

# European Magazine,

A N D

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

For N O V E M B E R, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. and 2. A Portraits of the present KING and QUEEN of FRANCE. And,  
3. A PLATE of MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received two letters signed *Theophrastus* and *G. G.* both to the same purport. We are obliged to both the Gentlemen for the preference they are willing to give to the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; but must decline their offers. The voluntary contributions of our numerous Correspondents render assistance on such terms unnecessary.

*P. P.*'s verses and *W. C.*'s, are too imperfect for publication.

*Somebody* under consideration.—*R. W.* in our next.

Anecdotes of *P. T. Esq.* have been deferred by an accident, but will appear in our next *Review*; in which also

The inaccuracy in the article pointed out by *D. A.* shall be properly noticed.

ERRATUM p. 155, for *Bailey's Dictionary*, read *Bayle's Dictionary*.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Nov. 16, to Nov. 21, 1789.

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

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

## WALES.

North Wales	6	8	4	9	3	9	1	10	4	11
South Wales	6	6	5	0	3	7	1	8	3	3

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### OCTOBER.

BAROMETER.	THRMOM.	WIND.
28—30 — 21	43	N.
29—30 — 07	46	N. W.
30—29 — 95	43	S. S. W.
31—29 — 97	36	N.

### NOVEMBER.

1—30 — 26	34	N.
2—29 — 50	45	S.
3—29 — 09	37	N.
4—28 — 98	47	S.
5—29 — 24	36	N.
6—28 — 75	39	W.
7—28 — 65	38	W.
8—29 — 03	40	W.
9—29 — 45	40	W.
10—29 — 75	35	W.
11—29 — 87	36	W.
12—29 — 64	45	S. W.
13—29 — 66	40	S. S. W.
14—29 — 54	47	S.
15—29 — 45	48	S. W.
16—29 — 39	43	S.
17—29 — 40	45	S.
18—29 — 47	39	N. E.

10—29 — 66	40	N. E.
20—29 — 64	37	W.
21—29 — 84	40	W.
22—29 — 86	40	N. E.
23—30 — 07	42	N.
24—30 — 30	38	S. W.
25—30 — 17	38	N. W.
26—30 — 28	38	E.
27—30 — 43	30	W.
28—30 — 41	34	W.

## PRICES of STOCKS,

Nov. 28, 1789.

Bank Stock, —	India Scrip. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3-8ths	3 per Ct. India Ann.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118	India Bonds, 5l. 4s. pr.
3 per Cent. red. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent Conf. 78 a 77 $\frac{7}{8}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	New S. S. Ann. —
Long Ann. 22 13-16ths a $\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase	3 per Cent. 1751, —
30 Years Ann. 1778 —	New Navy & Vict. Bills
India Stock, —	Exchequer Bills —
	Lot. Tick. 15l. 18s. 6d.
	Irish Lot. Tick.
	Fontine
	Loyalist Debentures

T H E  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
For NOVEMBER, 1789.

ACCOUNT of LEWIS XVI. and his QUEEN.  
[WITH PORTRAITS.]

THE present age and even the present day furnishes very striking instances of the instability of fortune, of the uncertainty of prosperity, and of the vicissitudes of life. What is now transacting in France holds out an awful memento to Kings, teaching in forcible terms the danger of infringing the strict rules of morality. The perfidy of France to Great-Britain has produced independence to America, and anarchy and confusion to itself. "Even-handed Justice has returned the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to their own lips." The event can neither be ascertained, nor with any confidence predicted. Whether the great rights of mankind are ultimately to be asserted, or slavery rivetted on our Gallic neighbours, can be only conjectured. The point is at issue, and humanity cannot but breathe a wish that, amidst the intrigues of selfish and heated politicians, the interests of society may not be forgotten in the termination of the dispute.

Lewis the Sixteenth, the present Monarch, has conducted himself towards his subjects with so much moderation and benignity, that calumny can hardly charge him with an offence towards them, or a violation of any of their rights. He is the grandson of his predecessor Lewis XV. being the son of the Dauphin who died at Fontainebleau, Dec. 20, 1765, aged 36, by the Princess Maria-Josepha of Poland. He was born Aug. 23, 1754, and was at first styled Duke of Berry. On the death of his father in 1765 he became Dauphin; and on the 16th of May, 1770, he married the present Queen, Maria-Antoinette-Josepha-Jeane, of Lorraine, Archduchess of Austria, born Nov. 2, 1755. On the death of his grandfather, May 10, 1774, he became Sovereign of France. His reign, until the present period, had nothing of brilliancy to applaud, little (except the measures relating to the American war) to censure, and hardly any thing worthy of the pen of the historian

His time has been spent in amusement; and if he has not been kept in ignorance of the obnoxious measures of his government, he has at least the credit (if credit it may be called) of such want of information.—Of the circumstances which have led to the present state of affairs in the kingdom of France, our readers have already had an ample detail; it will be therefore unnecessary here to repeat them. Of the facts which have conducted to make a Queen unpopular, who has youth, beauty, and wit, and that in so gallant a country as France, the relation is more calculated for the amusement of posterity than the present day. The biographer and the historian will find many things which now appear dark elucidated, much that is now obscure will be illuminated, and fame or disgrace will then be impartially awarded. At present passion and prejudice act with so much force, and so little is known with certainty, that any narrative now attempted would more probably record error than truth. The dealers in anecdote and scandal must therefore excuse us if, preferring the dictates of moderation and candour, we do not attempt to gratify an idle curiosity at the hazard of wounding misfortune. Should there have been any improprieties in the conduct of the French Sovereigns, their present state and future prospects more than atone for them. The school of adversity, though severe, frequently produces good; and in a case wherein all Europe, and, by connection, all the world may be interested, mankind at large will look with anxiety to the event, and hope for a favourable conclusion.

The issue of his Christian Majesty have been four: 1. Lewis-Joseph-Xavier-Francis, Dauphin of France, born Oct. 22, 1781, died last year. 2. Lewis-Charles, the present Dauphin, born March 27, 1785. 3. Maria-Theresa-Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778. 4. Sophia-Helene-Beatrix, born July 9, 1780,

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I THANK you for your obliging notice of my paper concerning the BARK of the ELDER-TREE; not, indeed, on my

own account, but on that of the Public, whom alone I meant to serve by it. I again trouble you in the same view, with

an observation or two that I conceive may prove useful to society, touching the POTATO. This root is among the most useful esculent plants of European growth; of eminent service to the families of the poor; and found equal to any thing yet known to fatten cattle, which whilst feeding on it need no drink; a circumstance, in some cases, of importance. But even this useful and nutritious article of diet is not without its disadvantages, nor clear of the imputation of causing and of increasing some diseases. There are people, I am told, who, in the Spring following hard and scarce winters of other plants, use the young shoots of the potato as *greens*, and others who pickle the young fruit. But it is presumed that neither are apprised of the tribe to which this plant belongs—that it is of the NIGHTSHADE family; and that the root alone is wholesome. This, and another species of this genus of plants, have one part, in one of the instances edible, and in the other medicinal, whilst the other parts are poisonous. (That is, capable of the most serious consequences, except in very minute quantities; in which, under skilful management, they become very active and useful remedies in obstinate diseases.)

Potatoes are esteemed difficult of solution and of slow digestion; but this is only true in part. The *mealy* ones digest easily, the *waxy* ones more difficultly, and often produce severe indisposition of the stomach and bowels. The latter sort retain a portion of their family complexion; and hence, I apprehend, most frequently disagree with the stomach and nervous system; though the mischief receives no small aid, I believe, from defective preparation, which less effectually dispossesses them of it than thorough coction, roasting, &c. would do. Persons whose constitutions are delicate and infirm, and whose digestive powers are weak, are most liable to the complaints arising from this cause. Such, then, above others, should be sparing in the use of mealy and flatulent food, and consequently of vegetables of all sorts: but when it is root makes a part of their food, it should be always of the *mealy* never of the *waxy* kind, and should in every instance be thoroughly prepared, and eaten with spice, and without or at most with little butter.

From the symptoms attendant on the colics and complaints arising from the source under consideration, I am of opinion that the natural deleterious nature of the article, independent of any other circumstance, contributes to produce them,

as no other flatulent edible vegetable produces just such effects. And to relieve them, I recommend the following easy and simple method; the earlier it is used the better: Cut race ginger and rhubarb-root, of each a quarter of an ounce, into very thin slices, or beat them into a coarse powder: pour on them a pint of boiling water, cover close, and as soon as it can be drank, take a tea-cup full of it quite warm, every half hour, till the complaint is relieved. Before this can be prepared, a draught of brandy and water may be taken, as warm as can be swallowed, where the pain is very sudden and urgent.

#### MEDICUS.

P. S. 1. Since my last paper I have had a very decisive proof of the great efficacy of the infusion of ELDER-BARK, as an alterative, and can therefore the more strongly recommend its use.

2. I find in your last Magazine an *undressed egg* recommended as an infallible remedy against mischiefs to be feared in consequence of swallowing PINS. But when it is considered that all *oily* matters (of which nature the yolk of the egg eminently is) produce *verdigrise* in brass and copper, it should seem to be highly exceptionable, and to have the reverse effect of salubrity. It appears useful only from its viscid consistence; whence it is presumed some thick liquids, as gruel, pap, &c. would answer the same purpose without the same objections. I have known many instances of this sort, but never saw one produce any ill effects. The stomach and bowels possess an *accommodating* action, and in a very wonderful manner push the point of any sharp substance forward, and refuse to contract upon it so as to receive injury from its point. Hence these cases are not so formidable as they appear to be.

3. To the utility proposed from the scattering the seeds of the SUN-FLOWER for hogs and poultry, also mentioned in your last Magazine, I beg leave to propose another to mankind, for which that plant is eminent. One plant of the tall sun-flower perspires near twenty times (more than *nineteen* times) as much pure dephlogisticated air in 24 hours as the strongest man does of the perspirable matter; hence no plant can be so proper to have a place in small yards and gardens, in cities, and close ill-aired situations. This, with the *Angelica*, which will grow any where, should therefore have a place in such spots. It perspires purified air freely, and with it a very salubrious, aromatic, antiseptic effluvia. All plants that perspire freely absorb *foul* air proportionally.

## An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE.

*(Concluded from Page 157.)*

BEFORE the publication of the *Lusiad*, Mr. Mickle had been tempted to try his powers in what Dryden calls the most profitable species of composition. Adopting then fore a story from the French History, during the Reign of Francis the First, he formed it into a Tragedy, which he called *The Siege of Marseilles*. This was transmitted to Mr. Garrick with the recommendations of some of his literary friends. Whether from ignorance of Stage effect, or that the Author's talents were not adapted to the Theatre, we shall not decide. Certain it is the performance was rejected by the Manager, as not calculated to succeed in the representation. It contained, he acknowledged in a letter, many beautiful passages; but fine writing, he added, was not of itself sufficient to constitute a Drama fit for public exhibition. Unwilling that the pains employed upon this work should be entirely lost, Governor Johnstone solicited the aid of the Author of *Douglas* to make some alterations. This was very obligingly complied with, and the piece was a second time submitted to the Manager, and a second time rejected. It was then proposed to the Author to try its fate on the Theatre at Edinburgh, which he appeared at one time not averse to; but his friend and real patron the Governor, apprehending that his attention to this work might probably interfere with the completion of the *Lusiad*, recommended him to lay it entirely aside until the translation was finished. To the propriety of this recommendation the Author acceded.—When the *Lusiad* was completed, it was again proposed by another friend, that *The Siege of Marseilles* should be revised, and offered to Mr. Harris. This was accordingly done, but it was still unsuccessful. After this repulse Mr. Mickle relinquished all expectations of advantages from the Theatre, though he permitted a person to shew the unfortunate play to Mr. Sheridan, from whom he never again received it. This Tragedy he intended to print in a collection of his works.

In 1777 he published a new Edition of the *Concubine*, with improvements, under the title of *Sir Martyn*; the former conveying a very improper idea both of the subject and spirit of the Poem. Of the many imitations of Spenser, this, in the opinion of some readers of taste, will suf-

fer the least, in comparing it with the original.

The applause of the Public followed the appearance of the *Lusiad* in so high a degree, as soon to banish from the Author's mind the momentary chagrin, which a few circumstances attending the publication had given birth to. In a letter to a friend, dated January 22d, 1776, he says, "Though my work is well received in Oxford, I will honestly own to you some things have hurt me. A few grammatical slips in the Introduction, some of them errors of the press, have been mentioned, till some, who know little of the matter, have got hold of them; and some things in the notes about Virgil, Milton, and Homer, have been called the arrogance of criticism; yet certain I am I have not made one unjust comparison between them and my Author. I hint modestly that Milton seems to have borrowed some things from the *Lusiad*, and the fact is self-evident; but even this has been called Warburtonian arrogance. But the greatest offence of all is what I say of blank verse. Blank verse is in great repute here, and an intimate friend of my own, a gentleman of acknowledged taste, denies that Milton is prosaic, and tells me that though my versification is good, my ear is on this occasion to be questioned. My versification however, to comfort me, receives a most general approbation."

The first Edition being soon sold, he immediately prepared a second, with improvements, which was published in June 1778. To this Edition the admirers of Mortimer's works should be informed, that the plate prefixed was executed by that excellent Artist. On his death on the 4th of February 1779, Mr. Mickle wrote the following Epitaph for him:

O'er Angelo's proud tomb no tear was shed;  
Pleas'd was each Muse, for full his honours  
spread;

To bear his genius to its utmost shore,  
The length of human days could give no more.

Oh Mortimer, o'er thy untimely urn,  
The Arts and all the gentle Muses mourn;  
And shades of English heroes gliding by,  
Heave o'er thy shrine the languid hopeless sigh,  
Thine all the breathing rage of bold design,  
And all the poetry of painting thine,  
Oh! long had thy meridian sun to blaze,  
And onward hovering in its magic rays,

What

What visions rose!—Fair England's patriots  
old,

Monarchs of proudest fame, and Barons bold,  
In the fir'd moments of their bravest strife,  
Bursting beneath thy hand again to life!

So shone thy noon—when one dim void pro-  
found

Rush'd on, and shapeless darkness clos'd  
around.

Alas! while ghosts of heroes round thy tomb,  
Robb'd of their hope, bewail the artist's doom;  
Thy friend, oh Mortimer, in grief sincere,  
Pours o'er the man sad memory's silent tear;  
And in the fond remembrance of thy heart,  
Forgets the honours of thy wond'rous art.

In this year, 1779, he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Candid Examination of the Reasons for depriving the East India Company of its Charter, contained in The History and Management of the East India Company from its Commencement to the present Time; together with Strictures on some of the Self-Contradictions and historical Errors of Dr. Adam Smith, in his Reasons for the Abolition of the said Company," 4to. and at the same time, some of his friends had it in contemplation to endeavour to recommend him to the notice of his Sovereign, as worthy of a pension. The excellent Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth, from a knowledge of Mr. Mickle's virtues and talents, had more than once intimated his readiness to give him ordination, with a promise of some provision in the Church, which however was a scheme of life not agreeable to our Author's disposition. At this juncture he was meditating to publish a Collection of all his Poems by subscription, in which he had every reason to hope for success, from the exertion of

his friends. Fortune however at this period was more favourable to him than she had heretofore been. His real friend and patron, Governor Johnstone, in the month of May was appointed to the command of the Romney man of war, and immediately sent to Mr. Mickle an offer to appoint him his Secretary, in order that he might partake of any good fortune which might happen during the cruize. This offer Mr. Mickle accepted, and fulfilled his appointment during the remainder of the year. In November he arrived at Lisbon, and was named by his friend and patron joint agent for the prizes which were taken. At this place he was received with every mark of politeness and attention; and here and in the neighbourhood he remained for more than six months. During his residence he composed his Poem called *Almada Hill*, published in quarto in 1781, and collected many particulars concerning the history, manners, and customs of the Portuguese, which he intended in due time to give to the Public. While he was at Lisbon the Royal Academy was opened, and Mr. Mickle, who was present at the ceremony of its commencement, had the honour to be admitted a Member, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious characters of the age, Prince Don John of Braganza, Duke of Lafoens. On his return to England, his presence was thought necessary there in order to attend to the proceedings in the Courts of Law, respecting the condemnation of some of the Prizes. On this account he did not accompany the Governor, now called Commodore, during his last expedition, nor did he go any more to sea\*. In 1782 he published "The Prophecy of  
Queen

\* On the death of Commodore Johnstone, which happened on the 24th of May 1787, it was Mr. Mickle's intention to have given an account of him in this Magazine; and for that purpose he began to collect materials. Death, however, having prevented his executing that design, we shall endeavour in some degree to supply the omission. GEORGE JOHNSTONE was one of the younger sons of a Scotch Baronet, and early devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, on the 6th of February 1760, appointed Master and Commander; and on the 11th of August 1762, was advanced to be a Captain in his Majesty's service. On the peace, which soon after succeeded, he was nominated Governor of West Florida, where he resided for some time. Returning to England he took a very active part in the affairs of the East India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1766 he was supposed to have contributed very materially to a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock from John Johnstone, Esq. late one of the Council at Calcutta, Bengal," 8vo. and in 1771, he is known to have written "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal," 8vo. In 1773 he was a candidate for the Directorship, in which he did not succeed. He was chosen into Parliament through the interest of Sir James Lowther for Cockermonth, and in 1774 for Appleby. In the course of his Parliamentary duty, he threw out some reflections on Lord George Germaine, which occasioned a duel between them

Queen Emma, an ancient ballad lately discovered, written by Johannes Turgottus, Prior of Durham in the Reign of William Rufus. To which is added, by the Editor, an Account of the Discovery and Hints towards a Vindication of the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian and Rowley, 8vo. and about June in the same year he married Miss Tomkins, daughter of the person with whom he resided at Forest-hill, while he was engaged in translating the Lusiad. By the fortune he obtained with this lady, added to what

he acquired under Commodore Johnstone, he found himself possessed of that competence which enabled him to retire to literary leisure and independence. He accordingly took a house at Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, and devoted his vacant time to the revision of his poetical works, which he was about publishing by subscription; and which plan we hope, with the assistance of his literary friends, will still be carried into execution. During the last seven years of his life he occasionally afforded the European Magazine some

them on the 17th of December 1770. He afterwards was named one of the Commissioners to treat with America, and went there, but without success. In 1779 he resumed his naval employment as abovementioned, and distinguished himself, as well by his bravery as by his imprudent violence towards one of his officers, which caused the remainder of his life to be embroiled with a law-suit, in which great damages were given against him by the verdict of a jury, which he just lived to get rid of. In his last cruise to Lisbon he married.

The following Verses by Mr. Mickle are now first published, together with a Letter from Lord Rodney, which is so honourable to the writer, that we should do great injustice to the Public by suppressing it. They are both printed from copies given by Mr. Mickle to a friend just before his death.

TO THE MEMORY OF COMMODORE GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Through Life's tempestuous sea to thee 'twas given  
Thy course to steer, yet still preserved by Heaven;  
As childhood closed thy ceaseless toils began,  
And toils and dangers ripen'd thee to man:  
Thy country's cause thy ardent youth inspir'd,  
Thy ripen'd years thy country's dangers fir'd;  
All life to trace the councils of the foe,  
All zealous life to ward the lifted blow\*.

When dubious Peace, in gilded clouds array'd,  
Fair o'er Britannia threw her painted shade,  
Thy active mind illiberal ease disdain'd;  
Forth burst the Senator unaw'd, unstain'd;  
By private aim unwarpt as generous youth,  
Thy ear still listening to the voice of Truth,  
That sacred Power thy bursting warmth controul'd,  
And bade thee at her side be only bold.  
Nor toils of State alone thy cares employ'd;  
The Muses in thy sunshine glow'd and joy'd.

When filial strife unsheath'd the ruthless brand,  
And Discord rioted on Salem's strand,  
Thy hands to Salem's strand the olive bore †,  
Alas, denied!—and liberal peace no more  
Smiled on the crest of hope; thy country's weal  
Again to action waked thy patriot zeal;

\* The Commodore was remarkably happy in procuring intelligence. He sent the first notice of the Spanish Declaration of War in 1761 to Admiral Rodney, then commanding in the West Indies, in consequence of which the Havannah was taken. He sent also the first account of the sailing and destination for the West Indies of the Grand Spanish Fleet in 1780 to Admiral Rodney, then also Commander on that station. Both messages were carried from Lisbon by the same person, Capt. M'Laurin. In consequence of this intelligence, many of the Spanish transports were taken, and the operations of the combined force of France and Spain in the West Indies retarded for that season.

† He was one of the Commissioners sent to America in 1778.

some assistance. The Fragments of Leo, and some of the Reviews of Books which have been most applauded, came from his pen. After a short illness he died the 25th of October 1788 at Wheatley, where he was buried, leaving behind him one son.

To those who are acquainted with Mr. Mickle's writings, we need not point out the beauty, the strength, or the variety of his verification, the harmony of his numbers, or the vigour of his imagina-

tion. These are so apparent, that we risk nothing in declaring our opinion that they must, sooner or later, force themselves into the notice of those who at present are strangers to them. Leaving his literary character therefore to find its own value, we shall confine ourselves to speak of him as a Member of Society. He was in every point of view a man of the utmost integrity, warm in his friendships, and indignant only against vice, irreligion,

Old Tagus saw the British red cross stream  
O'er Gallia's lillies and the tawney gleam  
Of proud Iberia's castles: Belgia mourn'd  
Her broken faith, and Afric's shores return'd \*  
Her Lisbon groans for British friendship spurn'd.

Again Life's tempest-beaten ocean roar'd,  
And round thy head the mists of Faction pour'd ;  
Dark lower'd the storm ; but Heaven's own light rose mild,  
Anc rescued Honour on thy death-bed smiled †,  
Soft shedding peaceful joy ; the blissful sign,  
That Heaven's forgiveness and its balm were thine.

All hail, sooth'd shade ! The Muse that own'd thy care  
Hails thee, and blesses Heaven that heard her prayer.  
For ever green the laurel o'er thy tomb  
Shall flourish, ever white its flowery bloom ;  
And Gratitude, oh Johnstone, round thy shrine,  
And Friendship, heave the sigh, and thy fair wreath entwine.

When Mr. Mickle had composed the above Poem, he sent a copy of it to Lord Rodney, begging his Lordship's opinion and correction of the first Note, to which he received the following answer :

" MY DEAR SIR,

*Albmarle-street, May 16, 1788.*

" Nothing can give me more real pleasure than the affection and gratitude shewn by you to the memory of our worthy friend George Johnstone. It is impossible for me not to approve of the Verses of the Translator of the Lusad, which without flattery, in my poor opinion, are equal if not superior to Pope's Translation of the Iliad. It is impossible not to be pleased with both. Both unfit in our minds the glorious idea of doing our duty to our Country, and that life without honour is but a burthen.

" Your note relative to the intelligence sent me in 1761, I think is not full enough. The intelligence was of that consequence, that without it every Spanish Province in the West Indies had been prepared, as I did not receive orders from England till Martinique was taken, and I had failed to attack St Domingo ; in which time my cruizers had taken every Spanish packet that had sailed from Spain with their Declaration of War. And the very day I received Mr. Johnstone's dispatches I sent them to Jamaica, desiring the Governor to lay an embargo, and the Admiral to seize all Spanish ships ; which was done accordingly, and the Spanish Governors totally ignorant of war, till Sr George Pococke and the British fleet came in sight some months after off the Havannah. Mr. Johnstone therefore may be properly said to have taken the Havannah.

" With infinite pleasure I beg you will put me down as a subscriber to your works, and beg you will do me the honour of calling upon me when you come to Town. I am with real truth and sincerity,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

RODNEY."

\* Alluding to the Spanish, French, and Dutch Prizes he sent into the Tagus in 1779 and 1780, and to his capture of four Dutch Indiamen in Saldanha Bay in 1781.

† Alluding to the sentence against him in the cause of Captain Sutton being reversed by the House of Lords, the account of which he received about 24 hours before his death.



or meanness. The compliment paid by Lord Lyttelton to Thomson might be applied to him with the strictest truth; not a line is to be found in his works which dying he would wish to blot. During the greatest part of his life he endured the pressures of a narrow fortune without repining, never relaxing his industry to acquire, by honest exertion, that independence which at length he enjoyed. He did not shine in conversation; nor would any person from his appearance have been able to form a favourable judgment of his talents. In every situation in which fortune placed him he displayed an independent spirit, undebaſed by any meanness; and when his pecuniary circumstances made him on one oc-

caſion feel a diſappointment with ſome force, he even then appeared more aſhamed at his want of diſcernment of character than concerned for his loſs. He ſeemed to entertain with reluctance an opinion, that high birth could be united with a ſordid mind. He had however the ſatisfaction of reflecting, that no extravagant panegyrick had diſgraced his pen. Contempt certainly came to his aid, though not ſoon: he wiſhed to forget his credulity, and never afterwards converſed on the ſubject by choice. To conclude: his foibles were but few, and thoſe inoffenſive: his virtues many, and his genius very conſiderable: he lived without reproach, and his memory will always be cheriſhed by thoſe who were acquainted with him.

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

## NUMBER II.

## EDUCATION.

“WHAT do you teach your children at Sparta?” ſaid an Athenian to a man of that nation. “What will be of uſe to them when they become men,” was the answer. A better ſyſtem of education than this cannot be eaſily conceived. It totally diſfavours all the trifling fooliſh fopperies that diſgrace our preſent method of inſtituting youth. “A child,” ſaid Dr. Johnson, “ſhould be taught to read, to write, to count.” He ſhould be taught to know early theſe moſt uſeful things, which, if not early known, are very ſeldom afterwards procured to much purpoſe. The publication of Lord Cheſterfield’s Letters has made all our Engliſh ladies wild after procuring the Accompliſhments, as they are called, for their ſons. This ſeems rather the more extraordinary, as that Nobleman very fallſely ſuppoſes the fair ſex hardly capable of underſtanding, and able merely to amuſe themſelves or others, and entertain men, by their livelineſs and vivacity.

I have known a dry-falter’s widow tell her ſon of ſeven years of age to be polite; and I have known a tallow-chandler’s wife who wiſhed her ſon at eight years of age to write a ſtyle (as he termed it) in the letters ſhe had from him at ſchool.

We do not find men wiſer in proportion to the adoption of theſe refinements in education. Out of ſix and twenty Biſhops, Buſby’s boaſt was, I think, that fifteen of them were bred at Weſtmiſter, and had been well diſciplined by him. He uſed to ſay, his rod was his *Scire*,

and who could not paſs this rod was no boy for his ſchool.

Of idleneſs I know not what will get the better but pain and inconvenience. To tell little boys what great men they may become by diligence; to tell them they ſhould ſacrifice the preſent pleaſure to the future improvement, is talking to them in a language they do not underſtand. To make a building ſtrong, the foundation ſhould be laid deep and profound. To procure real knowledge to the mind, much and painful toil is to be undergone; it ſhould be inſtilled by degrees, and by frequent iteration; by perpetual recurrence to the inſtitutional parts of it, till you have well inſured the baſis on which alone it can be raiſed.

The cuſtom in our great ſchools of frequent repetitions is, I believe, one reaſon of the ſuperiority in the Greek and Latin languages of the boys educated at them: to thoſe brought up in other ſeminaries, quantity and compoſition are, I believe, very ſeldom taught out of them to much purpoſe. There are beſides too, in an aggregation of young minds, a ſpirit, an emulation, a degree of underſtanding generated by the collision and co-operation of a variety of intellects, that no private education can give. Each boy acts with the united force of his form-fellows; and with reſpect to the detection of any latent vice or eccentricity in a boy’s mind, the natural love of what is right implanted in the minds of young perſons, with the love of ridicule co-operating, makes them pretty diligent and accurate diſcerners of the failings and

absurdities of their companions, and pretty severe correctors of them. A parent in general has a chance of having his son less learned in a private seminary than in a public one, and is perhaps not more certain of his becoming more virtuous. One of the ablest Heads of Houses in ——— says, “That though it may sometimes happen that a boy may become a better scholar with private tuition, he never knows so well what to do with his knowledge as a young man educated at a public school.”

For boys too intended for professions, correction is of use, and the *esprit du corps* in a public school, the preference given to those that are educated at it, is wonderfully strong indeed. The day at a public school neither begins nor finishes without prayers. To this act of religion many private seminaries pay no attention.

Solitary vices, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, are at least more dangerous than social ones; and he that has few to observe him, cannot be so cautious in his conduct as he on whom the eyes of many

are turned. Emulation too, that great spring of industry and energy of mind, is completely deficient in private education.

Busby's rod was a powerful motive at his school. I suspect, however, that he used it with more severity than modern manners would bear. This instrument, however, of discipline should be used but seldom, but then with effect; and should never be applied to boys past a certain age, for reasons which the common sense of every school-master must suggest to him.

In spite of all the refinements in education that ingenious men have offered to the world, experience shews us that no method is more perfect than that adopted in our grammar-schools as early as the time of Henry the Eighth. Latin, a strictly regular and grammatical language, being taught at them fundamentally and by principles, affords the knowledge of General Grammar, and opens the door to many of the languages of Europe, as it is the basis on which most of them are built.

[To be continued.]

## THE HETEROCLITE.

### NUMBER IX.

*Curam impende brevem.* HOR.

THE following strictures upon the Poems of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who we are given to understand is a Member of St. John's College, Cambridge, are the result—and such we trust they will be found—of common sense and impartiality.

These Poems, to speak of them in general terms, chequered as they profusely are with the failings of inadvertency, possess notwithstanding a considerable share of merit. The Elegy written near the Ruins of a Nunnery, is by far the best piece in the collection; and could we assure ourselves that the glaring imitations with which it abounds, were less professed than involuntary, or, adopting the language of an elegant and acute Critic of our own times, less *derivative* than *original*, we should certainly place it high in the department to which it belongs.

Meek Twilight from her western chambers comes  
With Pilgrim feet, and beckons from the hills  
Her shadowy train; bright through the mould'ring arch  
Of yon old castle gleams the rising moon:

Now sleeps the storm that late with giant-arm  
Shook the old battlements, and topp'd down  
Huge columns from their base: wide o'er  
the scene  
Pale Desolation stalks with horrid strides  
From hill to hill: on yon rude monument  
Sits red-ey'd Horror brooding o'er the waste,  
Or mounts upon the whirlwind's rapid wing,  
Mix'd with the blast and roll'd into the storm.

The descriptive beauty of these lines is great, and may be looked upon as an excellent exemplar of what is termed *Painting* in Poetry.

———— till he hears  
Loud o'er his head the battlements dispart  
With sudden crash——  
brings its sublime prototype too strong to our remembrance to set down the idea as an image of primary reflection.

A strength of conception and propriety of expression are visible in the following lines.

———— Ev'n there where Painting  
breath'd  
High o'er the altar, each expressive form  
Starting to life, and moving o'er the piece

At Titian's magic touch, or Raphael thine,  
Now sits gaunt Rain grinning o'er the wreck  
His ruthless arm has made, while Geniis rolls  
His fiery eyes around, that blaze at times  
Like meteors in a storm.

Here Melancholy walks her nightly round  
With haggard looks and wan; pale is her  
cheek,

As nightly mists that clothe the darksome  
side

Of some hoar hill; gath'ring her tresses long  
From off the winds, she roves with mea-  
sur'd step

Along the grass-grown pavement, glancing  
oft

An eye on heav'n, and heaving oft a sigh.

This, if we except the misty metaphor, somewhat unluckily applied, is a good description of the 'Silent Maid,' whom Gray, in his Ode to Adversity, has depicted 'with leaden eye that loves the ground,' but whom our author, with at least equal propriety, characterizes as 'glancing oft an eye on heaven.' The 'thistle shaking its white beard to the winds' is we believe new, nor do we at present recollect a more complete transformation of a blemish of nature into a beauty of art.—The translation of *Nerci Vaticinium* is too much expanded to give us the strength of the original; and in general it may be observed, that where the language into which any composition is translated, admits not of the same conciseness with the language of the original, that translation, however in other respects well executed, must be either extremely faint or extremely faithless. The *Carmen ad Pyrrham* of Horace rendered into English by Milton, cuts but a poor figure comparatively, though the work of so great a Poet, and finished in so masterly a manner. In fact, we suspect the cause of literature to be injured by translations; they confer small degree of credit upon those who make them, and less still upon those who use or admire them.

The Tears of Freedom, a sacred Pastoral, should have been clothed in a more serious garb. 'On the banks where Euphrates rolls rapid away,' strikes us as a sort of dancing measure; and we involuntarily fancy ourselves tituping along 'the meads and the borders of Babylon gay.' We allow Dr. Beattie's Hermit all the merit it has deservedly enjoyed; but we beg leave to remind our juvenile votaries of the Muses, that it owes not an atom of that merit to the *di do de, de du de* measure in which it is composed.—The Ode to Melancholy contains some

bold lines, which, in spite of their continually reminding us of superior models, we cannot but approve.

Nor yet permit my steps to stray,  
Where on the river's marge sits wild D. spair,  
Wistfully gazing on the fearful deep;

Whose looks the dark resolve declare,  
Whose horrid thoughts have murder'd  
sleep:

Hence too that other fiend whose eye-balls  
glare,

Mal'nese, who loudly laughs when others  
weep,

And fiercely stalks around, and shakes his  
chan.

Nor do we look upon particular parts of the Hymn of Triumph as feeble imitations of the Miltonic Muse.

Around him throng'd assembled hierarchies,  
Princedom, dominions, faints, and orders  
bright

Of angels hymning loud his pow'r and  
praise:

High o'er him hung a dusky veil of clouds,  
Skirted with gold; while from his radiant  
face

Shot light ineffable; and the wing'd tempest  
Impetuous led along his rolling car,

Swift follow'd by his flame-clad ministers,  
Dazzling the eye of noon: beneath him roll'd  
Thick darkness, and his bright artillery  
Rung thro' the empyreum as he came

*Hors'd* on a flaming Cherubim; or walk'd  
On the sponorous pinions of the winds.

*Hors'd* is rather an unfortunate expression, as in our younger days, when 'playful children just let loose from school,' we well remember it to have been used upon occasions much less sublime than the present.—We shall conclude our account of the performance before us, first however slightly touching upon the aforesaid failings of inadvertency, with the insertion of our Author's seventh Sonnet, which for its originality we hold to be the best in the collection. When a writer strives, without having it in his power, to be correct, we pity and forgive him; but when, as in the present case, he is incorrect merely because he is inattentive, the fault is inexcusable, and deserves reprehension.—In the very same page, for instance, the words 'grey moss' occur more than once. Nor have we a profusion of grey moss only, we have likewise 'grey mistis, grey oaks, grey towers;' and again, 'mossy towers, moss-clad vestiges, moss-grown piles'—surely this is running down picturesque expression with a vengeance. Nor are we more pleased with him, or think him a bit the

better Poet for his Ardent Admiration of Alluring Alliteration; and tho' with even some of the highest literary characters, it has long been a kind of *mentis gratissimus error*, yet are we inclined to believe, when sense shall have completely triumphed over sound (to which glorious victory the Poem of 'the VILLAGE CURATE,' a work lately published, will, we venture to prophesy, not a little contribute) the recollection of this, like many other overstrained arts, shall cause its puerile admirers to blush for having practised it.

## SONNET VII.

Reach me my lyre! the warriors will be here  
Ere the red star rise o'er yon western hill,  
With steps of shadowy ghosts advancing still—

Right dreadful is the lightning of the  
spear!  
Thrown o'er their shoulders their broad  
shields appear  
Like the moon scowling o'er the brow of  
night;  
Sage in debate, invincible in fight,  
Death in the van, and terror in the rear:  
Heroes! for you I raise my strain of glory,  
The high-ton'd chords beneath my fingers  
dance:  
Thus sang the son of Fingal; and his  
chief  
The chieftains heard; and couch'd the  
quiver lance,  
And smote the cuirass'd thigh, and shook  
their tresses hoary—  
To battle then with hasty strides ad-  
vance.

Some QUESTIONS relative to the ORIGIN of the ORDER of the JESUITS:  
with an ORIGINAL LETTER of POPE PIUS II.

IN the manuscript of Leibnitz on the Law of Nations, *Leibnitii Codex Jur. Gent. Diplom. P. I. p. 420, 421, CLXXIX.* is the following record.

Pii II. Epistola ad Carolum VII. Regem Galliæ, ut militi cuidam suo permitat ingredi Societatem Jesu, ad infidelium oppugnationem institutam. Mantuæ 13 Oct. 1459. (Ita patet hujus nominis Societatem fuisse ante institutum Ignatii Loyola, sed scopo diversam.)

Charissime in Christo fili salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Intelleximus dilectum filium Guillelmum de Torreta votum emisisse Societatem sub vocabolo Jesu nuncupatam, ad Dei honorem, et infidelium oppugnationem, noviter institutam ingrediendi, et in ea una cum aliis pro defensione fidei Christianæ contra Turchos persistere velle. Verum eum is in præsentiarum in civitate Astensi in tuis servitiis permanere asserat, et votum suum hujusmodi ac desiderium ad implere nequeat, nisi tuæ Serenitatis licentiam obtineat. Exhortamur ideo Celsitudinem tuam ac rogamus, ut tu, qui Christianissimum nomen a proavis et predecessoribus tuis clarissimis regibus per longissimam temporum seriem ductum amplioribus tuis virtutibus roborasti, in hac pia causa non deficias, et præfato Guillelmo, quem propter suas eximias virtutes ac merita Promotorem dictæ Societatis deputavimus, liberam licentiam concedere placeat, ut cum bona gratia tuæ Sublimitatis recedere, et ad servendum præfate Societati accedere valeat. In quo rem Deo imprimis

acceptam, fidei utilem et necessariam, et honori tuæ Regiæ Amplitudinis convenientem efficies. Datum Mantuæ sub annulo Piscatoris die decima tertia Octobris, millesimo quadingentesimo quinquagesimo nono, Pontificatus vero nostri anno secundo.

MARCELLUS."

"Epistle from Pius II. to Charles VII. King of France, that he would permit one of his soldiers to enter into the Society of Jesus, instituted to oppose the infidels. Mantua, 13 October, 1459. (Hence it appears that a Society bearing this name was instituted before Ignatius Loyola, though with a different design.)

"To our most beloved son in Christ, health and the apostolical benediction. We understand that our beloved son Guillelm de Torre is desirous of being admitted into the Society bearing the name of Jesus, lately instituted in honour of God, and to oppose infidels, and to remain in it with its other members in defence of the Christian Faith against the Turks. But we are informed that he is at present in the city of Asti in your service, and thus is unable to accomplish his desire and wish without leave of your Serenity. We therefore exhort and request your Highness, that you, who have by your superior virtues confirmed the name of Most Christian, derived from a long line of celebrated Kings, your ancestors and predecessors, will not now be wanting to the cause of religion; and that you will be pleased

pleased to grant free leave to the aforesaid Guillerin, whom we have appointed *Promoter* of the said Society on account of his great virtues and merits, that he may depart with your Highness's favour, and enter the service of the aforementioned Society. In this you will do an action acceptable to God, useful and necessary to the faith, and conducive to the honour of your Royal Highness. Given at Mantua, under the Fisherman's ring, on the 13th of October 1459, and in the second year of our pontificate.

MARCELLUS."

This Epistle certainly deserves some notice, and it is strange that it has hitherto been overlooked. What was this Society bearing the name of Jesus? The Jesuits did not then exist, and the Jesuits were simply an order of monks, and by no means instituted *ad infidelium oppugnationem*, "to oppose the infidels." This Society was instituted *ad Dei honorem*, "to the honour of God;" the symbol of the Jesuits has in *majorem Dei gloriam*, "to the greater glory of God." Does this indicate any connexion between

them? As this Society was intended for the defence of Christianity against the Turks, and neither the Jesuits nor Jesuates, the only two Societies known to have borne the name of Jesus, were martial institutions, was it an Order of Knights, the real name of which the Pope durst not at that time mention, at least to the *King of France*? The Knights Templars, as appears from other documents, continued after the suppression of their Order: are they meant here, and is the Society called a new institution to conceal this meaning? It is remarkable, that this Society has some things in common with the Templars, others with the Jesuits. The author of a German book, intitled, *Die Jesuiten vertrieben aus der Freimaurerey*, "The Jesuits driven out of Freemasonry," which is a translation from the French of De Bonneville with notes, endeavours to prove, that the Jesuits were only a continuation of the Order of Templars under another form, and that Freemasonry is the same institution under a different name. Does this letter tend to confirm these opinions? or is there any more probable way of explaining it?

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LOOKING over the new volume of the Biographia Britannica, under the article of CRICHTON, I observed that a contemporary authority concerning the death of that celebrated man had escaped the writer of his life. As it differs from the other accounts in several circumstances, and is from a scarce book, I desire you will insert it in your Magazine. I am, &c.

Cambridge, Oct. 30, 1789.

G. H.

"I REMEMBER that when I was in Italy, there was a Scottish gentleman, of most rare and singular partes, who was a retainer to a Duke of that country; hee was a singular good scholar, and as good a souldier. It chanced one night the yong Prince, either upon some spleene, or false suggestion, or to trie the Scot's valour, mette him in a place where hee was wont to haunt, resolving eyther to kill, wound, or beate him, and for this effect conducted with him two of the best fencers he could finde; the Scot had but one friende with him: in fine, a quarrel is pickt, they all draw, the Scot presently ranne one of the fencers thorow, and killed him in a trice; with that hee bended his forces to the Prince, who fearing least that which was befallen his fencer might happen unto himselfe, he exclaimed out instantly, that he was the Prince, and therefore willed him to looke about him what he did: the Scot per-

ceiving well what he was, fell downe upon his knees, demanding pardon at his handes, and gave the Prince his naked rapier, who no sooner had receyved it, but with the same sword he ranne him thorow to death: the which barbarous fact, as he was condemned of all men, so it sheweth the precipitation of his passionate ireful heart; for if he had considered the humble submission of his servant, and loyalty of his subject, and valour of his souldier; if he had weighed the cowardlinesse of his fact, the infamie that he should thereby incurre, he would never have precipitated into so savage an offence."—*The Passions of the Minde in general corrected, enlarged, and with sundry new Discourses augmented.* By Tho. Wr. with a Treatise thereto adjoining of the Clymaticall Yeare, occasioned by the Death of Queen Elizabeth. 4to. 1604. p. 55.

T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L .  
F o r N O V E M B E R , 1 7 8 9 .

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

The Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems. By G. Gregory, D. D. F. A. S. 8vo. 5s, sewed. Kearsley.

WE have here a Biographical morsel which will, undoubtedly, be highly acceptable in this Anecdotic age.

The life of a mere infant in literature could not afford, one should have thought, any thing worthy of notice; but the subject of the present volume had the glory to attract the attention of all the Learned in Britain upon him, and to set them upon a chase which rendered many of them highly ridiculous; some account, therefore, of so extraordinary a person might well be thought necessary to stand in the British temple of Literary Worthies: accordingly Dr. Gregory compiled this memoir for the Biographia Britannica, but first thought proper "to print off a small edition in a separate state, for the accommodation and satisfaction of a few friends." It must be allowed, that in this volume we find very little that can be called new, except the author's reflections, and a few notes communicated by his friends. Every circumstance, however, that could be gathered relative to the private life of the unhappy boy, and the controversy occasioned by him, Dr. Gregory hath carefully collected, and so combined the whole as to render his work very entertaining.

The ingenious Biographer, conscious of his inability to clear the controversy from the mists which surround it, very properly states the particulars on both sides in such a manner, that his readers cannot even guess at his own opinion upon the subject. He fully vindicates, however, Mr. Walpole from the cruel aspersions which have been repeatedly and malevolently thrown against him by disputants on both sides of the question.

Upon Chatterton's early imbibing the destructive delusion (*principles* we were going to say, but it cannot be supposed that he had judgement sufficient to investigate properly the *principles* of the religion he renounced, or of the opinions he embraced) of *Infidelity*, our ingenious author takes occasion to make the following pertinent observations:

"Infidelity, or Scepticism at least, may be termed the disease of young, lively, and half-informed minds. There is something like discovery in the rejection of truths to which they have been from infancy in trammels. A little learning, too, misleads the understanding, in an opinion of its own powers. When we have acquired the outlines of science, we are apt to suppose that every thing is within our comprehension. Much study and much information are required to discover the difficulties in which the systems of infidels are involved. There are profound, as well as popular arguments, in favour of revealed religion; but when the flippancy of Voltaire or Hume has taught young persons to suppose that they have defeated the former, their understandings seldom recover sufficient vigour to pursue the latter with the ability and perseverance of a Newton or a Bryant.

"The evil effect of these principles upon the morals of youth, is often found to sur vive the speculative impressions which they have made on the intellect. Wretched is that person, who, in the ardour and impetuosity of youth, finds himself released from all the salutary restraints of duty and religion; wretched is he, who, deprived of all the comforting hopes of another state, is reduced to seek for hap-

pincis

pineness in the vicious gratifications of this life; who, under such delusions, acquires habits of profligacy or discontent! The progress, however, from speculative to practical irreligion, is not so rapid as is commonly supposed. The greatest advantage of a strict and orderly education is the resistance which virtuous habits, early acquired, oppose to the allurements of vice."

It appears that Chatterton had long habituated his mind to the idea of suicide, contrary to the supposition of those who attribute his violent "death to the sudden or almost instant effect of extreme poverty and disappointment." Upon this melancholy event, which happened by swallowing arsenic in water, the 24th of August, 1770, Dr. Gregory takes occasion very properly to remark, "that they who are in a condition to patronize merit, and they who feel a consciousness of merit which is not patronized, may form their own resolutions;—those, to lose no opportunity of befriending genius; these, to seize every opportunity of befriending themselves, and upon no account to harbour the most distant idea of quitting the world, however it may be unworthy of them, lest dependency should at last deceive them into so unpardonable a step."

Our ingenious Biographer cites many of the handsome things which have been said of Chatterton's genius by some of the best writers of the age; but as all these ascriptions were produced from the firm opinion that the subject of them was the only author of the Poems called *Rowley's*, they cannot be deemed just, since the ground of them is so very questionable. One of these, which the Doctor quotes at large, is the production of Mr. Croft, (Editor of the intended new English Dictionary) and contains a parallel between Chatterton and Milton, in which the former is made to shine infinitely above the latter. But in our opinion this comparison is one of the most ridiculous that could possibly have been imagined. It is, moreover, carried on with studied marks of prejudice against the blind bard, and favour towards his youthful opponent, if we may so term him.—Mr. Croft, in the rage of his partiality, says, that "Milton's juvenile writings would not have justified a prophecy of Paradise Lost;" and that "few, if any of Milton's juvenile writings would have been owned by Chatterton."

Upon this we have to observe, that Milton's juvenile poems are, considering the age he lived in, much superior to any

Mr. Croft can produce of Chatterton's, those called Rowley's only excepted. The learned Mr. Warton hath acted a more generous part; for though he is on the same side of the Rowleian controversy with Mr. Croft, and hath passed the highest encomiums upon Chatterton's genius, yet he never thought it becoming to sacrifice Milton's reputation to the shrine of that unhappy youth: on the contrary, he hath considered it as reputable to himself, to publish an elegant edition of our British Homer's early productions; a perusal of which, in our opinion, ought to have induced Dr. Gregory to have omitted this truly unjustifiable parallel, which even Mr. Croft's friend, the late Dr. Johnson, could not have approved. In fine, Mr. C. had no right at all to produce Milton alone in this manner, since not one of the great English Poets, Pope perhaps only excepted, ever shewed any of those early blossoms which Mr. C. seems to consider as the only characteristics of very great genius. It is our opinion, that the genius which 'grows with our growth,' and ripens with our manhood, is the real, sterling, valuable genius; the other, as it is uncommon, so it is generally brittle and of short duration.

We shall now turn to the consideration of the controversy concerning Rowley's Poems, according to the view which Dr. Gregory gives of it.

As the names of Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhit occur as the most eminent on the side against Rowley, our ingenious Biographer observes, "I have been well informed that both Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhit were formerly of sentiments directly opposite to those which they profess in their publications; if the Poems therefore be forgeries of Chatterton, these Gentlemen were, at least, among the first on whom he imposed."—This will undoubtedly have its weight with those who are advocates for the antiquity of these Poems; and they will be induced to remark upon it, that those learned gentlemen must, at first, have had some considerable reasons for believing the Poems to be Rowley's.

In stating the arguments which are alleged against the Poems' antiquity, the Doctor hath occasion to observe, "that Canynge is said to have possessed a cabinet of coins, drawings, &c. though these words were not then in use; and manuscripts are spoken of as rarities, at a time when there were scarcely any other books; when, in truth, a printed book must have been a much greater curiosity."

—Now upon this we must remark, that it is highly improbable that the words *cabinet* and *drawings* should not be in use at a time when the things meant by them were so common: and as to *manuscripts*, we would ask, whether there might not be *curious* ones then, as there are curious printed books now, deserving a place in any Museum?

In perusing the present view of the controversy, we do not think it necessary to select any thing but what is new and striking, or obviously futile. One very curious note, signed O, which stands under that side of the controversy which supposes Rowley to be the real author of the Poems, is well worthy of notice.

“Of these old writings,” says the author unknown, “which he [Chatterton] is supposed to have transcribed from obscure, and almost illegible manuscripts, (exclusive of his miscellaneous and political writings,) the poetical alone fills 288 octavo pages in Mr. Tyrwhit’s edition; and perhaps there are others, with a quantity of prose writings, which might fill another such volume. See Milles’s edit. p. 438.”

“These must have been transcribed by him, either in Mr. Lambert’s office, or during the few hours he spent at home with his mother in an evening. Neither Mr. Lambert nor his mother or sister take upon them to say, that they ever saw him this way employed. When not engaged in the immediate business of his profession, he was employed by his master to copy forms and precedents, as well to improve him in the law as to keep him employed. Of these law forms and precedents, Mr. Lambert has in his possession a folio book, containing 334 pages, closely written by Chatterton; also 36 pages in another; in the noting-book, 36 notarial acts; and in the letter-book, 38 letters copied.

“Add to all this his *own* acknowledged compositions, filling 240 pages in the printed copy, and perhaps as many more in manuscript, not yet published. The greater part of these compositions, both under Rowley’s name and his own, was written before he went to London, in April 1770, he being then aged 17 years and five months; and of the former, Rowley’s pieces, they were almost all exhibited a twelve month earlier, before April 1769. Now the time taken up in preparing the parchment and in imitating the old writing, must probably have been greater than the time spent in composing them. If he was in possession of the ori-

ginals, surely he would not have bestowed all this time and pains in transcribing from originals, which he might have parted with to greater advantage; and if he did transcribe them, why destroy the greatest part of them, and exhibit only scraps and detached lines, for such only appear now to exist?”

All this is undoubtedly very curious; but those who are used to writing fast, will not allow it to be much in favour of Chatterton’s being the author of the Poems in question: besides, it may be replied, that most probably Chatterton transcribed them at several times, and we do not see that his time and opportunities were too confined for this.

In fact, we may infer as much from this note in favour of one side as of the other. Dr. G. in stating the arguments against Chatterton’s being the author of the Poems, from their *style, composition, and sentiment*, thus notes: “The most essential difference that strikes me between the Poems of Rowley and Chatterton is, that the former are always built upon some consistent interesting plot, and are more *uniformly* excellent in the execution; the latter are irregular fallies upon ill-selected or trifling subjects.”

When Rowley’s adversaries would “account for Chatterton’s extensive acquaintance with old books out of the common line of reading, it is alledged,” by them, “that the old library at Bristol was, during his life-time, of universal access, and Chatterton was actually introduced to it by the Rev. Mr. Catcott.”—Against this, however, we cannot help remarking how very improbable it is, that Chatterton should have had time or patience to wade through a number of large folio Etymological Lexicons, Chronicons, &c. especially when the writers on his side will not allow him to have had time to transcribe those parchments in dispute.—At the conclusion of this view of the controversy, Dr. G. observes, “It is impossible to peruse the state of this controversy, without smiling at the folly and vanity of posthumous fame. The author of these Poems, whoever he was, certainly never flattered himself with the expectation that they would ever excite half the curiosity, or half the admiration which they have excited in the literary world. If they really be the productions of Rowley, one of the first, both in order and in merit, of our English Poets is defrauded of more than half his reputation; if they be the works of Chatterton, they neither served to raise him in the opinion of his intimate acquaint-



acquaintance and friends, nor to procure for him the comforts or even the necessities of life. He has descended to his grave with a dubious character; and the only praise which can be accorded him by the warmest of his admirers, is that of an elegant and ingenious impostor."

An Appendix is subjoined, containing a trifling poem and seven letters

Cases in Crown Law, determined by the Twelve Judges, by the Court of King's Bench, and by Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery, from the Fourth Year of George the Second, to the Twentieth Year of George the Third. By THOMAS LEACH, Esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d. in boards. Whieldon.

THE importance and necessity of a general knowledge of the Criminal Laws to every order and rank in society, have been most anxiously inculcated by every writer upon this subject. Sir William Staunford, even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when vindictive laws were few and simple, in comparison with their present complication and multiplicity, thought a perspicuous arrangement and repeated study essential to their being easily comprehended. Sir Edward Coke, in the subsequent reign, reports a public complaint, that although criminal causes were of all other cases of law the most necessary to be known, as affecting the life, honour, fame, liberty and posterity of the delinquent, they were *dark and difficult to be understood*. The extraordinary labours of the great and good Sir Mathew Hale upon these subjects, are explanatory of the opinion he entertained of the importance and utility of their being known. Soon after the accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, the statutory provisions against crimes and misdemeanors had so considerably increased, that Mr. Serjeant Hawkins undertook his treatise of the Pleas of the Crown for the express purpose of "reducing them under one general scheme, that they might be understood with much less difficulty than they had then been." And Sir Michael Foster, so recently as the late reign, confesses that his principal view in publishing his Reports, and accompanying them with discourses on Crown Law, was to shew the great and universal concernment of the learning touching these subjects to every man living; "for no rank, no elevation in life, and let me add," he continues, "no conduct, how circum-spect soever, ought to tempt a reasonable man to conclude that these enquiries do not, nor possibly can concern him. A moment's cool reflection on the utter infidelity of human affairs, and the num-

of Chatterton to his mother and sister; but in which there is nothing worth extracting.

Upon the whole, we were agreeably entertained by this little volume; and we think that Dr. Gregory hath acquitted himself in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of both parties.

W.

berless unforeseen events which a day may bring forth, will be sufficient to guard any man, conscious of his own infirmities, against a delusion of this kind." Notwithstanding however, the endeavours and admonitions of these authors, there is no part of English jurisprudence which of late years has been made less public than that which results from the determination of the Twelve Judges upon reserved cases in Criminal Law; and indeed, if we except the Crown Cases of Mr. Justice Foster, and the very few that appear in Sir William Blackstone's Reports, there is no publication of a similar nature to that at present under our review since Lord Chief Justice Holt's publication, in the year 1708, of the Cases in Crown Law collected by Mr. Justice Kelynge during the reign of Charles the Second. The reason of such extraordinary *silence*, upon a subject so important, at a time when the press teems with reports, regularly periodical, of all the transactions of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, can only be attributed to the peculiar mode in which questions of this kind are usually determined. If a question, complicated of law and fact, arise upon the trial of an indictment or information in any of the Courts *below*, it can only be settled by means of a *special verdict* removed before the Judges of the King's Bench, or by means of a *special case* reserved for the opinion of the Twelve Judges: except, indeed, the ground of the objection appears upon the face of the record itself. A special verdict is publicly argued in open Court, by Counsel on each side, like every other point of law; but prisoners are seldom able to sustain the great expense which attends this mode of proceeding; and therefore the general mode is to turn the facts into what is called a *special case*, which is discussed, except upon extraordinary occasions when Counsel are sometimes permitted

permitted to argue the point, among the Judges themselves, and the result of their deliberation is only made known by the fate of the prisoner at the ensuing session or assizes from which the case was reserved. This renders it extremely difficult for any one person to collect accurate statements of these decisions in any regular series; and although many valuable notes of particular cases are in the possession of different individuals, a general collection of them has, it seems, been long wished for by that branch of the profession who practise in Criminal Courts; for, at the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, the then Attorney General publicly lamented the difficulty of recovering Cases which had occurred in the Crown Courts on the Circuit, and at the Old Bailey\*. To remove the cause of this complaint as far as it was in the author's power, was, he says, his principal motive to the present publication; and we think, from a very attentive perusal of his work, that he has in a great measure accomplished his purpose. The

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. 10s. 6d. Debrett.

(Continued from Page 261.)

FROM the tumultuous scenes of war, bloodshed, rapine, and desolation, to which our strictures have been confined during the five preceding periods of the Life of Frederick, we turn with accumulated pleasure to review the peace-administration of this extraordinary Monarch. The event of the Seven Years War, which placed him in full and fearless possession of the extensive but deteriorated province of Silesia, not only challenged the admiration of Europe with respect to the military exploits by which it was achieved, and fixed his renown as a soldier and a King, but furnished him with an opportunity of developing his genius in the fields of science, and of exhibiting himself with equal and perhaps superior lustre in the characters of Philosopher and Friend.

During his long contest with the House of Austria, he had never laid any fresh impost, never exacted a single advance from his subjects, nor had recourse to one foreign loan; yet the payment of his army was never delayed a moment. On the conclusion of the war he remitted to Silesia the taxes of six months, distributed in the country 17,000 horses for the purposes of agriculture, and opened his own magazines, together with those which he

Cases are nearly two hundred in number, and many of them contain very nice and curious distinctions of law, particularly upon the subjects of *evidence*, and *constructive larcenies*. There are also several decisions upon the point of forging the names of *fictional persons* on Bills of Exchange; and the constructions which have been made with respect to ROBBERY, in obtaining money by the force of *threatened accusations*.

From the prefatory "OBSERVATION," however, and from the notes which accompany some of the Cases, Mr. Leach appears conscious that the work is open to future improvement, and for this purpose he anxiously solicits the assistance of the profession. Certain it is, that disquisitions of this nature cannot be too correct, or too generally known; we trust, therefore, that his anxiety will be rewarded with success, and that his work will continue to deserve the professional and public approbation, which in its present state we understand it has already received.

had purchased of the Russians in Poland, to furnish the husbandmen with bread and seed corn. Friedstadt, Parschwitz, Polkwitz, Rauden, Hermustadt, Gurau, Wunzig, Ratisber, Hainau, and many other towns and villages which had been damaged or destroyed by the ravages of war, were rebuilt; and in the course of fourteen years so far were any traces of former devastation to be seen, that a new country, as it were, appeared to spring from the creative hands of Frederick. These expences, however, did not prevent him from laying out still more considerable sums in the capitals and other towns of his provinces: such, for instance, the building of a new palace at Potsdam, a new military school, a school for the cadets, the new library, bridges, squares, and whole streets the houses of which resemble palaces. He constructed also canals to drain marshes of several miles extent in the vicinity of Warta, maintained a magnificent guard of two thousand men, an Academy of Sciences, an Italian Opera, a French Theatre, a Chapel, a Military School, and purchased high-priced paintings, antique stones, and cameos. At a period more ignorant and credulous it would have been thought that Frederick

\* Hargrave's edit. of State Trials, Vol. XI. p. 219.

had discovered the secret of making gold, and he might have passed for a sorcerer; numbers, even at the present day, will perhaps be inclined to attribute all these resources to an augmentation of the revenue: but as the province of Silesia had been the theatre of a new military art, so it presented the world likewise with the example of a new administration; for it was entirely owing to the wise and prudent system of finance, conjoined to the encouragement of industry, introduced by Frederick, by which all these wonders were so easily performed. Unfortunately, however, the eagerness of his mind, to promote with increasing rapidity the wealth and prosperity of his kingdom, instilled a fatal notion that the Germans were devoid of activity and talents; and in the year 1766 he established a French administration under the celebrated Helvetius, the author of *De L'Esprit*: a species of excise in the mode of collecting the public revenue immediately started up, and became so extremely oppressive, that "a man esteemed himself fortunate if, on receiving a cask of foreign wine, he could in the whole day seek out and discover all the different offices at which he must pay, and obtain in the evening, with a dozen little tickets in his hand, a permission to put his wine into his cellar."

The King however frequently checked the severity exercised by these new collectors by refusing to ratify their decrees. Upon one occasion they had condemned a soldier to pay a fine of 200 crowns for concealing a few pounds of tobacco. The King, to whom the sentence was transmitted, wrote underneath it, "*Before I confirm this sentence, I should be glad to know where a soldier, who has only eight gros to live on for five days, is to raise 200 crowns to pay this fine.*" The experience indeed of a few years convinced the King that the system of jurisprudence which he had adopted was far from being that which he laboured so anxiously to effect. "Tribunals of justice," observes the King, "should be convinced that the lowest peasant, nay the meanest beggar is a man as well as the King, and that justice should be rendered to all. In the sight of Justice all men are equal; the peasant to the Prince, and the Prince to the peasant, when complaints are made by one against the other. In these cases they should act, according to the rules of equity, without distinction of persons. A tribunal that commits injustice is more dangerous and more to be dreaded than a band

of robbers: precautions may be taken against robbers, but no man is in safety against knaves who envelope themselves in the robe of Justice to satisfy their criminal passions." In short, Frederick soon felt that he was still remote from his object, and that all the activity of the *Frederician Code* would prove insufficient to destroy the hydra of chicanery; and an affair which attracted a very general attention, proves how much the King had grown dissatisfied with all his tribunals. The mill of a man named Arnold, was situated on a small river near the village of Pommerzig, which passed above the mill through the estate of a provincial Counsellor. The Counsellor some years before had made a fish-pond in his garden which he supplied with water from the river, and into which he again conducted it by means of another rivulet. Arnold pretended that this pond robbed him of the water necessary for his mill, and hindered him from grinding during a great part of the year. Under this pretext, he refused to pay Count Schmettau, of whom he farmed the mill, the quantity of corn stipulated in the contract. Schmettau attacks him judicially, and the Miller is condemned. Arnold, notwithstanding, refusing payment, execution follows; the mill is sold, and he appeals to the King. Frederick refers it to Commissioners, who, after examination, confirm the former sentence. The Miller again complains, and Frederick, mortified at his fruitless attempts to reform the administration of justice, dismisses his Chancellor, sends some of the Counsellors to prison, and banishes others; though he afterwards acknowledges himself to have acted too precipitately.

The temporary disorder and discontent introduced by the mercenary policy of Helvetius and his venal followers was removed almost immediately with the cause of it, and the administration of justice, which was placed in the hands of Carmer, and the regulations of Finance and Agriculture, in which Frederick chiefly followed the advice of Breckenhoff, the birth of whom, the King used frequently to say, he considered as one of the most fortunate events of his reign, placed the public affairs once more upon a substantial foundation; and Frederick had the advantage of being served with enthusiasm and disinterestedly by men of the first merit. But these advantages were at length interrupted by the jealous temper of the Monarch, the opportunity of adding to his States by the partition of Poland in the

year 1772, the war of the Bavarian succession in 1778, and the formation of a league in the month of January 1785,

with the most powerful Princes of the Germanic body.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Observations and Reflections made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany. By Hester Lynch Piozzi. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Strahan and Cadell.

BEAUTIES and defects are so closely intermingled in almost every page of this desultory and heterogeneous performance, that the acutest powers of criticism might find it an arduous, and perhaps impracticable task entirely to decompose them. Sentences, the harmonious and accurate structure of which would certainly not discredit the pen of a Johnson or a Gibbon, are frequently surrounded by a context crowded with familiar phrases and vulgar idioms, while sentiments and descriptions equally elegant and spirited are contraited with penurious thoughts and impotent reflections. It would however be uncandid to conceal, that many of the defective parts of this work appear to be rather the result of negligence, and the affectation of an easy, playful, and familiar style, than an ignorance of the art of composition: but when we recollect that Mrs. Piozzi has joined to the advantages of a liberal education a life devoted to the elegant occupations of learning, and has passed much of her time in the company and conversation of learned men, we cannot suppress our surprise that even negligence or affectation should have betrayed her into the frequent use of such in an and vacant terms as "*to be sure*," "*sweet creature*," "*lovely theatre*," "*though*," "*truly*," "*exactly*," "*so*," "*charming*," "*dear, dear*," and many others of the like nature with which the work abounds. "The labours of the press," as Mrs. Piozzi has herself observed, "reasonable those of the toilette; both should be attended to and finished with care;" and we are inclined to think, that if this sentiment had risen in her mind when her "Observations and Reflections" were "*written down*," the animadversions we have made would have been unnecessary. These volumes however, notwithstanding the defects we have alluded to, contain many sources of real entertainment; and prove that Mrs. Piozzi is not one of Sterne's description of travellers, who go "from Dum to Beerheba," and find every place a sandy desert. A lively good-humour attends upon her steps throughout the journey, and inspires a disposition to feel admiration and pleasure from every occurrence.

The excursion commenced at Calais

on the 7th of September 1784, in company we presume with Mr. Piozzi, of whom a strange and seemingly studied silence is every where preserved, and continued until their return to England in Feb. 1787. An anxious desire to visit the delightful plains of "*la belle Italia*" was evidently the principal motive to the present tour; a desire which perhaps the serious admonitions of Dr. Johnson to the contrary had tended rather to cherish than suppress. Eager therefore to reach the country "where every pleasure which politeness can invent and kindness can bestow was held out for her acceptance," our fair traveller passes with impatient rapidity through Paris, Lyons, and the intermediate parts of France, and having crossed the "*stupendous Alps*" and arrived at the "*lovely city*" of Turin, "where Italian hospitality first consoled, and Italian arts first repaid the fatigues of her long journey," she gives the following animated description of the surrounding objects:

"I look back on the majestic boundaries of Italy, with amazement at his courage who first profaned them: surely the immediate sensation conveyed to the mind by the sight of such tremendous appearances must be in every traveller the same; a sensation of sublimity never experienced before, a satisfaction that there is something great to be seen on earth—some object capable of contenting even fancy. Who he was who first of all people pervaded these fortifications, raised by nature for the defence of her European Paradise, is not ascertained; but the great Duke of Savoy has wisely left his name engraved on a monument upon the first considerable ascent from Pont Bonvoisin, as being author of a beautiful road cut through the limestone for a great length of way, and having by this means encouraged others to assist in facilitating a passage so truly desirable, till one of the great wonders now to be observed among the Alps, is the ease with which even a delicate traveller may cross them. In these prospects, colouring is carried to its utmost point of perfection, particularly at the time I found it, variegated with golden touches of autumnal tints; immense cascades mean time bursting from naked mountains on the one side; cultivated fields,

fields, rich with vineyards, on the other, and tufted with elegant shrubs that invite one to pluck and carry them away to where they would be treated with much more respect; little towns sticking in the clefts, where one would imagine it was impossible to clamber; light clouds often sailing under the feet of the high-peached inhabitants, while the sound of a deep and rapid though narrow river, dashing with violence among the insolently impeding rocks at the bottom, and bells in thickly-scattered spires calling the quiet Savoyards to church upon the steep sides of every hill—fill one's mind with such mutable, such various ideas, as no other place can ever possibly afford.

“I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance, and spoke with a fellow who had killed five hungry bears that made depredation on his pastures: we looked on him with reverence as a monster-tamer of antiquity, Hercules or Cadmus; he had the skin of a beast wrapt round his middle, which confirmed the fancy—but our servants, who borrowed from no fictitious records the few ideas that adorned their talk, told us he reminded them of *John the Baptist*. I had scarce recovered the shock of this too sublime comparison, when we approached his cottage, and found the felons nailed against the wall, like foxes heads or spread kites in England. Here are many goats, but neither white nor large, like those which browse upon the steep of Snowdon, or clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimon.”

After describing the form and extent of the “lovely city;” the splendour of the Sardinian Palace, particularly the picture of a “*droopical woman*,” which is said to be valued at ten thousand pounds; and visiting the museum of the celebrated Naturalist Allioni, where it appears there is “a crystalized trout not flat nor the fish eaten away, but round and as it were cased in crystal like *aspiques* or *fruit in jelly*, the colour of which is still so perfect that the spots upon it may be plainly perceived;” Mrs. Piozzi feels, “like Stephano in the *Tempest*, a longing desire to behold all the other glittering furniture of Prospero's cell; and for this purpose proceeds through Genoa and Pavia to Milan, from which place she makes the following reflections on the character of the Italians:

“Candour and a good-humoured willingness to receive and reciprocate pleasure, seems indeed one of the standing virtues of Italy; I have as yet seen no fastidious contempt, or affected rejection of any thing for being what we call *low*;

and I have a notion there is much less of those distinctions at Milan than at London, where birth does so little for a man, that if he depends on *that*, and forbears other methods of distinguishing himself from his footman, he will stand a chance of being treated no better than him by the world. Here a person's rank is ascertained, and his society settled, at his immediate entrance into life; a gentleman and lady will always be regarded as such, let what will be their behaviour.—It is therefore highly commendable when they seek to adorn their minds by culture, or pluck out those weeds, which in hot countries will spring up among the riches of the harvest, and afford a sure, but no immediately pleasing proof of the soil's natural fertility.”

“I was present lately at a private merry-making, where all distinctions seemed pleasingly thrown down by a spirit of innocent gaiety. The Marquis's daughter mingled in country-dances with the apothecary's apprentice, while her truly noble parents looked on with generous pleasure, and encouraged the mirth of the moment. Priests, ladies, gentlemen of the very first quality romped with the girls of the house in high good-humour, and tripped it away without the incumbrance of petty pride, or the mean vanity of giving what they expressly call *sofferzione*, to those who were proud of their company and protection. A new-married wench, whose little fortune of a hundred crowns had been given her by the subscription of many in the room, seemed as free with them all, as the most equal distribution of birth or riches could have made her: she laughed aloud, and rattled in the ears of the gentlemen; replied with sarcastic coarseness when they joked her, and apparently delighted to promote such conversation as they would not otherwise have tried at. The ladies shouted for joy, encouraged the girl with less delicacy than desire of merriment, and promoted a general banishment of decorum; though I do believe with full as much or more purity of intention, than may be often met with in a polished circle at Paris itself.”

The remark with which this description concludes is equally just and liberal; for although the preservation of decorum is perhaps the fairest feature of female loveliness, it certainly does not follow that the sacrifice of virtue must be the unavoidable consequence of its violation; and perhaps of the two extremes prudery is the worst. The compliment however to which this liberal mode of thinking fairly entitles Mrs. Piozzi upon the present occasion,

can hardly, we think, be extended to the sentiment which accompanies her enquiry into the *mysterious* custom of *cicibbeism*.

"We have all heard much," says Mrs. Piozzi, "of Italian *cicibbeism*. I had a mind to know how matters really stood; and took the nearest way to information by asking a mighty beautiful and apparently artless young creature, *not noble*, how that affair was managed, for there is no harm done *I am sure*, said I. "Why no," replied she, "no great *harm* to be sure; except wearise me attentions from a man one cares little about: for my own part," continued she, "I detest the custom, as I happen to love my husband excessively, and desire nobody's company in the world but his. We are not *people of fashion* though you know, nor at all rich; so how should we set fashions for our betters? They would only say, See how jealous he is! if *Mr. Such-a-one* sat much with me at home, or went with me to the Corso; and *I myself* go with some gentleman you

know: and the men are such ungenerous creatures, and have such ways with them! I want monty often, and this *cavaliere servente* pays the bills, and so the connection draws closer—*that's all*" And your husband! said I—"Oh, why he likes to see me well dressed; he is very good-natured, and very charming; I love him to my heart." And your confessor! cried I.—"Oh, why he is *used to it*"—in the Milanese dialect—*è affuefaà*.

"Well! we will not tend people to Milan to study delicacy or very refined morality, to be sure; but were the crust of British affectation lifted off many a character at home, I know not whether better, that is *honest*, hearts would be found under it than that of this pretty girl. God forbid that I should prove an advocate for vice; but let us remember, that the banishment of all hypocrisy and deceit is a vast compensation for the want of *one great virtue*."

(To be continued.)

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The first edition appeared nine years ago, and met with a reception suitable to its worth, and the character of its author.

To fix a standard of orthoëpy was certainly a very Herculean attempt; but no one, we believe, could have been found better qualified for the undertaking than he who first engaged in, and fulfilled it.

Mr. Sheridan's preface contains a very ingenious view of, and apology for, this publication. "It must be obvious," he says, "that in order to spread abroad the English language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its speech, it is necessary in the first place that a standard of pronunciation should be established, and a method of acquiring a just one should be laid open. That the present state of the written language is not at all calculated to answer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who speak English, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently; but each county in England has its peculiar dialect, which

infects not only their speech, but their reading also. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable; and the only plan which could possibly be followed with any prospect of success, is what the author has pursued in his profodial grammar and dictionary.

"In his grammar, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards sound, from the first simple elements, to their most extended combinations in words and sentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

"In his dictionary he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and visible marks; the only way by which uniformity of sound could be prepared to any distance. This we find effectually done in the art of music by notes; for in whatever part of the globe music is so taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the same way. A similar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this grammar and dictionary, may be spread through all parts of the globe, wherever English shall be taught by their aid."

After so good an account of his work,

it would be unnecessary for us to add any thing more to it; we shall only observe, therefore, that the learned author hath amply made good his professions, and formed as complete an orthoëpical dictionary of the English language, as Dr. Johnson had done before of orthography. But as critics we must point out whatever appears to us to be an error; and what here strikes us as such, is Mr. Sheridan's directing the word *super* to be pronounced *shoper*; thus, *superb*, *shoperb*—*superstition*, *shoperstitution*—*superior* *shoperior*—*supreme*, *shopreme*, &c. a method we think rather *Hibernian* and harsh, than rational or agreeable.

We would not wish, however, to derogate from the merit of a work which we consider as the very first and best of its kind. Some defects there necessarily must be in a work of such an extensive nature as this, but our duty to the public obliges us to point them out; and particularly when the authors of them are men of literary eminence, because their mistakes are commonly sanctified by their character. Having given a brief view of his performance, Mr. Sheridan thus remarkably apologizes for it.

“But it may be asked,” says he, “what right the author has to assume to himself the office of a legislator on this occasion; and what his pretensions are to establish an absolute standard in an article, which is far from being in a settled state among any class of people? It is well known, that there is a great diversity of pronunciation of the same words, not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are some adopted by the Universities, some prevail at the bar, and some in the Senate house. That the propriety of these several pronunciations is controverted by the several persons who have adopted them; and what right has this self appointed Judge to determine which is the best?”

“The author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it necessary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

“There was a time, and that at no very distant period, which may be called the Augustine age of England; I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when the English was the language spoken at Court; and when the same attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Versailles. This produced a uniformity in that arti-

cle in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much ashamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as persons of a liberal education would now be of mis-spelling words. But on the accession of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many blessings conferred by that happy event, the English language suffered much by being banished the Court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining, so that now the greatest improprieties in that point are to be found among people of fashion: many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground: and if something be not done to stop this growing evil, and fix a general standard at present, the English is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleases. It is to be wished, that such a standard had been established at the period before-mentioned, as it is probable, that English was then spoken in its highest state of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very state. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a master, who made that a material object of instruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and chosen companion of Swift; who had passed great part of his life in a familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his style, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactness of pronunciation in speaking. Nor could he bear to hear any mistakes committed by his friends in that respect, without correcting them. I had the happiness to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for several months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving still the benefit of his instruction. I have since had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the Court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many distinguished personages who were there initiated into life; among the number of whom were the Duke of Dorset and the Earl of Chesterfield; and that very pronunciation is still the customary one among the descendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon investigating the principles on which the pronunciation

of that time was formed, I found that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a secret influence of analogy constantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their several classes, to itself as their center. And while there were any deviations from that analogy, the anomalies were founded upon the best principle by which speech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the most easy to the organs of speech, and consequently most agreeable to the ear. So far the author has laid open his pretensions, upon a supposition that pro-

nunciation depended only upon custom and fashion. But when he adds, that he is the first who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken, will not be considered as either vain or presumptuous."

For an account of the ingenious Author, and a list of his other writings, see Vol. XIV. p. 210, 274, 325, and 408.

To this edition is prefixed a very well-engraved head of Mr. Sheridan.

W.

Essays Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. 8vo. 5s. boards. Dilly.

ESSAY-writing has, of late years, become quite a fashionable species of literature, being well adapted to those writers and readers whom Providence has favoured with but a moderate share of genius and judgement.

Were we to form our opinion of the volume before us from its title page and table of contents, we should pronounce it one of the most important works of the age; but *nulla fides fronti*.

The author exhibits himself as a philosopher, critic, politician, and divine, but his pretensions to either of those characters will scarcely be admitted in any of the numerous courts of criticism.

The subjects which this multifarious genius discusses are:—Liberty and Necessity—Shakespeare—on the Reign and Character of Queen Elizabeth—Christianity—Hereditary Succession—the Connection between Virtue and Happiness—Government and Civil Liberty—the Study of Metaphysics—Style—Remarks on English Verification—The Use of Reason in Connection with Religion—Education—the XXIII Chapter of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding—Review of the Reign of King Charles II.—the Character and Writings of St. Evremond—Strictures on Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors—Materialism—Genius—Remarks on Pope's Essay on Man—the Genius and Spirit of Christianity—the Slave Trade—the National Debt.

There is very little that can be called new in this collection, and that which is so, does no credit to the author's understanding.

His third essay on the Reign and Character of Queen Elizabeth should have been entitled a *weak attempt* to vindicate

her character. Speaking of her sisters, our author politely calls her the *detestable Mary*; and yet he apologizes for Elizabeth's conduct to the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Scots! He says also, that "nothing can be more evident throughout the whole course of her (Elizabeth's) reign, than her constant and anxious solicitude to have the stamp and sanction of national approbation." Nothing, in our opinion, can be more wrong than this: she appears, on the contrary, to have been actuated more by *pride* than any thing else. The good of the people was, indeed, her constant pretence, but the desire of being superior to all the other princes of Europe, was the perpetual spring of her political conduct.

Our essayist, to vindicate his favourite fully, compares her measures with those of her successors, the Stuarts; but the absurdity of this must strike the meanest capacity: for if she was blest with more spirit and cunning, yet the history of her reign sufficiently proves, that she wished to be as arbitrary as the worst of the Stuarts.

What is more remarkable, the essayist endeavours to prove Henry VIII. was a better King than Charles I.; and why? Truly, because Charles attempted some impolitic and unconstitutional measures which the bloody tyrant never thought of! But it would be ridiculous to make a controversy of this; we therefore beg leave to refer our readers, as well as the essayist himself, to *any* History of England.

We shall now very willingly take leave of this article, with a word of advice to the author, that he would in future confine his studies to the metaphysics, to which his genius seems best adapted. W.

A General



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

(Continued from Page 178.)

IN relating the progress of Music in Greece from the earliest periods of its history, Dr. Burney found it necessary to speak of poetry, as the two arts were then inseparable: "Poetry and Music were then," says he, "so much united, that all the lyric, elegiac, and even epic Bards were necessarily and professedly musicians."

He begins with THALETAS, the inventor of *Pæans*, and new measures in verse, as well as rhythms in music. Porphyry tells us, that "Pythagoras used to amuse himself with singing the old *Pæans* of Thaletas." Athenæus says, "that the Spartans long continued to sing his airs; and, according to the Scholiast on Pindar, this poet-musician was the first who composed the *Hyporchemes* for the armed or military dance\*."

EUMELUS, ARCHYLOCHUS, and TYRTÆUS, follow; to all whom Greece was obliged for new poetical and musical inventions. We have next an ample account of TERPANDER, who, among his many signal services to the musical art in the early stages of its cultivation, is said to have invented notation, or the art of expressing sounds by characters, and of preserving melody, which before was traditional, and wholly dependent on memory.

Our author next proceeds to give an account of the musical contests at the several public games, beginning with the *Olympic*. Here we find what we little expected in a History of Music; an ample account of these celebrated institutions; and it is one of the peculiar merits of this work, that where musical materials are scarce, the author never fails to conduct his reader through a pleasant road to more interesting times.

"The *Olympic Games* began first to be regularly celebrated every fifty months, or the second month after the expiration of four years, and to serve as

"epochas to all Greece, in the year 775 before the Christian Æra; and, according to St. Chrysostom, they continued to be celebrated with splendor till the end of the fourth century."

The author next proceeds to the PYTHIC GAMES, "which, according to Pausanias, consisted at first of only poetical and musical contests; and the prize was given to him who had written and sung the best hymn to Apollo, on the subject of the god's victory over the serpent *Python*." The poet-musicians ALCMAN, ALCÆUS, MIMNERMUS, STESICHORUS, SIMONIDES, BACCHYLIDES, and PINDAR, were victors in these games; and of all these Dr. Burney has given us a very entertaining account.

The NEMEAN GAMES are the objects of our author's next enquiries; and here we have not only the history of this very ancient institution, but a particular account of the musician TIMOTHEUS, so celebrated in all antiquity, and of the *Senatus-consultum*, or Spartan decree against him, of which a copy is preserved in Boethius, and a close translation given here by our author. The whole of this article is curious, and abounding with the remarks and criticisms of an able musician and a scholar.

After this we have an account of the ISTHMIAN GAMES, so called from the *Isthmus* of Corinth, where they were celebrated. The same trials of skill were exhibited here, as at the other sacred games, and particularly those of poetry and music.

The PANATHENÆAN GAMES are next described; after which we have the following biographical articles: DAMON, the music-master of Pericles and Socrates; ANTIGENIDES, the most celebrated flute-player in antiquity, and the master of Alcibiades; PHILOXENUS and DORION, as renowned for wit and gluttony, as poetry and music; ISMENIAS,

\* "The Greeks called *ὑπορχήματα* a kind of poetry, composed not only to be sung to the sound of flutes and citharas, but to be danced at the same time. The Italian term *Ballata*, the French *Ballade*, and the English word *Ballad*, had formerly the same import; implying, severally, a song, the melody of which was to regulate the time of a dance: and the different measures of poetry being called *feet*, both in ancient and modern languages, suggests an idea that dancing, if not anterior to poetry and music, had a very early and intimate connexion with them both. The poet Simonides designed poetry an eloquent dance, and dancing a silent poetry."

no less remarkable for foppery and extravagance than for his performance on the flute; CEONAS, POLYMNESTUS, TELEPHANES, DEMOSTHENES, and LAMIA the female flute-player. Our author's account of this lady's talents and adventures is curious and entertaining. After this the IVth Chapter is terminated with a recapitulation of the most remarkable events in the history of Greek music, in which there are many admirable reflections and masterly observations on the rise, progress and declension of the musical art, during the most brilliant periods in the annals of this elegant, ingenious, and enthusiastic people.

Chap. V. treats of *Ancient Musical Sects, and Theories of Sound*. Here more learning and science were necessary to be displayed, than in any other part of our author's work; and in his account of *Pythagoras, Læsus, Aristoxenus, Euclid, and Ptolemy*, both have been manifested in an uncommon degree. Indeed, the doctrines of these celebrated theorists, the founders of sects, seem to have been as clearly stated, and explained, as the nature of the subject would admit.

Chap. VI. Of the *Scolia, or Songs, of the Ancient Greeks*, is rendered extremely amusing by the account and translation of several moral, social, and festive songs. "Aristotle," says our author, "honoured his friend and kinsman Hermias, Prince of Atarneus, with a Hymn, or Canticle, which is preserved in Athenæus, and in Diogenes Laertius, for which he is said to have been arraigned in a court of justice, where he was accused of impiously lavishing upon a mortal such honour and praise as were due only to the Gods. We shall select this hymn as a specimen of Dr. Burney's poetical translations."

ARISTOTLE'S Hymn to *Hermias*.

"VIRTUE! thou source of pure delight!  
 Whose rugged mien can ne'er affright  
 The man with courage fir'd;  
 For thee the sons of Greece have run  
 To certain ills which others shun,  
 And gloriously expir'd.  
 "Whene'er thy sacred seeds take root,  
 Immortal are the flow'rs and fruit,  
 Unfading are the leaves;  
 Dearer than smiles of parent kind,  
 Than balmy sleep, or gold refin'd,  
 The joys thy triumph gives!  
 "For thee the twins of mighty Jove,  
 For thee divine Alcides strove  
 From vice the world to free;

For thee Achilles quits the light,  
 And Ajax plunges into night,  
 Eternal night, for thee!

"Hermias, the darling of mankind,  
 Shall leave a deathless name behind,  
 For thee untimely slain!

As long as Jove's bright altars blaze,  
 His worth shall furnish grateful praise  
 To all the Muses' train!"

In the next division of the work, Dr. Burney gives us *the History of the Music of the Ancient ROMANS*; which he begins in the following manner:

"In describing the music and musical instruments of the Greeks, those of the Romans have been included; yet, in order to preserve a kind of historical chain, and to connect distant times together, it is as necessary to give a chapter to Roman music, as, in visiting distant regions, it is, sometimes, to pass through large tracts of desert country, in order to arrive at places better worth examining. But though the Romans were obliged to the Greeks for most of their arts, sciences, and refinements; yet, as there is no country so savage, where men associate together, as to be wholly without music, it appears that the Romans had, in very high antiquity, a rude and coarse music of their own, and had imitated the Etruscan musical establishments, both in their army and temples."

But however the natives of Italy may have surpassed other countries in the cultivation of music in modern times, the ancient Romans, natives of the same country, seem to have been as much obliged to Greece for their knowledge of the art, and for great performers, both vocal and instrumental, as the rest of Europe has been to the Italians.

During the time of the republic, little music was heard at Rome, except what was used in religion or war. Their theatrical exhibitions, like those of Greece, were at first religious institutions; but for these, according to Livy, they were obliged to Etruria. "Indeed the Romans," says Dr. Burney, "were later in cultivating arts and sciences, than any other great and powerful people; and none of them seem to have been the natural growth of the soil, except the art of war; all the rest were brought in by conquest."

"It cannot be dissembled, or passed over in silence here, that arts and sciences have been frequently charged with contributing to precipitate both the Roman  
 and

“and Grecian States into ruin, by rendering the minds of the people effeminate, involving the great in idle expence and luxury, and by calling off their attention from military and political concerns, which alone can acquire or preserve dominion. In the infancy of a state, or in times of danger and calamity, this may be true; but that man was designed (continues our author) for no other purposes than to enslave or destroy his fellow-creatures, or to live a gloomy life of inanity and penance, never composed a part of my creed. A nation become affluent by conquest and commerce, must have amusements in time of peace. The question is, Whether these amusements shall be merely corporeal and sensual, or whether elegance, refinement, and mental pleasure, shall bear a part in them? Another question may still be asked, Whether any efforts of Greek and Roman genius are still so much admired and imitated, as those which are seen in the remains of their works in literature and the polite arts?”

“It was long the fate of our country, (says Dr. Burney in a patriotic strain) like the ancient Romans, to admire the arts more than to cultivate them. We imported the productions of foreign painters, sculptors, and musicians, at an enormous expence, without conceiving it possible to raise a school for the advancement of those arts at home. With respect to the two first, all Europe now allows, that genius, diligence, and travel, under the auspices of Royal protection and public patronage, have made wonderful strides within the last thirty years towards perfection, and forming a school in our own country; but as for music, we have little that we can call our own; and though more money is expended upon this favourite art in England, than in any other kingdom on the globe, yet having no school either for the cultivation of counterpoint or singing, we acquire by those arts neither honour from our neighbours, nor profit to our natives. Both take wing together; and without a scarcity of genius for contributing to the pleasures of the ear, we purchase them with as little necessity as we should corn at a dear and foreign market, while our own lands lay fallow.”

“Music (says Dr. Burney) was in great favour at Rome during the latter end of the republic, and the voluptuous times of the Emperors; the stage

“then flourished; the temples were crowded; festivals frequent; and banquets splendid: so that we may suppose it to have been very much used, both upon public and private occasions, in so rich, populous, and flourishing a city as Rome, the mistress of the world. But this music must have differed as little from that of the Greeks, as the descriptions of it in Virgil and Horace differ from those to be found in Homer and the Greek Lyric Poets.”

After this, we have an account of the use of music at Rome to the time of the Emperor Nero; of whose musical adventures we have a very entertaining narrative from Suetonius and Tacitus. Indeed, the account of Nero's passion for music will please even the enemies of the art, as it will be some comfort to them to reverse the enthusiastic assertion of Shakspeare, who says that *the man who has no music in himself—is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, &c.* But Dr. Burney in his preface, and in a very unprofessional style, has the candour to say, “I will not over-rate musical sensations so far as to say with the Poet, that the man who cannot enjoy them is *not to be trusted*; there being, perhaps, among mankind, as many persons of bad hearts that are possessed of a love and genius for music, as there are of good, that have neither talents nor feeling for it;” and his reflections upon the musical *mania* of Prolomy Auletes, in his history of Egyptian music, will equally suit that of Nero.

“A melancholy truth,” says he, “forces itself on the mind in reading the history of those Princes, who much resembled each other, which is, that if the heart is depraved, music has not the power to correct it. And though these musical princes obtained prizes in the public games, they acquired no honour to themselves, nor did they reflect any upon the profession of music. A musician is so distant in character and dignity from a sovereign prince, that the one must stoop too low, or the other mount too high, before they can approximate; and the public suffers with equal impatience a sovereign who degrades himself, or an artist who aspires at a rank above his station in the community. An inordinate love of fame, or a rapacious desire of monopolizing all the glory as well as goods of this world to themselves, must have incited those princes to enter the lists in competition with persons so much

“ their inferiors; a passion that should  
 “ always be distinguished from the love  
 “ of music, which they might have grati-  
 “ fied, either by their own perform-  
 “ ance, or by that of others, in private,  
 “ much more commodiously than on a  
 “ public stage.”

Our author finishes the narrative part of this volume by the following reflection: “ Notwithstanding all the assistance which the Romans received from the Greeks in the polite arts, they never advanced in them so far as the modern Italians have done; who, without any foreign help, have greatly surpassed not only their forefathers, the ancient Romans, but even the Greeks themselves in painting and music, in which every people of Europe have, at different times, consented to become their scholars.”

As a supplement, and printed in a smaller character than the History itself, we have “ REFLECTIONS on the Con-

Private Worth the Basis of Public Decency. An Address to People of Rank and Fortune. Dedicated to the Bishop of London. By a Member of Parliament. 4to. 2s. Richardson.

**I**F excellent sermons and good moral publications would reform a people, ours ought to be the very best nation upon earth.

Vice, however, still holds its seat among us, and bids fair to increase its dominion, notwithstanding the many pious attempts made to pull it down. But were a considerable number of such dignified persons as the worthy author of the pamphlet before us to set the example, we should soon see a different face of things among the lower ranks. If the great would but shew themselves *livers* as well as mere professors of religion; regard the duties of the Lord's Day more, and their diversions less; those below them would presently imitate the fashion, and be studious, at least, of the appearance of piety, in compliance with general custom.

The present tract is a very well-written and pathetic expostulation with people of fashion, upon the impotence of their cultivating *private worth*, as the only means of rendering themselves happy, and beneficial to the public.

The dedication, which is rather long, is not more free than becomes one who is an advocate in the most important of all concerns, Religion.—The author takes occasion very pointedly to describe the depravity even of our great legislative body:—“ The fact is,” says he, “ our

struction and Use of some particular Musical Instruments of Antiquity;” with “ a List and Description of the Plates.” The Reflections manifest great diligence and sagacity; the author having not only consulted the best ancient and modern authors for information on the subject, but qualified himself for judging, by an examination, when at Rome, of the representations of musical instruments on the best remains of ancient sculpture in that city; where he had drawings made under his own eye for the plates iv. v. and vi. But besides these well-executed and useful plates, for the intelligence of the work, Dr. Burney has liberally furnished this volume with three ornamental plates, exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi from elegant designs of Cipriani.

In our next Magazine we shall proceed to the examination and analysis of the second volume of this elaborate, pleasing, and instructive work.

best blessings seem no longer valuable in their estimation to whom the protection of them is intrusted. The few among us not ashamed to live in the fear of GOD, and who have the hardihood to avow their convictions *in the face of the world's dread laugh*, because their speeches have generally a *tincture of religion* in them, are seldom heard with decency or patience. And what, my Lord, can the piety of that people be, in whose delegate capacity whatever relates to the great concerns of immortality is an object of ridicule! for no elocution is now in fashion, or will be relished, but such as abounds with political speculation, the pleasantries of genius and wit, party invective, or personal sarcasm.—Indeed, my Lord, there seems no better way of reviving the obsolete virtues of our ancestors, than by resuming the good old practice of *going to church*. Were it possible to make this fashionable in your Lordship's populous diocese, its effects would be palpable and universal. The example of the metropolis would pervade the whole kingdom; since whatever mode predominates most in the centre, usually extends its influence to the extremities of the island. Bring this great spring to its former tone or temper, and every part of the machine will instantly recover its natural strength and harmony: but while there

where is not a moment of our time more sacred than another, and while every place, every pursuit, every avocation, and every party, is preferred to the house and the worship of the living God, like all people without religion, our manners must be gross and turbulent; superiors as regardless of decency, as inferiors are of principle; the great vulgar and the final not less prodigal of the present, than if not connected with the future; public life a scene of prostitution and venality; and even the hallowed shades of domestic tranquillity and friendship rarely ex-

Historical Remarks on the Castle of the Anecdotes of that Fortress, &c. &c. Gardner.

THE happy demolition of that once odious engine of arbitrary power, and dread of every Frenchman, the Bastille, naturally makes us inquisitive after its description and history. The world has had various accounts of it from time to time, and some by persons who had been confined therein, and consequently were but too well qualified to gratify the public curiosity concerning it. From those accounts the present publication is compiled, and apparently with great fidelity.

New Description of Blenheim, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. To which is prefixed, Blenheim, a Poem, 8vo. Cadell.

THE compiler of this work is Dr. Mavor, of whom we have already had occasion to make favourable mention. The usefulness of these kinds of works is sufficiently known to those who have been drawn by curiosity or pleasure to visit scenes which recall to the imagination the hero, the lover, or the unfortunate beauty of ancient days. Of all the palaces which this kingdom exhibits to public view, no one exceeds Blenheim either for splendor, magnificence, or beauty. It may vie with the most sumptuous mansion of any foreign potentate, and pre-

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

[Concluded from Page 268.]

IN HEREFORDSHIRE our author's excursion was made chiefly with a view to the manufacture of "FRUIT LIQUOR" (*viz.* *Cider and Perry*); a subject which, though of less importance than the Dairy, appears to be a national object, worthy of some attention; and which, considered as a source of gratification to individuals, becomes an interesting topic.

In Gloucestershire Mr. M. had taken a view of this art, previous to his excursion

empted from the ferment of ambition, the rage of folly, or the taint of vice."

Some may probably think that our author has drawn too bold a picture; but, we believe, no one will venture to say that he has not drawn it a just one. We could wish to see a new edition of this excellent tract in a more convenient form, and less liable to be destroyed than it is at present; and we take our leave with sincerely recommending it to every class of persons, as well as those to whom the author has particularly addressed it. W.

Bastille, with curious and entertaining Translated from the French. 8vo. 2s.

It will afford a considerable share of information and entertainment; and may serve to impress the English reader with a greater sense of the privileges he enjoys. An Appendix is subjoined, consisting of anecdotes of several eminent personages who have been immured within those detested walls at the caprice of a king, his minister, or mistress. This pamphlet is rendered still more useful by a view and a plan of the fortress very neatly engraved. W.

his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. To which is prefixed, Blenheim, a Poem, 8vo. Cadell.

sents to view a monument of national valour and national gratitude. It has been the general fault of performances of this kind, that they have been drawn up by persons without taste or knowledge. These charges do not lie against the present work, which is simple, perspicuous, and sufficiently copious for every purpose of information. It displays usefulness and elegance at the same time. The poem which is prefixed will be read with great pleasure on the spot which it celebrates, and will not lose much of its beauties at a distance from it.

sion in Herefordshire; which appears to have been intended as a finish to his information; the whole of which is, in this case, laid up in one register; the art of cider-making being much the same in both districts.

To this subject, as to that of the dairy, the author appears to have paid more than ordinary attention. He has taken it up on its broadest basis, and pursued its several branches to their merest minutiae.

W

We will give the exordium in his own words.

“The cultivation of FRUIT TREES, for the sole purpose of LIQUOR, is peculiar to the western provinces. The southern counties, when the London markets are overstocked with fruit, make a sort of liquor from the surplus: but the eastern, the northern, and the mid-land counties may be said to be as much unacquainted with the business of a liquor orchard as they are with that of a vineyard. Even Staffordshire, which is divided from the cider country by a narrow ridge of hill only, has not, generally speaking, a barrel of cider made within it.

“HEREFORDSHIRE has ever borne the name of the first cider county:—GLOUCESTERSHIRE, however, claims a preference in the two most celebrated fruit liquors the district affords.—WORCESTERSHIRE and MONMOUTHSHIRE have their claims of excellency. Mayhill may be considered as the center of this division of the cider country\*.

“FRUIT LIQUOR is here an object of RURAL ECONOMY, and, though inferior to most other of its objects, was a secondary inducement to my visiting the district. In 1783, however, I was unfortunate: it was not a general fruit year. But this year (1788) has made up for the disappointment. There are men who will this year make a hundred hogheads that in 1783 did not “wet the press.”

“But the management of orchards and their produce, though it enters into the practice of almost every occupier of land, is far from being properly understood. The primary object of farmers in general has been that of supplying their own immoderate consumption.—The market for *forte* liquor has hitherto been confined. In a plentiful year it has barely paid for the *flavour* of making it. But the late extension of canals and other inland navigations, and most especially one which is now extending between the Severn and the Thames, together with the present facility of land carriage, have already extended, and will in all probability still farther extend, the market for fruit liquor; and there may be, henceforward, some encouragement for the manufacturing of *forte* liquor; the right management of which is a *mystery* which few

men are versed in, and which I have found somewhat difficult to fathom.

“I have, however, been the more diligent in my application to this subject, as it is an art which has never been duly investigated. The entire subject having never undergone an analytical examination, no man can be said to have had a view of it sufficiently comprehensive to raise every part to the requisite degree of perfection. The “cidermen”—(the buyers of *forte* liquor) are far advanced in the ordering of the LIQUOR; but are unacquainted with the management of ORCHARDS: while the occupiers of orchards are, mostly, as unacquainted with the proper management of the fruit they grow. A general view of the whole art cannot, therefore, fail of having its use; even in the cider countries.

“In taking this view, it will be convenient to examine the two main branches separately; under the heads

MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT LIQUOR.”

The management of orchards is divided into

The species of fruit.

The situation of orchards.

The soil, &c. of orchards.

The method of raising stocks.

The method of planting orchards.

The method of grafting fruit-trees.

The after-management of orchards: and these into a variety of sub-divisions: as for instance, the planting of orchards is sub-divided into

The distance.

The disposition of the trees.

The time of planting.

Taking up the plants.

Pruning the plants.

Putting them in.

Defending them.

After-management of the stocks.

And the after-management of grown orchards into

The management of the ground.

The management of the trees.

Under which is taken a view of the natural enemies of fruit-trees: namely,

A redundancy of wood.

The mistletoe.

Moss.

Spring frosts.

Blights.

Insects.

An excess of fruit.

\* DEVONSHIRE and its ENVIRING COUNTIES form another division; which, though upon the whole much inferior to this, produces one species of liquor (the coccagee cider) which is in high estimation.

Old age. Each of which is separately treated of.

The other branch of the general subject, namely, FRUIT LIQUOR, is divided into

The species of fruit liquor.

The fruit and its management.

Grinding, and the management of the ground fruit.

Pressing, and the management of the residue.

Fermenting.

Correcting.

Laying up.

Bottling.

Markets.

Produce.

And each of these variously subdivided: as the management of the fruit, into

The time of gathering.

The method of gathering.

Maturing the fruit.

Preparing it for the mill.

Mixing different sorts for liquor.

For us to attempt to convey *practical* KNOWLEDGE on a subject so new to the Public as that which is now before us, would be weakness: all that we can aim at, and that our limits will allow, is to extract a few such passages as will convey some *general information* to our readers, and enable them to form some judgment of the work under review.

What our author says of the VARIETIES, or sorts of fruit, is to our purpose.

"In the orchards of this district, we find the APPLE, the PEAR, and the CHERRY. The last, however, is only found near towns, and in young orchards: and although it is probable that a liquor of some richness and flavor might be made from a well chosen variety of this species of fruit, I do not find that any attempt has been made, in this district, to produce from it a vinous liquor. Therefore, the APPLE and the PEAR, only, are here entitled to examination.

"NATURE has furnished us with only one sort of each of these species of fruit: namely, the common CRAB of the woods and hedges; and the WILD PEAR, which is pretty common in the hedges of the district.

"LINNEUS, who knew all nature, takes no notice of the APPLE. He as well as other botanists consider it as a production of ART: the various sorts with which our orchards abound, being considered as no other than CULTIVATED VARIETIES of the *pyrus malus*, or CRAB: while all the rich and highly flavored PEARS, of which gardeners speak so learnedly, are considered as no other than ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTIONS from the *pyrus communis*, or common WILD PEAR.

"But we require not the assistance of botanic knowledge to convince us, that the numerous sorts of fruit which are cultivated by orchard-men and gardeners, are not NATURAL SPECIES.

"Nature propagates and continues ITS OWN SPECIES *by seed*. But the seeds of a given species, or rather *variety*\*, of apple will not produce apples of the same kind, but a number of different kinds, most of them, probably, resembling the wood crab, rather than the apple which produced them,—let its richness and flavor be what they may †.

"The fact seems to be, FRUIT is not, *naturally*, a permanent specific character: even the native wild crab is subject to infinite variety, in colour, shape, and flavor. But, *by art*, the qualities of fruit may be identically preserved.

"The business, therefore, of the improvers of fruit is to catch at SUPERIOR ACCIDENTAL VARIETIES, and having raised them by CULTIVATION to the highest degree of perfection they are capable of, to preserve them in that state by ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

"The law of nature, however, tho' it suffer man to improve the fruits

\* VARIETY. This is a term of natural history. It is applied to the individual of a SPECIES, as that of *species* is to the individuals of a GENUS. Thus *apples* and *pears* are *species* of the GENUS, PYRUS. The *golden-pippin* and the *nonpareil*, varieties of the SPECIES, APPLE. To speak more generally, SPECIES are (in botany) PERMANENT PRODUCTIONS OF NATURE,—preserved, in perpetuity, by NATURAL PROPAGATION. Varieties, on the contrary, are *temporary productions* arising from accident or art; and, without the assistance of artificial propagation, last only one generation; dying with the accidental individuals; their offspring, by SEED, reverting back to the NATURAL SPECIES. This definition is, at least, sufficiently accurate to be applied to the class of plants now under consideration (TREES); tho' not altogether applicable to another class (HERBS).

† By repeatedly sowing the seeds of the seedlings, in common soil, the common crab would, no doubt, be produced,

which are given us, appears to have set bounds to his art; and to have numbered the years of *his* creations. Artificial propagation cannot preserve the varieties in perpetuity. A time arrives, when they can be no longer propagated with success. All the old fruits, which raised the fame of the liquors of this country, are now lost; or are so far on the decline, as to be deemed irrecoverable.

“The REDSTREAK is given up: the celebrated STIRE APPLE is going off; and the SQUASH PEAR, which has probably furnished this country with more *ekampaign* than was ever imported into it, can no longer be got to flourish: the stocks canker and are unproductive. In Yorkshire, similar circumstances have taken place: several old fruits, which were productive within my own recollection, are lost: the stocks cankered, and the trees would no longer come to bear.

“The DURATION OF VARIETIES may, however, depend much upon management. For although nature will limit the same wood, or the same set of sap-vessels (for the wood which is produced by grafting is, in reality, no more than a protrusion of the graft,—an extension of the original stock) shall, in time, lose its fecundity; yet it is probable, that the same art which establishes a variety, may shorten or prolong its duration. Much may depend upon the STOCK, and much upon the health of the tree, and the age of the wood from which the GRAFT is taken. Or, perhaps, the CANKER (which seems to be the natural destroyer of varieties) may be checked. But of these in their places.”

The article fruit liquor opens with the following general information:

“The SPECIES OF FRUIT LIQUOR made in this district are

“Cider—the produce of apples alone.

“Perry—that of pears alone.

“Cider—produced from apples and pears jointly; and

“Cider—made from the common wild crab, and the richer sweeter kinds of early pears.

“The two last species, and much of the two first, are used, instead of malt liquor, as “family drink”: the quantity of *sale* liquor, except on the larger plantations, being small, in proportion to that which is consumed in the country.

“Thus, farmers, in general, considering fruit liquor as the beverage of their servants and workpeople, have no stimulus toward excellency in the art. If it is but “*zeyder*,” and has body enough to

keep, no matter for the richness and flavor. The rougher it is, the further it will go; and the more acceptable custom has rendered it, not to the workmen only, but to their masters: the cider which is drank in this, and all the cider countries, with so much avidity and in such quantity, is a very different liquor to that which is drank in the rest of the kingdom. A palate accustomed to “sweet cider”, would judge the “rough cider” of the farm houses to be a mixture of vinegar and water, with a little dissolved allum to give it a roughness.

“Men in general, however, whose palates are set to rough cider, consider the common sweet fort as an effeminate beverage; and rough cider, properly manufactured, is probably the more generous liquor; being deemed more wholesome, to habits in general, than sweet cider—even when genuine. That which is drank in the kingdom at large, is too frequently adulterated. The “ciderman” cannot afford to lose a hoghead: if it will not *do*, it must be “doctored”: or if found, it may not be sweet enough for the palate of his customers; nor high enough coloured to please the eye; but the requisite colour and sweetness, he finds, are easily communicated.

“The great art, however, in manufacturing fruit liquors, whether cider or perry, is that of gratifying the palate and the eye with the juices of the fruit alone. And although farmers in general, more particularly the lower class, are very deficient in the management of their liquors,—there are men, especially among the more substantial yeomanry, and the principal farmers who ferment their own liquors for sale, that are far advanced on the line of right management.

“Unfortunately, however, these men, priding themselves, respectively, on the superiority of their liquor (more perhaps than on any other produce of their estates) become jealous of their art, and are not sufficiently communicative with each other. Hence the difference in their several practices; and hence the present imperfection of the art. For although each man may produce good liquor in his turn, no one, I believe, pretends to *uniform success*;—to produce liquor of the first quality, *with certainty*.

“From this class of men, chiefly, I have endeavoured to obtain information. I have seen the practice, in whole or in part, of many individuals; and have had the sentiments of many more on the subject: which, at the same time I went over  
the



the district (October 1788), was the prevailing topic of conversation; and it is not probable that any material circumstance relating to it should have escaped me.

“The following detail, however, must not be considered, merely, as the produce of an EXCURSION. For altho’ the year 1783 was not a general fruit year, there was a sufficiency of liquor made to enable me to form a general idea of its manufacture. And although the knowledge, then acquired, was not sufficient to fill my register completely in every part, it was enough to enable me to make a complete ANALYSIS of the subject: and, during the summer of 1788, I still kept adding to my collection.

“Therefore, *previous* to the excursion in HEREFORDSHIRE, my register was nearly full, and the *deficiencies ascertained*. Consequently, by seeing, there, the practice repeated on a large scale, and by conversing freely with professional men on the subject, the deficiencies were filled up, the facts, previously acquired, proved and the errors, of course, corrected. Beside, since my return, and after I had digested the information acquired, I have had an opportunity of seeing the different stages of the art, as practised by a *professional* man, whose liquors are in the very first estimation.”

The article concludes with GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FRUIT LIQUOR, AS AN OBJECT OF RURAL ECONOMY. These observations, however, are too long to be here inserted entire. We will extract what is said of the *effect of fruit trees on the grounds they grow in*. This, our author says, “depends much on the distance they are planted from each other; as well as on the width of their heads, and the height of these from the ground. Low-spreading trees, planted in close order, especially if full of wood, are ruinous to the crops which are under them; drawing up corn weak and spiritless; and, by destroying or checking the better herbage, give grafs what is called a fourness; entirely changing the quality of the herbage. On the contrary, tall-stemmed lofty trees, kept within due bounds, thin of wood, and standing at suitable distances, will admit of corn growing beneath them; especially while young; and, under these circumstances, are much less injurious to grafs (except in autumn with their leaves) than reason may suggest. Beside,

an advocate for fruit grounds might argue, that the trees feed, in part at least, below the corn mould, or vegetative stratum; so that the husbandman might be said to be reaping two crops at the same time from the same land; one the produce of the soil, the other of the substratum; whose treasures, without the trees, would be lost to him. There is probably some truth in this idea.

“Upon the whole, I think we may fairly conclude, that, by increasing the better fruits, and by pursuing proper management throughout, the fruit grounds and orchards of these counties might be rendered a source of riches to them, and at the same time be a benefit to the nation at large.”

Having gone through the “Particulars of Improvement requisite to the Acquisition of these Advantages,” he concludes this article, and the second volume, with these remarks:

“A reform of this magnitude, however, must not, for various reasons, be expected from the *tenantry*. Fruit trees, as an object of rural economy, class with woodlands and hedges: they are *fixtures* belonging to the premises.—The tenant has only the use of them, perhaps for a time uncertain. His object of course is present profit. It therefore behoves the proprietor, who has a permanent interest in them, to look forward to future advantages.

“The great objects of the reform would be, to free the estate from unprofitable encumbrances; to stop the efflux of inferior liquors; which, by finding their way to market, bring general discredit on ENGLISH FRUIT LIQUORS: and, above all, to increase the quantity of liquors of the *first quality*; that their richness, their flavor, and their generous disposition may be universally known;—that the demand may be in consequence enlarged, the prices be raised, the value of estates augmented, and the prosperity of these counties proportionally increased.”

Upon the whole, we will not hesitate to predict, that the Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, though inferior, perhaps, in point of real *importance* to some other of Mr. Marshall’s works, will, in the nature of the subjects contained, and the manner in which they are treated, be the most *popular* book he has yet written.

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

[Concluded from Page 254.]

THOUGH we now proceed, according to promise, to point out some of the most striking beauties, and to lay before our readers some of the most entertaining characters in the second volume of this useful work, it may be necessary to remind them, that the limits of our own publication have obliged us to pass over a variety of well-drawn characters in the first volume, which will be found upon a perusal of the whole to be equally new, interesting, and important.

A discovery of the real character and disposition of Zeluco having detached the most respectable of the men from his society, and rendered him at last odious to the women, he leaves Palermo, and fixes his residence at Naples; in which gay city he sets up a still more splendid domestic establishment than he had at Palermo; and the Neapolitan capital becomes the theatre of the future transactions of his life.

After a base attempt to obtain the amiable and accomplished Laura on dishonourable terms, we find that lady, in compliance with the wishes of her mother, consenting to become his wife, though she detects his character. The circumstances which lead to this fatal union are related with great delicacy in the three first chapters of the second volume, and must affect every heart capable of feeling the full force of filial piety and affection. To preserve the health of her mother, which had been greatly impaired by the failure of a banker at Franckfort, in whose hands her late husband, a German officer, had placed most of the money he had left for the use of his widow and daughter, "to free that worthy woman from present difficulties, and prevent her future life from being imbittered with penury, which her elegant taste and liberal disposition could so ill endure;" Laura de Seidlitz sacrifices her own inclinations, and stifles her aversion to the perfidious, cruel, inconsistent, but rich Zeluco.

The future incidents of the lives of this ill-matched pair are wrought into a regular, interesting, and pathetic moral tale, which conducts us to the final catastrophe; and in the fall of Zeluco, the fatal consequences of impetuosity of temper, of dissipation, of sensuality, and of criminal intrigue, are exhibited in a masterly manner: but we hope for the honour of hu-

man nature that few, if any, such complete villains really exist in the circles of high life, amidst the polished inhabitants of the capitals of the civilized nations of Europe. The tragic scene of strangling his child seems to be a little *outré*; but we must excuse the too strong colouring of the piece, in favour of the excellence of the design; and, upon the whole, we shall find that our present moral painter does not fall short of his great predecessors, Richardson and Fielding. Vice meets with its proper punishment in this life, in the person of Zeluco; and virtue with its due reward in the final happy establishment of Laura, after his death.

So much for the main plot, of which we hope to have said enough to excite curiosity, while we have avoided taking that ungenerous measure, too often adopted, of pillaging an author under the mask of reviewing his work. The story of Zeluco must be read entire, as it came from the pen of Dr. Moore; and we are happy to find the Public in the same opinion by so early a demand for a new edition: but with some of the detached characters we may make more free for the entertainment of our readers, as it will serve to give them an idea of the various sources of amusement comprised in this performance, in some measure independent of the history of Zeluco and Laura.

The little attention paid by some young English gentlemen to the principal objects for which they are sent to make the tour of Europe, is exemplified with much humour in the following trait:—"Signora Sporza drove to Mr. N——'s lodgings, and calling for Buchanan, told him she had business of importance with his master, and would wait for him till he came home. Buchanan shewed her into a room adjoining to Mr. Steele's dressing-room, and separated from it by a very crazy partition. Steele was there, with Mr. Squander, and some other young Englishmen. Signora Sporza hearing their voices, thought she distinguished that of Mr. N——. "No," said Buchanan, "it is a party of young gentlemen who are taking a course of Roman antiquities (at Rome): they wait at present for the antiquarian who instructs them; but it is my opinion, if the poor man profits no more by them than they do by his lectures, he will soon be in a state of perfect starvation."

A voice

“ A voice was then heard, crying, “ Hey, Duchefs ! what the devil are you about, you flut ? Aye to her, Pincher ; pull away, tear it from her, boy.”— “ Who does he talk to ?” said Signora Sporza. “ A couple of quadrupeds, madam,” replied Buchanan. “ The one is a spaniel, the other a terrier : those young gentlemen cannot proceed in their studies without them.”

“ Here the door of Mr. Steele’s room was opened by a servant, who said, the antiquarian had sent to know whether they were inclined to go to the Pantheon that day, or to St. Peter’s. “ Damn the Pantheon and St. Peter’s both,” cried Squander ; “ tell him we can go to neither at present.—Zounds ! cannot the fellow quietly pocket his money without boring us any more with his temples, and churches, and pictures, and statues ?” Steele, however, finding them determined against attending the antiquarian, followed the servant, and delivered a more civil message.

“ While he was absent, Squander tossing a couple of maps on the floor, cried, “ Here, Duchefs, here is *Roma antiqua*—and there, Pincher, there is *Roma moderna* for you, boy, tear away.”

“ When Steele returned, he endeavoured to save Rome from the ravages of those Goths ; but Squander told him, with a loud laugh, that Duchefs had made a violent rent in St. Peter’s, and Pincher had torn the Pantheon to pieces. Squander then proposed that they should walk to the stable, to examine a mare which he had thoughts of purchasing—Duchefs and Pincher followed them, and Mr. N—— came home soon after.”

We are told in another part of the work, that Squander would not for his own private satisfaction have given a horse-shoe for all the antiques in Rome, and had no more taste in painting than his pointer ; yet, thinking that he must carry home a small assortment of each, were it only to prove that he had been in Italy, Mr. Bronze had been recommended to him as a great connoisseur, who would either furnish him with what he wanted, or assist him in purchasing it.

Bronze is described as one of those gossiping companions who know every body, are of every body’s opinion, and are always ready to laugh at every body’s joke ; who nestle themselves into the intimacy of men of fortune and rank, allow themselves to be laughed at, are invited on that account, or to fill a vacant chair at the table, and sometimes merely

to afford the landlord the comfort of having at least one person in the company of inferior understanding to himself, whose chief employment is to fetch and carry tittle-tattle, and who become at length as it were one of the family, and are alternately caressed and abused like any other spaniel in it. This person had many years ago come to Italy with a party of young English, who as they passed thro’ the country dropped him sick at Ferrara ; and having resided ever since in Italy, he was thought to have some taste in pictures, antique intaglios, cameos, statues, &c. and had picked up a considerable fortune by selling them to his countrymen who came to Rome and Naples.

Mr. Steele being the constant companion of Mr. N——, an enquiry concerning his family is naturally made by the other English gentlemen associating together at Rome ; and this gives an opportunity to introduce very entertaining anecdotes of Mr. Transfer, at whose expense Mr. Steele was sent upon his travels.

The sketch of the life of Transfer extends to a considerable length, and with little variation might bear a close resemblance to two-thirds of the wealthy citizens of London ; it shews that the author is well acquainted with the genius, disposition, and manners, of the class of people he so accurately describes. A short specimen will be sufficient to evince the truth of this observation.

“ Mr. Nathaniel Transfer, uncle to the young man now in question, had made a large fortune in the city of London, where he was born, and where he lived happily till the age of sixty-five. Mr. Transfer’s life may surely be called happy, since it afforded him the only enjoyment which he was capable of relishing : he had the pleasure of finding his fortune increasing every year ; he had a remarkably good appetite, relished a bottle of old port, and slept very soundly all night, particularly after a bottle of Burton ale : he might have continued some years longer in the same state of felicity, and perhaps have been conveyed to the other world in a gentle lethargy, without sickness, like a passenger who sleeps the whole way from Dover to Calais, had it not been for the importunity of a set of people who called themselves his friends. These officious persons were continually disturbing his tranquility with such speeches as the following : “ Why should you, Mr. Transfer, continue to live all your life in the city, and follow the drudgery

of business, like a poor man who has his fortune to make? It is surely time for you to begin to enjoy a little ease and pleasure after so much toil and labour. Good God! Mr. Transfer! do you intend to slave for ever? You certainly have already more money than you have any use for."

Transfer at length yields to the impotency of his friends, though we are told that he had not the shadow of a wish to spend more than he did, nor the least desire of benefiting any of the human race by the fruits of his labour. Like thousands of others, he had begun to accumulate money as the means of enjoying pleasure at some future time, and continued the practice so long that the means became the end; but being teased into a new system, he wound up his affairs with all possible expedition, gave up all connections in business at once, bought an estate in the country with a very convenient house upon it in good repair, to which he went soon after, determined to rest from his labours, and to take his fill of pleasure. But he quickly found rest, the most laborious thing that he had ever experienced, and that to have nothing to do was the most laborious business on earth. Being totally at a loss to fill up his time, after drawing a comparison between the pleasures of a country and a city life greatly in favour of the latter, he was tempted to return to Lombard-street and re-assume his old occupations; but accidentally forming an acquaintance with a noble Earl in the neighbourhood, his rural life was rendered more comfortable and satisfactory.

The conversation of Transfer with his Lordship, particularly when shewing him his garden, and the statues he had bought in Piccadilly to adorn it, without knowing the difference between Venus and Vulcan, would furnish an admirable scene for a comedy. Lady Elizabeth, his Lordship's sister, having once expressed her surprize that Mr. Transfer, as he was a bachelor, did not think of having some of his female relations to take care of his family rather than a mercenary housekeeper, he is as it were compelled to give some account of a sister who had lived with him in Lombard-street, but whom he had totally deserted, because she had married without his consent a Mr. Steele, with little fortune and no experience in business, though she knew he had a very warm man in his eye for her, provided she would only have a little patience; that is, to wait for his wife's death, who was thought

to be in a consumption. Poor Steele became a bankrupt, and this shut the door at once against the unfortunate sister, unless she would consent to abandon her husband entirely; in which case he was willing to receive her again into his house, and put her child out to nurse. The good Mrs. Steele rejected the offer, and from that time he had taken no further notice of her. She was become a widow, and lived with her only son on a small estate in Yorkshire, left to her husband by a distant relation some time before his death. The benevolent Earl and his sister prevail with Transfer to send for his sister and nephew; and thus young Steele is introduced to his Lordship, by whose advice Transfer agrees to send him abroad for improvement: in the mean time, he falls in love with Miss Warren, a companion to Lady Elizabeth, which lays the foundation of another plot; of an adventure in Italy, in meeting with Miss Warren's brother; and of the marriage of Steele and Miss Warren after his return; which circumstances justify our denominating this performance a moral romance, or novel.

Of Steele, while he remained unpolished in Yorkshire, we shall only notice one anecdote, which bears a little severe upon our country clergy.—Being asked by a nobleman of some influence, who wished to provide for him, what profession he chose to embrace, he replied, that of a clergyman. His Lordship, who thought him better qualified for the army, told him, he could not conceive what could be his inducement; to which he replied, "My fondness for hunting and shooting; and if, by your Lordship's favour, I could obtain a tolerable living in a hunting county, I should think myself extremely happy. The business of a clergyman, continued he, as your Lordship knows, from many examples, is no way incompatible with a passion for those manly amusements, without which I am sure life would seem a very dull affair in my eyes."

"But there are certain duties of a clergyman, said the Peer, which in some people's eyes are not exceedingly entertaining." "I should think them no great hardships, my Lord, said Steele. In case of the indisposition of my curate, on particular occasions, I have no manner of objection to reading prayers, or to preaching."

Tho' the edge of this satire is in some measure taken off by his declaring that he was preparing himself by proper studies for the sacred office, we fear the passion for hunting and shooting in sporting countries

countries is the predominant one with most of the clergy.

We shall now slightly touch upon one of the most entertaining and truly characteristic sketches in the whole work.

Mr. N—— had a servant out of livery named Buchanan, a native of the western part of Scotland, and educated in whig principles. Captain Seidlitz was attended by a native of the North Highlands of Scotland, whose name was Duncan Targe; he was an elderly man, and in his youth had escaped to the continent with his first master, a nobleman who had been engaged in the rebellion of 1745. Attached to the interests of the unfortunate House of Stuart from his cradle, his political sentiments differed in the extreme from those of Buchanan. Having recognized each other as countrymen at Rome, upon the return of their respective masters to Naples, a great intimacy and cordial friendship took place between them, which probably would never have been interrupted if they had steered clear of politics, that common subject of discord, animosity, and quarrels, between the nearest and dearest relations and friends, whether English or Scotch. Their masters being engaged in a party to dine at Portici, and not requiring their attendance, Buchanan invited his countryman to dine with him; and after dinner, as neither of them were enemies to the bottle, they pushed it about pretty briskly, and the conversation became every moment more and more animated. While they talked of absent friends, of the romantic beauties of their country, of the great men it had produced, they were in perfect unison; and when Targe had sung some favourite old Scotch songs, they were as happy as mortals could be; nay, they even proceeded to discuss some important political points, such as the hereditary right of the exiled family, the policy of the limita-

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.

[Concluded from Page 270.]

THE second volume of this valuable collection opens with an account, by M. Sylvester de Sacy, of an Arabian Manuscript, entitled, "The Book of the Wandering Stars; containing the History of Egypt and Cairo; by the Scheik Schemfeddin Mohammed-ben Abilforous al Bakeri al Sadiki." This work contains the History of Egypt from before the Deluge to the year 1652; but the learned author of the "Account" gives us only that part of the History

of the Crown at the Revolution, the advantages and disadvantages of the Union, and the wisdom of the British nation in adhering to the family it has placed on the throne, with sound judgement and equal good temper: but at length, as is most commonly the case in political disputes, the subject of the least consequence to the welfare of their country, of themselves, or of posterity, produced foul language, a challenge, and a duel with broad-swords on the instant, when Targe cut poor Buchanan almost to pieces. And upon what account? Because Buchanan had supported the veracity and integrity of his name-fake the historian in the character he gives of Mary Queen of Scots: in his rage, he called her a w——; upon which Targe called him a liar, and taxed the historian with want of common honesty, for blackening the reputation of the most beautiful and accomplished Princess that ever sat on a throne. Whoever recollects that the press has of late years groaned beneath the weight of this endless and useless controversy, cannot but be highly pleased with the ingenious method our sensible author has taken to reprobate it.

It is now time to close this article, which cannot be done with more propriety than by recommending the character of Bertram, the son of a clergyman of Geneva, and once an officer in the Spanish service, to those young gentlemen who have indulged an early taste for dissipation, and particularly for the fashionable vice of gaming, by which they may be reduced to distressed circumstances. The propriety of Bertram's conduct in various perplexing situations, his fortitude, honour and integrity, and his maxims and reflections exhibit human nature in its most attracting and perfect state on this side the grave, but by no means beyond the reach of imitation.

which treats of the Egyptian affairs under the Ottoman government.

The ingenious *Scheik* does not, however, confine himself to the civil history of his native country, once the peculiar seat of arts and sciences; he discourses also of its natural history, topography, antiquities, and wonders. Of the last, he justly reckons the *Nile* as the chief; and gives a large and entertaining detail of the ceremonies which anciently accompanied the opening of the sluice of the great canal

canal. This account we shall take leave to lay before our readers. "When the elevation of the Nile reaches sixteen dhira (each of these measures, the author says, is to the twelfth, eight-and-twenty fingers; but above the twelfth they are only twenty four fingers) they begin to open the sluices, to introduce the water on the land, and into all the canals of Egypt: that day is a festival. Formerly, before they had dug the canal Hike-mu, the opening was made at the canal Khalidj Aleantara. There was in this place a turret, in which the Khalif or the Prince placed himself for the opening of the canal. This day being arrived, the Sultan or his Lieutenant went out of the Castle on horseback, and repaired to the ancient Misr, on the shore of the Nile, at the place called Darelnohas, where he alighted. He found two boats, both decorated with the name of the Sultan, and set off with various ornaments. He entered with the most distinguished persons of his retinue in the first of these boats called *harraka*; the other, which wore the name of *dbalibia*, was for the rest of his train. At the same place a vast number of other barks, of different sizes, were ready, and sumptuously decorated for the reception of the Emirs and officers to which they belong. The boat of the Sultan, attended by all the others, repaired to the island of Roudha. This island, situated over-against Misr-elatick, between the great arm of the river and that which passes at the foot of this city, was filled with houses and palaces. The Sultan having landed on this island, remounted on horseback, and presented himself at the nilometer placed in the middle of the bed of the river: he entered it with his attendants, and scattered saffron, steeped with musk and rose-water; and, after having said his prayers, a magnificent repast was set before him. The repast being over, the boat was drawn near to the grate of the nilometer, which was covered with its gilt hangings. He entered it, and returned with all the other boats that had accompanied him, with the sound of cannon and musical instruments. Arriving near Misr, he caused his boat to be conveyed towards the mouth of the canal which enters Cairo. On his whole route by land, as well as on the river, in going and returning, he threw about golden pieces, and distributed to the people fruits, confectionary, and such like. The sluice he was to direct to be opened was a kind of earthen wall raised opposite the bridge. The Sultan, or he that represented him, gave the signal with a napkin to the people

charged to open *them*, who held shovels in their hands; immediately they fell to work on the sluice, which was thrown down in an instant: the Sultan remounted his horse, and returned to his castle. Since Egypt has been under the Ottoman sceptre, it is the Beglerbeg (Governor) who discharges this ceremony: he comes out of the citadel in the morning, and repairs to Boulac, where he finds boats ornamented and prepared for him, and for the Emirs and Sandjacs, opposite to the arsenal. He sails attended by all the barks; and during that time a great number of cannons are discharged: the Beglerbeg goes up the river to the nilometer, in the island of Roudha; that happens when the elevation still wants twenty fingers of sixteen dhira; and he remains in the nilometer until it reaches this degree of height: if the elevation goes on slowly, he continues there one or two days after this term. Meanwhile boats are prepared; they expose those figures which the people call *aroufs*, (or betrothed) and which they set up with care; and they give themselves up to all kinds of plays and diversions. On the day when the Beglerbeg is to preside at the opening of the sluices, he gives, before sun-rise, a great banquet to the Sandjacs, to the Tschaoufchs, to the Mutefarrakas, and to the other troops in the garrison. After the repast, he distributes caftans to the Cashefs, to the Scheikh of the Arabians of Djidze, to the intendant of provisions, and to several other officers of the military and police. He then enters the boats with all his attendants, repairs to the sluice with the beat of drums, which he orders to be opened, and passes through the opening on his return to the Castle."

This article is followed with extracts, by M. Gillard, from a MS. entitled, "Embassies." Three of these are negotiations between *Loys* I. Duke of Anjou, and Henry King of Castile; and between the same *Loys* and the Prince, or Judge, (as he is here called) of Arborea, (an ancient city in the island of Sardinia) in the years 1377 and 1388. The fourth is of most consequence, being a "Narrative of the Death of Richard II. King of England."—This piece gives a very good account of that unhappy Prince's reign, and relates circumstances which have escaped the notice of all our historians. Of the King's imprisonment in Flint castle, and of his pathetic exclamations there, a very full and moving description is here given. He was afterwards removed to Pontefract castle, where he died.

Some historians say, that he killed himself; others, that he was starved to death.

death; but many say, that he was assassinated by order of Henry IV. that he defended himself bravely, and sold his life dear. Our manuscript confirms this last account, and relates it as follows:

"A Knight, named Peter D'Exton, or Exton, sent by King Henry, arrived at Pomfret Castle, with seven other assassins. Richard was at table. Exton called the carver, and gave him orders, on the part of Henry, not to taste the meat served at Richard's table, as he had been accustomed to do: "for," said he, "he will not eat much more." Richard perceiving his carver omit this ceremony, ordered him to perform it. The carver fell on his knees, and alledged what Exton had commanded him, on the part of Henry. Richard, losing his patience, struck the carver with a knife that was on the table, saying, "Go to the devil, thee, and thy Lancaster." Exton came in at this noise, with his seven men armed. At this sight Richard pushed down the table, darted into the midst of the eight assassins, snatched a battle-axe from one of them, laid four of them dead at his feet, to the great terror of the others; when Exton, attacking him from behind, gave him a stroke on the head. With this he fell, crying to God for mercy, and Exton gave him another stroke on the head. Thus died the noble King Richard, without having confessed himself, which was much to be lamented.

"Exton himself appeared terrified at his crime. He sat down by the side of the body, and began to weep, saying, "Alas! what have we done? We have put to death him who was our Sovereign Lord for twenty-two years. Now have I lost my honour; nor shall I ever find a country to which I can fly from reproach."—This horrid murder was committed on Twelfth-day, in the year 1400.

The manuscript gives, likewise, an account of the dreadful punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate Richard's adherents; and it enters so minutely into the circumstances, as shews that the author was an eye-witness of the facts he relates. Upon the whole, this article, even in its present form, is a valuable acquisition to our English history.

We are next presented with "The History of the Reigns of Charles VII and Louis XI. by Amelgard, a Priest of Liege, in the middle of the Fifteenth century."

This is a copious performance, and throws some considerable light upon the French and English history of those

times. "The style," according to M. du Thiel, the author of the account, "is clear, elevated, and precise, though the Latinity is not always pure, and in many places it is far from unpleasing."

We shall extract from this article such particulars only as are most interesting to English readers. He asserts, that at the battle of Agincourt, the French army was four times as numerous as that of the English. He relates, but without any confirmation, that Henry, before he resolved on giving battle, had offered the restitution of Calais, and a large sum of money; and he says, that when the action was just about to begin, Henry harangued his army in the following words: "Brave and dear companions, the hour is come that you must fight, not for glory and renown, but for life. The arrogance and cruelty of the French are well known. It is certain that if, through fear and cowardice, you suffer yourselves to be conquered, they will not spare a man of you, but will slay you like so many sheep. This will not be my fate, nor that of the Princes of my Blood; for the enemy will be more careful to preserve us, from the hopes of obtaining a large ransom, than they will be eager to destroy us. But you have no resource but in your courage; nor can you flatter yourselves that the thirst of gain will induce a nation that bears you the strongest and most inveterate hatred to spare your lives. If then you think life preferable to death, remember, like heroes, the blood from which ye sprung, the glory and fame that the English have acquired in war, and fight like brave and valiant men, for the preservation of your lives."

The abridged relation Amelgard gives of the troubles in England, at the return of the Dukes of York and Somerset, by no means agrees with that of other historians. If we may believe him, Somerset did not fall in the battle of St. Alban's (anno 1455) as almost all writers say, but was knocked on the head at an inn, where he had a kind of interview with the Duke of York. The King (Henry VI.) was wounded with an arrow on this occasion. The Duke of York brought him to London, and remained there some time master. Shortly after, obliged to quit that city, he raised an army, but was, in a still shorter time, under the necessity of seeking a reconciliation with the King. He obtained his pardon, but was obliged to enter London in an ignominious manner, going before the King, with his head bare, between

two prelates or peers of the realm.—All these relations, however, are far from exact, are confused, given in an irregular order of time, and not well authenticated.

This is followed by an account of a Swedish Manuscript Chronicle, beginning with the reign of Eric I. (about A. D. 100) and concluding with that of Christian II. (A. D. 1520).

The author of this Chronicle, Olof Petri, appears to have been a man of integrity, and of great liberality of sentiment. "His work is very defective in the early times," says the editor, M. de Keralio, "but more exact in the middle age." He blames the Swedish and Danish writers for having praised in their ancestors the spirit of conquest; and always gives pacific Princes the greatest eulogia.

Our readers will not be displeased with the following story of the daughter of Eric, who was King of Sweden in the third century.

"Eric had only one daughter, named *Thorborg*, who, disdaining the ordinary feminine occupations, consecrated herself, from her earliest years, to all the exercises of war. When her father had settled an estate on her, she took man's habit, the cuirass, helmet, and sword; changed her name from that of *Thorborg*, and took the title of King. She fixed her residence at Oulleroker, (Ulleraker) and received with distinction all warlike people that came to her court, as long as they had no intentions of marriage.

"A warrior famed for his valour reigned in the Western Gothland; his name was *Rolf*. The sovereign power he was vested with did not belong to him by right of nature; but *Kiellit*, his elder brother, had the generosity to yield it to him, as he knew himself inferior to *Rolf* in the requisite qualities for a good Governor. *Kiellit* knowing of no wife that might suit his brother better than the Princess of Sweden, advised him to ask her in marriage. *Rolf* having at first obtained the consent of King *Eric*, went to present himself to *Thorborg*, covered with one arm, and sword in hand: the demand was as stoutly rejected as it was made. *Thorborg* answered, that it had never been her intention to turn a drudging woman, or a maid, to any one; and she, having taken up her weapons, and armed her people, forced this pretender to make his retreat. Judging, however, that a warrior like *Rolf* would not be frightened from his enterprize, she hastened to encompass her house with an intrenchment. *Eric* gave permission to

this Prince to effect his project at any rate: he returned therefore, at the head of a numerous troop, and after repeated fruitless attacks leaped over the entrenchment. Surprized to find nobody therein, and to see only tables covered with all kinds of dishes, he was soon aware that a secret passage had favoured the flight of the Princess, and that those dishes were left there only as a temptation in their way on the pursuit. Every corner was searched out; they discovered the entrance of a subterraneous passage: they traced it, and at the other extremity they saw *Thorborg* and her troop in order of battle. The combat was hot, and for some time uncertain; victory at last declared for the Prince, and *Thorborg* became his prisoner. She was treated with the greatest respect, and repaired to Upsal, to her father, where she quitted her man's dress, and married her conqueror."

This curious and important article is followed by "An Account of the Criminal Process against Robert of Artois, Count de Beaumont, Peer of France. Among the MSS. of Brienne. By M. de l'Averdy." The origin of this process was a law-suit, wherein Robert of Artois was claimant for the property of the county of Artois, but he was unsuccessful; and this prompted him to engage in acts and conspiracies, which ended in his attainder and banishment, and the miserable deaths of several of his adherents. This was in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The collection is finished with an account, by M. de Guignes, of an Arabian MS. entitled, "The History of the Alabek Princes in Syria; by Aboulhassan Aly, surnamed Azzeddin, a Writer in the Thirteenth Century of the Christian Æra." This MS. contains the history of the Alabeks, that is, of the Princes who have reigned at Moussoul, in Mesopotamia, from the year 477 to 607 of the Hegira, that is, from 1084 to 1210 of Jesus Christ. The whole of this article is informing and entertaining; but we cannot extract any particulars from it.

We have reviewed these volumes with pleasure, though we cannot take upon ourselves to speak much in favour of the translation. The language is in many places vulgar, and ungrammatical; and even the Translator's short Preface is marked by such defects, as shew that he attended very little to literary ornament, or even neatness, though he seems to have paid much attention to *fidelity*.



A Journal of the Passage from India, by a Route partly unfrequented, through Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Natolia, or Asia Minor. To which are added, Observations and Instructions for the use of those who intend to travel, either to or from India, by that Route. By Thomas Howel, M. D. 8vo. 5s. boards. Forster.

THIS is a very interesting, entertaining, and well-written performance, and is equally worthy the perusal of those who may not, as of those who may, have occasion to pursue the same journey.

Our author left Madras Sept. 1st, 1787, and arrived at Buffora, a large town on the banks of the Euphrates, Feb. 23, 1788, from whence he and his company proceeded in a boat to Hilla, built on the site of ancient Babylon, which they reached the 16th of March. On the 18th they took horses for Bagdad, where they arrived the 20th, and parted with their guide, Meer Joad, of whom the following account is given.

“He was the son of a Georgian slave by a Turkish woman; and having no patrimony but his sword, embarked at an early period of life in the profession of arms. The first military employment he obtained was under an independent Chief, in the country of Scind, from whose services he passed into that of a Prince in Bengal, where he remained many years, and became acquainted with the famous Monsieur Chevalier, the French Governor of Chandernagore. This gentleman being about to convey the large fortune he had amassed to Europe, over land, engaged Meer Joad to accompany him. Their journey was full of hardship and danger; and in their passage over the Desert, they were frequently attacked by numerous bodies of Arab plunderers, whom they repulsed with uncommon success. Monsieur Chevalier was so well satisfied with Meer Joad’s courage and conduct on these difficult occasions, that, as soon as he arrived in France, he recommended him to the French Ministry, and exerted his interest so effectually in his behalf, as to procure him the commission of a field-officer in the Duke of Luxemburg’s Legion. In the unsuccessful expedition against Jersey, he was wounded and taken prisoner. After a detention of five months in England, he was exchanged, and upon his return to France was honoured by the King with a gold medal, expressive of his gallant behaviour. The Luxemburg Legion being under orders for the island of Ceylon, whither Meer Joad had no inclination to go, he resigned his commission in the French army, and returned to his native city,

Bagdad. Here the fame of his service in Europe, and letters of recommendation from persons of high consequence in France, procured him the appointment of Captain Bashaw of the Turkish fleet at Buffora, which he held till the capture of that place by Shaik Ithoing. As his conduct on this occasion rendered him liable to suspicions of having a private understanding with the Arab chief, he thought it prudent to take refuge at Bombay, till the first emotions of the anger the Bashaw might have conceived against him should have subsided. His whole behaviour, however, during his journey with us, was expressive of the most distressful anxiety respecting the reception he should meet with on his return. He was a lusty, personable man, about the age of forty; spoke the Turkish, Hindostan, Arabic, and French languages well, and some others imperfectly. He was evidently endowed with good natural abilities, but was totally illiterate; not even possessing the useful arts of reading and writing, of which he confessed, and regretted his ignorance.”

Our travellers set out, on horseback, from Bagdad, the 24th of March; the party consisting, besides the author, of Major Macleod, Lieutenant Morris Mahommed Aga and Bezir Aga, the Tatars [or couriers], Mahommed their Turkish servant, and Coja Bogos an Armenian merchant. The 31st they “arrived at Evril, the antient Arbela near which Alexander overthrew Darius. This is now a small village, but defended by a fort, partly built of mud, and partly of bricks; it stands on an artificial hillock or mound of earth. These eminences, which we had frequent occasion to observe in our journey, from the similarity of their shape, and from their always standing singly on the plains, are evidently the produce of human art and industry. It is not unreasonable to conjecture, that they were raised either to preserve the inhabitants from inundations, or to secure them against a surprize from their enemies.”—April 2d they reached Mosul, “a large town seated on the western bank of the Tigris; and, comparatively speaking, is the only place of a handsome appearance (says the author) we have seen since we left Bagdad.

It is defended by a wall, which surrounds it, and a citadel, both built of stone and plaster; but, from the bad quality of those materials, unequal to any defence against artillery. The Armenians call it Nineveh; and pretend, that it is the Nineveh of the antients; but some learned men contend, that this famous city was on the eastern bank of the Tigris, opposite to Mosul; and if their conjecture is well founded, not the smallest vestige of it now remains.

“Cojah Elias, an old Armenian merchant, on hearing that three English gentlemen were arrived, kindly invited us to his house, and sent horses for our conveyance. We found him in a habitation newly built, and, though not in the European taste, neat and commodious.

“This city, from the badness of the materials, is in general very indifferently built; however, the door-cases, in almost every house, are made of marble; and, as I conjecture, have been brought hither from the ruins of some other place, for they do not correspond with that meanness of materials and architecture which is seen in every other part of the building. In a walk I took about the town, I discovered, near the river, some ruins of walls and buildings, which seemed to shew that Mosul has heretofore seen days of greater prosperity.”

April 12th they arrived at Diarbekir, where they were hospitably entertained by a German and a French missionary. “Diarbekir is the capital of a province of the same name, and is seated on the western banks of the Tigris. It is defended by walls of hewn stone, in the form of a square; and, though much larger, bears a great resemblance to Fort Square at Madras: however, the ramparts are so thin, that they do not afford room for the exercise of cannon. There is a bridge of hewn stone, and some other edifices of the same materials in the town, which are now decaying, and only serve to shew that it has formerly been in a more prosperous condition. This city is rich and populous, and the seat of a Patriarch: its inhabitants consist of Turks and Christians of various sects; such as Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and Nestorians: the two former have each of them a bishop, and the Nestorians or Chaldeans, united to the Church of Rome, a patriarch, whom I visited, and who seems to deserve the high dignity with which he is invested.

“Such is the frequency and audacity of

the robbers in this country, that the doors of all the houses in Diarbekir are kept shut, and securely bolted, even in the day-time.”

After enduring considerable fatigue, they arrived, May the 11th, at Imit, within sixty miles of Constantinople. “This place, the ancient Nicomedia of Bithynia, is a large populous town, seated on the declivity of a hill, and extending to the sea-side: it has a good port in a gulph of the same name.

May 12th they arrived in safety at Constantinople. “We were soon informed,” says our author, “that the plague had begun to rage in this city, and at Smyrna was very rife; but we were become so accustomed to danger, that this scourge of nations gave us little concern.

“The city of Constantinople is inhabited by Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks: and it is a curious circumstance, that the plague is seldom equally destructive to all these different nations at the same time; its ravages are generally confined to one of them, while the rest, comparatively speaking, suffer but little loss.

“Some years ago, an inhabitant of the shores of the Euxine sea successively cured seven hundred persons of the plague at Constantinople; and it was thought that he was in possession of a specific for that destructive malady. Some time after, the plague broke out again, and the physician was sent for; but notwithstanding the singular efficacies of his remedies on the former occasion, he was now found unable to relieve in a single case.”

On the 18th our author and his company departed from Constantinople in a French ship for Trieste, where they arrived on the 27th of July, and on the 1st of September took a post-chaise for Venice. “As we were entirely ignorant of the Italian language,” says he, “and were unprovided with an interpreter, the innkeepers on the road made us pay double the usual price for our meals, as well as the hire of the post-horses. At one place the post-master refused to let us have horses, unless we produced the bill of the former stage, that he might see to what amount we had been imposed upon, and regulate his own charges. I pretended to have lost this paper; but as he insolently declared we should not depart, even on foot, till he saw it, I was, much against my inclination, compelled to produce it.”—From Venice they proceeded to Ostend, and “were surprised at the difference between the Italian and German

German post-masters; for, from the first stage in the German dominions, till their arrival in Ostend, they did not suffer, in a single instance, the smallest degree of imposition."

They arrived in London September 16th, after a dangerous and difficult journey of twelve months and sixteen days.

To the author's journal are added, An useful Itinerary, or the Route and Distance of Places from Palamcotta to Ostend;

—Observations on the Passage from India commonly called Over-land;—and Instructions for performing the Journey from India, through Asia Minor, to Constantinople: but for these we must refer our readers to the book itself, which is ornamented with a necessary Map, or Sketch, as the author calls it, of the course of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and of the Route from Bussia to Constantinople. W.

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 278.)

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 11.

MAJOR Scott was again called by the Managers. He was asked, whether he was not the Agent of Mr. Hastings? This question he answered in the affirmative. He was next asked, whether he had not received *written* instructions from Mr. Hastings for his government in all cases respecting his principal? His answer was, that he had. He was then directed to produce those instructions, and he produced them accordingly. They were in the hand-writing of Mr. Hastings. The Clerk, by order of the Lords, read them.

The agency of Major Scott being thus established, he was asked, whether he had not delivered to a Select Committee of the House of Commons a paper purporting to be a letter from Munny Begum, in which she acknowledged that she had given Mr. Hastings *a lack and a half of rupees* for entertainments. He admitted that he had delivered such a letter; but he did not deliver it as coming from Mr. Hastings, or as in any degree affecting that gentleman. He considered it at the time as a paper of no consequence.—He was then asked, why he had delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons a paper which he considered to be of no consequence.—In reply he said, that as it related to a transaction which had taken place so far back as 1775, he could not have supposed it applicable to the enquiry then before the Committee. Mr. Burke desired then, that the witness would give some reason to shew *why* he had delivered a paper, which he did not conceive to be applicable to the enquiry then before the Committee.—To this question a *direct* answer was not given.—The witness said he did not

see at the time of what use so *foolish* a thing could be.

Mr. Burke desired the witness would speak more respectfully of a proceeding instituted by the House of Commons; a proceeding set on foot for the purpose of ascertaining what acts of corruption and oppression had taken place under the administration of a Governor-General of Bengal.—Such was the proceeding which the witness presumed to call a *foolish thing*. Major Scott said, he did not mean to apply this expression to any proceeding of the House of Commons; he applied it solely to the subject of the Begum's letter.—He was asked, whether he had read the paper he delivered to the Committee. He said he might have read a *part* of it, but he did not think that he had read the *whole* of it.—He remembered that in what he had read of it, the Begum complained that Mr. Goring had used her harshly to make her sign some paper, or accounts.

The Hon. Manager asked, whether he had not delivered the letter in question for the purpose of lessening the credit of Mr. Goring's evidence, which he knew to be against Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Law, Counsel for the prisoner, said it was nothing to the present trial, with what view the paper had been delivered, as it was clear, from what the witness had said this day, that he had not presented it in the name, or in the behalf, or with the knowledge of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke insisted that he had a right to ask, what was the object for which the witness had delivered the paper in question; a paper in which there was an acknowledgement, that a lack and a half of rupees had been given to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Law insisted, that unless a pro-

secutor could establish in evidence the charges brought by him against a defendant, it ought to pass for *slander* and *calumny*: it was the *proof* alone that could shew the charges were not *slanderous* and *calumnious*.

Mr. Burke replied with much indignation, that he was astonished the learned gentleman dared to apply such epithets to charges brought by the COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, whether they could or could not be proved by *legal* evidence. It was very well known that many *facts* could be proved to the satisfaction of every *conscientious* man by evidence, which, though in its own nature good and convincing, would not be admitted in a Court of Law. But it would be a strange thing indeed, that a charge supported by evidence which was every thing but *legal*, should be said to be *slanderous* and *calumnious*, merely because certain rules of law declared that evidence not to be admissible in *law*, which would carry conviction to the breast of every man who read it.

The evidence offered by the Managers was not fabricated by them; if it was *slanderous*, the slander was upon *record*, in the archives of the East-India Company, from which the Commons had taken it.

Mr. Law said, he did not mean to apply to any proceeding of the House of Commons, the terms *slanderous* or *calumnious*; but he had the authority of the House of Commons to declare, that the Hon. Manager had used *slanderous* and *calumnious* expressions not warranted or countenanced by the House.

Mr. Fox took fire at this assertion. He said, it was highly irregular and indecent in an Advocate, to allude to any transaction that had taken place within the walls of the House of Commons. But it was still more indecent to allude to it for the purpose of *misstating* and *misrepresenting* it. He said, that when their Lordships would do the Managers the honour of looking into the Journal of the House of Commons, they would find nothing there that could warrant the expressions which the learned Counsel had prefamed to drop. The House of Commons had not used one single word that could in the most distant degree be construed to convey the idea thrown out by the learned gentleman. The dignity of the House which he had the

honour to represent at their Lordships' bar, would not suffer an expression to pass unnoticed, which charged the whole body of the Commons with having sent up slanders to the House of Lords in the shape of charges. As little would it suffer any man to torture its Journal into a libel upon one of its own Members; and still less would it suffer its Deputies to be stiled slanderers and calumniators, merely because they offered in evidence those very documents, on the authority of which the Commons had pronounced the charges to be well-founded, and had sent them to their Lordships as articles of impeachment against the prisoner. He insisted, therefore, that their Lordships should give their opinion on the expressions used by the learned advocate.

Mr. Law replied, that he knew it was not for him to allude to any thing that had passed in the House of Commons, unless he had been made acquainted with it in a particular way; and even *then*, he was to mention it as a thing that he had *heard*, rather than as a thing which had actually passed in an assembly, with whose proceedings it was proper to suppose he had no means of making himself acquainted. It was from the mouth of the Hon. Manager himself, at their Lordships' bar, he had heard what had passed in the House of Commons; and it was from the circumstance of its having been stated by him, that he had ventured to mention it.

Mr. Fox said this was a new misrepresentation, for the Hon. Manager had never said a word at the bar of their Lordships, that could convey an idea that the Managers had used *slanderous* and *calumnious* expressions against the prisoner.—Mr. Fox said afterwards, that he would not consent to proceed in the trial, until their Lordships should have given an opinion respecting the expression used by the learned Counsel. If their Lordships should decline giving an opinion, he must beg leave to return to the House of Commons for fresh instructions.

The words imputed to Mr. Law were taken down and read to him, and he acknowledged that they were pretty nearly the same that he had used.

The Lords were going to retire to take the words into consideration—but the Lord Chancellor said that with which the Managers were satisfied. He said that it was contrary to order in the

the Counsel to advert to any thing that had passed in the House of Commons; and that it was *indecent* to apply the terms *slander* or *calumny* to any thing that was said by their authority; and that such expressions must not be used.

The Managers then went back to the examination of Major Scott. They asked him again what he conceived would be the effect, with respect to Mr. Hastings, of the production of the paper which he had delivered to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, though he thought it was a paper of no consequence?

Mr. Law objected to the question, because he said it was absolutely immaterial to the trial in which Mr. Hastings was at issue with the House of Commons, what Major Scott conceived about the meaning or effect of a paper not before their Lordships.

The Managers however persisting in their question, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to take it into consideration. After about an hour's absence they returned to Westminster-hall, and the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers that their Lordships had resolved that the question ought not to be put.

The Managers then pursued other grounds to entitle them to read in evidence the papers delivered by Major Scott to the Select Committee.—They proved from the Major's own mouth that he had appeared before the Select Committee in the capacity of the *agent* of Mr. Hastings; that he never told the Committee that he attended as a *private* gentleman; that he delivered the letter in question of *his own accord* and *unasked*.

The Managers contended, that under this evidence they were entitled to read the letter, as it appeared now to have been delivered by the prisoner's *own agent*, acting under his instructions.

Mr. Law replied, that the instructions did not go to this letter; and that as there was no proof that it had ever been seen by Mr. Hastings, it could not be brought in evidence against him.

Mr. Burke insisted, that the Managers were fully entitled to read the letter, for they had traced the delivery of it to the avowed agent of Mr. Hastings, who, by having delivered it *unasked*, most probably intended to serve him by the production of it. They had proved also yesterday, that Mr. Baber, holding a public office under the Company, had

sent a *translation* of this letter by the *post* and kept a copy of it: It was always to be presumed, and so it was considered in *law*, that when it was proved that a letter had been put into the post-office, it had been afterwards delivered according to its address. On this presumption they had sent a notice yesterday to Mr. Hastings, to produce that translation sent to him by the post; and they called upon him now to produce it.

Mr. Law desired the Hon. Manager would first prove the receipt of it, before he called upon Mr. Hastings to produce it.

Mr. Burke said, he could not prove positively the actual receipt of the letter by Mr. Hastings, but still it was fairly to be presumed he had received it; and the suppression of it was a crime in the prisoner, who ought to have transmitted it to the Court of Directors. However, to supply the want of this *positive* proof, Mr. Burke said mention was made of this letter in the 11th Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and it was stated as the ground of a criminal charge against Mr. Hastings. Having premised this, he asked Major Scott, whether he had not sent the 11th Report to India to Mr. Hastings. The Major acknowledged that he had sent it, but was not able to say that it had reached him. He had sent it with a letter; and Mr. Hastings afterwards acknowledged in *one* letter the receipt of many from the witness; but whether that which accompanied the 11th Report, was one of those so acknowledged to have been received, he was not able from memory to ascertain.

The witness, in answer to a question put to him by Lord Porchester, admitted, that Mr. Hastings had not found fault with him for having delivered the paper in question.

Mr. Burke then caused the general powers given by the prisoner to Major Scott, to be read; and it appeared that they were very *broad* indeed, and authorized him to act in EVERY THING that concerned his HONOUR and CHARACTER, or the DIGNITY of HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Burke then observed, that having established this agency—having shewn that its powers were absolutely *unrestrained* and *unlimited*, except merely as to a *resignation* of the government—having proved that this agent had delivered the letter in question, in  
the

the capacity of agent to the prisoner, into the hands of the Select Committee of the House of Commons—having proved that the Report made by that Committee, containing animadversions upon the subject matter of that letter, had been sent by this agent to Bengal for the perusal of the prisoner—and having also proved that Mr. Baber had sent to the prisoner by *post*, a translation of this very letter—the Managers, he contended, had now laid sufficient grounds to intitle them to read it in evidence.

Mr. Law maintained a contrary opinion; but as he had argued the case sufficiently yesterday, he declined the task of re-arguing it this day.

The Lords then adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to debate this question; but as it was then *half past four* o'clock, they did not return to Westminster Hall.

#### —————

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

As soon as the Peers had taken their seats the Lord Chancellor said, “Gentlemen Managers for the House of Commons, and you Gentlemen who are of Counsel for the defendant, the Lords have resolved that the Persian Letter written by Munny Begum, and the translation of that letter, which were offered to be read in evidence on the last day, *ought not* to be read. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you will proceed to make good your Charges.”

Mr. Burke, after consulting a short time with Mr. Fox, addressed their Lordships.—He lamented that the decision of their Lordships, thus nakedly communicated, without the reasons on which it was founded, was to the last degree perplexing to those who were to conduct the prosecution. He made no doubt but the decision was founded upon some good *technical* principle of law; but as their Lordships had not been pleased to state what was that principle, the Managers were left to grope for it in the dark; and being unable to ascertain precisely the nature of it, were reduced to the necessity of *guessing* what it might be.

He said, it would be of great advantage to the Managers to be made acquainted with this principle, as it would serve to guide them in the future conduct of the Impeachment, by shewing them what paper might be

considered by their Lordships *technically* as evidence, and what *not*.

At present the Managers, who knew only what might, in *reason* and *plain sense*, be considered as good and conclusive evidence, but who were totally uninformed respecting that kind of evidence which might be *technically* inadmissible, though fully *convincing* in the eye of *reason*, might probably give their Lordships a great deal of trouble, though very unintentionally, by offering over and over again, such evidence as the conscience and understanding of men not *technically* learned would not reject.

In the case on which their Lordships had last decided, the Managers offered in evidence a paper proved to have been written by Munny Begum, and to have been transmitted to Mr. Hastings. They offered also a translation of that paper, delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons by the very agent of Mr. Hastings.—They proved that these papers had been sent to the prisoner, in the 11th printed Report of that Committee; and that, when he drew up his defence, he must have had them before him.

That papers *so* substantiated should have been rejected by their Lordships, Mr. Burke said, must be a matter of astonishment to all the thinking part of mankind, who should happen to be unacquainted with the *technical* grounds on which their Lordships had resolved not to receive these papers. It was his duty, however, to submit to their judgment, and to presume that it was just, even though in his own private opinion he should think it humiliating to the House of Commons, and to the nation.

Lest, as he was, without any intimation of the grounds of the decision, he could, as he had already observed, only *guess* at them.

He might guess then, that the reason which had induced their Lordships to reject those papers as evidence against the prisoner, was, that Major Scott, the agent of Mr. Hastings, had declared, that when he delivered them to the Committee of the House of Commons, he delivered them without any previous communication on that subject with his principal, and without any authority from him.

Here he begged their Lordships would take care how they encouraged

a mode of proceeding which might lead to very bad consequences.

In the case of Mr. Hastings, he said, there appeared to be a system of *disavowals*. The prisoner once appointed an agent, who, in his name, made a formal resignation of the Government of Bengal. But the principal afterwards disavowed this act of his agent, and strenuously resisted it, though the ruin of the British empire in the East might have been the consequence of it.

At another time he delivered at the bar of the House of Commons, (*as his own*) a written defence against the charges then pending against him in that House. But afterwards at their Lordships' bar, he *disavowed* this defence, and produced evidence to prove that it had been drawn up by others, and not by *himself*, and that therefore he ought not to be accountable for the contents of it.

In the case immediately before their Lordships, it had appeared in evidence, that Major Scott was the agent of the prisoner, and that his powers were as unlimited as words could make them, except in one point only. This agent delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons the papers of which he was then speaking, certainly with some view, and probably to serve his principal, for he delivered them *unasked*. But now he disavowed all authority for such delivery, and declared, that, though by his instructions from the prisoner he was to have consulted Mr. Sullivan and another gentleman in all cases relating to the prisoner's interest, he had actually delivered the papers in question without having consulted them at all: and thus did he urge to their Lordships a breach of his instructions, as a reason that should induce them to think, that in delivering these papers to the Committee he ought to be considered as acting in his private character, and not in his character of *Agent* to Mr. Hastings; and that consequently *this* act of his ought not to be binding upon his principal.

How far that reason ought to operate, and whether it ought in fairness to screen the prisoner from the consequences of this act of his *agent*, he said he would leave the impartial world to judge. To that tribunal he resigned it, with this additional obser-

vation, that their Lordships had heard Major Scott declare upon oath, that to the day on which he was last examined, Mr. Hastings had never once disavowed the act in question done by his agent, or once censured or found fault with him for having done it.

Having premised these observations, Mr. Burke said he would next offer to their Lordships the minutes of the consultation at which it was resolved, by Mr. Hastings and the other Members of the Council at Calcutta, that Munny Begum and Rajah Gourdass should be restored to the offices under the Nabob of Bengal, from which they had formerly been removed by the Council, when Mr. Hastings was in the minority.

These minutes were accordingly read, and the appointment of these two persons proved.

He next gave in evidence a letter from the Court of Directors, in which they censured, in the strongest terms, the restoration of Munny Begum and Rajah Gourdass.

After this, Mr. Burke offered in evidence the accounts kept by Rajah Gourdass and the Begum, and transmitted to Calcutta, of the expenditure of the Nabob's revenue.

Mr. Law objected to this evidence; he said, that their Lordships had already pronounced upon it, and declared it to be inadmissible.

Mr. Burke insisted that the evidence then offered was not liable to the objection urged against it by the learned Gentleman. It consisted of *official* accounts, kept by the proper officer, regularly transmitted to Mr. Hastings at Calcutta, and by him sent home to the Court of Directors.—With this evidence Mr. Hastings was clearly connected, as they had actually passed through his own hands.

Mr. Fox contended, that the accounts offered in evidence ought to be received: The nature of them, he said, was this—Rajah Gourdass, in giving an account of the expenditure of the public money in his department, was endeavouring to exculpate Mr. Hastings from the suspicion of having taken bribes: but though acting with that view, he stated that a lack and a half of rupees had been paid by him to Mr. Hastings.—Now this circumstance so stated was either true or false. If true, it would prove that the  
prisoner

prisoner had actually taken a bribe, or present, to that amount.—If false, it would prove that Rajah Gourdas had invented a calumny against the Governor-General; and for the purpose of covering an embezzlement of the public money, charged Mr. Hastings, in his accounts, with a sum which the latter had never received.—If the first was true, it would easily account for the Rajah's restoration to office;—if it was false, and that no money had been paid to Mr. Hastings by Rajah Gourdas, as stated in the accounts, then it would appear that Mr. Hastings had appointed a man to a place of great trust, after he had himself full reason to be convinced that he had embezzled the public money.

Mr. Law replied, that Mr. Hastings had restored Rajah Gourdas at the express desire and request of the Nabob; and it would therefore be a great hardship indeed, if an act of kindness done to a great Prince, should make Mr. Hastings answerable for the evil acts done four years before by the person restored.

Mr. Fox admitted, that it would be hard indeed if such was to be the consequence of an act of KINDNESS. But the question was, Could this be considered as *such*?—Could any man of common understanding pretend to say that it was an act of KINDNESS in Mr. Hastings to restore a man who had brought a *false* charge against him, and who, to support that *false* charge, had made out *false* accounts?

The world must be convinced, that in this case Rajah Gourdas had either told a truth or a falsehood of Mr. Hastings. If he had told a truth, their Lordships ought to suffer the evidence of it to be read: if he had told a falsehood of him, Mr. Hastings, who, before he restored him, was fully apprized of the fact, was answerable to his country for having restored a man to the very same important situation in which he had not only embezzled the public money, but had made out false accounts to traduce the character of the Governor-General.

Mr. Fox said he would leave it to their Lordships to determine whether this could possibly be considered as an *act* of KINDNESS; and whether it was not much more likely that it was a criminal connivance at embezzlements, of considerable a share of which was stated in the accounts, whether or not

their Lordships would judge, to have fallen to his own share.

Their Lordships withdrew to the Chamber of Parliament, at half past two o'clock, to consider whether the evidence offered was or was not admissible. They debated, in their own House, till four o'clock, and then drew up a question upon it, and put it to the twelve Judges for their opinion.

The Judges said, the question was of importance, and therefore they begged to consider it. Their Lordships granted it, and adjourned the further proceeding in the trial to the Wednesday following.

#### FORTY-NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The Lords having been employed in debating some proposition in their own House, did not appear in Westminster-hall till two o'clock.

The Peers being then seated, and the prisoner having been brought to the bar, the Lord Chancellor, from the woolfack, informed the Managers, the prisoner, and his Counsel, that the House had resolved, "that the accounts offered in evidence on Wednesday last, *could not be read.*"

His Lordship then desired the Managers would proceed with their evidence.

But before any of them had risen to speak,

Lord Portchester addressing the House, said, that he had drawn up two questions, which he wished to put to the Judges in the presence and hearing of those who conducted the prosecution, and of the prisoner and his counsel, who were interested in the defence. He was then proceeding to read the questions, when the Lord Chancellor interrupting him, said, that if his Lordship had a motion to make, the discussion of it could not take place in Westminster-hall, but in the Chamber of Parliament, to which it would be necessary that House should adjourn.

The Lords accordingly adjourned almost immediately after they had taken their seats to their own House, where they continued debating till near six o'clock, when, without returning to Westminster-hall, they sent a message to the House of Commons that they had adjourned the further proceedings in the trial to *Tuesday.*

(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 291.)

AUGUST 14.

M. DE CALONNE.

THE strict rule which the Assembly have made of not suffering any motion foreign to the Constitution to be discussed until that shall be finally settled, prevented this day the prosecution of a business which was very interesting.

An Hon. Member addressed himself to the Assembly in these words: "There has been laid on the table of the Bureaux, a libel published against M. Necker by M. de Calonne, in which the former Administrator of the Finances (that disgrace of the nation, and who is justly suspected of having fomented the troubles which were calculated to ruin the nation) pours the most atrocious calumnies against the economical and beneficent Minister who succeeded him."—At the words "the disgrace of the nation" (*l'opprobre de la nation*) a murmur was heard in several parts of the house and galleries, either be-

cause the epithet appeared too harsh against a person whom the laws had not yet pronounced to be guilty, or because some person saw with pain an old Minister, whose prodigality had made him partisans, treated so severely before an Assembly whose functions did not consist in searching for guilt. The noise, however, did not disconcert the Hon. Member; and thrice interrupted by the same murmur, he thrice pronounced the same qualification, "*l'opprobre de la nation*." At length the President interfered, and said, that the rule which they had established did not permit them to wander from the order of the day, which order was for deliberating further of the Constitution, and of the Declaration of Rights; and that the Assembly could not permit any other subject to be agitated previous to those two great questions. Upon which the Hon. Member postponed to a future day the strong motion which he proposed to make against M. de Calonne\*.

\* This day was issued the following Ordinance of the King, concerning the Aid to be given, and the Oath taken by the Troops.

Art. I. The Troops shall assist the National Militia and Marechauffees, whenever it is required by the Civil or Municipal Officers.

II. The following oath shall be equally taken by the Troops and Officers, of whatever degree.

III. The Officers shall take their oath at the head of their troops, in the presence of their Municipal Officers.

IV. Each corps of troops shall be assembled, in order that the oath may be taken by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under arms with the most august solemnity.

V. The oath of the officers shall be, "We swear to remain faithful to the Nation, the King, and the Law, and never to employ those who are under our command against the citizens, unless required by the civil or Municipal officer."

VI. The oath of the soldiers shall be, "We swear never to abandon our colours, to be faithful to the Nation, to the King, and to the Law, and to conform to the rules of the military discipline."

Enjoined and commanded by his Majesty to General Officers, and others, having authority over troops, as well as to all those whose duty it is to see this Ordinance obeyed,

Made at Versailles, the 14th of August, 1789, and signed

LOUIS.

LA TOUR DU PIN,

And a little lower down,

The above Ordinance was accompanied by the following Letter from the King to the Officers and Soldiers of his Army:

BRAVE WARRIORS,

THE new obligations which, in concert with the National Assembly, I impose upon you, will not, I am assured, give you any uneasiness. Your first duties are those of Citizens; and these duties will always be conformable to the obedience you owe to me, since I will never make use of my power but to protect the laws, and defend the interests of the nation. The officers who command my troops, though certain of my entire confidence, will see, with the same pleasure as I do, that there is no uncertainty with respect to the moment when the aid of the military force is necessary for maintaining public order.

AUG. 17.

## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

M. de Mirabeau, Member of the Committee of Five, made the report of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights; and having in a short speech shewn the difficulty of such a Declaration, for a government that *has hitherto been vicious*, and to employ such a Declaration as a preliminary of the constitution of a people, whose constituent principles are unascertained, he read the report, consisting of eighteen articles, which comprehended the great and immutable truths which ought to be the basis of all Governments.

SUBSTANCE of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS, by the COMMITTEE of FIVE, appointed to reduce all other SCHEMES into one.

THE Representatives of the French Nation, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or neglect of the Rights of Men, are the cause of all the evils which afflict societies, have resolved to establish, by a solemn Declaration, those important Rights—to the end that those in power may know the degree of authority which they have the right to exercise over the people, and that the people may know the duties to which they ought to submit.

PRIMO, All men are born equal and free; and no one person has more Rights than another in the exercise of his faculties.

2. All political bodies receive their existence from a social, and every individual gives to the common stock his person and abilities, to ascertain the general prosperity.

3. All the powers to which a people submit, proceed directly from themselves, and all political associations have the right to change their laws, when the change shall appear to them to be necessary.

The greatest service that I can, at this instant, desire of my army, is zealously to unite with all good citizens in repressing those robbers, who, not content with spreading disorder through my Kingdom, endeavour to pervert the minds of my good and faithful subjects, so far as to be led to join in their outrages and perfidious designs.

Honour ought, undoubtedly, to be an essential part of a soldier's reward; and such has ever been the sentiment of my troops; but I have not been less desirous, on that account, of making the lot of a soldier more easy. I began to do so last year, notwithstanding the state of my finances; and I trust that the re-establishment of order will soon furnish me with the means of entirely fulfilling my wishes. I see with the sincerest satisfaction, that all the Deputies of the National Assembly participate this sentiment with me.

I have given orders to my Minister at War, to turn his attention to all parts of the military discipline that may require reasonable alterations, and to reconcile, as much as possible, the wishes of the troops with the good of the service.

I am sincerely desirous of proving to the officers and soldiers of my army, that I prize their affection highly.

I am not afraid to demand it, in the name of the sentiments I have always entertained for you; in the name, if it were necessary, of my ancestors, which yours, for so many ages, and in the midst of every danger, have never ceased to protect. Rest assured, therefore, of my good disposition towards you, as I shall always do of your fidelity.

4. The common good of all is the principle and the end of every political association.

5. Law being the expression of the general will, ought to ascertain to every man his liberty.

6. This liberty consists in being subject to nothing but the laws.

7. The citizen, being free in his person, cannot be seized on but to be carried before the tribunals formed by law, to be tried publicly, and to be punished according to the penalties prescribed by law, which penalties ought to be uniform for all citizens.

8. Free in his thoughts, he has the right to publish his thoughts by word or writing, provided that he does not infringe the rights of another.

9. He may pass from province to province, or he may go into foreign ports, unless in cases provided by law.

10. All citizens have the right to assemble, when they think fit, to deliberate on the interests of the society.

11. Every man has a right to employ himself in that species of industry which his talents or inclination suggest to him.

12. No man can be forced to part with his property, unless it is for the public advantage, and until he shall have received an adequate compensation for the sacrifice.

13. All citizens ought to contribute to the public expence, in proportion to their ability.

14. No man can be made subject to contributions for immoral purposes.

15. The collection of the public revenues shall be made subject to regular rules, and the collectors and officers intrusted with the public treasure shall be made accountable.

16. The public expences ought to be carefully regulated, and no reward ought to be

given to any person whatever, unless he shall have deserved it.

17. Civil equality consists not in the equality of fortune; but in the eligibility of every man to all the offices of the state.

18. The establishment of the army, the number of troops of which it shall consist, and its expences, ought to depend on the legislature, and they cannot be put in motion without the consent of the civil power.

#### NEW ORGANIZATION of the JUDICIAL POWER.

After the reading of the above Declaration, M. Bergasse read an article from the Committee of Constitution concerning the Organization of the Judicial Power. The production drew the loudest plaudits from the Assembly, as well on account of the clearness of the ideas of M. Bergasse, as the importance of the subject, and the wisdom with which he has treated it.

After having displayed the iniquities which a course of ages had introduced into the Magistracy of France, and the changes which it had suffered, he reduced the principles upon which the new Legislature should be formed to eleven.

#### PRINCIPLES of the JUDICIAL POWER.

1. It is essential that the Magistrates of Justice should depend entirely on the Nation.

2. That they should have no active part in legislation.

3. That the Tribunals should not be composed of a great number of Magistrates, that the influence of the order may not be excessive in the Community.

4. That the number of Courts and of Judges should be in proportion to the exigencies of the public.

5. That the Judges should be elective.

6. That justice should be rendered gratuitously.

7. That all process, civil and criminal, should be public.

8. That the Judge should not possess the dangerous privilege of interpreting the Law, and of adding to its provisions.

9. That every citizen has the right personally to plead his own cause, civil as well as criminal.

10. That the Officers of Police ought to be chosen by the people.

11. That every Judge ought to be responsible for the sentence or judgment he shall give.

To these principles M. Bergasse has added a plan for a code of laws, divided under five heads, of which, for the present, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the mere outline,

#### FIRST HEAD.

##### *Of Courts and Judges.*

This Head contains almost literally the principles above stated.

1. The Nation shall have the right to determine the number and the rights of the Courts.

2. The Judges shall have no share in the legislation.

3. The number of the Courts and Judges shall be in proportion to the wants of the Nation on the subject.

4. Venality shall be abolished.

5. Justice shall be rendered in the name of the King.

6. Justice shall be gratuitous.

7. The salaries of the Judges shall be in proportion to the importance of their functions.

8. Trials, civil and military, shall be public.

9. The Judge shall not have the power to add to the law.

10. The Judge shall be responsible for his judgments.

#### SECOND HEAD.

##### *Of Civil Process.*

1. The kingdom shall be divided into Provinces.

2. Every Province shall have a sovereign Court of Justice.

3. Every Province shall be divided into districts, each of which shall have a Judge in Ordinary.

4. In every parish there shall be a Justice of the Peace.

5. In all the cities and towns on the coast there shall be a Chamber of Commerce.

6. All Courts of Exception shall be suppressed.

7. In civil matters the sentence of a Justice of the Peace shall be final, if the action is not for more than fifty livres (about two guineas).

8. The sentence of the Judges in ordinary, in each district, and of the Admiralties at each port, shall be final to 2000 livres.

9. A wife cannot plead against her husband, nor a son against his father, without the permission of the Justice of the Peace.

10. In every city there shall be a gratuitous Chamber, where advice is to be given to the poor *gratis*.

11. The King's Officers shall plead the causes of the poor *gratis*.

12. There shall always be a Commission to regulate the order of proceeding.

#### THIRD HEAD.

##### *Criminal Process.*

In this, M. Bergasse made the English form

form of criminal trial his model, and made the trial by Jury his first principle.—And the other articles were to secure the citizens against surprize, vengeance, or delusion.

#### FOURTH HEAD.

##### *The Police.*

The most essential articles in this Head are, that the officers shall be elected by the people, and that they shall have no cognizance whatsoever of political matters.

#### FIFTH HEAD.

##### *The Judges.*

They shall be henceforth above the age of thirty.

They shall be chosen by the King, out of three persons named by the municipality.

The Judges shall be independent as to situation, but responsible for their acts.

All the above reports were ordered to be printed for the inspection of the Members.

#### PLOT ON BREST.

The attention of the Assembly was next engaged by several petitions and communications from Bretagne. In consequence of the letter of the Duke of Dorset, suspicions arose in Bretagne against various noblemen, whom they arrested and detained.—Letters stating the particulars were read; and the unfortunate gentlemen prayed the National Assembly to interfere, and to enable them to justify their honour against those cruel and shocking accusations. Another letter from the gentlemen and officers of Brest; and a third from the Commission appointed by the Assembly of Bretagne, stating that they had made every possible inquiry into the fact, without gaining the least light, and therefore requesting the National Assembly to obtain from the English Ambassador further information on the subject, as his letter was vague and unsatisfactory. They stated that this pretended plot was the cause of the divisions and suspicions that reigned in the province, of the outrageous calumnies that had been spread against the Noblesse, and of all the violences that had ensued.

The Assembly, after a long and warm debate, in which it was observed, that the Duke of Dorset said he knew no more of the plot than what he had communicated, resolved, that they could do no more on the subject, and that this should be made known to the States of Bretagne.

#### AUGUST 18.

The first business of this day's sitting was the reading of Addresses from various Cities and Communities.

The King's Attorney for Meulan made a present to the Nation of the emoluments of his office.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

M. Demeunier pointed out an error in the printing of the Declaration proposed by the Committee of Five, which, as it did not enter into the above abstract, it is not necessary to particularize.

M. de Crenieré then opened the debate. The definition of Rights presented by M. de Mirabeau, in the name of the Committee, he said, was faulty, in laying down that the Rights of *Man* were the result of the eternal principles of his liberty, because principles and rights were distinct things; that the American Declaration, which had been the model of this, was the most improper that could have been made, and the most wilful outrage against liberty; that the most glaring error of the Committee, in drawing up their Declaration, was in considering the Rights of *Men* and of *Citizens* as the same: that this point was so far from being clear, that not one of the Declarations that had been printed agreed with another; and that the number of Rights, in the papers submitted to the consideration of the *Bureaux*, had risen from five to sixty four. These Rights, he added, are no other than the result of our Conventions; and as there are two sorts of Conventions, so are there two sorts of Rights—*necessary* Rights and *possible* Rights. A Declaration of Rights ought to contain only the necessary Rights.

The debate now became general. Some maintained that the plan of the Committee was imperfect; and others admitted that the Declaration contained some improper expressions, but thought it might be easily amended.

The Baron de Custine, after a long dissertation on the danger of giving too much liberty to the people, proposed to leave out the Right of *resisting oppression*.

The opinion of M. Bonnet appeared to be the wisest and most moderate. He proposed that they should separate into *Bureaux*, and there chose from among the different Declarations that which should appear the most proper to be made the basis of discussion in the Assembly, and there put the question on each article in order.

M. Rabaud de Saint-Etienne observed, that the Declaration was drawn up in a vague and indeterminate manner; that it required order, method, and, above all, that connection by which one idea follows as a necessary consequence from another; that all its maxims ought to be indisputable; that they ought to be the *born book* of children, and make part of the education of youth; that the elements of this grand work should be such as to make it the duty of every citizen to get them by heart, and thus be the means of forming a generation of *FREEMEN*.—Nor ought we to omit, added he, to enrich

this Declaration with preservative maxims, such as may teach men to maintain their rights; and in this respect it is that the Abbé Syeyes has excelled.

M. Prieur proposed to divide the question on the Declaration of the Committee into two parts, and to consider first the plan, and then the different articles. If the plan should be rejected, the Committee might begin another; if it should be adopted, the Assembly might proceed to examine the articles, and begin by striking out several that came not properly within its view, but belonged to the Constitution.

M. de Biazat, mounted on the celebrated *Hobbes*, asserted that political associations were not formed by choice; that they were the consequences of men's weakness or wants; and therefore, that it would be extremely difficult to shew what were the Rights of Men and Citizens.

M. de Mirabeau rose to exculpate himself from the accusation of having contradicted his own principles in the Declaration, by making the army subject to the Civil Magistrates; and after shewing from the text of the work, that it was not meant to give the formation of the army to the civil power, he added, that neither civil or political liberty could ever exist, where the military power was not subject to the legislative. With regard to the plan of the Declaration, its errors, throughout, lay in the drawing up—the only subject in which *despotism* was necessary; for, in a work drawn up by several hands, words often exclaimed with indignation at the company they were put into.

M. Demannier, another member of the Committee, said the same; and in discussing the mode of forming a good Declaration, refused an opinion suggested by the Abbe Gregoire and others, that such a work ought to have a treatise of theology at its head.

M. de Custine, after observing that there was a wide difference between *prejudices* and *truth*, proposed taking one or other of the Declarations into immediate consideration.

Another Member supported the motion of M. Bonnet, because, he said, in debating in the National Assembly, Members rose to speak *mechanically*, and for no other reason but because those who sat next them had done so before.

This motion, at first, obtained some attention, and was on the point of being debated, when

M. de Mirabeau moved to postpone the drawing up of a Declaration of Rights till after settling the Constitution. This was received with general approbation. But

M. Chapelier and M. Peyton de Ville-neuve demonstrated that it was reversing the

natural order of things, and unworthy the dignity of the Assembly. It had already been resolved that there should be a Declaration of Rights at the head of the Constitution, and it would be absurd to proceed to the latter, without completing the former. If occasion should require, conclusions might be modified; but principles being absolute and invariable, if they were preceded by the consequences to be drawn from them, it would be impossible not to fall into some contradiction, if, in unfolding the detail, they should attempt to suit principles to circumstances.

M. Rhodon, in a very eloquent speech, without giving any opinion on M. de Mirabeau's motion, maintained that a Declaration of Rights ought not to consist of distinct propositions, but of one uniform treatise, clear, concise, and intelligible to all mankind, the unaffected eloquence of which might shew that it was only the vestibule of a majestic national edifice.

M. de Blaisel and M. Garat warmly opposed M. de Mirabeau's motion. The latter, in doing homage to his talents, said his eloquence often embarrassed the Assembly between opinions directly opposite. M. de Mirabeau replied with great spirit; and on the question being put, it was resolved to refer the Declaration to the *Bureau*, to be there considered article by article.

AUGUST. 19.

THE LOAN.

M. de Mirabeau took notice, that the Loan of Thirty Millions filled but slowly;—that, in fixing the interest at so low a rate, the National Assembly had proceeded, no doubt, on the hope that patriotism would have induced the nation to come cheerfully forward to the national exigency. In this they had been deceived; and it now remained for them to complete the Loan by augmenting the *bonus*. The honourable Member concluded by moving that his Majesty be authorized to employ such means as his prudence should suggest, for carrying into effect that Loan.

An Hon. Member, perceiving the great inconvenience which would result from a sudden change in the sentiments of the Assembly on a subject that flowed from the solemn decree of the Representatives of what he called the most enlightened nation in the universe, and fearing that their change would injure rather than support public credit, said, that the Bank had already received eight millions. That this was but the 19th day of the month, and that it was impossible, as yet, to ascertain what would be the effect of the Loan in the provinces, and in foreign nations.

That

That, perhaps, the leaders might forget the circumstance, that they had fixed a term for its re-imburement;—and that the best course would be to influence the provinces, by establishing a Bank of Discount in each of them.

The motion of M. de Mirabeau was, according to the rule laid down for all questions of finance, referred to a future day.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Assembly then proceeded to take into consideration the important and fundamental question of a Declaration of Rights. It was decided, that the Draught of a Declaration by the Sixth Bureau, was that which they should make the ground-work of their discussion. That our readers may more readily enter into the merits of the debate, we shall here insert a copy of this rough Draught.

#### DRAUGHT OF A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, by the SIXTH BUREAU.

1. Every man derives from nature the right of preserving his being, and of making it happy.

2. To preserve his being, and to make it happy, every man derives from nature faculties, in the full and free exercise of which consists liberty.

3. From the use of these faculties he derives the right of property.

4. Every man has an equal right to his liberty and property.

5. But every man has not received from nature the same means of using his rights, from which is deduced inequality among men. Inequality is therefore derived from nature herself.

6. Society is framed by the necessity of preserving the equality of rights, amidst the inequality of means.

7. In the state of society, each man to obtain for himself the free and legitimate exercise of his faculties, ought to acknowledge, to respect, and to assist his equals in the same enjoyment.

8. From this necessary reciprocity between men united in society, results the double relation of rights and duties.

9. The end of all society is to maintain this double relation, from which proceeds the establishment of laws.

10. The object of the law is, therefore, to guaranty all the rights, and to assure the observance of all the duties.

11. The first duty of every citizen being to serve the society according to his capacity and talents, he is eligible to all the employments of the state.

12. The law being the expression of the general will, every citizen ought mediately or immediately to co-operate in the foundation of the law.

13. The law ought to be the same for all; and no political authority is obligatory on the citizen, but as it commands in the name of the law.

14. No citizen can be accused, nor troubled in the exercise of his property, nor restrained in his liberty, but by virtue of law, in the form prescribed, and in the cases previously announced\*.

15. Punishment by law ought always to be proportioned to the offence, without any exception of rank, state or fortune.

Of these fifteen articles, except the fourteenth, which was reserved for future discussion, the substance was ultimately comprized in six, a copy of which, with the preamble, we shall subjoin to the debate.

The debate was long and desultory. Every Member who spoke on the preamble, or any one of the articles, took the liberty of descending on the whole plan; and in objecting to all or any part of it, thought himself bound to propose something of his own. Of such a debate, a minute account would be equally difficult and uninteresting. What follows contains the principal heads.

M. Anson, the Receiver-General, and one of the Deputies of Paris, opened the discussion of the preamble. He complained that the whole plan wanted the energy and the dignity that ought to characterise so exalted a work as an exposition of the Rights of Man; and proposed a new one.

M. Target also said, that the Rights of Man ought to be presented to the Nation in terms more firm, energetic and complete; that each article ought to contain principles and deductions essential to the preservation of liberty, and furnish every Citizen with a weapon to oppose to every species of oppression.

M. Demeunier said, the substance of the first ten articles might be comprized in a much smaller number.

M. de la Borde proposed a preamble, importing that the sole object of every social union of every political institution, is to make known, enlarge, and secure the rights of the Citizens; and that it is the duty of the representatives of the nation to draw up a summary of the rights which a man brings with him into society, or may acquire in it—rights which all laws are made to protect, and which no laws can infringe.

M. Duquesnay supported this preamble; and M. Vernier, M. de Virieu, and the Vis-

\* It was agreed in the discussion, to postpone the consideration of this article altogether.  
count

count de Mirabeau proposed others of their own.

M. de Volney proposed to insert in the preamble, 1st, The date and the reign: 2d, A succinct detail of the reasons that made a Declaration necessary; 3d, The causes of the present disorder, arising from the *Governors* forgetting their *duty*, and the *governed* their *Rights*.

M. Mounier desired that the preamble of the Committee of Five, drawn up by M. de Mirabeau, with the addition of an invocation to the Supreme Being, might be taken into consideration.

A Member of the Clergy moved to defer the debate on the preamble till another day; and desired that the order might be enforced, which directs that no motion on affairs of importance shall be debated till after being three days before the Assembly.

The President said, the Declaration of Rights had been more than three days before the Assembly, and that if they were to deliberate three days on each article, it could not be completed in sixty dozen days.

The sense of the Assembly was immediately taken on the preamble of the Sixth Bureau, which was rejected; and after some debate on the manner of introducing the name of the Supreme Being, that of the Committee of Five, with a few amendments, was adopted.

The Assembly then proceeded to the discussion of the articles.

M. Dandr e proposed to strike out the first five, and insert the following from the Declaration of the Marquis de la Fayette: "The inalienable Rights of Man are liberty, property, security, equality of rights, the defence of his honour and his life, the free communication of his thoughts, and resistance against oppression."

The Bishop of Langres, M. Salle, M. Blin, and the Duke de la Rochefoucault also proposed articles instead of those of the Bureau.

At length M. Mounier proposed three articles instead of the first six; two of them extracts from the Declaration of the Marquis de la Fayette, which, after some debate on particular expressions, were agreed to, and the Assembly adjourned to

AUGUST. 20.

The fourth and fifth articles proposed by the Chevalier de Lamets met with very little opposition with regard to the substance, but occasioned some debate on the manner of wording them.

The Bishop of Langres insisted, that to the word Liberty, in the fourth, should be prefixed the epithet *civil*; but M. Rheden ob-

served, that by the word *liberty* was meant the natural liberty of man, before consenting to the social compact: and that to suppose *civil liberty* before entering into society, would imply a contradiction.

M. Garat, M. Dandr e, and M. Volney supported this observation, and the amendment was over ruled.

On the words "evidently hurtful to society," in the fifth, M. Pison du Galand contended that the word *evidently* would be the source of perpetual dispute, chicanery, and evasion; and by that means exposed the rights of the subject, or the spirit of the law, to continual violation; and the word was struck out.

The sixth article was the subject of much debate. More than a dozen amendments or substitutes were proposed; and as each of the movers defended his own proposition with all the partiality of a father, it was extremely difficult for the Assembly to fix on any one of them.

At length the Bishop of Autun, who being one of the Secretaries, had a better opportunity than the other Members, drew up an article, comprising the substance of them all, which at once fixed the debate.

After much discussion on the questions, whether all the citizens *ought* to concur or *have the right* to concur in making laws; and whether they are all equally *admissible* or *susceptible* to all employments, M. Mounier proposed to insert after *admissibles* the words *selon sa capacit e*, which, after a short debate, was agreed to. But an assertion that the President had been guilty of a breach of order, in deciding on an amendment without a previous discussion, again opened the debate.

M. Emery, without imputing any degree of blame to the President, expatiated on the danger of suffering the word *capacit e* to remain, of which the Nobility might one day take advantage to arrogate again to themselves the exclusive right to all public employments.

This renewed debate appeared to give much uneasiness to the President, who demanded with great firmness, either that the Assembly should explain in what respect he had been inattentive to his duty, or that the accusation should be publicly retracted.

It was next proposed to reconsider the amendment on the word *capacit e*. This was opposed by several Members but, especially by M. Lally Tollendal, who put an end to the debate by proposing to add, after *capacit e*, "without any other distinction but that which arises from their virtues or their talents."

It was then carried, after a short debate,

to insert the word "dignities" before "places and employments."

Such was the outline of this important discussion. The following are

*The PREAMBLE and ARTICLES of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.*

"The Representatives of the French Nation, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or neglect of the Rights of Men, are the sole causes of public evils, and the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth, in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Men; to the end that this Declaration being constantly present to all the Members of the Social Body, may, without ceasing, remind them of their rights and their duties; that the acts of the legislative and executive power may, at any time, be compared with the object of every political institution, and thence respect it the more; that the opposition of the Citizens, founded in future on plain and indisputable principles, may always tend to the preservation of the constitution, and the happiness of all."

The National Assembly therefore, in the presence, and under the protection of the Supreme Being, recognizes and declares the following Rights of Men and Citizens.

I. All men are born and continue free and equal: distinction in society can be instituted only for the common advantage.

II. The object of every political association ought to protect the natural and indefeasible rights of men: these are liberty, property, security, and resistance against oppression.

III. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation. No body of men, no individual, has a right to exercise an authority which does not emanate from the nation.

IV. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing that hurts not another. Thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man has no limits but such as secure the enjoyment of the same rights to the other members of the society. These limits can only be marked out by the law.

V. The law ought to forbid such actions only as are hurtful to the society; whatever is not forbidden by the law is subject to no restraint, and no one can be obliged to do what the law does not ordain.

VI. The law is the expression of the general will, and all the citizens have a right to concur, personally or by their representatives, in its formation: it ought to be the same for all, whether in protecting or punishing. All the citizens being equal in its eyes, are equally

admissible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacity; and without any distinction but what arises from their virtues and their talents.

To preserve unbroken the chain of the debate on these Articles, we forbore to mention the following circumstances in the order in which they occurred.

On Wednesday evening, immediately after the preamble of the Declaration of Rights was agreed to, the President announced to the Assembly the arrival of a convoy of five million weight of corn for the subsistence of the capital and its environs, under the escort of a volunteer company of the City Militia of Havre. Some of these volunteers, who had been introduced within the ballustrade behind the President's breaux, were warmly applauded for their zeal.

On Thursday morning one of the Secretaries read a Declaration from the Noblesse of Quimper, in Brittany, by which they accede to all the Resolutions of the National Assembly. This patriotic Declaration is signed by a great number of the gentlemen of that bailiwick. The Noblesse of Brittany, proud of their titles, and prejudiced in favour of their Gothic Constitution, which excluded the Clergy and the Commons almost entirely from the Administration of the Province, refused to send Deputies to the National Assembly; but the letter from Brest to the National Assembly, and the above Declaration, give reason to hope, that the whole Noblesse of the Provinces will soon come by a Deputation into the National Assembly, and deposit, at the feet of the Nation, their titles, their privileges, and their brilliant prerogatives; and content themselves in future with a qualification much more respectable, that of citizens of a free nation.

The inhabitants of Givet and Charlemont have sent a deputation of three Citizens, to complain to the National Assembly of a scarcity of grain, which they attribute to the malversation of their Magistrates. The Committee of Reports, to whom the complaint was referred, were ready to report on it to the Assembly on Thursday evening: but the Magistrates having sent a memorial in their own defence, the decision was put off till another day.

Many of the King's troops desert their colours daily; they complain that they are badly paid, and that they are perishing with hunger. It has been resolved at the Hotel de Ville to shut the gates of Paris against them, and to pay them at the rate of three sols each per league to enable them to rejoin their respective regiments.

*(To be continued.)*



To the EDITORS of the CRITICAL REVIEW.

GENTLEMEN,

THE month of June being generally the most leisure season of the year with me, I sometimes employ an idle hour in reading. This morning I happened to lay my hand on your publication for the month of August last, wherein my System of Husbandry is reviewed; and as I have just now no better employment to engage my time, I appropriate this day to answer and correct the Reviewer's very apparent errors.

I address myself to the Editors, that the Gentleman (whose name I have not the pleasure of knowing) may be apprized of the contents of my letter. It must evidently appear to every experienced professor of agricultural knowledge, that his assertions are grounded upon Theory only; his language is too learned and refined to be used or even properly understood by practical farmers. In point of erudition and abilities I doubt not his being equal to most, but from his sophistical criticisms I will confidently say, that his deficiency of knowledge in the *agricultural line* appears to be very great; and that he may be convinced of his mistakes, their refutation shall be supported by facts.

The gentleman begins with a learned preface by way of apology, which he concludes with *general assertions*, saying, 'We must pronounce this work full of errors; as a whole, imperfect and incomplete.' What! the whole work full of errors, imperfect and incomplete? A most extraordinary circumstance this, indeed!

*Answer.* That there are three paragraphs containing errors I do acknowledge. My friends on mature consideration were astonished, that such a work (being hastened by the importunities of my subscribers, and for the purpose of making public the Drill machine) was arranged, written over twice, with my attention to the press at the distance of five miles from my farm, could have been thus far completed and published with so few errors, and all executed within six months.

The Reviewer says, that 'Husbandry has not yet attained a systematic form:

its assisting Sciences have not yet lighted their torches sufficiently, to elucidate its obscurity: they have not yet been applied to explore its recondite and unknown paths. The best Chemists, the most experienced Philosophers look on from a distance, or give a partial to an imperfect aid.'

*Answer.* The Reviewer from inexperience or want of proper information has greatly erred; for Husbandry has in some parts of the kingdom attained, and is attaining a systematic form. I have the pleasure of knowing several gentlemen who have lately reduced it to a regular system; and in particular one\*, who has practised it about ten years on the exact same principles as conducted by his most worthy Ancestor† fifteen years preceding. His system is to plow up his oat stubble before Christmas, and to manure it as highly as possible for the first succeeding year's crop.

First year's crop,—Turnips, consumed on the land by sheep and cattle.

Second year's crop,—Barley and clover feeds.

Third year's crop,—Clover, first crop mowed, second fed, and wheat sowed on the lay.

Fourth year's crop,—Wheat.

Fifth year's crop,—Peas.

Sixth year's crop,—Oats, for his coach-horses and hunters.

Then the same crops again in regular rotation; never fallows.—His land, a loamy hazle soil, is, by being completely manured once in six years, and the above course of crops, kept in excellent order; the produce is not inferior, but rather superior to what it was twenty years ago.

I have the pleasure to say, that several gentlemen have adopted my System of Husbandry, as per page 159; and I have been flattered that it answers so well, as to induce them to continue it.

Husbandry's assisting Sciences have lighted their torches to elucidate its obscurity; they have explored its recondite and unknown paths; Chemists have analyzed and explained the component parts of soils and manures; and Philosophers

\* P. Williams, Esq. Penpont, Brecknockshire.

† P. Williams, Esq.'s father, who most laudably promoted and established the Brecknockshire Agriculture Society, being the first that was ever formed in the Principality of Wales. Since, several Counties, being convinced of the utility, have followed the example.

have investigated the structure of plants, and illustrated how they are nourished. It is to these gentlemen † praise is due for their exertions; such aids (like all other sciences may be improved) have instructed the practical Agriculturist what manures, and experience has pointed out, the quantity best adapted for the different soils; which with other elucidations have been the means of promoting the great improvements lately made, and are progressively advancing in husbandry.

Again, he says, 'But even the shortness of the Chemical part cannot guard from mistake.'

*Answer.* I am always open to conviction; and as my thirst after useful knowledge in Agriculture is never satiated, I particularly request the favour of having these mistakes pointed out.

Again, 'In a sandy soil, clay or marl are recommended: he probably means clay, or the clayey marl.'—2d. 'Sands admit of no variety, yet clayey soils are said to differ as materially as sandy soils.'

*Answer 1st.* I conceive that the intention of writing is to be as explicit as possible in the expression of sentiments, for *farmers and all others perfectly to understand.* I have recommended in the plainest terms I could, clay or marl as an addition to the dung of horned cattle, as being the best manure for light sandy soils. Hence, why the observation, 'he probably means clay, or the clayey marl?' I must confess that such remark is far beyond my comprehension, and needs an explanation.

*Answer 2d.* In what part of my work did I say that sands admit of no variety? If the gentleman had taken time to have examined my System with proper attention and candour, he must have seen that in page 22, line 6, I observed, that 'in proportion to the quantity of loam mixed with the sand, its tenacity and vegetative properties are increased or decreased; which evidently implies the great variety of sandy soils.—That red and other coloured earths frequently contain a mixture of iron, copper, lead, or some acid inimical to vegetation, experience enables me to pronounce for fact. If the gentleman will procure different soils of the descriptions I have given, and analyze them, he will soon be convinced of his error.—He has also in his great haste observed, 'those said to be coloured with copper or lead, are species with which we are totally unacquainted.'

*Answer.* I readily believe it, and that

he is also totally unacquainted with every other species of soil. But permit me to enquire, In what part of my Treatise is it said, that the 'oil is coloured by copper or lead?—I believe that on examination no such expression can be found.

Again, he says, 'lime is directed to destroy these poisonous particles, though it has no action but on acids, whose existence is doubtful.'

*Answer.* The existence of acids is not doubtful, but *certain.*—I could produce several proofs of my own; but as the gentleman has mentioned the respectable names of Home, Fordyce, &c. his attention to their observations and experiments will assist to lead him out of his labyrinth of errors. Lime *does act* on other bodies as well as on acids. Lime *will* decompose or destroy particles that are injurious to vegetation. In the year 1778 I had a field containing about eight acres, the soil a light loam about six inches deep on a limestone rock; great quantities of lead ore had formerly been raised on part of the field, where no corn or grass would grow, owing to the pernicious particles of ore left behind. As this field was well calculated for sainfoin, I had the whole plowed up, against which my late tenant remonstrated vehemently; observing, that he had several times tried, but could never raise any grain off these barren spots. I had been instructed in the use of lime. My resolutions were fixed. I applied to these poisoned spaces a double portion of this manure, which was plowed in the moment it was flaked, and before it had time to be deprived of its corrosive and correcting properties by the atmosphere. The result answered my sanguine expectations; the corn produced therefrom was not greatly inferior to the produce off the other part of the field, the whole of which was soon after laid down with sainfoin; and the spots which were formerly totally barren are now greatly improved, producing a much larger quantity of sweeter herbage than before.

Lime *does also act* upon animal and vegetable substances. Apply lime to one half of a field that contains many weeds; let the whole be plowed, if possible, the same day; on a future examination it will be found that the weeds on the limed part will be dissolved or destroyed (being converted into nourishment for plants) considerably sooner; and that the crops of grain will be better and more productive than on the unlimed part.

There is a very great attraction betwixt quick-lime and all oily bodies; it unites intimately with expressed oils. With this intention it is used in the manufactory of soap, to help the junction of the alkaline salts and oils. It must, therefore, attract the oils powerfully from the air and earth, dissolve them, and render them miscible with water. It must, from this reason, soon exhaust the soil of all its oleaginous particles, if the farmer does not take care to supply them by dung or animal substance. Farmers have, by experience, discovered it to be a great impoverisher of lands, but they did not know how it acted. Its operation is to exhaust the earth of its oils. Lime laid on ground wore out by continual crops, rather hurts than improves it; because it does not meet with oil, or oleaginous bodies to act upon and blunt it\*. The proper cure for this is, to mix dung with the lime, so that it may have something to act on.

Lime is a great dissolver of all bodies, both vegetable and animal, but particularly the latter. We know how soon it dissolves hair and woollen rags into a pulpy substance. This effect is so strong, that in the common method of speaking it is said to burn them. In this way it certainly operates in the earth, by dissolving all animal and dry vegetable substances; and converting them to the nourishment of vegetables, at least sooner than they otherwise would be †.

Again, the Reviewer says, 'With respect to boggy soils, we are told that the first plowing should not exceed four or five inches. The direction is proper; though not on account of the specific gravity of lime and other manures, but in reality on account of the easy passage of water through a soil of this kind, with the soluble parts of the manure united with it.'

*Answer.* Here again the Reviewer is mistaken. The directions I have given for the improvement of moors and bogs is,

\* In this circumstance, practice and experience has instructed me to differ in sentiments from the learned Doctor; and as the Reviewer may not have noticed my observations thereon with more attention than the other parts of the work, for his recollection I will quote the particulars.

P. 34. 'The objection I make to immediately mixing unslaked lime with dung is, that as unslaked lime contains very caustic and absorbing properties, it destroys the oleaginous and vegetative particles of the dung, similar to that of fire in burning coal, which is reduced from its original to a very different state. Coal is well known to contain oleaginous, sulphureous, bituminous and other matters: after it has undergone the action of the fire what remains? Ashes, or an absorbent dust; and but a very small quantity in proportion to the coal.'

† Home's Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation, page 81.

‡ Perhaps Acids. But there is no evidence of unnaturalised acid in soils, except perhaps in peat, and it is there only suspected,

first, to make proper inclosures, and drains of a sufficient depth to carry off the stagnated waters, and after the land has been pared and burnt, the ashes with lime to be spread over; which should be immediately plowed in, not more than four or five inches deep. Such instructions are given merely on account of the specific gravity of the manure, which, after a few weeks fermentation, is directed to be again plowed for the last time. By this mode the manure is returned upon the surface, and by proper harrowing becomes well incorporated with the soil; every succeeding storm of rain will convey some part of the manure into the under-stratum, which is so spongy and porous as readily to admit it: whereas, had the first plowing been deep (say seven or eight inches, which is easily effected in such a light soil) the manure of course would have been buried; and in such a manner, that but a very small part could have been returned to the surface, consequently the other part totally lost.

The Reviewer quotes, 'Let us extract what our author says of lime, where there are nearly as many errors as words. Quick or unslaked lime contains no salts; when slaked, attracts oils, acids, and salts †, from the earth and atmosphere. Clayey and other soils, when first broken up or plowed, contain various mineral and poisonous particles, weeds, worms, grubs; and insects; all which lime dissolves. The oils and salts absorbed from the earth and atmosphere then become so intimately united with the animal and vegetable substances, already dissolved by the lime, as to be converted into a soapy matter, by which they are rendered miscible with water, and become the food of vegetables.'

*Answer.* If the gentleman will in plainer terms point out what he may deem erroneous, I will undertake to explain every assertion I have advanced in such quotation.

His observations on my assertion, that lime attracts from the atmosphere salts which are discovered on old walls; and "that there is a defect in the Errata, tho' they are numerous; for confirmation read *confutation*. If our author examines, we know that he will agree with us, for we have examined these efflorescences frequently:—"

*Answer.* On observing old walls built with lime being covered with nitrous particles, I have repeatedly examined these efflorescences, which had a *saline taste*, but never could be able to collect a quantity sufficient to make any experiment therewith. I have also minutely examined old walls built with stone only, and with stone and earth mixed with a very small portion of lime, but never could discover any such efflorescences\* on them. Hence it obviously appears, that these salts (for a very saline taste they have, which if the gentleman did ever apply to his palate he will acknowledge) must be attracted solely by the lime.—In the defect in the Errata which he is pleased to allude to, I can by no means *agree with him*, any more than about the efflorescences. However, as a further confirmation of what I have alluded, if the gentleman will recollect the method of making and collecting nitre (which I presume must have occurred to him in the course of his reading), he must remember to have been informed, that nitre is sometimes found native and pure, in the form of an efflorescence, either on its ore, or on old walls. In several parts of the Eastern nations, the ruins of old buildings exposed to the north and east winds, and sheltered from rain, have their walls covered with an efflorescence of a *nitrous salt*, which they throw into the solution of the salt from the ore, when it *may not afford any more crystals of itself*; and by this addition it becomes capable of affording a large quantity of *crystals like the first*.

The gentleman says, "We must pass over a variety of exceptionable passages, to notice one error of some importance. Sea-sand is *not* a good manure for all soils, particularly sands and light sandy lands; of itself it is often injurious, and seldom eminently useful, except in stiff clay soils."—"Our author is led into an error by confounding sands with minute shells."

*Answer.* From his expression, "by confounding sand with minute shells, &c." would not any indifferent uninformed person conceive that he had minutely examined the various sorts?—They certainly would;—but the moment a man of practice and attention reads the remarks, that moment the Reviewer's inexperience is discovered.—I have *minutely* examined sands of different sorts, and confidently say, that sea-sand is *not* almost wholly compounded of the fragments of shells; but *is* almost wholly composed of particles chiefly of the same species as the stones on the adjoining shore; and the fragments of shells, however they may appear to the naked eye, will be found, when examined through a microscope, to bear but a very small proportion (nay *not even the 20th part*) of the sand.—As it may be of some importance to the Reviewer,—instructed by *practice* and the strictest *observations*, I will *confidently* inform him, that sea-sand *is* a good manure for all soils, more particularly *sands and light sandy lands*, when (as by my Treatise, p. 49) applied immediately from such parts of the shore as are daily overflowed by the tides;—and the stiffer the soil, the less useful the sea sand.—Sand, whether compounded of shells or particles of stones, or both, are porous, and when carried immediately from such parts of the shore as are daily washed with the sea, *do* contain salts: these salts, being unrefined and of a putrid nature, retain a moisture, and by that means *add cohesion* to a light sandy soil.—All farmers accustomed to, and who know the use of sand, apply no other than what the sea daily covers.

Our Reviewer may expect that I should produce further proofs why sea water differs from spring or even water mixed with common salt. Take three pieces of woollen cloth of equal size; dip one in each of the respective waters; let them be hung up to dry under a shed; the cloth dipped in common water dries, and is no more affected by the atmosphere; the cloth dipped in water with common salt is not affected by the change of weather, but is less pliant than the first, and requires only one washing to be freed from its salts; but the cloth dipped in sea-water will in some respect act as a thermometer, by discovering a kind of glutinous dampness,

\* The air in the city of London being very different to the air in the country, of course it must have a different effect on the walls there: hence, *probably*, the efflorescences may be similarly effected and of a different colour. Will the gentleman be so obliging as to inform me of the colour of these efflorescences he has alluded to?

in proportion to the moistness of the atmosphere; the cloth immersed in sea-water also requires being oftener washed in fresh water than the other to clear it of its salts: all which evidently proves, that a substance saturated with sea-salt retains moisture longer, of course is better adapted, as adding cohesion, to a light sandy soil than it is to a clay soil, which requires no tenacity, but is of itself sufficiently stiff and moist.

As I am extremely desirous of increasing my knowledge in the agricultural line, I shall be very glad if the Reviewer will inform me, how sea-sand of itself proves often injurious; when, and how, it acts, so as to become eminently useful in stiff clay and soils.

If the gentleman had conversed with any experienced intelligent farmer on the sea-coast, he would have acquired better information than what he has conveyed to the public.

The Reviewer says, "that my alkaline and new manure is not new, but known to many farmers."

*Answer.* Our Reviewer again mistakes: if not, I call upon him to produce one proof of such an assertion.

The subject of employing potatoes mixed with barley-meal for feeding hogs, because I particularized the different quantities of each, he appears to be dissatisfied with, by complaining that I mixed too much of my System in the explication.

*Answer.* Had I not been particular in explaining the quantities of the different sorts I used, it is more than probable he then would have complained of my want of accuracy.

Again, his observations on my experiments on turnips; some of the seed being steeped in train oil, and part in linseed oil which retained a smell of turpentine:—

he enquires, "Whence is the turpentine, p. 246, line last?"

*Answer.* I will quote only the four lines just preceding *the last*, which will discover the gentleman's inattention to his business.

"The linseed oil was the same as that used in the first experiment; its effect was inferior to that of train oil, which I do impute to the drying properties of the turpentine."—Had he only turned to the *1st experiment*, so near as in p. 243, the four last lines, he need not to have asked such a very futile question; but there would have been informed, that a "small mixture of the oil of turpentine had remained in the bottle" which contained the linseed oil.

In regard to the experiment with the common red worm, *it is* not only applicable *but also* conclusive. For as the red worm is a kind of amphibious insect, and as the ley (in which the experiment was made was impregnated with the properties of the alkaline manure which I have recommended as a top-dressing) had such an effect on the reptile—this manure being sowed over the surface, by means of rain is washed in, and becomes incorporated with the soil, and acts as poison on worms and insects, which are very injurious to grain.

I trust that my explanations will appear perfectly intelligible to the lowest capacity, more particularly to the *scientific gentleman* who reviewed my System of Agriculture; assuring you, that I will readily communicate to him any further required information in the agricultural line. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
GEORGE WINTER.

Bristol, June 30, 1789.

## MEMOIRS of M. DE GRIBEAUVAL.

IN the person of JOHN BAPTIST VAQUETTE DE GRIBEAUVAL, France has just lost one of her most celebrated men, who, from the high esteem in which he was held by all Europe, merits a distinguished place in the military annals of the eighteenth century. In her present situation, the loss of a man who united the most valuable qualities of the citizen and the soldier, is peculiarly unfortunate. Long distinguished as a model by that corps which was proud of having him at their head, the freedom with which he spoke his sentiments would have accorded

well with that spirit of liberty now dawning on his native country.

M. DE GRIBEAUVAL was born at Amiens the 15th of September 1715; in 1732 he entered as a volunteer into the royal regiment of artillery, and in 1735 was made *officier pointeur* \*. His inclination to study induced him to apply himself more particularly to the art of mining, and in 1752 he was appointed Captain of the Miners. The skill that he had by this time acquired in every part of his profession had given him such a degree of reputation, that M. D'Argenson,

\* The Officer who points the artillery.

Minister of the War Department, made choice of him to collect information respecting the artillery of the Prussian army, into which the practice of attaching light pieces to regiments of infantry had lately been introduced. This commission M. De Gribeauval executed very satisfactorily; and, not contented with fulfilling the object of his journey, also brought home an account of the state of the fortifications and frontier towns which he had visited.

During this journey he had frequent occasions of seeing the King of Prussia, to whom he became known. Frederick had adopted Belidor's system of mining; M. De Gribeauval preferred a system which his genius and study represented to him as superior to the sphere of compression. One day the King, unable to convince him, said, "Well, I appeal to experience, and if ever an opportunity should offer, I will make you a convert to my opinion in the field." M. De Gribeauval little imagined at that time, that he should soon be in a situation to answer this honourable challenge.

On his return to France, M. De Gribeauval continued his service in the corps of miners, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1757.

The war of Seven Years being now begun in Germany, the Count De Broglio, on his departure for Vienna, obtained leave from the Court of France to take with him M. De Gribeauval. A few months after their arrival, Field Marshal Browne being killed at the battle of Prague, the Empress Queen chose General Daun to succeed him. The General, who knew what obligations he was under to M. De Gribeauval for this choice, procured him to serve in his own army. At this period then he entered into the service of the Empire, as a General, and Commander of the artillery, engineers, and miners.

In this quality he continued in the Austrian army from 1757 to 1762, and acquired the greatest reputation. The operations at the siege of Glatz were carried on under his direction, and his judicious conduct facilitated the taking of that important place, the capital of Silesia.

Amongst the many events in which his genius and valour were displayed, the defence of Schweidnitz, attacked by the King of Prussia in person, will never be forgotten. Field Marshal Count De Guasco, the Commander of that place, had left him entirely master of all the operations for its defence. M. De Gribeauval, remembering the challenge given

him by Frederick ten years before, exerted himself to support his opinion with honour. Twelve days after the commencement of the siege, General Tautien wrote to the King: "I promised to render you master of Schweidnitz in less than twelve days, but I did not know that I should have to do with that devil De Gribeauval, and must request twelve days more." In fact, Schweidnitz, the fortifications of which were in a ruinous state, having but a weak garrison, and carried by the Austrians two years before after two days siege and an assault of four hours, seemed to promise an easy conquest. Frederick, however, took upon himself the direction of the siege, during which he played off four spheres of compression without the least success. The operations were conducted by the engineer Lefevre; but the precautions taken by M. De Gribeauval, who foresaw all his subterranean attacks, constantly rendered them abortive. The King of Prussia, astonished at a resistance he had little expected, still persisted in continuing the siege; but at length, having nearly lost all hopes of success, he was on the point of raising it, when, sixty three days after opening the trenches, a bomb falling on a powder magazine caused such an explosion, that a whole bastion of fort Javernick was completely destroyed. This facilitated the assault, and Guasco capitulated. The King of Prussia at first refused to see M. De Gribeauval, who was made a prisoner of war with all the garrison; but at length he admitted him to his table, loading both him and the governor Guasco with encomiums.

In 1762 the Empress-Queen promoted M. De Gribeauval to the rank of Field Marshal, and bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, as a recompence for his signal services.

On the conclusion of the peace, the Duke De Choiseul was desirous of recalling him to France; but it was not easy to offer him an equivalent for the situation he held in the Austrian dominions. Yet, preferring the service of his country to his own interest, he accepted the proposal that was made to him, and resigning the dignified rank he possessed, returned to France to assume the post of Camp Marshal.

A few months afterwards he was made Inspector-General of the artillery, and Commander in Chief of the corps of miners. The confidence which he had so justly obtained facilitated his carrying into execution those useful alterations in the Royal

Royal corps of artillery, which he had a long time meditated.

In 1764 appeared an ordinance drawn up by M. De Gribeauval, which fixed the proportion of artillery with respect to the strength of an army, and ascertained their duties. The artillery schools, hitherto much neglected, stood in need of a reform; and we are indebted to him for their being established on that excellent footing which they still retain. The manufactories of arms, smithies, founderies, and every object that came under his inspection, felt the happy effects of his superintendance; but the most important, and that in which his genius most displayed itself, was the department of the arsenals in which the great arms were constructed. Before his time every workman executed the pieces allotted him almost without any determinate rule; so that, from their various manners of working, the different pieces intended for one train of artillery were incapable of being used for another. To remedy this inconvenience, M. De Gribeauval caused the same models, and these the best in their kind, to be exactly followed in every arsenal throughout the kingdom. Companies of artificers in every branch, under the direction of experienced officers, formed similar workshops, where their work was executed with the greatest exactness.

When M. De Gribeauval returned from Prussia, in 1752, he had formed some schemes relative to the artillery employed in the field, and his own experience during the war of Seven Years had enabled him to carry them to a certain degree of perfection. He had, however, old prejudices to surmount, and much opposition to overcome. Yet he succeeded in his endeavours to appease the clamours that were raised; and every innovation which he proposed, supported by an explanation of its motives, failed not, from its evident utility, of obtaining universal approbation. Hence he had the satisfaction of seeing his new system adopted in all its points; nor is there a single branch relating to the artillery, whether for field-service or besieging, that he did not either reform or make anew.

The character of M. De Gribeauval was not unworthy his genius: frankness and sincerity distinguished all his actions; and a noble firmness, the native offspring of conscious rectitude, enabled him to support opposition and misfortune with tranquility. The strongest trial to which he was ever exposed was the famous process respecting the reform of arms. The prodigious quantity of muskets

condemned furnished Ignorance with a pretext for accusing him; and the motives not being sufficiently known to the public, it is not to be wondered at that his conduct was blamed by the people. A single instance, however, will perhaps shew how unjustly. When in 1771 he visited a magazine of arms at Lille, which were reported to be almost all unserviceable, he ordered several muskets to be brought him, that had been selected as good from a number of others acknowledged to be useless. Examining them before several officers, he pointed out flaws or holes in almost every barrel, nor was there a single one without some obvious defect. "See now these arms," said he, "against the condemnation of which such a violent clamour has been raised! Was it not necessary to reject them, since even the best are defective?" The Duke De Choiseul, informed of the bad state of a great number of muskets, immediately resolved to dispose of them at any price, since the army could not use them without danger; justly considering, that it was better, for the money they would fetch, to procure a less number, that might be used with safety.

This happened before the Council of War was even talked of; and had it been more publicly known, those suspicions, which afterwards arose so high, had probably never existed.

Four or five years before his decease, the health of M. De Gribeauval was considerably impaired, and the severe fits of the gout which he experienced, compelled him to a more sedentary life. Yet his zeal for the service was by no means abated, and from his closet he continued to superintend his corps with the most exact attention to the minutest points. At length his end approached, but the acutest pains were unable to subdue his courage and philosophy. He employed himself during intervals, when his disease permitted him, in regulations for the artillery, and attention to the future welfare of his nephews. "I wish but for a fortnight's health," said he, "to put into writing the plan I could wish to be pursued after my decease; but the present Minister knows and values the constitution of the Royal corps; he esteems, he loves us, and I can rely on him."

After suffering a painful malady for two months, during which a continual difficulty of breathing had not once permitted him to lie down, he died, on the 9th of May 1789, universally esteemed, and sincerely regretted by that corps of which he was truly the father.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT has been justly observed, that we take as much pleasure, perhaps more, in reading *trifling anecdotes* of great heroes or writers, that give us an insight into the *smaller traits* of their characters, as in perusing the *laboured accounts* of their *public actions*.

I lately met with *Boyle's* work entitled "*Dr. Bentley's* Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of Ætëop, examined." The celebrated controversy betwixt these two learned authors is too well known to dwell upon it in this place. I only mean to inform you, that the book formerly belonged to Dr. Bentley himself—and he has, throughout, scattered several observations on the margin, which (tho' they cannot be said to convey much instruction, and were certainly the impulse of the moment, on his first perusing it) may probably afford many of your readers as much *amusement* as they did myself. I have marked in inverted commas Boyle's passages, with the page in which they are to be found; and the Doctor's short comments on them in *Italics*.

P. 11. "These are the flowers which Dr. Bentley has, with no very sparing hand, srewed throughout every page almost of his learned Epistle."—*Not six pages there relating to them.*

P. 18. "He saw very well that, unless I was represented as having collated the King's MS. myself, he could not well lay the mistakes of the collation upon me."—*No mistakes of the collation charged upon them; but a wrong judgment made upon the collation.*

P. 21. "Well (says he), the collation it seems was sent defective to Oxon, and the blame, I suppose, laid upon me."—*Does he only suppose it? Did not I positively write him word that it was laid upon him? &c. Though he is positive himself in several places, I shall shew it will be very civil in his readers even to suppose.*

P. 39. "Those that fly are usually glad to get as far as they can out of the reach of their pursuers."—*Aye—and AS SOON.*

P. 41. "Dr. Bentley indeed pretends in some measure to account for this by saying that the Lyric (or, as he loves to speak, the Melic) poets chose the Doric dialect for the sake of the Doric harmony, &c."—*False.*

P. 46. "His (*Empedocles's*) Treatise of Expiations, why would it not have borne being written in Doric, as well as Theocritus's Pharmaceutria?"—*Because the reason is, Theocritus's are country shepherds.*

P. 50. "The Conqueror did the same thing by us, when he changed the language of our law, &c."—*The Conqueror kept his own language; but B. (Boyle) would have Phalaris leave his.*

P. 50. "Was not Doric too the language of the Lacedæmonians? And did not they hate tyrants as much as the Athenians themselves?"—*No: they put tyrants upon the Athenians, and would have restored Hippias. See HEROD.*

P. 55. "Because he knew this was not observed by Empedocles, nor by the author of the *Chrysa Epe*, nor even by Jamblichus, &c."—*All stuff.*

P. 133. "'Tis no wonder that Phalaris should write so, because there might be *Tauromenites*, as there was a river *Tauromenius*, &c."—*Will he make them fishermen, and to live in the butts?*

P. 137. "When the Doctor's head ran upon old sayings, how came *Nil est dictum quod non dictum prius* to escape him?"—*This I will consider in a fit place.*

P. 141. "— that the time of Susario must fall between the 610th and 489th year before Christ."—*Note his way of reckoning.*

P. 145. "'Tis the only part of his Dissertation which, notwithstanding his threatenings, he has yet thought fit to put into Latin; and, if I guess right, 'tis the only part that he ever will."—*If this guess of his be like his other guesses, he is certainly out.*

P. 162. "It almost tempts me to drop a question or two that I had to ask him here; as, What he means by saying that Pythagoras first named Philosophy? Whether that he first named that Philosophy which before was called Wisdom? And why, if he meant so, he did not say so?"—*No—I do not mean what you pretend I do: for what you say does not infer that Pythagoras invented the word; but only that he first applied the word to what was called Wisdom before.*

P. 168. "Such a mistake might easily arise, I suppose, from the negligence of the graver, who, when he had gone as far as *aph ou Thespis O' Poietes*, might



throw his eye upon a lower line, where there was an account of Phrynicus's age, &c.—*A fool! for if Thespis be mentioned, it must have been after the preceding epoch, i. e. Ol. 59, &c. &c.*

I have only to observe, that as I wish'd not to trespass too much in my quotations from Boyle's book, many of the Doctor's truly ingenious observations will not appear so clear as they did to myself, who had the book before me. And tho' I am by no means partial to the present fashionable mode of publishing to the

world those *effusions of friendship*, which were never intended by their writers to come into public notice (however Mrs. Piozzi may differ from me!)—yet I think the comments of Dr. Bentley are such as he himself, was he living, would not be ashamed to peruse. In some of the few that I have selected, the reader of taste will discern *classical knowledge and sound judgement.*

W. P. T.

Oct. 9, 1789.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

### EPILOGUE

To the TEMPEST.

Written by the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

STAY!—let the magic scene remain a while ;  
We have not done with the enchanted isle—  
Enchantment rests on *your* benignant smile. }  
Ladies, I come by Prospero's command,  
And vested with this fragment of his wand !  
To help *your* searches for that two-legg'd creature,  
Which late Dorinda felt—*the search of nature* }

With all her peeping, *two* alone were }  
found,  
And even those were on forbidden ground ; }  
Here, where we range at large, do they }  
abound ?

Arm'd with this power we'll scrutinize the kind ;  
It is not form which makes the man, but mind.  
Then even here perhaps the death prevails ;  
We may lack men, though over-run with males.

First for the middle class, where 'tis confessed,  
Of manly life we're apt to find the best.  
Yet John sometimes his shape and sex degrades,  
And stoops to rob his sisters of their trades.  
Six feet in height, and sinews of an ox,  
Shoulders to carry coals, and fists to box,—  
Behold—O shame!—a thing of whip and hem—

A He-Miss Millener—“ Your orders, Me'm ;—

“ Rouge, lip-salve, chicken gloves, perfumery,  
“ Hair-cushions, gauzes, *bustles*?—He! he! he!

VOL. XVI.

Turn we from him to breed of higher hearing,

Still Falstaff's men, all radish and cheese-paring !—

Oh! could he sketch some figures that one sees—

Tied up with strings at shoes and strings at knees!—

So thick the neckcloth, and the neck so thin !  
He'd swear they bore a poultice for the chin :  
And lest the cold the adjacent ears should harm,

See half a foot of cape to keep 'em warm ;  
While the stiff edge, for better purpose made,  
Rubs off the whiskers it was form'd to shade.  
With eyes of fire that vie with snuffs in sockets,

And hands distrefs'd for want of waistcoat pockets,

The crutch of levity directs their gait ;  
And wanghee bends beneath their wangling weight.

But now, to shift the scene from men bewitch'd,

To one with Britain's genuine sons enrich'd ;  
In laws, in arms, their country's strength and pride,

And chosen patterns for the world beside.  
High o'er the crowd, inform'd with Patriot fire,

Pure as the virtues that endear his fire!  
See one who leads—as mutual trials prove—

A band of brothers to a people's love:  
One, who on station scorns to found controul,

But gains pre-eminence by worth of soul.  
These are the honours that on reason's plan

Adorn the Prince, and vindicate the man ;  
While gayer passions, warm'd at Nature's breast,

Play o'er his youth—the feathers of his crest.

—————

OCTOBER 24.

*The False Friend*, a Comedy, by Vanburgh,  
with alterations by Mr. Kemble, was acted

C c c

the

the first time at Drury Lane. The characters were as follow :

Don John,	Mr. Kemble.
Don Pedro,	Mr. Wroughton.
Don Gomez,	Mr. Barrymore.
Don Felix,	Mr. Packer.
G. Lindo,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Lopez,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Leonora,	Miss Farren.
Isabella,	Mrs. Goodall.
Jacinta,	Miss Pope.

The alterations in this piece are but few. The principal one is in the catastrophe, wherein the original Don John is made to fall a victim to his treachery, being stabbed by his friend Don Pedro through mistake. In the alteration he is struck with a sudden penitence, and by a timely discovery prevents the quarrel between Guzman and Pedro, and the piece ends happily.

The performers, particularly Miss Farren, Miss Pope, and Mr. Bannister, were excellent.

31. A person unknown attempted the character of Oroonoko at Drury Lane. To mention his performance is to record imbecility, and to demonstrate the weakness of human judgement in estimating its own powers.

NOVEMBER 7. *Marcella*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Hayley, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, and on the tenth the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

	Drury Lane. Cov. Garden.
Garcia,	M. Wroughton Mr. Aickin.
Alonzo, originally Mendoza; and at Covent Garden Medina,	Mr. Barrymore. Mr. Holman.
Lupercio,	Mr. Whitfield. Mr. Farren.
Hernandez,	Mr. Kemble. Mr. Harley.
Lopez,	Mr. Benson. Mr. Egan.
Marcella,	Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Pope.

This play has been printed several years; and though on its original publication it excited some surprize that it was not performed at one of the Theatres, yet on the present occasion it appeared more extraordinary, that both should concur in producing it at the same time. At Drury Lane, where it was performed first without the Author's consent, it appeared with so much disadvantage, from the imperfect and slovenly manner in which it was brought forwards, that nothing too severe can be said of those who were the cause of it. At Covent Garden it was exhibited in a better manner, and proved that if it had not suffered a blight from the rival

Theatre, it would have received the applause it deserved. Of the Performers, Mrs. Pope and Mr. Harley distinguished themselves most; the former in particular is entitled to every mark of approbation which can be bestowed upon her. Before the play the following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman :

SHOULD he, who launch'd an idle bark to glide

For harmless pastime down a gentle tide—  
Surprised and new to every naval pain—  
Should he be hurried to the stormy main,  
How must th' unseason'd Sailor quake to hear  
Unthought-of billows thund'ring in his ear :  
How must his terrors for that bark increase,  
In peril plung'd, tho' fashion'd but for peace.  
In such tumultuous wonder and affright,  
We have involv'd our Poet of to-night :  
His *Play*, a *pinnacle*—model'd but to take  
A course of pleasure on a private lake ;  
Where, tho' her fate inglorious might appear,

The safe MARCELLA had no shot to fear.  
But, as the gusts of time and chance decree,  
Now she is driving on this dangerous sea,  
Where ships of mightier bulk are tempest-tost,

And many a Vessel of the Line is lost.

To shift our metaphor, and still to dwell  
Upon an element you love so well ;  
Let me to your indulgent minds suggest,  
Our Poet is to-night a *Seaman press'd*.  
You know that some of OCEAN's bravest Sons,

Tho' chance, not choice, first led them to the guns,

Have nobly caught, amid a glorious strife,  
The force of soul that suits advent'rous life :  
How many a mind has fill'd a Hero's part,  
While BRITAIN'S FAME inspirited his heart ?  
If your involuntary Bard you raise  
To energy like theirs, by generous praise,  
With happier powers you may behold him here,

Contend for honours—as a *Volunteer* ?

13. *The Isle of St. Marguerite*, an Opera in two Acts, by Mr. St. John, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Iron Mask,	Mr. Kelly.
Commandant,	Mr. Barrymore.
Turnkey,	Mr. Suett
Jonas,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Nannette,	Miss Romanini.
Lady Abbess,	Mrs. Edwards.
Carline,	Mrs. Crouch.

Mob, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Hollingsworth,  
Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Jones, Mr. Maddocks,  
Mr. Phillimore, &c. &c.

Nuns, Miss Hagley, Mrs. Fox, Miss Stagelder, Miss Barnes, &c. &c.

The story of this Opera is as follows: Carline, a beautiful young lady, having experienced misfortunes, determines in disgust to enter a Convent; but being soon tired of that life resolves on an escape, which she has hopes to accomplish by means of the Commandant, who had bribed his way into the Convent on amorous purposes. The prison, over which the Commandant presides, contains a young man, who, to prevent discovery, is concealed by an iron mask. This young man, in hopes of effecting his delivery, writes his name on a silver plate, and throws it into the moat that surrounds his prison. Jonas a fisherman finds the plate, and being seen by the Turnkey is immediately secured, and doomed to the torture. The Commandant however, hearing that nobody had seen the plate but the fisherman, and that he could not read, orders his release, particularly on finding that he sells fish to the Nuns, and consequently can assist him in his views upon Carline. The Fisherman, who is in love with Nannette, a servant in the Convent, procures a ladder, intending to accompany the Commandant into the house; but while he is singing, the Commandant enters, and takes the ladder in with him. It had been determined between the Commandant and Carline, that she should assume the male attire, under which she escapes. After her delivery, hearing the Commandant mention his prisoner, her curiosity is excited, and she prevails on the Commandant to let her see the unhappy captive. An interview takes place between Carline and the Prisoner, who proves her own brother. The Commandant, on finding his prisoner was discovered, orders him and Carline to close confinement; but at this time the people of the town, understanding that the prisoner was of Royal birth, determined to set him free, which, after a contest with the Commandant and his soldiers, they effect, and the piece concludes.

This performance, we are told, was originally designed for a representation of the assault and destruction of the Bastille, with which was blended the story of the Iron Mask; but when it came before the Licencier, every part of the piece that bore immediate resemblance to the late popular events in Paris, was from political considerations forbidden, and therefore is unavoidably brought forward in a maimed and mutilated state.

All therefore that can be said of the present performance is, that the scenery is beautiful, the actors did justice to their parts, and the music is well selected. The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun.

THIS night we celebrate a hero's fame,  
Who liv'd we know not where, nor what  
his name;

Bourbon, Vermandois, Monmouth and Beau-  
fort—

All these are in the list, and many more.  
Much paper, pens, and ink are spent to  
scan

This curious riddle—yet no mortal can:  
Perhaps—because that there was no such  
man.

To fierce Biographers we leave that strife,  
We answer only for his mimic life:—  
What need we care, whether he liv'd in fact,  
If he but lives throughout our second act?

Yet all will guess, and each is in the  
right,—

Some make him Prince, some Peer, some  
brown, some white;

Tho' few, I think, would know him well  
at sight.

No matter who he was—the Prologue's task  
Is to put on, not to pull off the mask.—

Then let his visage—wrapt in iron case,  
As hard, as cold as any Critic's face,

Here oft' revisit, clad in complete steel,  
To spur and whet our almost blunted zeal

To guard the blessings of our public weal—  
Wisely to guard that health which wants no  
cure,

Nor fancied ills to shun, true woes ensue.  
No need for strong restoratives we feel,  
For caustic fire, or amputating steel.—

Oh! blessed Isle, to whom by birth 'tis given,  
To own the choicest gifts of bounteous  
Heaven;

Thou precious stone! set in the silver sea,  
Begirt with plenty, peace, and liberty;  
Thou Fortress made by Nature's magic wand  
To guard her children 'gainst infection's  
hand;

Oh! like the Sun thy warmth and light dis-  
pense,

With undiminished rays and influence.  
Nations of Freeman, yet unborn, shall own  
Thee Parent of their Rights.—Thou who  
alone,

By storms surrounded, fix'd on Albion's  
Rock,

With pity from on high behold'st the shock  
Of jarring elements—thyself at rest!

Conscious that thou above all nations blest!  
Free from revolt alike, and slavish awe,

Art doubly safe where LIBERTY is LAW.

The same evening Miss Richards from the  
Margate Theatre performed Maria in *The  
Citizen*, at Covent Garden. This Lady is  
small in stature, but well formed; her coun-  
tenance pleasing and expressive, her voice  
clear and harmonious; but in a certain pitch  
there seemed something like a defect of  
utterance.

utterance. Her manner appeared free and unconstrained, and she apparently had a just conception of the character.

After this *The Deserter*, as formerly represented at the Opera House, was performed: the principal parts by the two Miss Simonets, who appeared for the first time on this Stage, and were not much inferior to the original performers.

—————  
LIVERPOOL.

The following account comes from a Correspondent :

A Comedy of two Acts was lately performed at Liverpool with unbounded success, entitled *The Learned Lady*. The fable exposes the affectation of female pedantry, with a contrasted picture of those useless and insignificant animals called *College Bloods*, who afford subject to the disputative caviller to inveigh against those pillars of English erudition—the two Universities. The plot is intricate; the dialogue free from the smallest imputation of ribaldry or double entendre: the polished diction and pure sentiments are evidently the observations of a classical scholar, whose reading now and then casts too refined a polish for the natural dialogue of the persons represented. The characters were as follow :

Japan,	Mr. Packer.
Charles,	Mr. Barrymore.
Stedfast,	Mr. Williams.
Jeremy,	Mr. Lamash.
Folio,	Mr. Blanchard.
Sophia,	Mrs. Powell.
Jenny,	Mrs. Wilson.
Cornelia (the Learned Lady)	Mrs. Mattocks.

The Author is a native of Liverpool, Mr. R. Oliphant, a young gentleman about twenty years of age, late a Student of Westminster, but now of Trinity College, Cambridge. The following Address preceded the piece, and was delivered by Mr. Williams :

AS some rich vessel fill'd with choicest store  
Braves the rough seas—the distant tempests  
    roar,  
The anxious merchant waits, with fear half  
dead,  
Th' approaching storm that gathers round  
    his he —  
Should the skies clear, on Hope's soft wings  
    he's borne,  
But with the dark horizon sinks forlorn ;  
Enjoys the calm, now dreads the boisterous  
    wind,  
As hopes and fears alternate shake his mind :

Seiz'd with still greater dread, our Bard to-  
    night

Against this doubtful Ocean means to fight  
A ship he has but loosely tack'd together—  
A *first adventure*—fearful of foul weather.  
Much he intreats he may not seek in vain  
Your kind support to launch her on the main,  
You will support him; you whose fostering  
    hand

Bids Commerce thrive through Albion's sea-  
    girt land.

Hail, Commerce, hail! may all her blessings  
    thine

The Merchant's glory, and the Statesman's  
    care!

Long may her reign with bright success be  
    crown'd !

Long may she spread her plenteous joys around !  
May War's dire dia close up her sails no more,  
But Peace extend her name from shore to  
    shore ;

Proud Valor's sons her golden laws obey,  
And Kings themselves confess her pow'ful  
    sway !

You—who so oft in this great mart have  
    known

Trade's dearest blessings pour'd on you alone,  
Will not refuse your kind support to save  
This little Vessel from the briny wave.

Should tempests threaten from yon \* watry  
    sky,

To appease the *angry Gods* your hands apply ;  
For should she reach the wish'd-for port at  
    last,

Her wealth will well repay his labours past.

—————  
BATH.

NOVEMBER 2. *Earl Godwin*, a Tragedy  
by Mrs. Yeamley, was acted here the first  
time. A Correspondent says, it is defective  
in the plot, but well discriminated in the  
characters. We are seldom shocked by  
horror, or agitated by tender emotion, but  
attention is kept alive by nervous diction.  
In natural requisites it excels most. In art  
it chiefly fails, but possesses many proofs of  
being a work of genius.

The following Epilogue by Mr. Meyler  
was spoken by Mrs. Smith.

PRIESTCRAFT avaunt! avaunt Rebel-  
    lion too!

We've done, thank Heaven! at present, Sirs,  
    with you!

And by permission of the good folk here,  
Thalia's smile shall chase her sister's tear.

What a weak head this pious Edward had—  
A Monarch made by Priests and Friars mad ;  
What! let his aged mother shoeless trot,  
And try her virtues over plowshares hot !

\* The Gallery.

Hoodwink'd, no friendly hand to lead the way,

Expos'd to crowds amid't the buz of day!

Ladies! I'm sure, were we poor modern wives

To prove our chaſtity o'er burning knives,  
'Tis ten to one but many a dame adreſt  
Would have moſt woeful bliſters on her feet.

But thank my ſtars! that Superſtition's train  
O'er all the globe is in a rapid wane.

[\* Lo! the poor Frenchman, long our nation's jeſt,

Feels a new paſſion throbbing in his breaſt;

From ſlaviſh, tyrant, prieſtly fetters free,  
For—*Vive le Roi*, cries *Vive la Liberte!*

And daring now to act as well as feel,  
Cruiſhes the Convent, and the dread Baſ-  
tile.]

But from the play awhile we turn our eyes,  
To where the humble, trembling Author lies.  
Ye wits! whoſe beſt diverſion is to tear  
Writers, and Actors, when they firſt appear,  
Shall I anticipate the cruel ſport  
Which you'll enjoy this evening o'er your  
Port?

“I've been,” ſays JACK, “to Orchard-  
ſtreet to-night,

“To learn what play this MILKY DAME  
could write.”

Well, and how was it? “Oh! but ſo-fo  
ſtuff;

“Yet for a MILK-MAID, 'faith, 'twas well  
enough.”

“Her Tragick cows,” cries old Sir Peeviſh  
Peſt,

“Give milk that curdles vilely in the breaſt;”  
Whiſt Billy Simper calls the play a “Quoz!

“And ſwears 'tis merely—milk and water  
—poz!”

Then Cantab with Stentorian effort roars,  
“How *be* Hiſtoric Tragedy adores;

“That for the play ſhe choſe a glorious  
theme,

“Had ſkim'd the milk, but thrown away  
the cream!”

To you, ye worthy friends! whoſe noble  
minds

No rigour ſways, no prepoſſeſſion blinds;  
Who now with kind attention heard her lays,  
And gave the frequent tribute of your praiſe;  
Her thanks are due. Your candour ſhe im-  
plor'd,

As ſhe no learning deep had early ſtor'd;—  
No rule ſhe knew by Grecian Critic taught,  
Nor ſkill could boaſt, but was from Nature  
caught;

Doom'd while ſhe wrote to rear an infant  
brood,

Attend their cries, and labour for their food;

Thro' toilſome day no leiſure ſhe poſſeſt,  
The Muſes ſnatch'd the moments ſtol'n from  
reſt;

She fear'd this aim had prov'd above her  
flight—

But your applauſe turns tremor to delight;  
Secure of that, no frowns can now avail,  
Nor wanton Critic—overturn her *pair!*

\*\*\*\*\*

The following PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE  
to TAMERLANE were ſpoke by Mr.  
PECTOR, at his private Theatre at Dover,  
on Wedneſday the 4th inſt.

## PROLOGUE.

By Mr. COBB.

WHEN our Third William broke Oppreſ-  
ſion's chain,  
And rear'd his Throne in Freedom's ſacred  
ſane,

Once more on her deſerted altar, bright  
Blaz'd a celeftial flame with ſadden light.  
The drooping Muſe, who felt it's power  
benign,

Her votive offering tender'd at the ſhrine.  
From Hiſtory the glowing ſcene ſhe draws:  
Fir'd at the fight, a Nation ſhouts applauſe;  
Of Britain's Tamerlane the praiſes ſing,  
And hail the likenes of their patriot King.

This night, Melpomene, to Freedom true,  
Holds her inſtructive tablets to your view.  
Here, where our dazzling heights the Seas  
command,

Freedom's vaſt altar rais'd by Nature's hand!  
Where ſits enthron'd the Genius of our Iſle,  
Mocking invaſion with a ſcornful ſmile;  
To Liberty the Muſe attune her lays,  
On this bleſt ſpot, where firſt the ſacred  
blaze

Successfully its guardian lightnings hurl'd  
Againſt the Roman Conqueror of the World;  
Check'd his career, and (be't Kent's honeſt  
boaſt)

Drove his proud Eagles from our cliff-bound  
Coaſt.

So much for introduction to our Play,  
Now of myſelf a few words by the way.  
From Criticiſm to ſhield me, I've a plot,  
You may frown, Critics—'faith, I fear ye  
not.

Oh! in my favour, may that potent art,  
Animal Magnetiſm, it's aid impart;  
That power, which, if exerted in my cauſe,  
Muſt from the ſterneſt Cynic force applauſe.  
Who'er would know where that ſame power  
lies,  
Let him but view his lovely Neighbour's eyes.

\* Theſe ſix lines were omitted in the recital by command of the Lord Chamberlain!

EPILOGUE.

## EPILOGUE.

By Mr. GILLUM.

CARRIED from place to place in a close  
Cage—

What crowds of gapers will the sight engage !  
Blest with such Company \* in my Bastile—  
How small the anguish BAJAZET would  
feel !

Though Prison-horrors will the Brave appall,  
With THESE Arpacias I could bear *them* all.  
But won't the Ladies tremble to come near  
me,

And every grinner too delight to jeer me ?  
Methinks already ye begin to stare,  
As at a *Tyger* at a Country Fair !  
Pray which among ye would endure such  
Keeping ?

Had I but Claws I'd make ye pay for *peeping*.  
But this confinement is indeed unfit  
For one who never *scratch'd*, or never *bit*.

Henceforth such parts ferocious I disclaim,  
Suited to ill—to one by Nature tame :  
Am I not mild and gentle as the Dove,  
Form'd for the tender offices of Love ?  
Submissive—and in fact so very quiet,  
Ne'er broke a single watchman's pate in riot !  
“ Can safely challenge both Coquette and  
Prude

“ To say, that in my amorous pranks I'm  
rude ;”—

And, when in tender hearts I thought I'd  
strengthen,

I ne'er proceeded to *improper length* :  
Nay, wedded Dames in me at times discern  
*Something* from which the wisest spouse may  
learn ;

Perhaps in any other place but this  
They'll tell their DEAR-EEs, what that  
*something* is.

But self-encormiums I'll no more pursue,  
Ye best can tell how far the praise is due.  
Th' inspiring scenes you've here beheld to-  
night,

Must Slavery's Sons to Liberty incite ;  
From Freedom's Fount the bold ideas flow,  
Whist Patriot Laurels bind the Poet's Brow.

If thro' delighted with Dramatic fame,  
Whose heart expands not at his Sovereign's  
Name ?

The cloud's dispell'd which late o'erspread our  
Ile,

And Britain's Sun begins again to smile.  
But can we sit supine at others' woe ?  
For Royal Sufferings loyal Tears will flow ; }  
A generous Nation mourns a fallen foe ! }  
With grief our sympathising bosoms wring  
At the sad fate of Gallia's captive King.

The Monarch's Palace is no PRISON here,  
Free as his people—what has GEORGE to  
fear ?

His happy home no FISHWOMEN beset,  
Virtue and Worth dissolve Faction's Net ;  
Belov'd, he executes the sacred Trust,  
And foes proclaim him both Benign and Just,  
Oh may our Loyalty its charm diffuse,  
And every daring Demagogue confuse ;  
In every Clime defeat Sedition's plan,  
Preserve the Peace, and guard the rights of  
Man.

## OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mr. PALMER at the ROYAL  
CIRCUS.

Written by THOMAS BELLAMY.

HOW I have strove your kind applause to  
gain,

The interest of the scene will best explain.  
To-night we lead you to a neighb'ring shore,  
Where swelling Tyranny shall reign no more ;  
Where Liberty has made a glorious stand,  
And spread her lustre e'en o'er Gallic land.  
Yes ! Albion's spirit has at length inspired,  
Warm'd every heart, and every bosom fired.  
Oppression shrinks ; his hosts in terror fly,  
And France is blest with England's Liberty !  
The Goddess rising in her native charms,  
In one bright moment called her sons to arms.  
True to her call, her glorious sons obey,  
Beneath her banners work their rapid way.  
And, oh, forever be the hand ador'd  
Who first the Bastile's horrid cells explor'd,  
Free'd each pale inmate from a wretched  
doom,

And fix'd their fame for ages yet to come !—  
Such glowing scenes to paint be ours to try.  
Oh, should they move the heart, imperial the  
eye,

With gratitude increas'd we'll nightly strive  
To keep the blest emotions still alive !  
What scene more suited to a British stage,  
Than that where Freedom glows with honest  
rage ;

Warms a whole kingdom to confess its cause,  
And fix indelible its sacred laws,  
Firm as the Rocks which gird our Albion's  
shore,

To stand rever'd till time shall be no more !  
Oh, may such laws to other shores extend,  
And prove to all an universal friend !  
May proud Oppression from his throne be  
hurl'd,  
And Freedom reign—The Mistress of the  
World !

\* To the Audience.

N. B. The lines in inverted Commas were omitted in the Representation.

POETRY.

## P O E T R Y.

## A U T U M N.

—*Sylvia Aquilo detussit honorem.*

'TIS autumn's wane; how mute's the  
grove,  
How naked ev'ry spray!  
No covert yielding to the dove,  
Nor plaintive with her lay.

Erewhile, with verdant foliage crown'd,  
How vivid was its hue!  
And how the trees and shrubs around  
Their rich luxuriance threw.

'Tis past: their recent honours flown,  
Umbrageous wave no more;  
Discolour'd low on earth is strown  
The liv'ry late they wore.

Incumbent o'er the leafless woods,  
And unfrequented plains,  
A moping melancholy broods,  
A fullen sadness reigns.

Dank Caurus \* borne on gelid wings  
The dreary scene pervades;  
And, as the hazy damp he flings,  
The dusky landscape fades.

Ø'er ev'ry tree, and shrub, and flow'r,  
A drowsy torpor creeps;  
And Vegetation's latent pow'r  
Awhile inactive sleeps.

Obliquely down th' ætherial way  
Descends the solar beam,  
And scarce emits the feeble ray  
A transitory gleam.

Tho' glooms surround, despondent man,  
The daring thought forego,  
That prompts thee to contract the span  
Assign'd thee here below.

The rash design, kind Heav'n, withstand,  
The deadly weapon wrest,  
Ere, frantic wretch, with impious hand,  
He points it to his breast.

*Bromley.*

T. S.

Sung in the CARACTACAN SOCIETY.

## I.

WHEN Cambria on her sea-girt shore  
Too long had dire oppression known,  
By various daring factions tore,  
That Liberty seem'd distant flown;  
Oh, then her guardian  
Caractacus arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## II.

His warlike sons in arms around  
Th' illustrious chief with smiles sur-  
vey'd;  
Whilst the brisk harp's harmonious sound  
To martial songs was loudly play'd;  
For he, the guardian  
Caractacus, arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## III.

The chief his white-rob'd priests address'd,  
In sacred majesty when clad:  
"Who shall go forth to give us rest,  
"And make the heart of Cambria glad,  
"Tell us, ye Druids?  
"Great amongst men are ye;  
"Say, who gives Cambria liberty?"

## IV.

To whom the bearded Seers of yore,  
In visions wrapt of Britain's fame,  
Sang, whilst the air the thunder tore,  
And lightning quick confirm'd the same,  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"Let future ages sound thy fame.

## V.

"Tho' great, unfortunate art thou,  
"Thy virtues still shall honour'd be;  
"The Gods confirm thee here below,  
"But yet beware of treachery.  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"Let future ages sound thy fame."

## VI.

His valiant chiefs, with hearts elate,  
Heard what our antient Bards had sung;  
The army marched truly great,  
And shouts of joy the welkin rung:  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"And future ages sound thy fame."

## VII.

The battle rang'd in dread array,  
From strong-nerv'd arms the lances flew;  
Wing'd by the love of freedom, they  
Cæstorius' Roman legions slew;  
For he, the guardian  
Caractacus, arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## VIII.

Too soon, alas, illustrious chief,  
Unfortunately brave wert thou;  
Thy army ruin'd past relief,  
Thy virtues are not yet laid low:  
Thou great Caractacus,  
Honour'd be thy name,  
Let future ages sound thy fame.

## IX.

Why should not we in mem'ry bear  
 Those virtues which so greatly shone,  
 Of him whose sons we truly are?  
 Then join in heart and voice as one,  
 To great Caractacus,  
 Honour'd be his name,  
 And future ages found his fame.

STROTHER.

## V E R S E S

Written by a *LADY* on receiving a *MOURNING RING* for a particular *FRIEND* of the same *NAME* with *HERSELF*.

**W**ELCOME, thou presage of my certain doom!

I too must sink into the darksome tomb!  
 Yes, little prophet! thus my name shall stand,  
 In mournful record, on some friendly hand,  
*My name!* 'tis here—the characters agree,  
 And ev'ry faithful letter speaks to me;  
 Bids me prepare to meet my nature's foe;  
 Serene expect the monster's fatal blow;  
 Without a sigh to leave the joys of time,  
 Secure of glory in a happier clime;  
 Then mount the skies, forsake my old abode,  
 And gain the plaudit of a gracious God.

**ELEGIAC TRIBUTE** to the late **VICE-MASTER** of **TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.**

**S**ONS of the world, who view with scornful eyes

The grave in which sequester'd Science lies;  
 Who mock the student's toils, or mark them not,

Or deem he labours but to be forgot,  
 Exists awhile within the cloister's gloom,  
 Then sinks unheeded to an humble tomb!  
 Come ye, who proudly scorn the pedant's boast,

Here weep the talents which you honour most!  
 Know that here sleeps on this lamented bier  
 All that might well have grac'd your gayer sphere;

Wit that to Dullness only gave offence,  
 And Learning's store subservient still to Sense:  
 The sportive fancy, and the humorous vein,  
 Which numbers imitate, but few attain:  
 Quick to conceive, and ready to express,  
 The clear conception in its happiest dress;  
 Fire that with seventy winters' snow could wage

Successful war, and melt the frost of age.

Mourn him, ye gay, for you had sure approv'd

Whom Yorick honour'd, and Eugenius lov'd;  
 Refuse the decent tribute if you can,  
 Due to the wit, the scholar, and the man!  
 Or, if ye own the luxury of woe,  
 Here let the graceful weakness freely flow!

To you, whose board his mirth was wont  
 to cheer,

Who lov'd the raillery you could not fear,  
 To you, alas! while Mem'ry holds her seat,  
 Shall the weak Muse superfluous praise repeat:  
 Vain were th' appeal to every social breath,  
 While he shall most regret who knew him best.

## S O N N E T

Addressed to Mrs. ANNE YEARSLEY.

**I**N distant climes, where clogged with icy chains,

Far from the gentle Zephyr's fragrant breath,

Nine lingering months the northern tempest reigns,

And threatens the vegetable world with death;

Soon as appears the sun's reviving beam,  
 And draws the snowy veil from Nature's face,

A thousand flow'rets open to the gleam,  
 And all is verdant youth and blooming grace:

Thy life, O YEARSLEY, was this winter's day,

Drear as th' eternal frosts that bind the Pole,  
 Yet through the gloom burst forth young Fancy's ray,

And loes'd the "genial current of thy soul;"

Nor stay'd till Plenty shew'd her laughing mien

To cheer thy woes, and chase the wintry scene,  
 An earlier spring the sun of Genius rear'd,  
 For ere the storm was pass'd the Muses' flowers appeared.

*Nov.* 4. The **COTTAGE MOUSE.**

## S O N N E T

To the **MEMORY** of **MARIA LINLEY,**  
 By Mrs. ROBINSON.

**S**O bends beneath the storm yon balmy flow'r,  
 Whose spicy blossoms once perfume'd the gale;

So press'd with tears, reclines yon lilly pale,  
 Obedient to the rude and beating show'r.

Still is the lark, that hov'ring o'er yon spray,  
 With jocund carol usher'd in the morn;

And mute the nightingale whose tender lay  
 Melted the feeling mind with sounds forlorn.

More sweet, Maria, was thy plaintive strain:  
 That strain is o'er—but mem'ry ne'er shall fade,

When erst it cheer'd grey twilight's dreary shade,  
 And charm'd the sorrow-stricken soul from pain;

Still, still, melodious Maid, thy dulcet song  
 Shall breathe immortal on an Angel's tongue!

The



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Vienna, Oct. 14.*

THE Emperor went in state this morning to the Cathedral Church, to assist at the *Te Deum* sung for the surrender of Belgrade.

His Imperial Majesty has sent a diamond star of the Order of Maria Theresa, to Marshal Lüdohn. He has also conferred the Great Cross of that Order on Marshal Pellegrini, and appointed the Prince de Ligne to be a Commander of it.

*Vienna, Oct. 28.* A courier who returned some days ago from the army of Marshal de Saxe Cobourg, brought the news of the Russians having taken the Port of Akerman, on the Black Sea, and made 1500 prisoners there.

*Copenhagen, Oct. 31.* Intelligence has been received here from Carlscrona, that the whole of the Swedish fleet had returned to that port on the 23d inst.

*Paris, Nov. 9.* The National Assembly moves this day from the Archbishop's Palace to the Manège at the Thuilleries, which is now ready for their reception.

*Naples, Oct. 27.* Mount Vesuvius has disgorged a great quantity of lava in small streams for some weeks past, from an opening on the flank of the volcano, towards Torre del Greco; but this eruption as yet has done but little damage to the cultivated parts of the mountain.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 29.

YESTERDAY arrived at the India-House the news of the Contractor Indiaman being safe arrived at St. Helena from China, the 26th of August, after a long and tedious passage.

Nov. 4. The book at Lloyd's Coffee-house this day presented a black page to the eye of the Merchants and Agents of the Ship Owners in the North of England. The accounts it exhibited of disasters that happened to different vessels on the Eastern Coast of England, in consequence of the violent storm on the night of Friday last, were almost as numerous as those which gave the public so much alarm and uneasiness in the latter end of the year 1775.

A fleet of Colliers, consisting of above 100 ships, encountered the storm, off the coast of Norfolk; 34 of which, with their crews, were unfortunately lost. The remaining part were totally dispersed. The almost instantaneous approach, as well as indescribable fury of the squall, baffled all the attempts of skill and British intrepidity. Yarmouth, Lowestoffe, Caistor, Winton, and Eccles, witnessed such scenes of distress as the oldest man in each place was a stranger to.

At Snettisham in Norfolk, the sea forced the banks, and drowned near 400 sheep.

The town of Shields is said to have lost no less than 400 seamen on this occasion.

13. The body of a woman was found murdered in a ditch in the fields leading from Somers Town to Pancras Church. The head was cut from the back part nearly off; and had several deep cuts on the face and other parts. The wrists appear to have been held with violence, as they are black; and from the whiteness and delicacy of the hand and arm, it appears to have been a gentlewo-

man. The body was evidently dragged some yards from the place where the murder was committed, as the grass was seen to be very much beat down within a few yards of where the body was found, as if a violent scuffle had been, and in which more than two persons had been engaged. A razor case was found near the place where the grass was so much beat down. From the following circumstances, it remains a doubt whether this horrid murder was committed with intent to rob; for a wedding ring was found on the finger of the deceased, and all her clothes on.

14. This morning, George Barrington, in consequence of a rule granted the preceding night, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice, and the Judges Buller and Ashhurst. The prisoner appeared, on his own motion, to pray the allowance of the Writ of Error. After some conversation between the Bench and his Counsel, Barrington addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please your Lordship,

"I most humbly intreat the indulgence of the Court for a few minutes. I feel myself at a loss what to urge in apology for obtruding myself on the attention of the Court, except in the peculiar predicament I am so unhappy as to stand, and I may add, the humility and anxiety with which I am deeply impressed; but whatever diffidence and concern I feel, I cannot remain quite silent on the occasion. The reverence I owe the Court, a respectable anxiety with regard to the opinion of the world, and personal justice, will not allow me to be totally silent under the charge of contumacy, imputed to me by this process, and for which the forfeiture of my life hath been required, though I was not in intention guilty, however ap-

pearances, as to fact, may have been against me: for, my Lord, I certainly declare, that notwithstanding the time which elapsed since the commencement to the completion of the Outlawry, and though I had undergone a month's confinement in a distant part of the kingdom, from whence I was removed to the Metropolis by writ of Habeas Corpus, and brought before Sir Sampson Wright, I was then, for the first time, told of the proceedings of the Outlawry. Till that dire moment, I was really so unfortunate as not to have one word of intimation on the subject. Even the person who was sent down from Bow-street to Newcastle, kept my real situation from me as a profound mystery, which none but Sir Sampson might reveal. And I trust, that on candid consideration, my ignorance in this respect will by no means appear incredible, for it can be easily conceived, that a man may be called by his concerns into a distant part of the kingdom or out of the kingdom.

"In his absence a Bill of Indictment is preferred against him; on what grounds can never be fully known till a fair and regular trial has taken place. Indeed, whether he is absent or on the spot, a Bill of Indictment is found with no great difficulty, as nothing at that time is heard but what is alleged against the accused. The prosecutor can then instantly proceed to Outlawry; and if the accused person should happen to be in a remote part of the country, or beyond the seas, where he may be detained by illness, or some other inevitable cause, the process may be pushed through its different stages, and be in force against him before he knows a syllable of the matter. And here, perhaps, I may be allowed to remark, that if the publishers of the daily prints had been as free in communicating this business, as they had been uniformly profuse of their fictions concerning me, it would have done them no discredit: or, if the persons on the part of the prosecution had in that way given some notice of their proceedings, even though the law ordained it not, it would have been no illiberal caution, or unworthy condescension, especially on the solemn occasion which went to preclude a fellow subject from his right of trial by Jury, his life at stake, and every thing else that was dear so materially affected by so rigid and extraordinary a measure. But no intimation of the kind I believe was given, not so much as a single advertisement in a single newspaper, stating one circumstance of the Outlawry. It is true, I have been informed, during my confinement, there is a sort of proclamation issued; but as it is merely local, confined to a particular spot in a particular county, and uttered by an officer, perhaps, in a low tone of voice, and in a cursory

manner, it is very probable it may not reach the ears of the accused until it is too late, until it is in force against him. Returning to his home and to his family, he is taken into custody; in vain he protests his innocence, in vain he solicits a trial. He is told in a word, that he is an Out-law; he is cast into prison, and where is his resource? If he cannot command a considerable sum of money, he must patiently abide in misery and irons, as long as the prosecutor pleases; and at length, when, probably, the prisoner's body is debilitated, his mind harassed, and his faculties impaired, by the complicated wretchedness of a prison, the prosecutor, perhaps, condescends, in a kind of mercy, to bring him before this Court to demand judgment of death against him. To urge judgment of death against a fellow creature, and a fellow subject, without a trial, without guilt being proved by unquestionable evidence on the one hand, or the accused allowed an opportunity for full vindication on the other; even the bare inspection of proceedings which passed in the prisoner's absence, denied his Counsel or Attorney; in this dreadful, this tremendous predicament, I was brought before this august Court in Michaelmas Term last year. The urbanity of the Court shone forth on the occasion with serene brightness, particularly in causing a record of the Outlawry to be deliberately and repeatedly read.

"Without that urbanity what might have been my fate! a hapless victim, perhaps, to this extraordinary process, untried and unheard; for though the ability and great legal knowledge of the gentlemen assigned as Counsel on my behalf, are too well known to need my humble acknowledgment, yet, perhaps, no Counsel, however gifted with learning, experience, and wisdom, if they were not at the same time gifted with supernatural powers, could have been able, without the compassionate spirit of the Court, to have duly considered the record, or to have exposed its errors. The humanity of the Court was circumscribed in no narrow limits. Time was also granted, that my Counsel might consider the legality of the proceedings; and the Attorney General having been pleased, some time after, to issue his Writ of Error, in consequence of assignment of Error by my Counsel, it was not, perhaps, unreasonable to hope, that the prosecutor would then either waive the Outlawry, and bring me to an immediate trial, or bring me before the Court for their final determination as to the Outlawry. The want of pecuniary means might hinder me from doing it, but he could have no such impediment; and as he had laid a charge against me, why not bring it to an issue as soon as possible? But when he learned that a Writ of Error was obtained, he stop-

ped his proceedings, leaving me to move myself before the Court if I could, or to suffer all the pains of imprisonment if I could not. The latter, unhappily for me, has been the case ever since, for I found myself distressed to the utmost degree, by the heavy and unavoidable expence attending the steps necessary for defence against the Outlawry. I found myself disappointed of the relief and remittance which I looked for from the feelings of relations in no mean circumstances. I found myself threatened with death or perpetual imprisonment through the rigour of the process on the one hand, and on the other, there was the original indictment and obloquy and prepossession to contend with. Those distracting circumstances, my Lord, made up a part of a comfortless confinement of fifteen months past, and but a part, for the measure of affliction hath been filled by domestic concerns of a less public but not of a less poignant nature. How I have borne it, that Being best knows, without whose permission no sparrow falls to the ground, and who sometimes tries, for his own wife purposes, the extremest strength of his creatures; but surely I should have sunk under the weight of such accumulated woe, if Patience and Hope had not been my supporters. But being at length enabled to bring my case before the Court, not without some ray of hope of meeting soon a fair and impartial trial, I beg to be allowed, in the humblest manner, to assure your Lordship, that I should feel little less pain than the award of execution could inflict, if I were to quit this presence without laying at the feet of the Court my most humble, sincere, and heart-felt thanks. And I trust I shall not offend in embracing this opportunity to say how truly sensible I am of the liberal and dispassionate conduct of the Attorney-General in the matter. The fervent effusion of a grateful heart may not perhaps be unacceptable to an amiable and exalted mind, which disdained the idea of oppressing the oppressed, or being led by unfair bias. Give me leave, may it please your Lordship, to declare, with the most respectful submission, that the benignity of the Court, the candour of the Attorney-General, and the able and earnest exertions of the Gentlemen in whose hands my defence is placed, have made an ardent and suitable impression on my mind, a powerful impression that will last for ever."

This speech was heard with the most profound attention.

Mr. Le Mefurier, on the part of the prosecution, said, if the prisoner had confined himself to his own situation, he should not have said a word on this business. But he seemed to find fault with the conduct of the

prosecutor. He admitted the case of the prisoner was hard—

Lord Keyton here interposed, and observed there was no question before the Court, nor any provocation for the Counsel to say any thing.

The prisoner was then remanded back to Newgate.

15. The Lords in Council nominated the following Gentlemen SHERIFFS for the year ensuing.

Berkshire. William Dearsley, of Farley-hill; Timothy Hare Earl, of Swallowfield-place; Alex. Cobham, of Shinfield-place, esqrs.

Bedfordshire. William Dawson, of Ampt-hill; Dennis Herbert, of Biggleswade; John Williams Willaume, of Tingrith, esqrs.

Bucks. John Hicks, of Braddepham; Lovell Badcock, of Bledlow, esqrs. Sir Robert Batefon Hardy, of Langley-park, bart.

Cumberland. William Browne, of Tallentire-hall; William Henry Milbourne, of Armaithwaite-castle; Edward Hasel, of Dalemain, esqrs.

Cheshire. John Arden, of Arden; Charles Shakerley, of Somerford; George Prescott, of Overton, esqrs.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshires. Robert Grindich, of Chatteris; John Marshal, of Elm; Thomas Grounds, of Whittlesea, esqrs.

Devonshire. John Seal, of Mount Boone; Walter Palk, of Marleigh; Peter Pering, of Halberton, esqrs.

Dorsetshire. Henry William Fitch, of High-hall; Edward Greathead, of Didlington, esqrs. Sir Stephen Nash, Knt.

Derbyshire. Thomas Macklin Wilfon, of Derby, esq. Sir Henry Harpur, of Caulk; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Ormaiston, barts.

Effex. Jackson Barwise, of Marshalls; Thomas Nottage, of Bocking; Donald Cameron, of Great Ilford, esqrs.

Gloucestershire. Walter Hodges, of Ship-ton-house; John Blagdon Hale, of Alderley; William Batefon, of Bourton on the Hill, esqrs.

Hertfordshire. Richard Bard Harcourt, of Pendley; Samuel Robert Gaussen, of North Mimms; Mathew Raper, of Ashlyn's Hall, esqrs.

Herefordshire. John Cotterell, of Garndons; Francis Garbett, of Knill; John Scudamore Lechmere, of Fownhope, esqrs.

Kent. James Drake Brockman, of Beechborough; Henry Streatfield, of Chiddenstone; Leonard Bartholomew of Addington, esqrs.

Leicestershire. Thomas Dicey, of Claybrook;

- brook; Edward Wigley Hartop, of Little Dalby; Joseph Chambers, of the Bishop's Fee, esqrs.
- Lincolnshire. Sir Thomas Whichcote, of Aswarby, bart. Alan Johnson, of Belton; Robert Mitchell Robinson, of Morton, esqrs.
- Monmouthshire. William Didwooddy, of Abergavenny; Richard Lewis, of Llanio-till Cressenny; William Kemeys, of Maindy, esqrs.
- Northumberland. Rowland Burdon, of West Harle; John Lewis, of Ridley-hall; John Wood, of Breadnell, esqrs.
- Northamptonshire. Thomas Lee Thornton, of Brockhall, esq. Sir William Wake, of Courteen-hall, bart. John Freke Willes, of Aistrop, esq.
- Norfolk. Thomas William Coke, of Holkham; Robert John Buxton, of Shadwell; James Pell, of Snare hill, esqrs.
- Nottinghamshire. Francis Otter, of East Retford; Joseph Sikes, of Newark; George Chaworth, of Annesley, esqrs.
- Oxfordshire. David Fell, of Caversham; James Peter Auriol, of Woodcot; Thomas Willents, of Caversham, esqrs.
- Rutlandshire. Henry O'Brien, of Tixover; Thomas Woods the younger, of Brook; James Tiptaft, of Bramston, esqrs.
- Shropshire. Saint John Charlton, of Charlton; Moses Luther, of All-Stratton; Henry Lancelot Lee, of Coton, esqrs.
- Somersetshire. John Stephenon, of Bayford; Charles Knatchbull, of Stratton; Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, of Kilmersdon, esqrs.
- Staffordshire. William Pigot, of Colton; Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton; John Sparrow, of Bishton, esqrs.
- Suffolk. Miles Barne, of Satterly; George Bitton, of Uggehall; John Robinson, of Denardiston, esqrs.
- County of Southampton. Henry Bonham, of Petersfield; George Dacre the younger, of Marwell; Nathaniel Dance, of Cranbury, esqrs.
- Surrey. George Taylor, of Carshalton; Thomas Faffett, of Kingston; Samuel Long, of Carshalton, esqrs.
- Suffex. Henry Manning, of Southover; John Drew, of Chichester; Thomas Scutt, of Brightelmston, esqrs.
- Warwickshire. John Gough, of Windeston Green; Henry Clay, of Birmingham; Mathew Boulton, of Handsworth, esqrs.
- Worcestershire. Philip Grestey, of Salwarpe-court; Henry Wakeman, of Claines; Richard Hudson, of Wick, esqrs.
- Wiltshire. Michael Hicks, of Netherhaven; Gifford Warrenner, of Conock; John Awdry, of Netton, esqrs.
- Yorkshire. Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, bart. John Wharton, of Skelton-castle; Charles Slingsby Duncombe, of Duncombe-park, esqrs.

SHERIFFS nominated by the Council of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, Nov. 12, 1789.

Cornwall. Andrew Quicke, of Ethy; William Arundel Harris, of Kennegie; Richard Hichens, of Poltair, esqrs.

26. Being the day appointed to argue the errors assigned to the proce dings in Barrington's outlawry,

Mr. Wood stated the errors upon which he meant to argue that the present outlawry ought to be reversed. The first error of which he should take notice, was to be found in the return of the Writ of Exigent. The language of that return was this; "At my County Court in and for the County of Middlesex," whereas it ought to have been, "At my County Court of Middlesex," the words "of Middlesex" being necessary immediately after the words "my Court." This error he said was taken and allowed in the case of the King v. Wilkes; and if it was admitted in a civil case, surely it would not be rejected in a criminal one.

The second error was in the return of the Proclamation, where the prisoner is required to render himself on the 25th of February, which was subsequent to the time of the outlawry having been completed, the prisoner being an outlaw on the 21st of that month.

The Court said, they should forbear to give any opinion upon the first error stated by the prisoner's Counsel; but that the second objection was unquestionably fatal to the outlawry, and therefore ought to be reversed.

Mr. Justice Ashurst then said, "Let the judgment be reversed, and the prisoner restored to all that he has lost by the Outlawry."

A *Procedendo* was directed to carry back the indictment to its proper place.

The prisoner then gracefully bowed to the Court, and was conducted back to Newgate.

27. Mr. Palmer, to whose arbitration the business respecting the Colchester Recorder-ship was referred, yesterday made his award in the King's Bench, that the free Burgeses of the Borough of Colchester, had not elected Francis Smythies, Esq. Recorder of Colchester, but that they had elected John Matthew Grimwood, Esq. Recorder of that Borough.

The following melancholy accident happened a few nights ago at Cambridge to a son of Sir Robert Sloper, an accomplished youth of about 18 years of age, who is at College there: As he was returning home from spending the evening with a friend, in turning the corner of a street, he received a blow from a person he did not see, that at once broke both his jaw-bones, and other-

wife mangled his face in a shocking manner. As the assailant never spoke, it is supposed he was wayl'ying some person to revenge an injury, and unfortunately mistook Mr. Sloper for that person.

18. The presence of his Majesty this evening at Covent Garden Theatre, (for the first time since his illness) with the Queen and the three eldest Princesses, operated as a charm to fill the house beyond any thing since his Majesty's first appearance after his coronation.

All the avenues to the Theatre were crowded early in the afternoon, and numbers of depredators succeeded but too well in plundering those who were incautious enough to trust any thing of value about their persons.

Miss Brunton, at the conclusion of *The Dramatist*, delivered the following four apophtic lines: "Ay, *Florville!* if you would behold pure unfulfilled love, never travel out of this country. Depend on".

## P R O M O T I O N S.

THE honour of Knighthood on Ashton Warner Byam, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada.

Hay Campbell, of Succoth, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, to be President of the College of Justice in Scotland, vice Sir Thomas Miller, bart. dec.

Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, esq. to be his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Robert Blair, esq. Advocate, to be his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard St. George, to be Inspector of Recruiting Parties and Recruits raised in Ireland for regiments serving abroad, vice the Right Hon. Major Hobart, resigned.

Major Francis Grose, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the settlement within his Majesty's territory of New South Wales.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to John Laforey, of the Island of Antigua, esq.

J. William Rose, esq. of the Inner Temple, Recorder of the City of London, to the state and degree of a Serjeant at Law.

The Right Hon. Lord Auckland to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Spencer to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to their High Mightinesses.

The Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

Michael Ghillini, Esq. to be his Majesty's

" No foreign climes such high examples  
" prove

" Of wedded pleasure—or connubial love:  
" Long in this isle domestic joys have

" grown,

" Nurs'd in the cottage,—cherish'd on  
" the throne."

28. The last advices from the Austrian Netherlands say positively, that Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, and, in short, all the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxemburg, Antwerp, and Brussels, have avowedly thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the Patriots; that the Imperial troops have marched out of Brussels, and are encamped in its vicinity; that peace, pardon, and compromise have been offered, in the Emperor's name, to the Patriots, under any guaranty they may chuse, and an armistice proposed till the terms of accommodation can be settled: but that all these proposals have been unanimously rejected by the people; and that, in short, the Revolution is complete.

Consul at Cagliari, vice Clement Richardson, Esq. dec.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Francis Buller, of Lupton-house, in the county of Devon, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

Sir John Laforey, Bart. to be Rear Admiral of the White, taking rank next after Rear Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, bart.

Fourteenth reg. foot, Colonel George Hotham, to be Colonel, vice Earl Waldegrave, dec.

Lieut. Col. Sir James Murray, bart. to be Aid-de-Camp to the King, vice Col. George Hotham.

Royal Irish reg. of artillery, Major-Gen. Henry Lawes Earl of Carhampton, to be Colonel en Second.

Major the Earl of Burford, to be Lieut. Col. of the 34th reg. foot, by purchase, vice Charles Hastings, who retires on the half-pay of Captain.

Brevet-Major William Ancram, to be Major in ditto.

Mr. Lowndes, of the Temple, to be Solicitor for drawing up Treasury bills, vice Mr. Hargrave. The place is worth 600l. a year.

The Rev. Wm. Pearce, D. D. Master of Jesus College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Apsley Bathurst, and the Hon. Edward Legge, to be Fellows of All Souls College, Oxon.

Mr. Winter, of Lyndhurst, to be one of the Regarders of the New Forest, vice Mr. Ketcher, dec.

Mr.

Mr. Burrows, of Christ Church; Mr. Lockton, of Worcester; and Mr. Ward, of University College; to the three Vinerian Scholarships at Oxford.

Mr. Champneys and Mr. Salmon to be Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, vice Barrow and Savage, dec.

## MARRIAGES.

**T**HOMAS Caldecot, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Dool, of Homend, Herefordshire.

Mr. Richard Croft, surgeon, to Miss Denman, daughter of Dr. Denman.

Sir James St. Clair, to Miss Bouverie, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. George Bowen, of White-church, Pembrokehire, aged 20, to Miss Davids, of Havfordswest, aged near 50.

The Rev. Thomas Bracken, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Mary Chase, of Kensington square.

The Rev. John Venn, rector of Little Dunham in Norfolk, to Miss King, of Hull.

Joseph Brooks, of Eveston-hill, near Liverpool, to Miss Sandys, of Lancaster.

The Rev. Mr. Wildbore, of Macclesfield, to Mrs. Jones, of Chester.

Robert Raikes, esq. banker, to Miss Williamson, of Welton, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbitt, of the 52d regiment, to Miss Sneyd, of Hertfordstreet.

Andrew McMahon, esq. of the Middle-Temple, to Lady King.

Colonel Charles Hopkins, of Percy street, to Miss Malcolm of Margaret-street.

Henry Speed, esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune, to Miss Montague, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

At Plymouth, Mr. Loup, surgeon in the navy, aged 79, to Miss Tolfort, a fine girl of 18.

Henry Streater Gill, esq. of Eashing, Surrey, to Miss Hawkins, of Alton, Hants.

At Bushfield, the seat of Sir William Godfrey, bart. Ireland, Lieutenant Norton Charles Martelle, of the 69th regiment of foot, to Miss Letitia Godfrey, Sir William's second daughter.

The Rev. Nicholas Dobree, A. M. rector of Wigginton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Charlotte Saumaresq, of Guernsey.

At Breewood, Mr. Robert Hassell, aged 83, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dicken, aged 35. This is his third wife, and her third husband.

Benedict Meyers, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Franks, after a courtship of 28 years!

The Rev. Mr. Tafwell, one of the vicars of Hereford Cathedral, to Mrs. Trottam, a widow lady.

The Rev. B. Love, rector of Hittesley, Devon, to Miss P. Taylor.

Mr. Caldecot, son of John Caldecot, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Goddard, of Salisbury.

Francis Warneford, esq. of Warneford-Place, Wilts, to the Hon. Elizabeth Flower, eldest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Ashbrook.

Dr. Blount, of Hereford, to Miss Lambe.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Sutton, Wilts, to Miss Drought, of Oxford.

Mr. Cole, maltster, of Kelton, aged 73, to Mrs. Ward, his housekeeper, aged 24. Mr. Cole, had been a widower eight weeks!

The Rev. John Blakiston, rector of Berkford, Bedfordshire, to Miss Tyton, of Meriton, Surrey.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for NOVEMBER, 1789.

AUGUST 25.

**A**T her house at Fredericksburg in Virginia, Mrs. Washington, aged 82, mother of the President of the United States.

OCT. 4. In the Island of Grenada, Danvers Graves, esq.

18. Mr. Jacob Wells, sen. nurseryman, at Faringdon, Berks.

20. At Rocroy, on the confines of Hainault, Monsieur Maniere, distinguished for his researches into the uses of styptic and assurgent plants.

At Nivelles, in Austrian Netherlands, Monf. Mignard, inventor of an instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun; he had also formed an accurate catalogue of the southern

stars, and explored with some success the irregular phases of the planet Saturn.

21. The Rev. Richard Tapps, Rector of St. Benedict's, Norwich.

22. At West Haddon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Mr. Pepperell, Rector of West Harling, Norfolk.

Lately, Rev. Richard Webb, Master of the Free Grammar-school at Aylesford in Hants.

23. At Brecon, South-Wales, John Davids, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy.

Near the Augustine Abbey of Maulcon in Poitou, Mr. Tournesort, author of the "Antiquities of Nismes," in which he made that place 580 years older than Rome.

Lately,

Lately, Sir Wenman Samwell, of Upton Hall, near Northampton, Bart.

24. At Esholt, in Yorkshire, William Rookes, esq. the oldest Bencher of Gray's-Inn.

Afcanius William Senior, esq. Cannon hill House, Berks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chitty, Lewes, Suffex.

25. At Barrowby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Clifton, M. A. aged 75, Vicar of Embleton, in Northumberland, and Curate of Tong in Yorkshire.

26. Francis Baker, esq of Crook, in the county of Durham.

Thomas Ilderton, esq, of Ilderton, in the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Atkinson, confectioner, Cornhill.

27. At Bath, the Hon. George Byng, late representative in parliament for the county of Middlesex. He was nephew to the unfortunate Admiral of that name.

At Paris, aged fourteen, Miss Harriet Dering, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

28. Mr. Richard Merrifield, of Bow-street, Covent-Garden.

Mrs. Myddelton, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Baron Newman, of Duke-street, Bath. He put an end to his life by hanging himself. Distress of circumstances is supposed to have been the cause.

Mr. Monkland, Edgar's Buildings, Bath.

29. George Anson, esq. Member for Litchfield.

Mary Weston, wife of the Rev. Phipps Weston, Rector of Witney, in Oxfordshire, and Prebendary of Durham, She was of a humane, compassionate, and benevolent temper; courteous in her carriage, amiable in her manners; ever winningly cheerful and engaging; warm in her regards, and "feelingly alive all over" to the welfare of those she loved; an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend. The fear of God always ruled in her heart, and was indeed the principle of all her actions; the relative duties therefore she discharged with a punctuality and correctness rarely seen even in grey hairs. Her faith in the Redeemer was strong, fervent, rational. In a word, she was a faithful follower of those servants of God, who, through faith and patience, humbly hope to inherit the promises.

At Purley, Henry Dodd, esq. son of the late John Dodd, esq. Member for Reading.

The Rev. Knightley Holhed, jun. of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

30. Miss Stones, daughter of Mr. Stones, of Duke-street, Westminster.

At Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, Lieutenant John Muir, of the 91st regiment.

At Chertsey, Champion Constable, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Hayley, Rector of Brightling and Vicar of Preston, near Bright-helmstone, aged 74.

31. At Brightelmstone, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Michell, M. A. Rector of Maresfield and Vicar of Brightelmstone.

Mr. Samuel Tomkinson, plane-maker, Rosoman's-street, Clerkenwell.

At Brompton, in the 84th year of his age, James Fielding, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Surry.

At Coleraine, the Right Hon. Richard Jackson.

Thomas Williams, esq. at Worcester, in his 75th year.

Nov. 1. Mr. William Ford, master of the Hammer-smith stages.

At Ramsgate, Capt. John Keene, of the Artillery Company, and one of the marshals-men of the City of London. He was the first man who in 1780 defended his house against the rioters, for which the Ward of Cripplegate presented him with a sword.

Lately, Edmund Kelly, esq. of Portland-street, Portland-chapel.

2. Mr. Lunn, jun. fellmonger, at Islington.

Mr. George Harding, farmer, at Bradford.

Lately, at Mrs. Foster's Hospital at Leeds, Mrs. Smith, in the 105th year of her age.

3. Isaac Jamineau, esq of the General Post-office, formerly Consul at Naples.

Mrs. Hammond, Haley-house, near Croydon.

Lately, at Chichester, Mrs. Durnford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Durnford. She was sister of Collins the poet.

5. At Wells, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Dawson, many years Sadler at Bath.

At Preston-pans, James Reid, esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

6. James Sinclair, esq. of Latherton.

Mr. Robert Wale, of Bermondsey, Surry. Mr. Milton, Oxford-street.

Lately, at Dunkirk, Captain Adam Mitchell.

7. Miss Croft, daughter of Mr. James Croft, King-street, Covent-Garden.

Mrs. Frances Leonard, wife of George Leonard, esq. of the Island of Tortola.

8. At Bath, Sir John Sylvester.

The Rev. Moore Meredith, B. D. Vicar-Master of Trinity-college, Cambridge, aged 75.

Mr. William Rawle, accoutrement-maker in the Strand.

9. John Vaughan, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

Peter Buchanan, esq. at Silverbank in Dunbartons.

This day was found the body of the Rev. Mr. Reeve, late Senior Proctor of Cambridge. He had been missing since July, and was discovered hanging in an uninhabited chamber over the kitchen at Caius College.

At Corby Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, wife of Henry Howard, esq. and one of the daughters of the late Lord Archer.

At Deal, Mr. Thomas Peck, many years surgeon of the hospital there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Zachary, relict of Daniel Zachary, esq.

10. Captain Ralph Willis, late of the Harmony, the oldest Master in the Russia trade.

Benjamin Lloyd, esq. of Upper Soughton, in the county of Flint.

At Reading, Aubrey Flory, esq. in the 59th year of his age.

Mrs. Cruden, sister of the late Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance.

11. Morgan Vane, esq. of Bilby, in the county of Nottingham.

The Rev. Mr. Poynton, Rector of Panfield and Vicar of Shalveod, in Essex.

Lately, at Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, Matthew Atkinson, esq. Receiver-General of the Land-tax.

12. Mrs. Lewis, Queen-square, Devonshire-street.

Mr. Yeed, of Welbeck-street.

At Bath, Mr. Sheffield, of Reading.

Richard Biggs, esq. of Camerton.

The Rev. Daniel Longmire, Rector of Linton, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

Mr. William Toldervy, at Lcominster, Herefordshire, aged 63.

Dr. John Warren, physician, at Taunton.

13. In Dirty-lane, Hoxton, Mr. William Haram. He used to boast that he had saved ten pounds given him occasionally for pocket-money before he was twelve years of age, and when at a great school in the city, increased the same by saving a halfpenny out of a penny a morning allowed him for breakfast. He afterwards engaged in the watch-business, and was partaker of a roool. prize in the Lottery in the last year of his apprenticeship. He likewise became possessed of a considerable legacy by the death of a person in the West-Indies, who willed it to the first person of the same name who should make application. His apartment was never cleaned, nor any person admitted into it.

Lately, Mr. Emly, Vicar of Mildenhall.

14. David Palairot, esq. of the Pay-office,

Mrs. Battey, wife of Mr. Battey, of Woodburn, Bedfordshire.

Mrs. Hogarth, relict of the late Mr. Hogarth. She was daughter of Sir James Thornhill.

In the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Joseph Fownes, of Cambridge. He had been Minister of the Dissenting congregation forty-one years.

Lately, at Cleves in Germany, Jacob Grofe, esq. Justice of the Peace for Hants.

15. Mrs. Letitia Cromwell, at Hampsted.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Halifax.

Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Lately, Mr. Stafford Briscoe, formerly a silversmith, Cheap-side.

16. Mr. Joseph Fox, upwards of forty years parish-clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

At Buckland, in Gloucestershire, Mr. Charles Bayzand.

Charles Beck, esq. one of the Justices for the Tower Hamlets.

At Brightelmstone, James Mansfield Chadwicke, esq.

Mr. Thomas Lodge, of Lancaster.

Mr. George Mackett, of the Temple.

17. Mr. M'Donnel, formerly of the Crown Tavern, near the Pantheon, in Oxford-street.

Lieut. James Smith, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, a widow-lady, at Stratford, in Essex.

18. Sir Francis Drake, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir John Reade, Bart. of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, and Oddington in Gloucestershire, in his twenty-eighth year.

Thomas Beddingfield, esq. son of Sir Richard Beddingfield, Bart.

The Rev. Harry Lee, D. D. Warden of Winchester College, and Rector of Rousham.

Mrs. Banks, relict of Joseph Banks, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn.

19. Mrs. Randolph, wife of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, B. D. Minister of Wimbledon.

20. Mr. Warren, perfumer, Cheap-side.

Mr. Messink, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, formerly Scene-painter at Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. George Shum, of Peckham, Surry. Barrington Buggin, esq. Harpur-street.

21. John Price, esq. Newington, Surry.

Mr. John Oldham, of Lombard-street.

22. Thomas Chapman, esq. Mitre-court Buildings, Inner Temple.

23. Mr. Mark Ridgeway, Newington-Butts.