid  
 Such wretched seeming—then, poor child,  
 she'd blush,

And chide herself for her unruliness.  
 At length it pleas'd Heaven to pity her:  
 That Power, to whom at intervals her prayers  
 Were all address'd—took her unto himself.

The manner of her death was like her life;  
 Save that the light of reason, which had long  
 Or faintly shone, or oft'ner not at all,  
 At length when hope was fled—blaz'd into  
 sense:

Perception of the lovely sufferer's wrongs  
 Her wrongs extinguish'd—There she sleeps  
 in peace, &c. (pointing to her grave.)

#### ACT IV. Scene III.

*Malcolm and Servant.*

*Mal.* Go! get thee gone to bed—  
 And at an early hour see thou awake me.

[Exit Servant.]  
 Now darkness reigns, and o'er the silent globe  
 Imagination's ghastly spectres roam. [the eye  
 Now sleep with leaden mace weighs down  
 Of unsuspecting innocence—

Now creeping villainy and bloody murder  
 Start from their hollow caves and prowl the  
 earth!

And now th' owl from the lonely battlements  
 Bodes death to the bewild'rd traveller;  
 While the pale Hecate, with all her train  
 Of withering spells and incantations,  
 Night's wizard circle walks.—

Oh! could I see myself! Methinks I bear  
 Guilt's mission in my very countenance.  
 Is it not Russian-like and vile of feature?

Hark!—yea—devilish! [cause;  
 Why should I spill her blood? There is no  
 She never did me harm.—Psha!  
 It is an idle fancy—I'll not look on't,



The strong delusions of a working brain  
 Intent on what is not—Yet she *loves* Bertram,  
 And ere my rival shall possess the gem  
 That sparkles not for me—I'll dash 't to pieces.  
 Come out, keen blade! wound thou but deep  
 enough,  
 And Isabel! ere the next sun arise,  
 Thy soul shall see its Maker—

As this specimen is not meant to be continued, any further particulars concerning the plan, &c. of the above Tragedy is of course superfluous: I only humbly beg leave to remind the industrious *Gerard Croftes* of the day, that *Horæ's* judicious Discourse on Poetical Imitation is still in being.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE pathetic lines inscribed on the tomb of Dr. ROSE in Chiswick Church-yard, I have read in your Magazine with particular pleasure. Such as were acquainted with that very worthy and ingenious man may not dislike to see his character drawn at greater length in plain prose.

Nature seemed to have formed him for the arduous but useful profession to which he was bred, that of a preceptor or teacher of youth. The employment of his early days he afterwards pursued from deliberate choice, and with indefatigable zeal to the last. A robust constitution, though in his more advanced years subject to transient fits of the gout, with a spirit of activity and perseverance which no toil or application would damp, joined to extensive literature, sound knowledge, and the best principles, enabled him to pursue it with uncommon success. His capacity and fidelity in the discharge of this important office were so well known, and his benevolent disposition was so universally obliging, that parents and guardians thought themselves happy in committing to his care those young persons for whose intellectual and moral improvement they were most solicitous. Nor was their confidence in him disappointed. Dr. Rose had too much probity and honour to sink a profession in itself liberal, and nearly connected with the highest interests of society, into a mere trade. From an ardent love of learning, virtue, and rational piety, it was his sovereign aim to promote them among the rising generation. Dr. Rose was a Dissenter from conviction. But he had too enlarged an understanding, and too just an impression of what belongs to religious liberty, to be a bigot himself, or not to condemn bigotry in others, of whatever denomination. His charity and his esteem were extended to the upright and deserving of all sects. Hypocrisy he detested: cant he despised; for truth and honesty he had a peculiar reverence. His faith in Christianity was at once enlightened and affectionate; in consequence of the most diligent enquiry into its evidences, and the deepest persuasion of its divine excellence; however his sentiments might in some particulars differ from those of many sincere be-

lievers. To infidels, of decent deportment, he manifested every proper forbearance; at the same time that his principles could not be shaken by their boldest attacks, nor chilled by their most frigid subtleties. I have heard him repeatedly declare, that his favourite exercise in his Academy was to inculcate on the students, every Sunday evening, the great doctrines and duties of natural and revealed religion, as inseparably united and mutually supporting each other. On those occasions he found himself animated to a degree of energy and fervour, which no other subject could equally inspire. Yet the vigour of his mind was apparent in a variety of lights. The general out-lines of his character were strongly marked. On the behaviour of Dr. Rose the fashion of the times had no influence. His manners were unaffected, frank, and cordial. He always appeared what he really was, and furnished a proof of what I have ever believed, that dissimulation is not necessary to please, or to attach those whose regard is worth seeking. He secured it without the smallest assistance from that quarter. If he was thought sometimes a little blunt in delivering his opinions on matters of doubtful disputation, or a little pertinacious in defending them, it had no effect on his native benignity: that was still the same. There was not a drop of gall in his whole composition. If his conversation was sometimes tinged with a dash of egotism, it was yet so totally free from the least symptom or air of pride, that it never disgusted: I had almost said, you liked him the better for it, as you often like Montaigne for the same reason. If he was apt to tell the same story too frequently, still he told it in such a manner, that it seldom failed to divert as at first. He possessed, indeed, a vein of genuine humour, as well as a fund of cheerfulness, and a store of facts, that rendered him a very lively and entertaining companion; while you could often perceive, in the height of his mirth, emanations of sensibility and tenderness, that were sure to interest and delight all who had any themselves. In truth, a friendly, warm, and feeling heart was Dr. Rose's most distinguishing characteristic.—What he earned with incredible labour, he

was ready, without solicitation or show, to impart, for the relief of unfortunate or the advancement of obscure merit; though he had a numerous family of his own to provide for; and though his public situation frequently required an extensive hospitality. To that ignoble jealousy of the reputation acquired by others, which has been observed to disgrace so many men of letters, he was quite superior. Where he could applaud justly, he felt a joy in applauding generously. Nothing could exceed his fairness, in appreciating the different claims of such works as fell under his review

from time to time; or yet his candour in recommending to general estimation those authors, where his judgement approved. It will not be wondered, if qualities so amiable, added to talents in themselves and by their use so respectable, endeared him to a very numerous acquaintance; among the rest to the individual who offers this little tribute of deserved praise to the memory of a man whom he intimately knew, and sincerely valued.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader.

H. B.

## ALBUM OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

[Continued from Page 194]

### INSCRIPT. XVII.

Mr. SMITH.

I KNOCK'D—and the door was open'd  
to me,  
June 3, 1786. WM. SMITH.

### INSCRIPT. XVIII.

Mr. SPENCE.

STOP now, my wand'ring thoughts!  
And let REFLECTION with EXAMPLE teach,  
How SOUL-FELT HAPPINESS differs  
From the vain pursuits and futile joys  
Of the great and giddy world.

I AM A MAN, born within the prospect  
Of all the world calls happiness on earth,  
Whose vain mind, swol'n with sanguine hopes,  
Seem'd almost to grasp the wish'd-for goal—  
AM NOW DEPRIV'D OF ALL!  
EXCESS OF WORLDLY EXPECTATION was  
my crime!

DISAPPOINTMENT my punishment!  
RESIGNATION is my COMFORT!  
And surely HERE I find a SOOTHING LESSON  
To lull the turbulent passions of the Soul.  
On ev'ry side NATURE displays an awful  
solemn scene;  
And MAN seems tranquil in conscious innocence!

His humble heart, unswol'n with earthly pride,  
SEEKS COMFORT BUT FROM GOD!  
Sure, from a WELL-MEANING LIFE,  
To find hereafter an ETERNAL BLISS.  
PIETY AND BENEVOLENCE are all his  
thoughts,

And all his WAYS ARE PEACE!  
October 16, 1776. HENRY SPENCE.

### INSCRIPT. XIX.

Mr. GIFFORD.

WERE it possible to be happy without the

society of WOMEN, the Inhabitants of this  
place would be most enviable.

(No date.)

JOHN GIFFORD.

### INSCRIPT. XX.

Mr. GREATHEED,

IN FULLER PRESENCE, we descry  
'Mid mountains, rocks of trackless height,  
These cliffs—and founding streams—this night  
Of solemn grove—a DEITY!  
Than Eye of Man shall e'er behold  
In living grace of Sculptur'd Gold!  
Aug. 1783. BERTIE GREATHEED\*.

### INSCRIPT. XXI.

Mr. CLIFFORD.

I have lately wandered six weeks among  
the wildest parts of SWITZERLAND, and  
have beheld nothing equal to the sublime and  
aweful scenes which surround this WONDER-  
FUL SOLITUDE!

I have often sought hospitality in ABBEYS  
and CONVENTS; and have no where met  
with a more cordial and hospitable reception  
than at the GRAND CHARTREUSE!

“Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora  
“ventis,

“E terra, magnum alterius spectare la-  
“borem.” LUCRET.

Arrived Sept. 19. THOMAS CLIFFORD.  
Departed Sept. 22, 1785.

### INSCRIPT. XXII.

M. LE COMTE DE BASELIN.

MORTEL!—qui que sois, ADMIRE LEUR  
COURAGE!

IMITE LEUR VERTUS!—CHAÇUN d'eux  
est UN SAGE!

(No date.) L. COMTE DE BASELIN,

\* Mr. GREATHEED was twice at the Chartreuse, and left two Inscriptions.

INSCRIPT.



INSCRIPT. XXIII.

Mr. FISHER.

Ducere sollicitas jucunda oblivia vitæ.

Oct. 2, 1785.

J. FISHER, *Angl.*

INSCRIPT. XXV.

Monf. Le Duc DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

*J'arrive ici le 10 Juillet, 1771.*

*J'en pars le 11. penetré des reconnoissance  
des honnetetes que j'y ai recues.*

*Le SPECTACLE de ce vaste, affreux, &  
saint Desert est pour l'Homme qui pense un  
Champ fertile en reflexions.*

*L'Home est un Etre bien difficile à connoitre !  
c'est entreprendre & marcher dans un labyrinthe  
bien embarrasé !*

*Mais——*

“ The proper study of *the Man* is Man\*.”

Le Duc DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

Le 17 Septembre, 1771.

INSCRIPT. XXV.

Lord BELGRAVE, Lord C. SOMERSET,  
Mr. GIFFORD.

Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, Mr. GIFFORD, and Lord BELGRAVE, join their testimony to that of all those who have so fully and gratefully expatiated on the hospitality and politeness of the Reverend FATHERS, and the romantic beauties of the place.

Oct. 17, 1787.

INSCRIPT. XXVI.

Mr. MONTOLIEU.

Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit.

LEW. CHA. MONTOLIEU. (*Anglois.*)

P O E T R Y.

LAST NIGHT :

A POEM.

WRITTEN in a STATE of ILL HEALTH,

And ADDRESSED to LAURA on her  
BIRTH-DAY.

By EDWIN.

BLEST point of time—to those who  
sigh,

When ceasing pangs do die away ;

When sleep sweet-stealing seals the  
eye,

And Lethe's Naiads 'round your pillow  
play,

Till Nature, 'fore exhausted, wakes refresh'd  
to day !

Then Fancy draws her airy forms,  
And pictures scenes with mimic skill :

Or, should she sink in Somnus' arms,  
A whisp'ring Genius oft her place doth  
fill,

And breathe forth fairy tales of bliss or woe-  
wrought ill.

The Dæmon Pain had ceas'd to sting  
With angry hand his fretful skill :

The God of Sleep began to wing

His opiate arrow to my half-eas'd heart,

When thus a Genius foot'd away its ev'ry  
smart :

‘ Soft and peaceful be thy rest,  
‘ Sweet complacence smooth thy  
breast !

‘ Gentle Slumber, Pain's defence,

‘ Shed her balmv influence :

‘ And like easy be thy hours,

‘ When the sun shall gild yon tow'rs,

‘ For Aurora's new-born ray

‘ Decks thy Laura's natal day,

‘ Fairy elves now trip the lawn,

‘ And will trip it till the dawn,

‘ Flitting 'round, to magic spell,

‘ † Velvet-tufted sphodol ;

‘ From whose leaves they sip the dew

‘ To the health of lovers true,

‘ Hymning Laura's name with glee,

‘ Maid “ of thy idolatry.”

So sang the Sprite :—then flap'd his  
wings,

His silken wings upon my eyes,

Which moisten'd well in Pity's springs,

Perching upon my lips, he flutt'ring dries,  
Fann'd by my bosom's zephyr gale of waken'd  
sighs.

As from the surface of the deep

On waves sublime the wrecks arise,

And bodies ride fast-lock'd in sleep ;

So on the rising swells of heaving sighs  
Float these soft words—such as my melted  
soul supplies.

\* The English line is, as every body sees, a quotation from POPE.—The lapse of idiom, rather than of memory, is marked in Italics.

† “ εἰσφραδολοισι Δειμοισι.”

' Ah! gentle Genius, what tho' elves  
' Do sit around the daffodil,  
' And with the dew regale themselves;  
' Say, doth the Fairy Queen so sweetly will,  
' That Laura's life shall peaceful be and free  
' from ill?

' Oh! may some fav'rite Sprite by day  
' Lead her where Pleasure's riv'let flows;  
' And guardian Sylphs from flow'rs in  
' May,  
' The sleepy poppy—the dew-dripping  
' rose,  
' Sweet philtres draw, which shed by night  
' may bring repose.'

With smiling mien that hope bespake,  
On sigh-fann'd wings the Genius flew;  
Leaving my Fancy's fire awake,  
Which lit with Truth th' ideal scenes she  
drew,  
And kindled into fiction what was coldly  
true.

Somnus his opiate dart now drew,  
When lo! the morn full gladsome seem'd,  
The vaulted Sky spread brightest blue—  
The rising Sun with heighten'd lustre  
beam'd,  
From whose full orb e'en then meridian splen-  
dor stream'd.

More deep—more fresh was nature's hue,  
More blithe the woodland's harmony;  
All seem'd to say the Sprite sang true—  
E'en I from pangs by magic charm was  
free—  
No pain but one I felt—the pain of loving  
Thee!

EDWIN.

## S T A N Z A S

WRITTEN amidst the RUINS of a COUNTRY  
SEAT.

**O** POW'ER of Time! how chang'd is now  
the scene,  
Where Art was graceful, and where Nature  
fair!

Thou, Desolation! fit'st the Valley's Queen,  
And not a human accent breaks the air.

Of all the mansion's space, of all its pride,  
Yon tottering tower alone remains to tell;  
The treacherous ivy climbs its outward side;  
The spirit haunts within, and adder fell.

Yet once there was a time, ah now no more!  
When Pleasure's voice resounded thro' the  
dome;  
When there assembled, all the village poor  
Forgot the toilsome day and lowly home,

And once the lovers of the echoing chace,  
Warm from the field, there drain'd th'  
inspiring bowl:  
A jocund ring, of ruddy, vacant face,  
Who spoke the clamorous raptures of the  
foul.

Where yonder weeds now mantle half the  
plain,  
The tribe of Flora once unrival'd grew:  
Sweet tribe! whose beauty caught the ad-  
miring swain;  
Sweet tribe! who perfum'd every gale  
that blew.

There many a youthful pair were wont to  
stray,  
And mark each charm that grac'd the  
fruitful vale,  
Attentive listen to the woodland lay,  
And bless the scene, and breathe the amo-  
rous tale.

Perhaps some bosom by the Nine inspir'd,  
Might, wandering, catch from thence the  
glowing line;  
Descriptions that have Nature's children fir'd,  
And thoughts that gave the breast its warmth  
divine.

Here let me ponder o'er the wasted scene!  
Too faithful picture of Life's transient day!  
Where Time obtrudes his changeful hand,  
unseen,  
And steals a passion or a power away.

O Time! to Youth how bright thy prospects  
seem!  
Entranc'd we gaze, allur'd by scenes so  
fair;  
How soon the bowers decline, we little  
dream,  
Which Fancy's plastic hand bids flourish  
there.

Unmindful as we urge the devious chace,  
And flutt'ring Hope points onward to de-  
light,  
Youth's active hours to age progressive pace,  
The firmer passions die—and all is night!

For O! when Age steals on with torpid hand,  
How the nice nerves his iron sway declare!  
How fatal then to all the tender band  
Which Love, and Hope, and Fancy che-  
rish'd there!

Perhaps the time may come, that, wandering  
here,  
'Midst these congenial scenes I waste the  
day,  
The sick'ning day, to hopeless anguish dear,  
When Death shall snatch my soul's delight  
away.



Perhaps like thee, O bard of Pity's stream\*,  
Mourn o'er the ruin of the mind sublime!  
Feel all its fires extinct, save one faint gleam  
To aid the horrors of the dreadful time!

The voice of Pity then shall soothe no more;  
No more shall Nature's walks to rapture  
move;

The Muse in vain her softest warblings pour,  
Nor Friendship charm us, nor the smiles  
of Love!

Ah! lot severe!—But cease—dark is the  
view:

Yet trust, O Man! a brighter scene shall  
rise;

O trust, when to this world thou bidst adieu,  
The Feelings, ever young, shall meet thee  
in the skies.—

*Dover.*

RUSTICUS.

A W I S H.

UNNOTED, lonely as I rove  
The wilds that bound th' Aonian grove,  
And, to deceive Life's gloomy day,  
Cull many a field-flower in my way,  
And sweep with rudest hand the lyre,  
Now tun'd to Pity, now Desire;  
O should my Anna, matchless maid,  
Steal out and meet me in the shade;  
And should her beauteous hand entwine  
A chaplet for this brow of mine;  
And should she, whilst her cheek might glow,  
Place the dear chaplet on my brow;  
Tho' wild flowers all the wreath compose,  
Void of the laurel and the rose,  
O I would prize the rustic wreath,  
And bless it with my latest breath!  
Nor envy you your garlands rare,  
Sweet Crueca, and Matilda fair.

*Dover.*

RUSTICUS.

S O N G.

WHAT avails the power of beauty,  
Though unnumber'd hearts it gain,  
If the Passions, scorning duty,  
Rise, rebel, subdue, and reign!  
Thais, though by slaves surrounded,  
Feels her every shaft restored;  
Daily wounding, daily wounded,  
Lives tormented, while adored.

How much nobler, how much wiser  
Fair and virtuous Mary's end;  
Heedless who for beauty prize her,  
All her cares her mind attend.

She, o'er other hearts victorious,  
Aims not there to fix her throne;

\* Collins.—The River Arun, in Suffex, may, with propriety, be stiled the stream of Pity; as Otway and Collins resided on its banks; and as Mrs. Charlotte Smith now breathes from thence some of the most beautiful and pathetic streams that ever Nature and Pity inspired.

But a triumph far more glorious!  
To subdue and rule her own.

I. W. A.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE,

ODE: THE FOURTH, BOOK THE FIRST.

STERN Winter's gone!—Again the jocund  
Spring  
Doth, with itself, kind Nature's bounties  
bring:

Again the vessels sail; and now the hind  
No more can in the fire his pleasure find,  
Nor in their folds the flock—the lively green  
Expels the *white*—and decorates the scene!

Venus, the Nymphs and Graces in her train,  
When the Moon rises, dances on the plain;  
Vulcan, with ardent haste, prepares for Jove  
The dreadful armour of the realms above.

With myrtle or with flowers (to which the  
Earth,

Freed from keen Winter's pow'r, has now  
giv'n birth)

We'll bind our comely heads; and, willing,  
give

A kid or goat—whichever Pan receive.

Impartial Death (such is the will of Fate)  
Strikes, with unerring hand, the poor and great;  
Hopes of long life we must not entertain—  
Each day informs us that those hopes are vain.  
Dread Pluto's kingdom you must soon behold,  
And all the Gods in fabled story told:  
There when you come, alas! no dice are  
thrown;

In that dire placc e'en Venus cast's unknown;  
Nor will your tender Lycid' there be nam'd,  
With whom both you and every girl's in-  
flam'd!

*Uppingham, Oct. 7, 1789.*

W. P. T.

ODE to SILENCE.

I.

OH, Silence, maid of pensive mien,  
Thou liv'st unknown, unheard, unseen,  
Within thy secret cell;  
A pilgrim to thy shrine I come;  
Oh lead me to thy hallow'd home,  
That I with thee may dwell!

II.

Say, dost thou love to drink the dew  
That trickles from the church-yard yew  
At midnight's stillest hour;  
Or wrapt in melancholy fit,  
In some dear charnel-house to sit,  
Or some dismantled tower?

## III.

Ah no! the hoarse night-raven's song  
Forbids thee there to linger long,

When darkness shrouds the coast;  
There too complains the wakeful owl,  
With many a yelling demon foul,  
And many a shrieking ghost.

## IV.

Or with thy sister Solitude  
Dwellst thou, 'mid Asia's deserts rude,  
Beneath some craggy rock,  
Where nor the roving robber hies,  
Nor Arab sees his tent arise,  
Nor shepherd folds his flock?

## V.

Yet e'en in that sequester'd sphere  
The serpent's hiss assails thine ear,  
And fills thee with affright;  
While lions, loud, in angry mood,  
And tigers, roaming for their food,  
Rage dreadful thro' the night.

## VI.

Or dost thou, near the frozen pole,  
Where slumbering seas forget to roll,  
Brood o'er the stagnant deep,  
Where nor is heard the dashing oar,  
Nor wave that murmurs on the shore,  
To break thy charmed sleep?

## VII.

Yet there each bird of harshest cry,  
That bravely wings the wintry sky,  
Screams to the Northern blast;  
While, on each ice-built mountain hoar,  
That parting falls with hideous roar,  
Grim monsters howl aghast.

## VIII.

Then where, ah tell me! shall I find  
Thy haunt untrodden by mankind,  
And undisturb'd by noise;  
Where, hush'd with thee in calm repose,  
I may forget life's transient woes,  
And yet more transient toys

## TO A VIOLET.

THO' from thy bank of velvet torn,  
Hang not, fair flower, thy drooping crest;  
On Delia's bosom thou shalt find  
A softer sweeter bed of rest.

Tho' from mild zephyr's kiss no more  
Ambrosial balms thou shalt inhale,  
Her gentle breath, whene'er she sighs,  
Shall fan thee with a purer gale.

But thou be grateful for that bliss  
For which in vain a thousand burn;  
And, as thou steal'st sweets from her,  
Give back thy choicest in return.

LINES to the Memory of GEORGE CUTBERT, Esq. one of the Representatives in Assembly for the Parish of Port Royal, Jamaica, and late Provost-Marshal-General of that Island, who died at his House in Spanish Town, on the 17th of June last, universally lamented.

THE proudest marble, with the sculptur'd  
bust,  
Would poorly compliment my Cuthbert's  
dust:

The honest heart, best tribute to his fame,  
With deep-felt anguish consecrates his  
name.

O soft Benevolence! whose godlike plan  
His life pursu'd, lament the friend of man!  
Active to serve whom fortune had oppress'd,  
And most inclin'd to serve the most distress'd;  
Large was his soul, whose love, to all display'd,

Knew no distinctions, save what Virtue made.  
Grieve Friendship, grieve, whom delicacy  
guides,

And o'er whose feelings Honour pure pre-  
sides.

Ne'er from thy noblest dictates did he swerve,  
His only object was his friend to serve.  
Of easy intercourse, of manners bland,  
The wish to please, and temper at command,  
Devoid of pride, of vanity and spleen,  
The kindly passions harmoniz'd within:  
Sense, with good-nature and good-humour  
join'd,

Confirm'd the even tenor of his mind.  
Ye Social Virtues all, his loss deplore,  
Your best example is, alas! no more.

S. H.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 25.

MR. HARLEY from Norwich appeared the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre in the character of Richard III. This performer is evidently an imitator of the late Mr. Henderson, from whom he is said to have received some instructions, and instructions which

have not been thrown away upon him. His figure like that of his master is not in his favour, nor is his countenance very prepossessing. His voice is however powerful, his action just, and throughout the whole character he exhibited proofs of knowledge of his Author, much beyond what we have lately seen from  
country



country performers transplanted to London. In the soliloquies he was the most successful, though in the other scenes he was far from deficient. In parts where figure is not essential, he promises to be a very able successor to Mr. Henderson, many of whose characters have been very inadequately filled up since his decease.

OCTOBER 1. King Henry V. was revived at Drury Lane, and in a manner very creditable to both the Manager and the Theatre. The part of King Henry was performed by Mr. Kemble, who sustained the dignity and importance of the English Hero in a manner which deserved and obtained the approbation of the audience. Fluellin was not disgraced by Mr. Baddeley, and the other performers did at least justice to their parts.

7. The Dramatist, whose first appearance was noticed in our Mag. for May 1789, (See Vol. XV. p. 411.) was again brought forwards with some alterations, and those for the better. Mr. Holman among others performed Mr. Middleton's part. It was received with applause. A new Epilogue was spoken by Mr. Lewis.

13. The Tempest, or the Incharmed Island, by Shakespeare, with additions by Dryden and Davenant, was acted at Drury Lane. The principal alteration was the introduction of a counterpart of the main plot with the characters of Hyppolito (Mrs. Goodall) and Dorinda (Miss Farren); the latter, the sister of Miranda; the former, that of a man who had never seen a woman. This alteration, with other changes in the conduct of the plot, and the introduction of the spirits, &c. tend to render the Tempest more showy, and consequently more likely to please a mixed audience: the general effect, however, is not so natural nor so satisfactory to the admirers of the great and sublime, as it first came from the pen of its original incomparable Author.

In the absence of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan, it is highly praise-worthy in the Manager to employ the musical part of the company to so good a purpose. Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Crouch in Ferdinand and Miranda performed and sung admirably; Miss Farren sustained Dorinda with great simplicity; and Mrs. Goodall (save that she was scarce masculine enough) did no discredit to Hyppolito. The other performers were in general respectable. An Epilogue written by General Burgoyne was spoken by Miss Farren.

14. Died at General Lascelles's house near Brentford, the once-celebrated Miss ANN CATLEY, who is said to have been married to the General.

She was born in the year 1745 of poor

parents, her father being only a Gentleman's Coachman, and since the keeper of a public-house near Norwood.

At the age of fifteen, being found to possess some musical talents, she was bound an apprentice to Mr. Bates, a composer of some eminence, and resided in the house of his father. Her first appearance in public was at Vauxhall in the summer of 1762; and on the 8th of October, in the same year, she appeared for the first time on the stage at Covent Garden, in the character of the Pastoral Nymph in *Comus*. She was at this period remarkable for little more than the beauty of her person, and a diffidence in public, which she soon got rid of. In the next year she became the object of attention, from an application by her father on the 16th of May to the Court of King's Bench, for an information against her master Bates, Sir Francis Delaval, and one Fraine an attorney, charging them with a conspiracy; the first, in assigning her over to Sir Francis Delaval for the purpose of prostitution; and the last, for drawing the several deeds used on the occasion. It appeared by the affidavits that Sir Francis, while the lady lived with Mr. Bates the elder, had insinuated himself into her favour, and soon after a negotiation was set on foot, which ended in the gallant paying Mr. Bates 200l. and securing to him the benefit of an engagement he had made for her at Marybone Gardens the ensuing season. This transaction coming to the knowledge of her father, he caused the application to be made to the King's Bench; in consequence of which the information was ordered to go against all the defendants, but probably ended in a compromise, as no more was heard about it.

That season she sung at Marybone Gardens, and at the end of it went to Ireland, where she staid until the year 1770; when she appeared again at Covent Garden, and continued to perform a stated number of nights for many succeeding years, much to her own and the Manager's advantage. In 1773 she sung at the Oratorios at Covent Garden, by which she added to her fortune more than her fame; being, from certain neglects of decorum in her general line of acting, ill suited to the solemnity of such performances, and having to contend with the more chastised department of Miss. Sheridan at the rival Theatre. Being always attentive to oeconomy, in a course of years she had amassed a considerable fortune; and when her attraction failed, she was enabled to retire to independence. Her last performance, if we remember right, was in 1784.

She was, to use the words of a Journal

writer, "the favourite of Thalia, the favourite of the Town, and the favourite of Fortune.

"Her Theatric representations will be remembered as long as the fame exists of the Poets that portrayed them. The discussion of her professional merit should be the subject of a volume; we shall therefore only add, that her voice and manner were, perhaps, never equalled in the same style. The heart of conviviality still vibrates with song and joy at the recollection of "Push about the Jorum." Her person *all but* equalled her accomplishments. A few years back she was the centre of attraction: the pursuit of men of every rank and station in society; the *game* that all coveted, and *some* perhaps —.

"Beauty is a captivating Syren; and to resist her enchantments *man* must possess something *more*, or something *less*, than the usual portion of humanity. The allurements a Theatric life holds out to lovely women, admits the same observation, and justifies the application with ten-fold force. All that can be said, is, Alas! *poor Human Nature!*

"She possessed many virtues, and the greatest of all—*Humanity*. Her generous hand often *lightened* the *heavy* heart. Feelingly alive by nature to every impression of sensibility, this amiable virtue accompanied her elevation to rank and riches; and joined others that adorn the first stations in society, and which alone make them respectable. She was the good mother, the chaste wife, and accomplished woman.

"*Prudery* certainly formed no part of her character; but where is the *prude* that ever owned half her merit! Her openness, goodness, knowledge and generosity, added to her personal accomplishments, rendered her an acquisition of which the worthiest might be proud!—This morality of Players, like that of Princes, is exempt from the precision of vulgar rules."

16. *Othello* was performed at Covent Garden; *Othello* by Mr. Fennell, and *Iago* by Mr. Harley. The former gentleman has made so little progress in improvement in the two years he has been absent, that we entertain less expectations from his future performance than we did when he first appeared. His requisites for the Theatre are however so good, that the effect of them cannot be lost, except from his own negligence. Mr Harley confirmed the opinion generally received of him, that in tragedy at least he will prove the legitimate successor of Henderson.—His performance was chaste, spirited and correct throughout; and displayed much observation and discernment of stage effect, as well as a perfect knowledge of his Author.

The following EPILOGUE was spoken by Mrs. TAYLOR, on her Benefit-Night, at BIRMINGHAM, after the Tragedy of "PERCY."

(Written by JOSEPH WILSON, Esq.)

OF all hard lots (believe me, I'm not joking)  
The poor Tragedian's is the most provoking.

With many an Ah! and many an Oh! we groan,

And how! for all misfortunes—but *our own!*

Yet all this misery we contrive to bear;

Nay more—we gather comfort from despair;

We keep out woe—by *weeping* and by *fig-*

*ing*;

And (stranger yet!) we really *live*—by *dy-*

*ing*;

Tho' many an Actor—more provoking still—  
Can scarcely live—*he dies so very ill!*

We'll—after five dull acts of grieving, pining,  
Of murm'ring, moralizing, fainting, whin-

ing—  
I've just recover'd my exhausted breath;

From my cross Jealous-pate divorc'd—by  
*death!*

That was the *ancient* method—but they say,  
Our moderns have a much *gentlester* way:

With some *expence* indeed, but little *pain*,  
They snap, like glass, the brittle marriage-

chain;  
Then, 'stead of crossing the black Stygian ferry,  
Continue where they are—alive and merry!

I too am merry—I've abundant reason—  
Mirth never found a more convenient sea-

son:  
A *plenteous* crop rewards my summer's toil;  
This is my *Harvest Home*—I've reap'd the

*golden* spoil!

For common favours common thanks suffice;  
But when I turn around my wond'ring

eyes—  
While I reflect, your boainties know no  
bounds—

I feel! how weak, how empty are all sounds!  
My *heart* does justice to your kind applause!

But meanness would disgrace the noblest  
cause;

Nor will I call superfluous blessings down  
To crown those virtues that *themselves* can

crown.  
Who has not heard the precept of the Bard,  
"Benevolence becomes its own reward?"

The generous glow that fills each conscious  
breast

*Confirms* the truth: for, blessing, you are  
bl-iss!

Then why the pomp of gratitude display?—  
If sensibility the bosom sways,

The noble-minded know—to *feel* is to re-

ply!



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Stockholm, Sept. 8.*

ACCOUNTS were received here this morning that the King of Sweden had quitted the neighbourhood of Hogfors, and fallen back to the frontiers of his own dominions. The Russians attempted to cut off the Swedish garrison in their retreat; in which they would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the spirited efforts of a battalion of the West-Gotha-Dal regiment, who prevented the landing of the enemy's troops that had been embarked in thirteen galleys, with a view to effect a descent at some distance from that fortress.

A report having been spread that the Russians had formed the project of sending a part of their coasting fleet, with troops, to attempt a landing near this capital, orders have been issued for arming and disciplining the city militia; and every necessary precaution is taken for the defence of the neighbouring coasts.

*Paris, Sept. 10.* The three great constitutional questions which have for some time occupied the attention of the National Assembly are, 1st, Whether the Assembly is to be periodical, or permanent. 2dly, Whether it is to form one or more houses; and, 3dly, Whether the King shall have a *Veto*; and, if granted, whether it is to be an absolute, or only a suspending *Veto*. After a long and warm debate yesterday on the first question, they voted themselves permanent; but without any explanation or modification whatever. The second question, after a very warm debate, was adjourned till the evening.

*Vienna, Sept. 12.* The Emperor, perceiving his recovery to be confirmed by the progressive amendment in his health, has now dismissed his medical attendants, after rewarding them in the most liberal manner. Since his removal to Hetzendorf his Majesty has made several excursions in the environs of that place, and yesterday morning he took an airing on horseback, as far as to the lines of this city.

Marshal Haddick returned hither on Thursday evening much recovered. On the 3d of this month Marshal Laudohn returned to Semlin, and on the next day the Archduke arrived at that place. Marshal Pellegrini is still at Peterwaradin.

*Berlin, Sept. 15.* The difference between the Russian and Swedish accounts received of the action between the two coasting fleets, on the 24th ult. is so great, as to make it extremely difficult to form a just idea of the result, or of the consequences which may

ensue; but upon the whole it is believed, that the Swedish galleys, which made good their retreat, are not rendered unfit for service; and that they are sufficiently numerous to prevent the Russians from having a decided superiority. This opinion is confirmed by the certainty of the King of Sweden's having received a considerable reinforcement of troops and stores, which make his force by land superior to that of Russia, and may enable him to support himself during the few remaining weeks that this campaign can last.

*Paris, Sept. 17.* The National Assembly having declared itself permanent, and resolved upon its unity, has fixed the term of duration of each branch of the Legislature at two years. The Assembly has granted to the King the suspending *Veto* only; but it is not yet determined whether his Majesty is to withhold his sanction to any Act for one or more Sessions.

*Vienna, Sept. 19.* An Estafette arrived here yesterday from Marshal Laudohn, with intelligence that the army from Weiskirchen effected the passage of the Danube on the 8th inst. and on the evening of that day encamped at Banofze. After its junction with the corps from Croatia, the whole army marched forward to Paliofze, where it arrived on the 10th. In the morning of the 11th, before daybreak, the advanced guard, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, passed the Save, in boats, from Paliofze to Ostrowitzza, and halted at Schelesnik. The rest of the army also crossed that river the next morning, in three divisions, and advanced to join the Prince of Waldeck. In the evening of the 12th the whole army encamped on the Heights of Dedina, which command the lines of circumvallation constructed by Prince Eugene, when he besieged Belgrade in the year 1717. The Imperial army met with no opposition from the enemy during its march. One of the Turkish armies is stationed at Ismail, another at Ruschuck, and a third in the vicinity of Bender. The Pacha of Romelia was, on the 12th inst. within six German miles of the Imperialists; but his whole force is said not to exceed 30,000 men.

*Vienna, Sept. 23.* Advices have been received here, that Prince Potemkin's army passed the Dniester on the 20th instant.

*Vienna, Sept. 26.* Intelligence has been received here of the trenches having been opened before Belgrade, both on the heights, where Marshal Laudohn's army is posted, and on the banks of the Save, (in front of Semlin) where Prince de Ligne commands.

*Madrid.*

*Madrid, Sept. 28.* On the 21st instant, being the day appointed for the ceremony of the King of Spain's coronation, or, as it is here termed, his Public Entry, their Catholic Majesties, together with all the Royal Family of Spain, in different state coaches, preceded by the three companies of life-guards, and the great officers of state, and followed by the attendants in waiting of each individual of the Royal Family, in different state carriages, forming all together a most numerous, splendid and magnificent procession, left the Palace about six in the evening, and proceeded thro' some of the principal streets to the church of St. Mary, where Te Deum was sung; and from thence their Majesties returned, in the same manner through other streets, to the Palace. Orders had been previously given for all the houses to be decorated and illuminated in the best manner possible on that and the two following days.

On the 22d in the afternoon their Majesties and the Royal Family went in the same state to the *Plaza Mayor*, or principal square in the city, to see the Royal Bull-feast. On such occasions it has been the ancient custom for the bulls to be fought by Noblemen, or Gentlemen of distinguished birth: on the present, four gentlemen entered the lists, and fought the six first bulls on horseback; they have been rewarded in the usual manner with a pension, and with the rank of *Caballerizo de Campo*, or Equerry to the King. The rest of the bulls were fought by the most famous Bull-fighters that could be collected from every part of the kingdom. The balconies of the first, second, and third stories of the houses in the square were appropriated to the reception of the great Officers of State and their ladies, of both the male and female part of the Royal Household, the Members of the Council of Castile, those of the other Supreme Councils of the kingdom, and of the heads of many other departments of the State, who all attended, with their ladies, in court dresses. The Ambassadors and other Foreign Ministers were invited to the feast, and a balcony was allotted to each: the Ambassadors had their seats on the first story, and the Ministers of the second order and the *Chargés d'Affaires* on the second. By the most exact computation of the number of spectators in the square they amounted to about forty-five thousand.

On the 23d their Majesties and the Royal Family went early in the morning, in private, to the old palace of the Buen Retiro, to which the church of St. Jerome joins. At nine o'clock the King and Queen, with the Prince of Asturias and the Infant Don Antonio, entered the church. Their Majesties

took their seats on a throne to the right of the high altar; and the Prince of Asturias and the Infant Don Antonio on chairs to the left of the throne, opposite to which was seated the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, and next to his Eminence thirteen Archbishops and Bishops on a bench. The remaining space of the platform raised before the high altar was occupied by the Great Officers of State and of the Household, at the entrance of it stood four Heralds at Arms, and on the steps four Mace-bearers with the Royal maces. In the body of the church were seated, according to their rank, a certain number of the *Grandees* of Spain, of the *Titulos* of Castile, and the *Procuradores de Cortes*, or representatives of those cities and towns who have the right of vote in the *Cortes* of the nation. After the Mass was ended, at which the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo officiated, his Eminence took his seat at the foot of the High Altar, and before him was placed a table, with the Book of the Gospel open, and a golden cross on it. The senior Herald at Arms then read the proclamation for the oath of allegiance, which was afterwards repeated by the senior Law Officer. This oath declares allegiance to the King of Spain, and to the Prince of Asturias, acknowledging his Royal Highness to be the Prince of this realm during his Majesty's life, and to be the lawful King, Lord and Heir of the dominions of Spain at his Majesty's death. After the oath was read, the Infant Don Antonio moved from his seat, and knelt before the Cardinal Archbishop to swear to the observance of it. His Royal Highness then did homage to the King, and after embracing his Majesty and the Queen, and the Prince of Asturias, returned to his seat. The *Mayordomo Mayor*, or Lord Steward of the Household, was then appointed by the King to receive the homage of all those who were present. The Cardinal Patriarch rose first, who having sworn before the Archbishop and the *Mayordomo Mayor*, kissed their Majesties and the Prince of Asturias' hands. The same ceremony was successively observed, first by the Prelates, next by the *Grandees*, after them by the *Titulos*, and lastly by the *Procuradores de Cortes*. The Patriarch then took the Archbishop's place, in order to administer the oath to the latter, and the ceremony concluded with singing Te Deum.

The decorations and illuminations of some of the houses of the *Grandees* and others of the Nobility, which happened to be situated in the streets through which the procession passed on the three before-mentioned days, were very splendid and costly; and those of the *Plaza Mayor*, and of the great square before



before the palace, were executed with the utmost magnificence.

His Catholic Majesty on this occasion has made a general promotion in his navy and army, and the Coronation has been, and continues to be celebrated by balls and festivals of different kinds.

*Vienna, Oct. 3.* On Wednesday last an officer arrived from the combined army, under the command of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and General Suwarow, with the news of a signal victory obtained over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September, near Martinsitz, in Wallachia, when the Turkish army, consisting of between 90 and 100,000 men, was entirely defeated, after an obstinate engagement. The loss of the Turks amounted to 5000 killed on the spot, and 2000 in the pursuit. Very few prisoners were taken, as the enemy in general refused to surrender, and would not accept of quarter. The combined army took possession of the Turkish camp, which was abandoned in the utmost confusion, the fugitives having passed the river Rimnik, and taken the road to Brailow. The trophies which have fallen into the hands of the victors consist of nearly one hundred standards, six mortars, seven pieces of heavy cannon, sixty-four field-pieces, and a prodigious quantity of ammunition, stores, and baggage of all kinds. The loss of the combined army was between four and five hundred men killed and wounded, and about a hundred horses.

The Emperor has promoted the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg to the rank of Field-Marshal.

*Vienna, Oct. 7.* On the evening of Monday last, his Imperial Majesty returned to his Palace in town, for the winter. The fever has entirely left him, and he walked out yesterday on the ramparts.

An account was published here on the 4th inst. of Marshal Laudohn's having on the 30th ult. made himself master, by assault, of all the suburbs of Belgrade.

General Rouvroi died of a fever at Semlin, on the 30th of September.

*Paris, Oct. 7.* It being customary for the *Gardes du Corps* at Versailles to give an entertainment to any new regiment that arrives there, the regiment of *Flandres* was on Thursday last sumptuously entertained with a dinner by that corps in the palace. After dinner their Most Christian Majesties judged proper to honour the company with their presence, and condescended to shew their satisfaction at the general joy which prevailed among the guests. On their appearance the music instantly played the favourite song of *O Richard—O mon Roi*, and the company joining in chorus, seemed to unite all ideas in one unanimous sentiment of loyalty and love

for the King, and nothing was heard for some time but repeated shouts of *Vive le Roi* within and without the palace. In the height of their zeal they proceeded to tear the National cockades from their hats, and trampled them under their feet. The *Gardes du Corps* supplied them with black cockades, in the room of those they had treated with such disdain. The news of these proceedings soon reached Paris, where a general ill humour visibly gained ground.

On Saturday there were great disturbances in the Palais Royal, and it became unsafe for any one to appear with black cockades, as several foreigners experienced, from whose hats they were torn with much violence, and abusive language.

On Sunday the confusion increased, and a vast concourse of people tumultuously assembled at the town house, under the pretence of demanding bread, and enquiring into the real causes of the extreme scarcity of it at this season of the year.

On Monday morning a number of women, to the amount of upwards of 5000, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Versailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, with several detachments of the city militia; and in the evening the Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of 20,000 of that corps, likewise marched to Versailles.

On Tuesday morning an account was received of some blood having been spilt. The *Gardes du Corps* fired on the Parisians, and five or six persons, chiefly women, were killed. The regiment of *Flandres* was also drawn out to oppose this torrent; but the word to fire was no sooner given, than they all to a man clubbed their arms, and, with a shout of *Vive la Nation*, went over to the Parisians. Some troops of dragoons that are quartered at Versailles also laid down their arms, and the Swiss detachments remained motionless, having received no orders from their officers to fire. The *Gardes du Corps* being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were pursued, many of them killed and taken prisoners. Some of the heads of those who were killed were carried to Paris, and paraded through the streets on spikes. The same morning a report came that the King, Queen, and Royal Family were on their way to Paris. Upon this the whole people began to assemble from all parts of the town; and above 50,000 of the militia proceeded to line the streets and the road to Versailles. Their Majesties and the Royal Family accordingly arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, after having been six hours on the road. The carriages

riages all proceeded to the Town-house. The concourse of people that attended is not to be described, and the shouts of *Vive la Nation* filled the air. From the Town-house they were conducted to the Palace of the Thuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they passed the night.

*Paris, Oct. 8.* This day their Most Christian Majesties received the Foreign Ministers at the Thuilleries, as did Monsieur and Madame at the Palace of Luxembourg.

The National Assembly still sits at Versailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th inst. the King gave his sanction to those articles of the Constitution, and *Droits de l'Homme*, which had been presented to his Majesty by the Assembly.

*Vienna, Oct. 8.* An Officer, dispatched by Field Marshal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Russian Ambassador here, that the vanguard of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and totally defeated a body of Turks at Cauchan, a short distance from Bender. The Turks were under the command of Hassan Pacha, who commanded as Seraskier near Rehaja-Monila, in the last campaign. The Pacha, with several officers of distinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made prisoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The same Officer also brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by Prince Repnin, a few days before, near Tobak, in Bessarabia, over Gazi Hassan Pacha, late High Admiral, and now Seraskier, who was attacked and defeated in such a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp,

with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the rest of his troops, towards Ismail.

*Vienna, Oct. 12.* Major-General Klebeck arrived here early this morning with the news of the surrender of the fortrefs of Belgrade to the Austrians, on the 8th instant. The particulars are not yet published.

*Paris, Oct. 22.* The National Assembly commenced business at the Archbishop's Palace on Monday last. [*End of Lond. Gaz.*]

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*Florence, Oct. 2.* We have received the melancholy intelligence, that on the 30th of September, at three quarters after eleven o'clock in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Borgo San Sepolchro, which lasted two minutes. The Cathedral was destroyed, with some Churches, and many houses and palaces. The prisons being open the prisoners fled, and all the inhabitants made the best of their way out of the town into the country. At present we know not how many lives were lost, or how many were wounded, but hope that the number of those buried under the ruins is but few. In a village five miles off Borgo San Sepolchro the earth opened and swallowed up 30 houses with all their inhabitants, and the remainder of that village, consisting of about 150 houses, was totally destroyed: The earth opened there in many different places, and a great number of cattle have perished, besides above 1000 persons. At Caspaia, not far from Borgo San Sepolchro, all the houses and corn harvest have been entirely destroyed. The City of Castello is thought to have suffered the most damage, as a great quantity of dust and smoke was seen to rise from it.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER 24.

**H**IS Imperial Majesty has just published an edict, permitting the free toleration of the Jewish religion throughout his dominions. It allows all the Jews residing within the limits of his Monarchy the Rights of Citizens. By this concession, the Jews have the liberty to buy and sell houses and feignorial estates, acquire the rights of Nobility, Barons, and Counts, and to assist at the States General; they may even possess Baronies having the power of justice. They are to enjoy all the Rights and Communities of Burghers, and are competent to hold any civil or military Employments. In consequence of this edict, two very considerable Synagogues are on the

point of being built, one at Prague, the other at Vienna, besides some other considerable establishments.

The Irish Parliament is further prorogued to Tuesday the 1st of December next.

Treaties of marriage have been agreed on between the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, (in his 24th year) and the Princess Frederique-Louise-Guilhelmina of Orange and Nassau, aged 19. Also between William Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Orange, (in his 18th year) and the Princess Frederique of Prussia, aged 15.

25. The Coroner's inquest met at the Blue Posts, in Cork-street, and sat on the body of Eleanor Johnson, a young girl, only seventeen



seventeen years of age, who had that morning poisoned herself, at the house of her master, Mr. Frazer, optician, in Old Bondstreet.—It appeared in evidence, that an intimacy had subsisted some time between the deceased and a black man, named Thomas Cato, a native of the East-Indies, on whom she had fixed her affection; that on Thursday she had received a letter from him, wherein he accused her of deceit; which letter she had burnt. The contents of this epistle produced her fatal resolution. She wrote him a letter, which she meant to have forwarded by the penny-post, and afterwards purchased three-pennyworth of white mercury at an apothecary's, under pretence of its being to kill rats; which she took, and died in about two hours. The black, when examined before the Jury, appeared so ignorant and illiterate, that nothing could be collected from his evidence; nor the purport of the letter he had sent her be come at; but when her letter to him was read, he wept bitterly. The Jury, after a very humane and attentive consideration, brought in their verdict, lunacy.

The following is an exact copy of the letter sent to Cato by this unhappy girl:

*Sept. 24th, 1789.*

“ My dear Thomas Cato,

“ The letter I received this evening makes me very unhappy; to think you should expose me, and say I am deceitful, and forget my fond embraces so soon; no, my dear, I am not deceitful, nor did not intend to be; if I had, I should not have given my company to one not of my own colour; likewise, now you think me untrue, you shall have your property returned with pleasure; for, was you the finest man that ever my eyes beheld, after using me in this manner, I would not make you my husband; but I did intend it, from my heart, even to this hour—but, I am sorry to say, I never shall be married, nor never shall enjoy any thing again. As for you, you never will make use of your loving embraces with me any more—neither will you have it in your power to speak to me any more, for, I am very sure, the hour of immortality is drawing very near; I can feel my heart decay very fast: you could not make me recompence for the hurt you have done me with the words of your cruel letter, was you to die at my feet. One favour I beg of you is, if not too much trouble, to see me after I am dead, as I shall not live to be married, or even see another day. Let these few words be printed in your heart, as I am not able to write any more; for my eyes are flowing with tears, and my heart doth ache so I cannot hold my pen; but am your sincere well-wisher, till death,

E. JOHNSON.”

26. This evening a shock of an earthquake was felt at Wenlock in Shropshire, and its vicinity, which greatly terrified the inhabitants. The plates on the shelves in several houses were visibly shook.

29. Alderman Pickett was elected Lord-Mayor of this City for the year ensuing.

OCTOBER 2. A correspondent has favoured us with the following state of the Carron manufacture in Scotland, the greatest perhaps of the kind known in the world:—The weekly consumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. per ton; and the consumption each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during a whole week.—As many coals, therefore, are consumed in the Carron founderies as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thousand workmen are daily employed in this manufacture, whose wages amount to 700l. per week, and 36,400l. per ann.

Col. Ross, who undertook to ride on one horse from London to York, in 48 hours, for a large wager, performed his journey in 46 hours and a half with ease, for he had only 15 miles to travel in the last five hours. The distance from London to York is 202 miles.

People who have Sun-flowers in their gardens, &c. are recommended not to throw away the seeds, as they are excellent food for Poultry. It is also probable the seeds of the above-mentioned plant would answer in the *Piggery* as well as in the Poultry-yard.

The *cropping* of horses' ears has been discovered to occasion the colds these animals have for some late years been liable to, particularly in *rainy* weather! In the *tonish* stables, this practice will hereafter be less resorted to.

4. Lunardi went up in a balloon at Naples on the 13th of September, from the inner court of the palace, and being out of sight some hours, descended at a village 18 miles distant. The King, on his return, gave him 2000 ducats in specie, a medal worth 400 more, and a ring set with pearls.

6. A very handsome monument has been erected, by the Earl of Aylesford, under the tree in his Lordship's park at Packington, where an unfortunate man (see p. 226) was killed by lightning. The following is the inscription thereon: “ On Thursday, September 3, 1789, William Cawley, of London, farmer, was on this spot struck dead by lightning. To commemorate this awful event, as well as to warn others from exposing themselves to the same danger, by taking shelter in a thunder-storm under trees, this monument is erected.”

8. At Whitehaven on the 6th inst. they had the most extraordinary hail-storm ever experienced

experienced in the neighbourhood: the hail was precipitated in so great a body as to darken the atmosphere, and in the space of a minute and a half the streets were covered to the depth of four inches; many of the stones measured an inch and a half in circumference; the sky-lights were all demolished, and several other windows broke, but, to the surprize of every one, very little other damage was done. The storm did not extend to the distance of half a mile on any side of the town.

At Lancafter, on the same day, there was a very dreadful storm of thunder and lightning (though the air was cool), which was succeeded by heavy rains, hail, and high winds.

10. In the dangerous case of pins swallowed by accident, swallowing one egg, undressed, and in the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if done immediately after they have been swallowed, *i. e.* before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

On the 1st of August last, a monthly meeting was instituted at Fez, in Africa, composed of Moorish poets, which drew together a vast concourse of people. The orations were delivered in a very beautifully laid-out garden, shaded with high palm trees, and refreshed by several fountains of water. The poet the most applauded received 100 ducats of gold, a magnificent robe, and a very beautiful horse, for an elegant romance he spoke in the Turkish language, and afterwards had a crown of flowers placed on his head by some dancing girls, which finished the entertainment.

M. Mefmay, Lord of Quincey, accused some time since of blowing up his castle with gunpowder, and killing a number of Patriots assembled there to rejoice at the accomplishment of the late Revolution in France, is found to be innocent.

12. The London East Indiaman, Capt. Daniel Webb, homeward-bound, at St. Helena, in the year 1777, being under convoy of his Majesty's frigate *Thetis*, was ordered to have her gun-deck clear: in consequence, the crew being at work in the lazaretto for that purpose, by some accident a hog'shead of brandy caught fire, and in a moment was in flames. The cask being stowed very near the scuttle of the magazine, the people were so much alarmed that they attempted their escape; but one gentleman, who was fifth Mate of the ship, and had been appointed to that station in Bengal, flew to the cask, and with his hand covered the bung-hole; the compression immediately smothered the flames. This is a convincing proof that no fear is to be apprehended from approaching a cask of

spirits in a similar situation, provided you make use of your hat or shoe, &c.

14. *An Antidote against the AGUE.*—Early in the autumn of the year take nine cloves of garlick, one every morning for three successive mornings; miss three, and take three till the nine are taken.

17. The Parliament, which flood prorogued to the 29th inst. was by his Majesty in Council further prorogued to the 10th of December next.

The Magistrates for the Tower Royal Divison, assembled in their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, were applied to by Mr. Steel, of Newington, for a licence to open the Royalty Theatre, agreeable to the Act of the 25th of Geo. II. Mr. Steel stated himself to be the purchaser; and the Magistrates granted the licence.

#### Mr. GIBBON'S Estimate of the POPULATION of EUROPE.

France, 20 millions.  
Germany, 22 millions.  
Hungary, 4 millions.  
Italy, with its islands, 10 millions.  
Great Britain and Ireland, 8 millions.  
Spain and Portugal, 8 millions.  
European Russia, 10 or 12 millions.  
Poland, 6 millions.  
Greece and Turkey in Europe, 6 millions.  
Sweden, 4 millions.  
Denmark and Norway, 3 millions.  
The Low Countries, 4 millions.  
In all, about 105 or 107 millions.

21. At half past two this afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans arrived in town from France, and alighted in South-street, where a house was provided for his reception: he was immediately visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several noblemen of distinction.

On Wednesday in the preceding week the Duke made application by letter to the National Assembly for a passport to leave the kingdom. The letter stated, that he was commissioned by his Majesty to transact business of importance in England; and that this was his reason for applying for a passport. The letter inclosed a kind of certificate from the Count de Montmorin, Minister for foreign affairs, that the commission for transacting the important business committed to the Duke by his Majesty was then preparing in his office. On this ground the passport was voted, though the members appeared to be all very much surprized at the application.

The same day the Duke left Paris with an intent to come to England by way of Boulogne; but on Friday morning, just as he was going to embark, he was stopped by a  
number



number of fish-women, who discovered his Highness, and would not permit him to go on board the vessel, but obliged him to return to his hotel, where they immediately placed a guard of the Bourgeois militia over him, with directions not to permit the Duke to go out of the house, as they were determined he should remain in close custody until the return of a deputation they had sent to Paris, to inform the National Assembly of the event.—The Duke produced a regular passport, signed at Paris; but no attention was paid to it by the women, who took the entire direction of this business into their own hands.

The Duke however was relieved from his bondage on Tuesday morning, as soon as the express returned from Paris. The Magistrates of Boulogne apologized to him for the intemperance of the mob, and said that they were perfectly satisfied with the passports which he had shown.

Previous to the departure of the Duke of Orleans from Paris, he presented the National Assembly with two millions and a half of livres, the supposed fourth part of his revenue; for which he was thanked publicly by M. Necker, in the name of the King, and also by the President of the National Assembly.

22. The plan for conducting the battle between Perrins and Johnson this day at Banbury was excellent in itself, and calculated to give every spectator a perfect sight of the contest. At eleven o'clock the door of an inclosure was opened, near the churchyard, surrounded with a paling, and capable of holding some thousand persons. In the midst was a raised stage, of about the same size as the space allotted for Humphreys and Mendoza at Stilton. It was covered with turf, and elevated from the ground about four feet.

The number of persons who were admitted amounted to about 500, so that every man was most conveniently accommodated. In a little time, however, the "rusty bumpkins" broke down the pallisadoes of the inclosure, and took possession of the place, declaring that they had as much right to see the battle as others.

The green was thus completely crowded, and the gentlemen therefore who came from London were edged from their most convenient places by these intruders, and found it useless to complain.

This circumstance however, vexatious as it was, was not so unexpected, nor wholly inconvenient as to prevent or retard the contest taking place. Johnson, his second, and bottle-holder, were on the stage before this irruption of the barbarians, and Perrins ap-

peared shortly afterwards. They soon stripped, and the event of the battle proved the superiority of skill in athletic exercises over strength; for after a contest of exactly an hour and twelve minutes, Perrins was obliged, while on his legs, to give the victory to Johnson.

The cause of this victory was obvious to every spectator used to such contests. Perrins, infinitely superior in size and strength, but less used to the tricks of boxing than Johnson, found it impossible to stand out against so cunning an adversary. Even his size, perhaps, might have been against him, as too cumbrous to form a clean and dexterous pugilist; and his knowledge of the art was very inconsiderable indeed, for he constantly laid his body open by the awkwardness of his guard, and neither stopped nor struck with the method and stile of an expert boxer.

In the first set-to, therefore, there was nothing, at least on his side, that was very picturesque in the eye of an *amateur*. He crossed his arms almost close to his body, which appeared to lay him open to an immediate blow. His adversary, however, gave ground immediately as he advanced, and he for some little time followed Johnson, who slipped from him all round the stage, to no purpose. Johnson, however, gave the first blow, and the Birmingham hero fell.

The two or three first rounds were apparently in Johnson's favour, who puzzled his antagonist by dancing about, and occasionally throwing in an unexpected blow. Perrins, however, followed him with much resolution, appeared to hold his manœuvres in contempt, and at last put in a blow or two that turned the contest much in his favour. Johnson was considerably beaten about the ribs, and one of his eyes so cut, that in a short time it was quite closed. He continued, nevertheless, to fight with great care and cunning, and struck his adversary a severe blow on the face that laid his nose entirely open. This was soon followed by a second under his left eye; and Perrins was at last so worried by Johnson's rapid retreats and unexpected encounters, that he had evidently the worst of the battle every future round, and the odds, which were at one time in his favour, turned at last *ten to one* on Johnson.

Perrins, in the end, was entirely exhausted, and sought several of the last rounds with very little power to strike. He chopped at Johnson's face sideways once or twice with some success and effect; and shortly afterwards attempted the same at his stomach. But this effort hurt Johnson but little, while it considerably weakened himself. He aimed several blows, and immediately fell from weakness, when Johnson dropping at the

same time, struck him in the face as he was on his knee, and at last hit him whenever he tried, till a severe and successful blow at the centre of his face, which was already cut to pieces, obliged Perrins to yield the battle.

Johnson's umpire was Col. Tarleton, and Perrins had a friend from Birmingham.

23. The battle between Johnson and Perrins, at Banbury, was only a prelude to similar contests; and the discomfiture of the Birmingham hero was unfortunately but too ominous for all his countrymen who entered the lists after him; for on this day, after a dreadful conflict of upwards of an hour, Jacobs yielded the palm to Big Ben, the *quondam* challenger of Johnson, but who had paid forfeit, that Perrins might be indulged.

At one o'clock precisely the combatants entered the ring; after the usual ceremonies of shaking hands, &c. they set to. On the first onset Big Ben was knocked down seven times; from this circumstance the bets were considerably against him; but recovering his breath, he attacked his antagonist with the utmost ferocity, and followed up his blows with so much keenness and intrepidity, that victory, which before seemed doubtful, was now declared in his favour.

Bill Ward was second—Joe Ward bottle-holder, to Big Ben. Jacobs's second and bottle-holder we have not learned.

The battle was for one hundred pounds a side—and Jacobs, though equally unsuccessful, fought in a style far superior to Perrins, tho' he seemed to possess the same disproportion to his antagonist, being at least three stone heavier.

In about a quarter of an hour after these champions quitted the stage, George the Brewer and Pickard (Perrins's second) had perhaps the most bloody conflict that was ever remembered upon any stage. This battle, though fought without any attempt at manoeuvre or delay whatsoever, lasted half an hour; and our correspondent adds, that less humanity between man and man was absolutely impossible.—Savage ferocity seemed to possess the minds of the combatants, who in their thirst for victory were almost transported to madness; and Pickard in particular was so dreadfully mauled about the face, that it would have been impossible for him to be recognized by his most intimate friends. In this situation he reluctantly resigned the palm of victory to George the Brewer.

25. On Wednesday the 21st inst. as the French National Assembly were sitting, a deputation from the Commons of Paris presented themselves at the bar.

Their purpose was to state the new troubles which within the last 24 hours had agitated the capital.

They informed the Assembly, that a mob of armed men and women had seized on a baker who lived near the Archbishop's Palace, and taken him before the Committee of Police, at the Hotel de Ville. They accused him of having concealed a considerable quantity of bread in his house.

The man there fully vindicated himself; he said, "that he had never been without flour—that even in the time of scarcity, he had regularly issued four batches each day."

The Committee pronounced him *innocent!*—The mob nevertheless broke in with furious threats and violence. They took away the unfortunate citizen, *hanged him, cut off his hands*, and bore it about the streets on a pole!

A party of the National Militia being called on, *refused* to interfere! There was no other method of quelling these disturbances but by martial law, which was declared, and every effort made to put a stop to such outrages.

27. The following is the exact produce of the Game Certificate Duty for the last year, according to a return from the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office to the Board of Treasury, viz. Scotland, 3777l. 7s. 6d. Wales, 1629l. 1s. 6d. England, 52,862l. 5s. Total, 58,268l. 14s.

Mr. Fozard, the stable-keeper, of Oxford-road, rode forty miles within two hours on Epsom Downs last Saturday: it was on a bet of 150 to 100 guineas; he completed it on nine different horses, in one hour and fifty minutes.

28. The city of Brussels has narrowly escaped from becoming an awful monument of civil discord and popular despair.—A conspiracy has just been detected to undermine and blow up the houses of General Dalton and Count Trautmanndorff, and the guard-house, seizing the arsenal, and one of the gates, and admitting a body of exiles into the city.

On the above occasion 20 persons have been arrested; and in consequence of the supposed partiality of the Abbots for the Patriots, the Emperor has published an edict, sequestrating all the Abbays of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the administration of their revenues.

An ordinance has also been published, enjoining all the nobles, who have so long been voluntary exiles, to return within three weeks to their seats, under pain of forfeiture of their estates.

29. Matters are in a most distracted state at Paris; great jealousies and disagreements having arisen among the leading men in the late revolution. Count Lally de Tollendal, Monf. Mounier, and 130 other members of the



the National Assembly, went off at once from Paris last Sunday fortnight. Among them were the coolest heads and best disposed hearts for settling a firm and free constitution. It is supposed they have all left the country. The party that remain are not likely to do much good, being chiefly led by factious demagogues, who, having neither principle or property to bias their actions, are not the men to be depended on for pursuing the public good in such a state of confusion.

Nothing can exceed the barbarity and impudence of the fifth women. In their late visit to Versailles, on the night they arrived, nine of these devils, with knives in their hands, pushed into the anti-chamber of the Queen's apartment, where a young gentleman, M. de Villecour, (brother to the Marquis de Villette) as one of the gardes de corps, was on duty; they insisted on being admitted to the Queen, which he positively refused; they continued importunate, on which he placed himself at the door of the Queen's apartment, and called to those within to advertise the Queen of her situation. As they pressed on him he resisted; but they closed in, murdered the young man, cut off his head, and carried it on a pole back with them to Paris.

During the procession of the King and Queen to Paris, which went of course very slow, for there were in it 420 waggons laden with provisions of all kinds for the Court, furniture for the kitchens and other apartments at the Louvre, these wretches came up to the coach doors; abused the King and Queen in the most atrocious manner; told the latter they would cut her heart out; nay, one said she would dress and eat it;—and now that the King and Queen are at the Louvre, the mob required them to present themselves at the windows every three or four hours, that they may be assured the royal captives are not conveyed out of their clutches.—The Queen appears almost always with the Dauphin in her arms, and kissing him; with a view, doubtless, to soften the minds of the enraged populace; but no good turn of mind can be expected from such depraved wretches, who, ever since they got the upper-hand, have been kept in a constant state of riot and intoxication.

The strong law which the National Assembly have passed has already been put in execution. Seven persons, who were principally concerned in the tumult of last week, and in the murder of the baker, have been summarily tried, convicted, and hanged.

## PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, to be one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.

The Duke of Dorset to be Lord Steward of the King's Household, vice the late Duke of Chandos.

Spiridion Foresti, Esq. to be Consul at Zante, vice Peter Sargent, Esq. deceased.

William England, Esq. to be Consul at Malta.

Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. to be his Majesty's Resident at Venice, vice John Strange, Esq. who retires.

5th Reg. (Irish) of Dragoon guards. Lieut. Gen. John Douglas to be Colonel, vice Fitzwilliam, dec.

The Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Effingham to be Governor of Jamaica.

Right Hon. John Joshua Lord Carysfort, Knt. of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, to be of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council of Ireland.

## MARRIAGES.

**H**ENRY Hervey Aston, esq. of Aston, in Cheshire, to the Right Hon. Miss Ingram, daughter of the late Earl of Irwin, with a fortune of 75,000*l*.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, to Miss Lucy Stanley, of Broadway, Worcester-shire.

J. Jones, esq. of Lanarth, to Miss Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, esq. of Lanfoist.

The Rev. Wm. Camplin, vicar of Locking, to Mrs. Tustin, of Bristol.

Anthony Taylor, of Gorseston, esq. to Mrs. Headley, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Headley, of North Waltham.

Mr. Joshua Chapman, farmer, of Little-Waltham, aged 63, to Mrs. Ann Fitch, aged 75.

Mr. Clinch, of the military academy, Rotherhithe, to Miss Allett, who lately kept a young ladies boarding-school in Ipswich.

At Carmarthen, John Williams Hughes, esq.

esq. to Miss Gwynne, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

Silvester Douglas, esq. to the Hon. Miss North, eldest daughter to Lord North.

The Rev. Ralph Ayden, rector of Hatterden, to Miss Rachel Knight, youngest daughter of George Knight, esq. of Goadby, in Leicestershire.

Mr. Thomas Young, of Hertford, to Miss Rachel Gosling, of Highgate, daughter of the late R. Gosling, of Fenchurch-street.

Francis Forster, esq. of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Forster, youngest daughter of John Forster, esq. of Piccadilly.

George Brifac, esq. of his Majesty's navy, to Miss Hutchinson, of Putney.

Francis Joseph Barret, esq. jun. of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Lucy Swinburn, of Hexham.

Robert Hathorn Stewart, of Physgill, esq. to Miss Isabella Agnew, only daughter of Sir Stair Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart.

At Coventry, Thomas Wilkins, aged 39, to Sarah Orton, of Anguish-lane, aged 79.

The Rev. Richard Brereton, of Watton-House, Gloucestershire, to Miss Slecch, daughter of the late Archdeacon of Cornwall.

The Rev. George Thomas Edison, rector of Stock, in Essex, to Miss Master, daughter of the late Harcourt Master, esq. of Greenwich.

The Rev. Dr. John Camplin, vicar of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard in Bristol, to Miss Whatley, daughter of Mr. Whatley, of Cirencester.

John Channing, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Charlotte Perkins, second daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Staines.

Edward Law, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Towry, daughter of G. P. Towry, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Victualing Office.

The Rev. Mr. Hannington, of Hanwell, to Miss Mason, of Eton.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Gore, eldest daughter of Col. Gore, Deputy-Governor of the Tower.

Sir John Hort, of Hertland, Bart. his Majesty's Consul General at the Court of Portugal, to Miss Aylmer, daughter of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart.

In Paris, by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Harry Anne Lambert, esq. captain in the 1st regiment of life-guards, to Miss Whyte.

At Kirkton-hill, William Richardson, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent, to Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, esq. of Kirkton-hill.

At Chester, Capt. Forbes, of the 40th regiment, to Miss Limery, of Chester.

Robert Blencowe, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Penelope Robinson, youngest daughter of Sir George Robinson, Bart.

In Ireland, Major Greene, of Waterford, to Miss Jane Massey, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Massey.

At St. Mary, Woolnorth, Lombard-street, Capt. Long, to Miss Brandon, both of the above place.

Sir William Dolben, Bart. to Mrs. Scotchmer, of Great Barton, relict of the late John Scotchmer, esq. formerly banker in Bury.

Mr. D. Hill, surgeon, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, to Miss Butler, daughter of Robert Butler, esq.

John Raper, esq. of Abberford, to Miss Wolley, of Fulford.

At West Rufford, the Rev. Mr. Youll, to Miss White.

Mr. Jackson, merchant, in Gainsborough, to Miss Hacket, of Tickhill.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for OCTOBER, 1789.

**A**T the beginning of Sept. at Rome, Valambrini, a famous banker there. He has left 180,000 ducats in specie.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Josiah Clark, of Northampton, aged 92.

19. Robert Dinwiddie, esq. of Germeston.

21. Mr. Thomas Justice, Appleford, Berks. Mr. Edward May, clothier, Corsham, Wiltshire.

Lately, Mr. Saville, North-parade, Bath.

22. Mr. Thomas Cornwall, apothecary, Marsham street, Westminster.

Mr. Adam Saunders, merchant, Plymouth.

Lately, at Lancaster, John Birkett, esq. many years physician in London.

23. Mrs. Mary Holbrook, of Little Knight Rider street, aged 97.

Francis Skyrme, esq. of Lawhudon, Pembroke-shire.

Lately, in France, Henry Duquery, esq. father of serjeant D. of Dublin.

24. Mr. Wilson, in Ave-Maria-lane, cabinet-maker, and clerk of St. Martin, Ludgate.

Mr. Stroud, of Gutter-lane, aged 80 years.

Mr. Evans, of Bath, the celebrated performer on the triple harp, at Fisherwick-hall, the seat of the Earl of Donnegal.

25. Humphrey Felton, esq. of Woodhall, near Shrewsbury.

Mr. Hardy, card-maker, in the Old Bailey,

Lately,



Lately, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Cary-freet, attorney at law.

26. Mrs. Briggs, of York.

Lately, Silas Deane, esq. at Deal, formerly Envoy from America to the French Court.

Lately, the Rev. John Wingate, rector of St. George, in the Island of Grenada.

27. Christopher Jefferson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the County of Cambridge.

Mr. Fryer, surgeon, St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Sir Thomas Millar, of Glenlee, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. He early in life distinguished himself as a Counsel in the trial of James Stewart, in the year 1752, for the murder of Collin Campbell, of Glenure; soon after which he was chosen principal clerk of the city of Glasgow, which office he held till he was made a Judge. He succeeded the late Lord Alemore as Solicitor-General in 1759, and the late Lord President in 1760 as King's Advocate; the following year he was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dumfries, and in 1766 succeeded Lord Minto as Lord Justice Clerk; and in 1788 was promoted to the President's chair on the death of the President Dundas, and created a Baronet.

Francis Dawes, esq. senior fellow of St. Peter-house, Cambridge, and senior esq. beadle, to which office he was elected in 1755, on the resignation of Mr. now Dr. Porteous, Bishop of London.

28. At Colne Park, Essex, in the 47th year of his age, Michael Robert Hills, esq. who received the rudiments of his education from the late Rev. Mr. Palmer Smythies of Colchester: he was afterwards sent to Trinity college in Cambridge, and at length became a member of the Society of Lincoln's-Inn. Some years afterwards he visited several parts of the Continent, where he improved his taste for the polite arts, and enriched his collection of curiosities. After having spent about two years abroad, he returned to his native country, and formed the design of settling on one of his estates near Earls Colne, where he erected a mansion-house, and laid out his park and grounds with true taste and judgement. Mr. Hills died a bachelor, having devised and bequeathed the greatest part of his real and personal estates to Philip the second son of Thomas Aistle, of Battersea-Rise, in the county of Surry, esq. who has taken the name and bears the arms of Hills.

Thomas Day, esq. of Annesley, in Surry, author of Sandford and Merton, and many other pieces. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Lately, at Kegworth, in Leicestershire, the Rev. John Willey, A. M. rector of that parish.

29. Henry Smith, esq. of New-house, St. Albans.

William Pope, esq. Hillingdon, Middlesex.

James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of the Household. He was born 27th of Dec. 1731.

At Edinburgh, Lady Margaret Graham, widow of Nicholas Graham, esq.

William Owen, esq. late collector of the Customs, in the port of Conway.

Lately, on the Banks of the Loire, Madame Oudenade. Her house and furniture in Burgundy had been destroyed by the rioters, from the fright of which she never recovered.

30. Mr. Fearon, of Covent-Garden theatre.

Mr. William Frampton, grocer, Leaden-hall-street.

Lately, Mr. H. Hand, one of the Proctors of the Consistory court at Worcester.

OCT. 1. Miss Rosina Meyer, youngest daughter of Mr. Meyer, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Lately, Mr. Robert Hancox, Banker, at Dudley.

Lately, at Knutsford, William Peters, esq. aged 87.

2. Mr. Richard Ellis, one of the oldest tea-dealers in London.

Mr. Chamberlain Godfrey, sen. at Battersea-ribe.

The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Huntingdon.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Bromwich, vicar of Worfield, Shropshire.

4. Horatio Ripley, esq. at Windsor.

Mr. Nicholas Baldock, of York.

At St. John's, near Worcester, the Rev. Pynfon Wilmot, B. D. rector of Caldbeck, in Cumberland.

The Rev. Abraham Dawson, rector of Ringfield with Redisham and Soterley, and perpetual curate of Aldeby, in Norfolk.

5. Mr. Joseph Virell, cornfactor, at Ashford, aged 72.

Mr. Hughes, apothecary, Weobley, Herefordshire

Mr. John Knock, grocer, at Bury.

At Dublin, Henry Higenbotham, esq. of the Irish Treasury.

Lately, at Jersey, Major Charlton, commanding officer of the royal artillery.

6. At Mr. Barthelemon's, Vauxhall, Mrs. Cecilia Arne, relict of Dr. Arne, in her 78th year.

Mr. John Crompton, white-smith, Newark.

Lately,

Lately, at Bristol Hot-wells, John Blewit, esq.

Lately, John Galbraith, 32 years a Lieutenant in the Navy.

7. Mrs. Elizabeth Crossley, sister of Sir Matthew Blakiston.

Mr. Robert Cochran, apothecary, Mitcham, Surry.

Lately, at Uttoxeter, aged 102, Thomas Dyche.

Lately, at Colcorton-hall, Leicester, Joseph Bowler, esq. aged 99.

Lately, at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Mary Cleator, at the age of 96. She was able to walk several miles till within a few days of her death. She had had 14 children, viz. 5 at single births, then 2, 3, and lastly 4 at a birth. Two of these four are still living.

Lately, at Newhouse, near Pretton, Mr. Carter, a Roman Catholic Priest near 60 years at that place.

9. At Boroughbridge, James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, and Baron of Paisley, in Scotland, Viscount Hamilton in England and Viscount Strabane in Ireland.

Mr. Wilson, painter and varnish-maker, Clakenwell-clofe.

Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Rev. Jacob Wallace, of Braxted.

At Springhouse, near Chesterfield, John Burgoine Fernell, esq. in the 39th year of his age.

10. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, minor canon of Worcester, vicar of Wichentford, and chaplain of St. Oswald's hospital in Worcester.

Lately, in Ireland, the Rev. Chamber Corker, archdeacon of Armagh, and rector of Rathconny and Cahrlay, in Cork.

11. Captain Stanley, of the fifth troop of dragoons in the Irish service.

Samuel Bayes, esq. at Clapham.

At Chester, Thomas Hunt, of Moldington, esq. member for Bodmin, in Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, Captain John Inglis, sen. of the Royal Navy.

Lately, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, Mrs. Holden, the once celebrated Charlotte Spencer.

12. Mrs. Merchant, of East Bourne, aged 83.

At Ponds Land, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Altham, widow of the Rev. Dr. Altham.

Lately, at Southampton, Mrs. Pitt, aunt to Mr. Pitt.

Lately, Mr. Edmunds, Suffolk-street, coal-merchant.

Lately, Edward Dockley, esq. late of the Custom-house, and purser of the Prince man of war.

13. Charles Stanier, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Lieut. Hugh Hamilton, of the marines,

son of Captain Hamilton, of the Royal Navy.

At Culhorn, near port Patrick, John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, and Viscount Dalrymple. He was author of several tracts on the finances of this country.

14. Mrs. Lascelles, the once celebrated Miss Catley, of Covent-Garden theatre. (See p. 299.) She was interred at Ealing.

15. Mr. Jonathan Butcher, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Teston, in Kent, Lieut. Gambier, eldest son of the late Admiral.

Lately, Lady Macdonald, wife of Lord Macdonald.

16. Mr. John Willes, woollen-draper, New Bond-street.

Mr. Cideon Dare, of Cockspur street, tinplate worker to his Majesty.

Mr. George Plomeridge, Mutton-lane, Hackney.

At Upton, Huntingdonshire, aged 85, the Rev. William Walton, L. L. D. and M. D. rector of that parish.

Lady Mannock, Gay-street, Bath.

Lately, in Germany, Lieut. Col. Francis Dillon, Baron of the sacred Roman Empire, and an officer in the Imperial service.

17. At the Earl of Aylesbury's seat at Packington, Warwickshire, George Waldegrave, Earl Waldgrave, master of the horse to her Majesty, aid du camp to the King, and Col. of the 63d. reg. of foot.

At Newburgh house, near Ormskirk, John Woodcock, esq.

Mr. Michael Parys, of Great Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Sarah Killingly, aged 90.

Lately, the Rev. Peter Smyth, rector of Litcham and Lexam, in Norfolk.

18. John Flockhart, esq. keeper of the register of hornings.

Lately, The Rev. Mr. Poole, in the Vineyards.

19. Thomas Stillingfleet, esq. Gentleman of his Majesty's wine-cellar.

John Leapidge, esq. East Ham, Essex.

Anne Countess Dowager of Albemarle, widow of William-Anne second Earl of Albemarle, and daughter of Charles first Duke of Richmond.

20. Miss Halifax, of Reading, for grief for the loss of her father.

At Higham, near Bridgewater, Mr. William Barrett, surgeon, and man-midwife at Bristol, author of the Antiquities of Bristol.

Lately, Mr. William Skey, porter-brewer, Upton on Severn.

21. Mr. Hennon, grocer, in the Strand.

