

T H E
European Magazine,

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

F o r D E C E M B E R , 1 7 8 9 .

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the DUTCHESS of RUTLAND. And 2. A VIEW of the CITY of CARLISLE.]

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L O N D O N :

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Original Letter from WALLER the Poet to HOBBS the Philosopher is received, and shall be inserted next Month.

The great and progressive rise in the sale of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which now exceeds every one of our competitors by several hundreds each month, makes it necessary to begin to print earlier than heretofore. We therefore intreat our Correspondents to favour us with their communications by the 12th of every month.

The splenetic Letter from Liverpool is received with the contempt it deserves.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 14, to Dec. 19, 1789.

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

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

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.			WIND.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		
29—30—35	55	—	W.
20—30—07	38	—	S.
DECEMBER.			
1—29—67	37	—	E.
2—29—64	47	—	S.
3—29—97	37	—	W.
4—30—15	44	—	S.
5—30—25	49	—	S. W.
6—30—36	49	—	S.
7—30—47	42	—	S. S. W.
8—30—52	40	—	S. S. W.
9—30—56	35	—	W.
10—30—51	39	—	W.
11—30—53	42	—	W.
12—30—42	43	—	W.
13—30—32	45	—	S.
14—29—80	39	—	S. S. E.
15—28—89	46	—	W.
16—29—17	35	—	S. W.
17—29—11	39	—	W.

18—30—00	36	—	S.
19—29—67	47	—	S. S. W.
20—29—68	41	—	S. S. W.
21—29—75	45	—	S. S. W.
22—29—51	52	—	S.
23—29—74	50	—	S.
24—29—25	49	—	S. S. W.

PRICES of STOCKS, Dec. 24, 1789.

Bank Stock, —	India Scrip. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777.	3 per Ct. India Ann.
99 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 99	India Bonds, 5l. 6s. pr.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	South Sea Stock, —
thut	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 77 $\frac{3}{8}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 78 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3-4ths	New Navy & Vict Bills
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 16l.
30 Years Ann. 1778 &	Irish Lot. Tick.
1779, 13 2-8ths	Tontine 97
7-16ths	Loyalist Debentures
India Stock, thut	

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

The DUTCHESS of RUTLAND.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE pleasure arising from the perusal of incident or adventure, of extraordinary events or uncommon turns of fortune, must not be expected in recounting the lives of those whose highest praise is perhaps to have called forth little observation and no censure. Beauty alone is always contemplated with pleasure, but when allied to high birth and distinguished rank, it subjects its possessor to that inquisitorial jurisdiction, which in a country like Great Britain the highest cannot escape, and the lowest need not be alarmed at.

In the list of those who have called forth the praises of Poets of the present day, and who will hereafter be intitled to

the applause of historians of the future, the Lady whose portrait now graces the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE has long held a distinguished place. She is the youngest and only surviving daughter of Charles Noel Somerset, the fourth Duke of Beaufort, and was born on the 3d of August 1756. On the 26th of December 1775 she was married to the Hon. Charles Manners, Marquis of Granby, who on the death of his grand-father, in 1779, became Duke of Rutland. In the year 1782 this Nobleman had the honourable office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland conferred upon him, and died in 1787, leaving the present Lady his widow, in which state she still remains.

D R O S S I A N A,
NUMBER III.
ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 322.)

DAVID HUME's lively definition of man has much truth in it,—a "Bundle of Habits." The aim of education should consist in the furnishing the infant mind with habits of virtue and diligence, and in giving it an early prejudice in favour of those things that may contribute most to its future happiness—the practice of virtue, and the knowledge of truth. Of the effects of the association of ideas at a very early period of life, how wonderful is the force! What many a man has been at forty, has arisen from the impressions made upon his mind at ten years of age. With what care, with

what diligence should parents examine the books their children read, the conversation they hear, the company they keep. One of the greatest men of the present age has been known to say, that with difficulty he effaced from his mind the impressions made upon it by a book called the London Rogue.

"The first thing, says Dr. Priestley in his excellent Treatise upon Education, that a Christian will naturally inculcate upon his child, as soon as he is capable of receiving such impressions, is the knowledge of his Maker, and a steady principle of obedience to him. What-

ever, continues he, may be the fate of my children in this transitory world (about which I hope I am as solicitous as I ought to be), I would if possible secure a happy meeting with them in a future and everlasting life. I can well enough bear their reproaches for not enabling them to attain to worldly honours and distinctions; but to have been in any measure accessory to their final perdition, would be the occasion of such reproach and blame, as would be absolutely insupportable."

The influence of domestic example is very great upon young minds; and very many parents, conscious of their own failure in that respect, act wisely in sending their children away from them.

Much has been said of the necessity of consulting a child's inclination for any particular profession, and of the many illustrious persons who have shone in particular situations to which they were directed by the impulse of their own genius. It may, I fancy, have occasionally happened that some peculiar accident may have given a turn to a child's train of thinking, and may have appeared at least to have directed his attention to a certain pursuit, in preference to any other. These instances are, however, so rare, that in the general system of life they are not to be taken into the account; and it requires great sagacity of mind in the parent to distinguish imitation from genius.

Many a boy has been to a review, and returned home enamoured of a red coat; many a boy has attended a Court of Justice, and has imagined he should like to become a lawyer. Handel, though destined by his parents for the study of the civil law, would not I fear have ever become a Cujas; nor would Turenne have ever been a Bossuet. These two great men are however such wonderful examples of the force of natural destination, that it would be wildness in any parent to expect in his child either equal talents, or an equally decided determination of them. The famous Jeremy Taylor said to some mother, "Madam, if you will not fill your child's head with something, the Devil will." The

Athenian law prohibited a parent from calling upon his son for support in his old age, if he had not brought him up to some business or profession.

Of the aptitude for any particular destination in life, what then is to be the criterion? Dr. Goldsmith, in his Essays, says very well, "Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you. It will be your support in youth, and your comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession very moderate abilities are sufficient; great abilities are generally obnoxious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race; but the allusion still improves by observing, that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from their course." Poor Dr. Johnson, who knew as well as any one the miseries of an idle life, and the wretchedness of an undesignated, unappropriated attention, in his Rambler expresses himself in these forcible words: "I have often thought those happy that have been fixed, from the first dawn of thought, in a determination to some state of life, by the choice of one, whose authority may preclude caprice, and whose influence may prejudice them in favour of his opinion. The general precept of consulting the genius is of little use, unless we are told how the genius can be known. If it is to be discovered only by experiment, life will be lost before the resolution can be fixed. If any other indications are to be found, they may, perhaps, be very early discerned. At least, if to miscarry in an attempt be a proof of having mistaken the direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently deceived with respect to themselves than to others, and therefore no one has much reason to complain that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or more happiness by being abandoned to the chance of his own fancy."

ERRATUM.—In the Drossiana, No. II. inserted in our last Magazine, page 321, line ult. of col. 1. for "*Scire*," read "*Sieve*;" and l. 1. col. 2. for "*pass this rod*," read "*pass through this sieve*."

LETTER from Dr. MATTHEW DOBSON*.

Bath, June 14, 1781.

YOUR account, my dear Sir, of the dissolution of our mutual and excellent friend † gave me a very severe shock. I

had seen little of him for many years, and yet was indeed much agitated with the sorrowful tidings. How pungent then

* Physician at Liverpool, afterwards at Bath; Author of "A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air, &c." 8vo. 1779. He died about April 1784.

† Mr. Bentley, formerly partner with Mr. Wedgwood,

must have been your grief on this melancholy visitation! for to you he had long been a neighbour—long a bosom friend! I trust, however, that he still lives; and that his active and disencumbered spirit is still exercised in its own improvement, in doing good, and in communicating knowledge and happiness to its kindred spirits!—Such is my creed, however unfashionable! and on this subject I have employed no small proportion of reading and thought.

But to return to our transitory and uncertain world—I promised myself the pleasure of seeing you and my other friends early this spring in town. In this I have been disappointed; and must now devote the first few leisure days I have to Liverpool.

Bath is every thing I could wish; and is peculiarly adapted to those of the Faculty who are beginning to descend into the vale of life. Such is my case. I am fond of my profession, as it is a philosophical and useful exercise both of the head and heart: I am not anxious, however, about business; had this been the case, the death of Dr. Fothergill would have been a great

loss, as he recommended his patients to my care. My friend Dr. Cullen has recommended several families of consequence to my care during the short time I have been here; and, indeed, I have had much more employment than I expected, in a place where there are so many powerful candidates for fame and emolument.

My friend Dr. Falconer * has stepped out into the world with a large quarto on his shoulders. After seeing the manuscript, I desired him to lay it aside for twelve months, and then peruse it to see what alterations his own judgement would make in it. I think it would have been better had he followed this advice.

His language and style are by no means excellent; and the multitudinous quotations and references make it smell too much of the common-place book. The subject is curious and interesting; but ought to be executed with taste, energy, and correctness.

With every good wish for yourself and family, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your affectionate friend,

M. DOBSON.

M I L T O N,

WHEN Lauder, in the year 1750, announced a catalogue of writers from whose spoils he was willing to suppose our author had enriched his *Paradise Lost*, among other names he enumerated that of Phineas Fletcher, who in the year 1627 published a poem with the following title—*Locustæ, vel Pictas Jesuitica*. From this satire against the Jesuits, Lauder has quoted a speech, interpolated by himself, and therefore of little weight in any question relative to Milton's resources. If the insidious Scotchman, however, had met with an English poem by the same Fletcher, entitled *The Locusts, or Apollyonists*, published also in 1627, his charge might, in a single instance at least, have been supported; for he who peruses the stanzas I am now to quote, will be inclined to think that Milton had likewise seen them before he produced his personifications of Sin and Death, and furnished Satan with one of his most striking sentiments. Both these passages in *Paradise Lost* must so

readily occur to the reader, that I forbear to subjoin them; and shall only add the lines of Fletcher on which my supposition is founded.

CANTO I.

STANZA 10.

“The Porter to th’ infernal gate is Sin,
 “A shapeless shape, a foule deformed thing,
 “Nor nothing, nor a substance: As those
 “thin
 “And empty formes which through the ayre
 “fling
 “Their wandring shapes, at length they’r
 “fastned in
 “The chrystall sight. It ferves, yet raignes
 “as King:
 “It lives, yet’s death: It pleases, full of
 “paine:
 “Monster! ah who, who can thy beeing
 “fugne?
 “Thou shapelesse shape, live death, paine
 “pleasing, servile raigne.”

* See “Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Nature of Country, Population, Nature of Food and Way of Life, on the Dispositions and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellectuals, Laws and Customs, Form of Government, and Religion, of Mankind. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 4to. 1781.

STANZA 20.

“ Thus fell this Prince of Darkness, once a
 “ bright
 “ And glorious starre : He wilfull turn'd
 “ away
 “ His borrowed globe from that eternal
 “ light :
 “ Himselfe he fought, so lost himselfe : His
 “ ray
 “ Vanisht to smoke, his morning sunk in
 “ night,

“ And never more shall see the springing
 “ day :
 “ To be in Heaven the second he disdaines,
 “ So now the first in hell and flames he
 “ raignes,
 “ Crown'd once with joy and light : Crown'd
 “ now with fire and paines.”

This Poem was published while Milton was a student at Christ's College, Cambridge, and must obviously have fallen into his hands*.

C A R L I S L E.

[With a VIEW.]

CARLISLE is 302 miles north-west of London, 60 miles west of Newcastle, and 80 miles south-west of Berwick. It is commodiously and pleasantly situated near the conflux of the rivers Eden, Caudey, and Peterel; and if credit may be given to the British Chronicle, was first built by Leil, a King of the Britons (at the time when Solomon began to build his Temple), and so called from him in that language Caer-leil. But be that as it may, it was a place of note among the Romans when they resided in this island. After the departure of the Romans it was destroyed by the Scots and Picts, and lay buried in its ruins many years after the coming of the Saxons, by whom it was called Luel, till Egfrid, King of Northumberland, about the year 686, rebuilt it, and environed it with a good stone wall; and having repaired the church, and placed in it a College of secular Priests, gave it, with all the lands fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfern, and his successors. In the ninth century, when the whole country was ruined by the repeated invasions of the Danes and Norwegians, this city was again demolished, and so remained above 200 years, till King William Rufus, returning from the Scotch wars, and being much pleased with its situation, rebuilt the houses, the walls, and the Castle, placing here a colony of Flemings, and afterwards (when he removed them into Wales), of southern Englishmen. King Henry I. considering how good a barrier it might be against the Scots, fortified it still better, and dignified it in the year 1133

with an Episcopal See, confirming at the same time the monastery of Canons regular of St. Augustine, founded just before by Walter, one of his Chaplains, which continued till the 33d of Henry VIII, when it was dissolved, and the Prior and Convent converted into a Dean and Chapter, consisting of four Canons and Prebendaries. This City was taken by the Scots in the reigns of King Stephen and King John, but recovered by the Kings Henry II, and III. and being in the reign of King Edward II. casually burnt, was by the munificence of future Princes restored out of its ashes, and much improved in strength and beauty; so that in the late civil wars it was able to stand a siege of nine months, and was the last garrison that surrendered to the rebels.

King Edward the First held a Parliament here in the 35th year of his reign, and the civil government of the City was committed to the citizens by Henry II. with the privilege of a weekly market on Saturday. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs or Bailiffs, 24 capital citizens or Common Councilmen, and a Recorder.

Carlisle Castle, if not founded by the Romans, is very probably as ancient as the year 686, when King Egfrid rebuilt the City. But it is probable that it was again destroyed by the Danes and Norwegians, and laid in ruins for 200 years. King William Rufus is said to have repaired the walls and houses of this City in his return from the Scotch wars. It is now made use of as a mansion-house for the Governor of the Castle for the time

* In the poetical works of the Rev. James Sterling, M. A. printed at Dublin, 1734, p. 43, is the speech of Lucifer translated from Fletcher. In the preface Mr. Sterling says, “ The great Milton is said to have ingenuously confessed that he owed his immortal work of Paradise Lost to Mr. Fletcher's Locusta.” It is to be regretted that the authority for this account is omitted.

being. The City is surrounded by a wall one mile in compass, and has three gates. The east part of the City is defended by a strong citadel built by Henry VIII. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and retaken soon after by the Duke of Cumberland. There are two parish-churches in this City, besides the cathedral, namely, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. The cathedral stands almost in the middle of the City, is enclosed by a wall, and the choir or east part of it is a curious piece of workmanship. This part is 137 feet long and 71 broad, having a noble window 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned

with curious pillars of excellent workmanship. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood and adorned with a variety of arms. The west end, which is the lowest, was also formerly very spacious, but great part was destroyed in the civil wars, and the materials carried off by the Parliamentarians. The Tower is 123 feet high. There belong to this cathedral, a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, an Archdeacon, four Prebendaries, eight Minor Canons, four Lay Clerks, six Choristers, and six Almsmen. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 531l. 4s. 9d. a year.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER X.

NOT long after the late Dr. Newton's appointment to the Bishoprick of Bristol, his Lordship paid a visit to the late Rev. Thomas Broughton, M. A. then Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, in that City, Prebendary of Salisbury, and the learned compiler of "A Dictionary of all Religions," in 2 vols. folio. Among other topics of conversation, the Bishop asked Mr. Broughton's opinion concerning the doctrine of the eternity of Hell-torments:—Mr. Broughton, however, endeavoured to evade replying *directly* to this question, till his Lordship informed him that he should consider an explicit declaration of his sentiments upon it as a peculiar favour; upon which Mr. Broughton declared, that he disbelieved the commonly received notion of the *eternity* of Hell-torments; and at the Bishop's provocation, he entered into a close investigation of the point with such a display of argument and learning, that at going away his Lordship told him, that he had sufficiently convinced him that the common doctrine was not to be maintained. The worthy Bishop remained ever after a firm believer and assertor of the comfortable doctrine of the everlasting mercy of God. W.

conjectures, had been very *carefully* perused by the ingenious Dr. Priestley, before the publication of his *Treatises on Matter and Spirit*, and upon the *Doctrine of Necessity*.

THE letter from Pope Pius II. to Charles VII. of France (in our last Magazine, p. 324.) is undoubtedly a very curious article; and the consequent queries deserve some consideration, from those who have opportunities of searching among old books.—In the course of my confined reading, I find that there was a *Society of Jesuits* in being long before that which acknowledged the celebrated *Ignatius Loyola* for its founder. My authority for it is *Hospinian*, the author of *De Orig. Monach.* who, in his fourth book of that work, informs us that "in the year 1366, one Johannes Colombinus, a gentleman of Sienna, with his wife, formed an order called *Jesuiti*, from their frequent use of the name of *Jesus*. In this new order, however, the men lived apart from the women, though both had one name, and observed the same rules. They were obliged to recite the *Pater-noster* no less than one hundred and sixty-five times a day, with as many *Ave-Marias*."—Whether the Society enquired after made a part of these *Colombinian Jesuiti*, I cannot take upon me to determine; the date of the Pope's letter would, however, give some warrant to a conjecture that the institution therein mentioned was a refinement of the one above described.

QUERY. Who was the author of the "Philosophical Survey of Nature, in which the long-agitated Question concerning Human Liberty, and Necessity, is endeavoured to be fully determined from incontestible Phenomena," 12mo. 1763?—It is a book of considerable metaphysical merit; and, as the Querist

EPITAPH in DURHAM CATHEDRAL,

By ARCHBISHOP SICKER.

M. S.

GULIELMI WATS, S. T. P.

Qui in villâ de Barns Hall in agro Eboracensi
natus,

Oxonii ingenius artibus innutritus,

Et in numerum sociorum Coll. Lincolniensis
cooptatus,

Per annos complures juventuti
Academicâ literaturâ erudiendâ,

Et disciplinâ formandâ,

Sedulo & feliciter incubuit.

Exinde tandem a Domino Dom. Crew,
De quo optimè jam in collegio promeruerat
evocatus,

Ut primo in hanc ecclesiam ascisceretur,

Dein paræciæ de Wolsingham præficeret,

Rastorem se præstitit fidum, benignum,
pacificum,

Canonicum vero tam dignitati muneris, quam
oneri parem

Quippe qui sibi aliud studio comparasset
Quæcumq. vel faciunt theologum vel ornant
Læta animo constanti et invicto licet valetudine
Quam pro spectabili corporis compage infir-
miori :

Improborum censor impavidus, bonorum
promptus fautor,

A recto quatenus innotuit neutiquam dimo-
vendus,

Apostolicæ veritatis assertor,

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

OBSERVING in your Magazines of
July and August last, the Narrative
of the recent transactions at Delhi
headed by the Printer as detailed by
“ an English General Officer who was
an eye-witness to them ;” you will be
pleased to contradict the said title, as
there was no English General Officer at

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ jurium vindex, rituum
observans.

Hæc virtutibus

Licet ipse satis, adhuc superstes, memoriæ
sue consuluerit,

Non sustinuit tamen vidua ejus mœlissima
Quin hoc marmor, aliquo saltem elogium
optimi mariti præferens

In amoris mutui testimonium poni curaret.
Obiit novis Februarii, Anno Dom. MDCCLXXXVI.

Ætat. L.

Conduntur reliquæ post parietem.

THE following extraordinary, yet well-
attested fact is copied from Brand's History
of Newcastle, lately published. The fact is
mentioned and corroborated by a quotation
from an Harleian MS. No. 980—87. A
weaver in Scotland had, by one wife, a Scotch
woman, sixty-two children, all living till
they were baptized ; of whom four daughters
only lived to be women, but forty-six sons
attained to man's estate.—In 1630, Joseph
Delaval, Esq. of Northumberland, rode thirty
miles beyond Edinburgh, to be satisfied of
the truth of this account ; when he found
the man and woman both living, but at that
time had no children abiding with them ;
Sir John Bowes and three other gentlemen
having at different periods taken each ten, in
order to bring them up, the rest also being
disposed of. Three or four of them were at
that period (1630) at Newcastle.

the time within a thousand miles of
Delhi.

The intelligence you have published
proceeded from an authority though not
equally dignified, nevertheless authen-
tic.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
VERITAS.

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE of ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

THE DRAWINGS from which the
annexed PLATE of ANCIENT
BUILDINGS has been engraved, were
obligingly transmitted to us by different
gentlemen, who have been pleased to ex-
press their approbation of the SPECI-
MENS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE
which have appeared in the former Vo-
lumes of our Magazine.

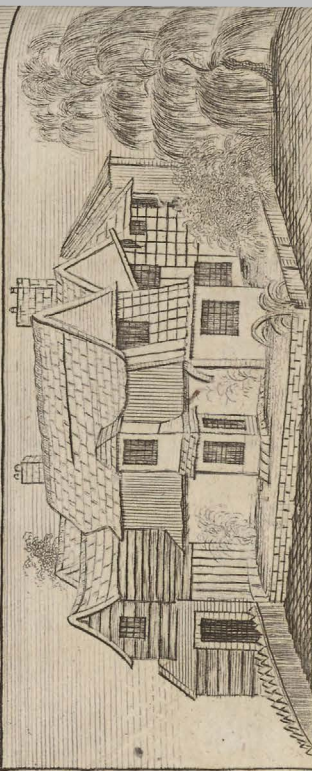
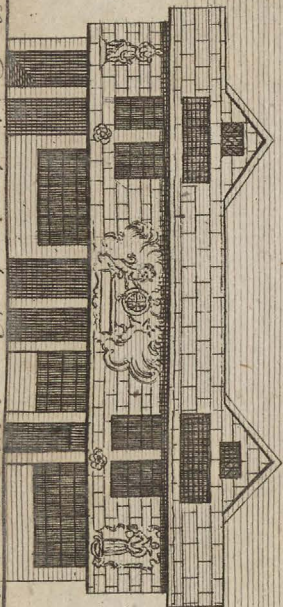
The Correspondent who sent us the
South Prospect of the Collegiate CHURCH
at WOLVERHAMPTON, in STAFFORD-
SHIRE, proposing to give some farther speci-
mens of remarkable ANTIQUITIES
still remaining in that very ancient and re-
spectable town, together with an account

of the present state of its manufactures,
public edifices, improvements, &c. de-
clines entering into any farther account
of this beautiful gothic edifice at present ;
and thinks it only necessary to observe,
that it appears, by an Inscription placed
within the Church, to have been built
in the year 996, by Wulfrune, a devout
and charitable widow lady.

The other two Drawings exhibit accu-
rate representations of the Buildings de-
lineated, as any of our readers may daily
witness, whose business or curiosity may
lead them either to Golden-lane or New-
ington.

ORI-

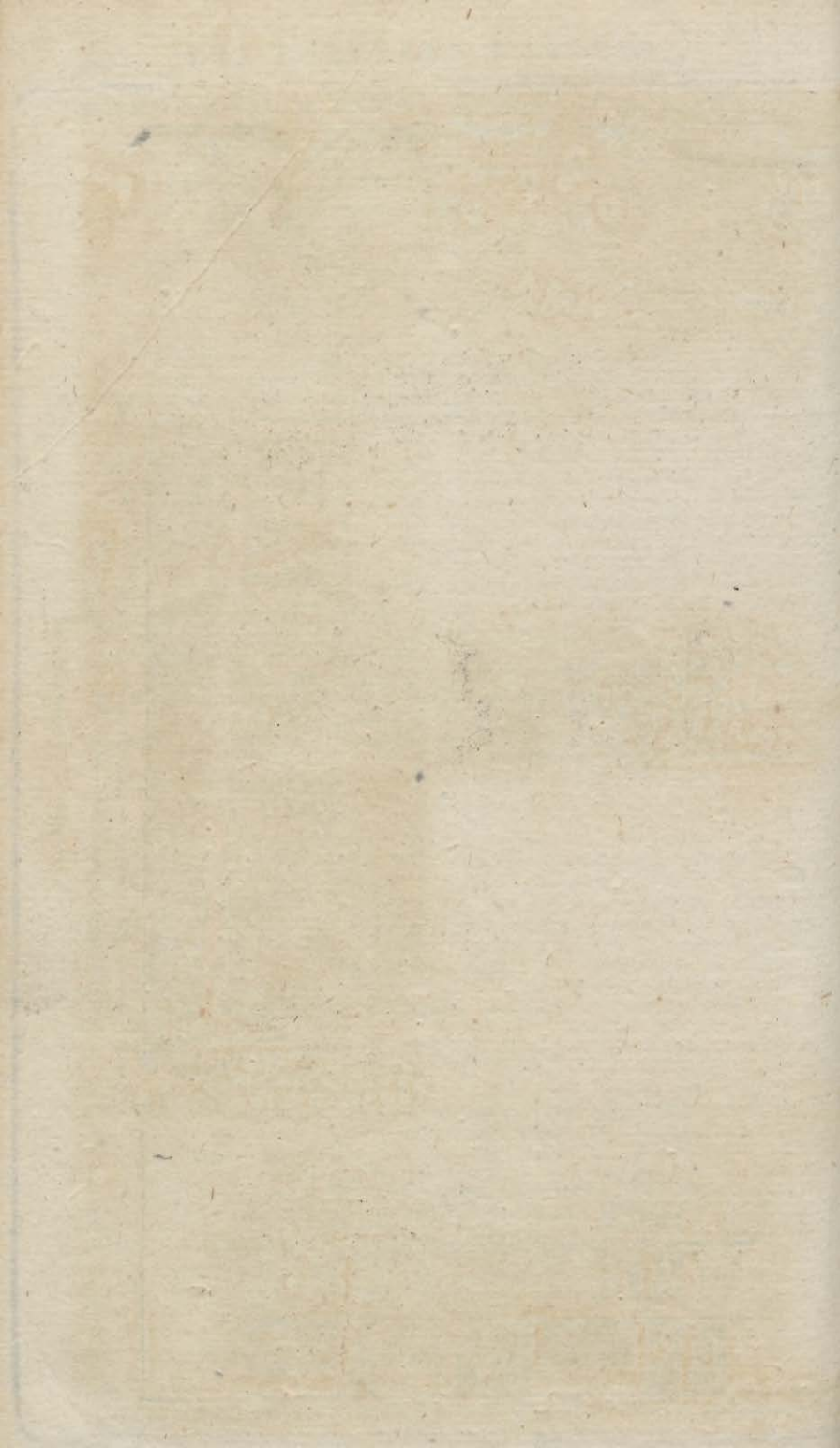
in Golden Lane, said to have been formerly a Nursery for Slaves of King's Children.



The Paragon House at Wolverhampton, Surrey, reputed to be 300 Years Old.

*South Prospect of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, at Wolverhampton,
Staffordshire, said to have been founded A.D. 999.*

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill.



ORIGINAL LETTER from R. WATKINS, VICE-PRINCIPAL of ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD, to the Rev. JOHN BOWLE, EDITOR of DON QUIXOTE.

S I R,

MR. Douglas, a Master of Arts, of Baliol College, (a Gentleman of my acquaintance) has lately been amusing himself in following Lauder through the several unfair quotations which he has made in his book against Milton. As he mentioned some of these to his friends, the report reached Lord Chesterfield, who desired that he would digest the whole into a pamphlet, and expose this ungenerous critic to the world. He accordingly has drawn up an answer of a suilling size, which has been inspected by Dr. Newton, and Mr. Thyer of Manchester, who communicated several notes to Dr. Newton for his late edition of Milton. The author has also the consent of Lord Bath to inscribe this pamphlet to him, as he has been the patron of Dr. Newton's performance. Such a progress was made in this work, that it was sent to the press, and the publication of it advertised, before I well knew of the design. Upon notice of it, I wrote to Mr. Douglas, to acquaint him that you (without mentioning your name) had done me the honour some time since to shew me an answer to Lauder, entirely upon that plan, and that as you were the original discoverer of his forgeries, (at least in this place) I thought you ought to be consulted upon this occasion, whether you would please to publish your Collections, or would give Mr. Douglas leave to mention your name as the first detector of Lauder, before this pamphlet came out.* Upon my letter, Mr. Douglas has put a stop to the press, to give me an opportunity of writing to you;—at his desire, therefore, I beg leave to ask you, whether you would please to have your name mentioned at all by Mr. Douglas in his pamphlet upon this occasion; or whether you would be so kind as to assist him with any materials for his performance. Your immediate answer to both those questions will be considered as a particular favour, as the press is only suspended to wait your determination.—

Mr Douglas has also desired me to communicate a sketch of his plan to you, which is as follows.

After an introduction, he has taken notice that Lauder has charged Milton with having borrowed from several authors, not only *particular sentiments*, but the plan of his work; allowing which charge, Mr. Douglas shews that Lauder had no reason for drawing the conclusion he does, that Milton was a *plagiary*, and that his *Paradise Lost loses all its merit*. After this, Mr. Douglas vindicates Milton from the accusation of having industriously concealed his helps, and of having deceived the world into a belief that he was more of an original writer than he really is; which charge Lauder grounds upon the Poet's having said he sung

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

Mr. Douglas observes, That although Milton did borrow from others, yet he could make the boast of the preceding line without any dissimulosity. Mr. Douglas then proceeds to observe with how little reason Lauder asserts, that the *infinite tribute of veneration* paid to the *Paradise Lost* for so many years, has been owing to the world's being ignorant that Milton was indebted to other writers for the composition of that poem. After these reflections, Mr. Douglas enters upon Lauder's forgeries, and shews that he has interpolated lines in Staphorlin's *Taubmannus*, and falsified Heywood's title-page to his *Hierarchy of Angels*. Then he infers that these frauds are sufficient to overturn the authority of *Grotius* and *Masenius*, which Mr. Douglas could not get a sight of; but he says it is reasonable to suspect that Lauder has played the same tricks with them; as a confirmation of which he quotes eight lines on the *War of the Beasts*, as from *Masenius*, which are to be found in *Hogens*. He then shews that some passages of Ml.

* This was done. Mr. Douglas speaking of his stock of materials having been enlarged, mentions it to have been done by Mr. Bowle, M. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, "who, though I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, has been so kind as to communicate to me, by the hands of a friend, what he knows relative to Lauder's forgeries; and nobody knows so much as this Gentleman, who, long before I examined the Bodleian Library, had collected materials for an answer to Lauder, and has the justest claim to the honour of being the original detector of this ungenerous critic. I thought this acknowledgement due from me to Mr. Bowle, who will also, I flatter myself, have the thanks of the public." "*Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism*, by John Douglas, M. A." 1751, 2vo. p. 52.

ton and the Dutch Poets have not that striking resemblance which Lauder pretends.—This is the chief of the plan.—Mr. Douglas intends to make you a present of one of his pamphlets when published, when you will judge whether all the material frauds are taken notice of or not: in the mean time, if you will please to favour me with an immediate answer by the next post, whether you would please to have any notice taken of

you in this pamphlet, or whether you would favour Mr. Douglas with any assistance, you would much oblige him. The press only waits for your letter.

It is a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of subscribing myself, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. WATKINS.

*St. Mary Hall,
Nov. 17th, 1750.*

T H E P E E P E R .

NUMBER XIII.

Protinus extindo subeunt mala cuncta pudore.

AMONG the various evils from which proceeds the general depravity of the present age, the continued and increasing publication of obscene books and prints stands eminently distinguished.

Wretched as these productions commonly are, and therefore too despicable to deserve notice in the eye of taste, they yet operate in the most dangerous manner on the minds of youth, and of those whose attachment to virtue is unguarded by strength of reason and refinement of understanding.

The grand preservative of a virtuous mind is modesty;—as long as a person acts under the influence of this principle, he cannot become vicious. Such, indeed, is the mysterious constitution of human nature, and so innumerable are the avenues from right to wrong, that no one, however strong may be his resolutions, or however well-instructed he may be in the snares of vice, can pass through life without sometimes deviating from the right way; but there never fails a speedy return, where modesty holds any degree of power on the mind.

But should impudence be leagued with weakness, reformation can hardly be expected without the miraculous interposition of Heaven; for though weakness may be strengthened by a sense of danger, impudence is rarely subdued.

To keep, therefore, the youth of both sexes under the direction of modesty, must be of the highest importance; and every thing which tends to lessen the force of this principle, should be checked with the utmost expedition.

Now, what can have a more pernicious influence on the minds of any, but of youth in particular, than immodest books and pictures?—and yet, thanks to the activity with which our laws are executed, such are exposed for sale in every part of

the metropolis, and by consequence are spread throughout the kingdom, without any measures taken to suppress them.

We exult in the increase of literature, and the improvement of the arts; but, with all the advantages we derive from them, there are also evils of considerable magnitude which it becomes us to consider, and as far as possible to remove. A rage for reading among the lower ranks of the people cannot be considered as a blessing, since it not only makes them idle, conceited, and aspiring, but inflames their passions, and causes them to be imitators of the vices of the great. Not able to comprehend the reasonings, or to relish the beauties of such literary works as have been written to advance the interests of knowledge and virtue, they have recourse, for amusement, to such as are addressed to the passions and corruptions of human nature. Hence *novels* are as eagerly sought after by the vulgar, as by their superiors, and undoubtedly have as much influence in instructing the minds of the one as the other. Certainly in the perusal of such productions, wherein *love* and *lust* are made synonymous terms, *adultery* proves the necessary consequence of *matrimony*; undutifulness to parents, suicide, duelling, &c. &c. are recommended to the practice of all, from honourable and right honourable examples;—he youthful and simple minds must be amazingly edified!

Perhaps no publications have contributed more to the general stock of knowledge, and the improvement of the useful arts, than the monthly Magazines; and yet this mode of publication has been made a much more successful mean for the propagation of immorality and profaneness. We see, even now, monthly Magazines levelled in express terms against religion and decency, without a
single

single step taken to prevent so great and increasing an evil. And as if vice had entirely lost its infamy, no sooner is a divorce proclaimed, but we have, immediately, the trial in print, containing all the modest *minutiae* of examination and deposition, in order, no doubt, that *adultery* may entirely lose its odium, and become fashionable among all ranks of life!

From so shameful a prostitution of literature to the purposes of *vice*, let us turn for a moment to the prostitution of the fine arts.

Whether these arts have ever been of any very essential benefit to mankind, may, perhaps, be a question not easily solved; but let that be as it will, we have sufficient cause to complain of their evil application. The ingenious hands of the sculptor, of the painter, and of the engraver, are too often engaged on the side of vice; and their most admired productions, while they raise our wonder and admiration, create ideas incompatible with strict virtue. I would only ask any man of sense, whether he would patiently see his wife or daughters in such loose attitudes and dresses, as the female figures in our best engravings are commonly represented in? If he replies in the negative, I would further enquire why he permits such representations to grace the most frequented apartments in his house, as are calculated only to instill ideas into the youthful mind of the most pernicious tendency? Many, I am sensible, will regard me as a gloomy

mortal, whose jaundiced eye sees every thing in a bad light. But let what will be thought of this paper, a consciousness of truth, and a regard to the interests of decency and virtue, animated my bosom, and were the only motives for my pointing out evils that are *glaring*, and, what is worse, *increasing*. Can any one say, that this is not an age peculiarly marked for licentiousness among our youth? The fact is evidenced beyond a doubt by the swarms of female prostitutes which infest our streets. Should not every measure be taken then to preserve the rising generation, at least, from the immoral contagion? and if immodest books and prints have but even a *remote* tendency to debauch the morals of youth, and to confirm the vicious in their wickedness, ought not the Legislature actively to interest itself in the suppression of them, and in the punishment of their publishers? Perhaps I may be deemed severe upon a body of men who live by publishing such works; but if we are to consider them as entitled to connivance on this account, by the same reason gaming-houses, brothels, and all other seminaries of vice, will have a just claim to the favour of the State. The good of the whole is, however, of more consequence than the private emolument of a few; and therefore every step should be taken to preserve the virtue of individuals from corruption, as the only means to preserve the public body from final ruin.

STRICTURES ON MRS. PIOZZI'S "OBSERVATIONS ON A TOUR IN ITALY, &c."

THAT Lady's entertaining account of her late Tour I read with great pleasure, but not without a considerable drawback for the following reasons:—Her ungenerous way of attacking departed

merit must give offence to every unprejudiced reader, and shock every candid and ingenuous mind. The ridiculous anecdotes, whether true or false, of the divine *Metastasio* *, in her account of

* I call him the *divine* Metastasio; for I think the sublime and moral sentiments so conspicuous through his voluminous works justly entitle him to that epithet. I shall give one instance of the sublimity of his genius, and his exalted idea of the Supreme Being, in the following short extract from his dramatic writings, which, as *Dryden* observes of a passage in the *Aeneid*, "makes me forget the world while I read it, and myself when I translate it."

"Te solo adoro,
"Mente infinita!
"Fonte di vita,
"Di verità;

"In cui si muove,
"Da cui dipende
"Quante comprende
"L'eternità."

ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH.

Thou source of life, of truth, and love,
In whom all other beings move,
On whom they all depend;
Infinite Mind! I thee adore,
Whose mercies last for evermore,
Whose kingdom knows no end.

Vienna, had better been consigned to oblivion; for, to expose the weaknesses of great men after their decease, especially of the literary class, must betray a want of humanity, and is a violation of the golden rule of *doing as we would be done by*. It must proceed from spleen and ill-nature, if not from a worse motive. Her treatment of Dr. Johnson's memory is known to all the world, and as universally condemned. To expose every little foible, every particular whim of an intimate friend, who acted without reserve in her presence, and to whom she owes much of the improvement of her mind and critical knowledge; to commit them deliberately to writing, and to publish them to the world after his decease, is an act of cruelty, and breach of trust, that wants a name. I do not say this from a partiality for Dr. Johnson, who, in some measure, deserved such treatment, but not at Mrs. Piozzi's hands: for his party spleen, and private pique against the illustrious MILTON † and the immortal POPE, ‡ fill my mind with indignation and contempt for that partial critic, who could descend so low as to pick up some trivial anecdotes from an old nurse, that he might expose the latter to ridicule.

I cannot help expressing my surprise that a Lady of Mrs. P.'s learning and sense, and educated in a Protestant country, should half-believe some absurd miracles invented by Papists, should seem to approve of superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies, and condemn an innocent girl for *taking* the Virgin Mary's name in vain, who had not shewn or designed any contempt, or want of respect for her character. It is as absurd to believe that three springs miraculously issued out of the ground where the Apostle Paul

was beheaded, (though a real Martyr, and noble champion for the truth of the Gospel) as, that the famous spring at Holywell, in Flintshire, should owe its origin to the pretended Martyrdom of Winifred, a fabulous Popish Saint, who never existed, as Bishop Fleetwood has plainly proved. That silly story must be as well known to Mrs. P. as to myself, since the scene lies so near the place of our nativity; and, were it not for the absurdity of her living several years after he was beheaded, might gain some degree of credit with Mrs. P.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to point out the following inaccuracies of style in Mrs. P.'s late performance: I did not expect such solecisms would drop from the pen of a Lady of her learning and abilities, and even a breach of the rules of grammar.

In company of, for in the company of, or in company with.

Nor no, the two negatives of the vulgar, frequently occur.

Bird-cage walk, which, I doubt not, is a corruption of the French word *Boc-cage*.

Though, an unmeaning expletive, in almost every page.

Martyrification, for Martyrdom. Kingation may with equal propriety be used for Kingdom.

Draped, for dressed. It is true, Drapery is adopted into our language.

Mayerih, for Mackarel. The former puts me in mind of the London Cries.

Mean time, for in the mean time, appears affected, and sometimes equivocal.

Tottenham, for Tottenham-court, &c.

R. W—NE,

Laurence-Ayot, Herts,

Nov. 9, 1789.

THE HETEROCLITE.

NUMBER XI.

To the AUTHOR of the HETEROCLITE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH, on taking a retrospective view of life, we find the characters it exhibits as various as are our faces, yet

a dispassionate observer will perceive, that, as variegated as they are, all our desires concentrate in happiness. The difficulty

† The vain attempts of this modern *Zoilus*, this second *Lauder*, this *Miltonomastix*, to blacken the character and debase the genius of our divine Poet, must appear as despicable in the eyes of all candid critics, as those of his two predecessors in the infamous art of detraction.

‡ Pray what is it to the public whether the Bard wore *one* or *two* pair of stockings? or that he loved potted lampreys even to excess? or that he wore a stiff waistcoat? As to his deformity Johnson ought, of all men, to say the least on that. Indeed these silly old-woman's tales had nothing to do with Mr. Pope's character as a Poet,

of attaining this inestimable blessing, I am led to imagine, arises principally from the unquenchable thirst the mind has for novelty. No sooner has the attainment of a darling object rendered it familiar to, than it diminishes in, the idea; and we grow weary of being confined to the contemplation of that, which is destitute of the novelty requisite to amuse the mind. Our curiosity is again raised by something we are as yet unacquainted with, the acquisition of which we pursue with equal avidity and impatience; and, in its possession, experience equal mortification and disappointment. Thus there is such a continual resuscitation of desires in man, either through curiosity or emulation, that contentment is, in a manner, denied him; which convinces me that the benefits of life are not at all adequate to its miseries, and that death, so far from being feared, ought to be expected with cheerfulness, as an extrication from a state where the pleasures we enjoy cannot compensate for the pains we suffer.

To discriminate between good and evil, and to render life the most agreeable, requires that perspicacity of penetration which few can boast of; and, accordingly, we see some admitting disease by idleness; some solicitous about what will prove their own destruction; some wasting their strength and health in riot, in the intoxication of gaiety, and debauchery; while others, through a vain ostentation, are adorning themselves in those artificial qualities they wish to be in possession of; which, instead of answering their expectations, render them unpitied and despicable, and add to the pressure of misfortune the pain of contempt.

Yet, in mankind, I cannot discover that turpitude of mind, which not a few have declaimed about, and a near inspection convinces me that few, very few, have an innate badness of disposition; for in the most depraved minds may be discovered those latent sparks of goodness, which break out at intervals, and shed a lustre on human nature. All are drawn away by the torrent of example, and every rising virtue repelled by the fear of sarcasm and singularity; and when once we are bound by the shackles of vice, it requires the greatest resolution, the most vigorous exertion, to burst them.

I am one of those, Sir, whose character can be comprehended by nobody, and, which is no wonder, cannot sufficiently comprehend it myself. I have a great veneration for that ancient saying, *know yourself*; but I find that the more I en-

deavour to dive into myself, the more I recede from myself, and that every attempt to accelerate such a discovery only removes me the farther from it. Despairing, for these reasons, ever to attain, of myself, this wished-for satisfaction, in the midst of my solicitude I trouble you with this, hoping that you might assist me in the enquiry.

I am of a temper that cannot see any one awkwardly embarrassed by a little mistake of their own, without being convulsed with irresistible laughter; and I can assert for myself, that no one is more ready to forgive the merriment others may indulge, when I am in a similar situation. I am sometimes all silence and dejection, at others, pleasant and entertaining; sometimes unable to accommodate myself to the stream of conversation, and at others, have that easy facetiousness and flowing hilarity which render company agreeable; but there is always such a carelessness and negligence to please about me, that nothing can account for but a knowledge of my character; and though I am thus liable to give an unintended affront, yet there is none more impatient of one than myself; and, when I consider how easily I am affronted, often wonder how any can endure such disagreeable company; for, when flattered, I am gloomy and suspicious, while neglect makes me impatient and malignant: and yet I can bear with a greater share of tranquillity, than I can discover in those around me, the whips of misfortune, and the perplexities of life; for this reason I have often been compared to a duck amid a shower of rain.

Nothing adds more to my native awkwardness and inelegance, than my untractableness of disposition, and my inability to display sensations or affect passions I do not immediately feel: it is this which, to the mortification of some, makes me hear without astonishment a story thought wonderful, introduced by a more wonderful preface; or, with the most steady features, one full of idle mirth or designing obloquy; and, which is worse than all, can never prevail on myself to commiserate with the distressed. I alleviate misfortunes if I can do it effectually; but can never yield that temporary relief of condolence I should expect from others; for, whenever a tale of distress is told me, I always disgust with some dry proverb or philosophical remark, which, instead of abating, aggravates grief.

I am always backward in forming new connections, and, when they are formed,

in danger of losing them, by neglecting to cultivate their friendship through a false fear of being too troublesome, which is always construed into disrespect or disregard. Yet, notwithstanding this, I have the felicity of enjoying, uninterrupted, a few friends, who good-naturedly laugh at my singularities, and, I am well convinced, place me in the most agreeable light. Among these I am allowed to have a turn for poetry, (perhaps I may give you a specimen of my abilities in that way), and I really believe myself to be in possession of a poet's peculiar concomitant, — *self-conceit*; and, of course, am frequently elated by fantastical dreams of greatness, though at other times depressed by despondency: indeed these vicissitudes of the mind are common to all; for elation and despondency, hope and disappointment, tread on each other's heels, and the greatest circumspection is necessary to prevent the extremes of both, which are equally dangerous.

I seldom do any thing repugnant to the dictates of humanity, the precepts of philosophy, or the injunctions of religion;

A CONVERSATION with ABRAM, an
GWENDER and the SOURCES of the

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIA TIC

HAVING been informed that a native of Abyssinia was in Calcutta, who spoke Arabic with tolerable fluency, I sent for and examined him attentively on several subjects, with which he seemed likely to be acquainted: his answers were so simple and precise, and his whole demeanour so remote from any suspicion of falsehood, that I made a minute of his examination, which may not perhaps be unacceptable to the Society. Gwender, which Bernier had long ago pronounced a capital city, though Ludolf asserted it to be only a Military Station, and conjectured that in a few years it would wholly disappear, is certainly, according to Abram, the Metropolis of Abyssinia. He says, that it is nearly as large and as populous as Misr, or Kâhera, which he saw on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem; that it lies between two broad and deep rivers named Cahâ and Ancrib, both which flow into the Nile at the distance of about fifteen days journey; that all the walls of the houses are of a red stone, and the roofs of thatch; that the streets are like those of Calcutta, but that the ways, by which the king passes, are very spacious; that the palace, which has a plastered roof, resembles a fortress, and stands in the heart of the city; that the markets of the town abound in pulse, and have also wheat and barley, but no rice; that sheep and goats are in plenty among them,

yet, when irritated and exasperated by injury, too often give way to the prompting influence of revenge, although its unhappy vigilance makes me soon repent my temerity. This unextinguishable passion, which is so predominant, and raises such an incessant reciprocation of hatred and mischief among mankind, I have always found of more injury to myself than to the object it was levelled at, when I added the perturbing corrosions of resentment to the regret and repentance which ensued a satisfaction never permanent.

I have been thus profuse on myself, as intending, if this is inserted, (and to encourage you, this is not the first time I have appeared in print) to commence an occasional correspondent, and as hoping that you or some of your correspondents might discover, or enable me to discover, my real character, for all I pretend to know at present is, that

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, and
SOMEBODY.

London,
Nov. 3, 1739.

ABYSSINIAN, concerning the CITY of
NILE. By SIR WM. JONES, Knt.

RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

and that the inhabitants are extremely fond of milk, cheese, and whey, but that the country people and soldiery make no scruple of drinking the blood and eating the raw flesh of an ox, which they cut without caring whether he is dead or alive; that this savage diet is, however, by no means general. Almonds, he says, and dates are not found in his country, but grapes and peaches ripen there, and in some of the distant provinces, especially at Cârûcâr, wine is made in abundance; but a kind of mead is the common inebriating liquor of the Abyssinians. The late king was Tilca Mahut, (the first of which words means root or origin) and the present, his brother Tilca Jerjis. He represents the royal forces at Gwender as considerable, and asserts, perhaps at random, that near forty thousand horse are in that station: the troops are armed, he says, with muskets, lances, bows and arrows, cimeters, and hangers. The council of state consists, by his account, of about forty Ministers, to whom almost all the executive part of government is committed. He was once in the service of a Vazir, in whose train he went to see the fountains of the Nile or Abey, usually called Alway, about eight days journey from Gwender: he saw three springs, one of which rises from the ground with a great noise, that may be heard at the distance of five or

8x miles. I shewed him the description of the Nile by Gregory of Amhara, which Ludolf has printed in Ethiopick: he both read and explained it with great facility; whilst I compared his explanation with the Latin version, and found it perfectly exact. He asserted of his own accord, that the description was conformable to all that he had seen and heard in Ethiopia; and, for that reason, I annex it. When I interrogated him on the languages and learning of his country, he answered, that six or seven tongues at least were spoken there; that the most elegant idiom, which the king used, was the Amharick; that the Ethiopick contained, as it is well known, many Arabick words; that, besides their sacred books, as the Prophecy of Enoch and others, they had histories of Abyssinia and various literary compositions; that their language was taught in schools and colleges, of which there were several in the metropolis. He said, that no Abyssinian doubted the existence of the royal prison called Wahinin, situated on a very lofty mountain, in which the sons and daughters of their kings were confined; but that, from the nature of the thing, a particular description of it could not be obtained. "All these matters, said he, are explained, I suppose, in the writings of Yákúb, whom I saw thirteen years ago in Gwender: he was a physician, and had attended the king's brother, who was also a Vazir, in his last illness: the prince died; yet the king loved Yákúb, and, indeed, all the court and people loved him: the king received him in his palace as a guest, supplied him with every thing that he could want; and, when he went to see the sources of the Nile and other curiosities, (for he was extremely curious) he received every possible assistance and accommodation from the royal favour: he understood the languages, and wrote and collected many books, which he carried with him." It was impossible for me to doubt, especially when he described the person of Yákúb, that he meant JAMES BRUCE, Esq. who travelled in the dress of a Syrian physician, and probably assumed with judgement a name well known in Abyssinia: he is still revered on Mount Sinai for his sagacity in discovering a spring, of which the monastery was in great need; he was known at Jedda by Mír Mahommed Hussain, one of the most intelligent Mahommedans in India; and I have seen him mentioned with great regard in a letter from an Arabian merchant at Mokhá. It is probable, that he entered Abyssinia by the way of Musuwwa, a town in the possession of the Muselmans, and returned through the desert mentioned by Gre-

gory in his description of the Nile. We may hope, that Mr. Bruce will publish an account of his interesting travels, with a version of the book of Enoch, which no one but himself can give us with fidelity. By the help of Abyssinian records, great light may be thrown on the history of Yemen before the time of Muhammed, since it is generally known, that four Ethiop kings successively reigned in that country, having been invited over by the natives to oppose the tyrant Dhá Nawás, and that they were in their turn expelled by the arms of the Hymyarick Princes with the aid of Anushirvan, King of Persia, who did not fail, as it usually happens, to keep in subjection the people whom he had consented to relieve. If the annals of this period can be restored, it must be thro' the histories of Abyssinia, which will also correct the many errors of the best Asiatick writers on the Nile, and the country which it fertilises.

ON THE COURSE OF THE NILE.

THE Nile, which the Abyssinians know by the names of Abéy and Alawy, or the Giant, gushes from several springs at a place, called Sucút, lying on the highest part of Dengalá near Gojjám, to the west of Bajemdir, and the lake of Dara or Wed; into which it runs with so strong and rapid a current, that it mixes not with the other waters, but rides or swims, as it were, above them.

All the rains that fall in Abyssinia, and descend in torrents from the hills; all streams and rivers, small and great, except the Hanázó, which washes the plains of Hengót, and the Hawásh which flows by Dewár Fetgár, are collected by this king of waters and, like vassals, attend his march: thus enforced he rushes, like a hero exulting in his strength, and hastens to fertilise the land of Egypt, on which no rain falls. We must except also those Ethiopian rivers, which rise in countries bordering on the ocean, as the kingdoms of Cambát, Guráry, Wáfy, Náryyah, Gáfy, Wej, and Zinjiro, whose waters are disembogued into the sea.

When the Alawy has passed the lake it proceeds between Gojjám and Bajemdir, and, leaving them to the west and east, pursues a direct course towards Amhárá, the skirts of which it bathes, and then turns again to the west, touching the borders of Walaka; whence it rolls along Múgár and Shawai, and, passing Bazáwá and Gongá, descends into the lowlands of Shankila, the country of the Blacks: thus it forms a sort of spiral round the province of Gojjám, which it keeps for the most part on its right.

Here

Here it bends a little to the east, from which quarter, before it reaches the districts of Sennár, it receives two large rivers, one called Tacazzy, which runs from Tegri, and the other, Gwangué, which comes from Dembeíá.

After it has visited Sennár, it washes the land of Dongolá, and proceeds thence to Nubia, where it again turns eastward, and reaches a country named Abrim, where no vessels can be navigated, by reason of the rocks and crags, which obstruct the channel. The inhabitants of Sennár and Nubia may constantly drink of its water, which lies to the east of them like a strong bulwark; but the merchants of Abyssinia, who travel to Egypt, leave the Nile on their right, as soon as they have passed Nubia, and are obliged to traverse a desert of sand and gravel, in which for fifteen days they find neither wood

nor water; they meet it again in the country of Réff or Upper Egypt, where they find boats on the river, or ride on its banks, refreshing themselves with its salutary streams.

It is asserted by some travellers, that when the Alawy has passed Sennár and Dongolá, but before it enters Nubia, it divides itself; that the great body of water flows entire into Egypt, where the smaller branch (the Niger runs westward, not so as to reach Barbary, but towards the country of Alwáh, whence it rushes into the great sea. The truth of this fact I have verified, partly by my own observation, and partly by my inquiries among intelligent men; whose answers seemed the more credible, because, if so prodigious a mass of water were to roll over Egypt with all its wintry increase, not the land only, but the houses, and towns of the Egyptians must be overflowed.

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 D E C E M B E R , 1 7 8 9 .

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

Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant Governor of Land-guard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley, 2 Vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

THERE is not perhaps in the whole circle of literature any species of writing which excites the curiosity of the public more than the lives of men, with whom many of us have been either personally acquainted, or have received some interesting accounts of them in the general intercourses of society. The gratification of this curiosity is likewise so eagerly pursued, and so attractive, that little notice is taken from what quarter information is conveyed to us, or how liable the writers of other men's lives are to be influenced by partiality, or misguided by false reports.

If a few pleasant stories, some extraordinary incidents, and a number of wise observations and acute remarks, inter-

larded with a sufficient quantity of bons mots and cutting sarcasms, many of them never uttered by the person to whom they are ascribed, can be worked-up into decent volumes, we pay no regard to repetitions of the same anecdotes introduced in various dresses, and under different titles, by the literary friends of an eminent man deceased; friends, who should rather have called a meeting, and have contributed each his respective intelligence, and, after comparing notes, have formed one authentic, well-digested history of the life, character, and writings of their celebrated cotemporary. Misrepresentations of the sentiments and conduct of those who have lived amongst us, and have rendered themselves conspicuous,

tuous, as it were, under our own eyes, are by far more prejudicial to society, with respect to the influence of example, than false accounts of the heroes and sages of antiquity.

For these reasons it were to be wished that more eminent men would take the measure Mr. Thicknesse has adopted, and offer to the public some sketches of their own characters, situations, and connections with society, while living. Few persons have been more generally known and talked of than this writer of his own memoirs. Possessing many virtues, and a benevolent disposition, he has always stood forth the zealous protector of the unfortunate, and at Bath, and other places of his residence, has exerted himself in promoting subscriptions and other aids to indigent merit, without respect of persons. His literary productions have been entertaining, interesting, and useful; yet so unfortunate has the author been, upon the whole, in his intercourses with mankind, that at a very advanced age we find him in an uncomfortable situation, not surrounded by friends, but beset with enemies, and disputing with them every inch of ground, in his own defence, to the last.

An irascible temper discovers itself in his early youth—attends him through every stage of life—breaks off his most valuable connections in the progress of it, and seems to rage with unabated fury in the concluding scenes. All men have their faults; and candour obliges us to confess, that too quick a sense of injuries, many of them imaginary, too high an opinion of himself, and too little attention to the just claims of others to be treated with due respect and decorum, have been the chief causes of his falling short of that success in the world, which he had reason to expect from his talents and situation.

Surely that man must be wrong in the head, though he may at the bottom have a good heart, who exhibits some complaint, manifests great discontent, reproaches bitterly, or quarrels openly with three persons out of four of his intimate friends and acquaintance; yet whoever reads his memoirs, will find that this has unfortunately been the case with Mr. Thicknesse; and therefore it is, that we are glad to read his own account of his transactions; because we really think he has not spared himself, and are much better pleased to read his own confession of his errors, than the exaggerated detail of them, magnified perhaps into sins,

after his death, from the pens of those enemies whom he has provoked to the highest degree.

Having said thus much by way of introduction to a knowledge of the man, it may now be necessary to premise, that the reader is not to expect a regular life of Mr. Thicknesse. The two volumes before us, with a little alteration, correspond with the title: they contain memoirs of Mr. Thicknesse, and entertaining anecdotes of several other persons of rank and eminence in society: many of these, however, have before appeared in print, in other publications; and the same may be said of some of the principal incidents of his own life: but they are here collected and arranged in a more satisfactory manner; and being the sole property of the author, we heartily wish him success in the publication, to which his list of very respectable subscribers will no doubt greatly contribute.

We have a very singular *errata* for the numerous blunders in both volumes,—which is—"that the author is in his *seventieth* year, and never pretended to be an accurate writer." This precludes all criticisms on transgressions against even rules of grammar, and gross mistakes in the order of time in relating some events; but we hope, for the sake of accuracy and regard to his literary reputation, he will engage some friend to revise the next edition:—and may it soon be called for by a generous public, who should be

To this gentleman's faults a little blind,
And to his virtues, very, very kind!

The dedication of the first volume is as extraordinary as many parts of the memoirs, and at once points out to those who are strangers to him, the whimsical singularity of the man.

Mr. Thicknesse accuses Dr. Adair, who in the former part of his life practised physic and surgery in Africa; and in the Island of Antigua, of having printed, published, and circulated, a vile, defamatory, and false libel against him; charging him with flying from his colours, and that too in the hour of action. When commanding a small party of soldiers on the margin of a Spanish river in the Island of Jamaica, it was said that Captain Thicknesse fled from the wild negroes who attacked them, and left to his serjeant the honour of obtaining a victory over them, and of making many of them his prisoners. This event happened at the great distance of fifty years

from the time of propagating the report at Bath, to the prejudice of Mr. Thicknesse, who, in the course of the memoirs, defends his character as a military man from this foul charge. He acquits himself honourably; and we apprehend every candid reader will condemn Dr. Adair, who took up the story upon the credit of others, particularly of a gentleman who resided at Jamaica at the time, and who, according to the Doctor, told the story to him, and several other persons at Bath: but no evidence has been produced on the part of Adair to support this narrative, nor has any one person at Bath, beside himself, ever mentioned such a communication having been made to him by the Jamaica gentleman. Mr. Thicknesse has therefore a clear right to consider Dr. Adair as the publisher of the charge against him, unless he will give up the name of, and refer him to, the gentleman from whom he first received his information. But when Mr. Thicknesse himself degrades "the character of an Officer bearing or having borne" the King's Commission in his pocket, by using ungentleman-like language, and scolds his adversary in the true Bellinggate style, we cannot but lament his natural infirmity, which upon every occasion overcomes his reason, and levels all distinctions of rank and character, upon receiving, or conceiving that he has received, the slightest affront or neglect. Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, and Chancellors, are all sacrificed to his quick resentment, the moment they act contrary to his wishes and expectations. To Dr. James Adair, who, he says, had formerly no other name but that of James Makintick, with which he travelled "from the Northern hills of Scotland to the burning sands of Africa," Mr. Thicknesse dedicates his book, and gives him the distinguishing titles of a base defamer, a vindictive libeller, and a scurrilous, indecent and vulgar scribbler.

The memoirs open with an account of Mr. Thicknesse's descent from an ancient and virtuous family; of his education, after his father's death, at Westminster-school; of his puerile tricks there; his dismission, and embarking for Georgia, allured by General Oglethorpe's flattering accounts of his new colony. At Georgia he made an acquaintance with Mr. John Wesley; and being no friend to the Methodists, he entertains his readers with some observations on their conduct, particularly with respect to women, and is wittily sarcastical at the expence of Charles

Wesley. The account of the Creek Indians, and of our author's adventures amongst them, makes an interesting part of his memoirs. Upon his return to England, he obtains a Lieutenancy of an Independent company at Jamaica, and before he embarked he was *pushed up* to the rank of Captain. The first service our young officer was engaged in on the Island of Jamaica was that which has since become the subject of the violent quarrel between him and Dr. Adair, and for his justification we refer the curious to vol. I. chap. vi. In a second expedition against the wild negroes, however, he was more successful, and completed the service he was sent upon: yet it must have been a disagreeable service, for we find him thus expressing himself, as we apprehend not long after, for we are not gratified with any dates to material transactions:—"In consequence of these two *smarting* expeditions against the wild negroes, and hearing that there was a talk of raising ten regiments in England, I applied to Governor Trelawney for six months leave of absence; and having obtained that indulgence, Captain Wyndham of the Greenwich man of war was so obliging as to give me a passage home with him." The accidents of the voyage were truly affecting. Soon after his arrival in England, Mr. Thicknesse was appointed Captain Lieutenant of a marine regiment of foot quartered at Southampton, where we must leave him, to observe, that our limits will not admit of following him step by step, nor, if we were at liberty to do it, could we possibly collect from his memoirs a regular succession of transactions through the different periods of his life; we shall therefore only take notice of the principal subjects from which the reader may expect to find satisfactory entertainment or useful information.

A chapter intitled, "Anecdotes of Lord Thurlow," gives us an account of the manner in which the Chancellor became acquainted with Mr. Thicknesse at Bath; and the conversation that passed between them on their first meeting is truly characteristic of both parties; but a wish to have it perused in the original, for the benefit of the author, restrains us from inserting it in this place; one part, however, of this anecdote conveys useful information for the afflicted; and therefore, in compliance with his own benevolent desire to have it circulated for their relief, it is selected for that purpose.—
"Lord Thurlow was very ill at Bath in the

the year 1780, and his recovery was even doubtful; his disorder was supposed to be the bile; but Mr. Thickneſſe, guided by judgement founded on perſonal experience, aſſured his Lordſhip that his diſorder, one of the moſt painful and dangerous, was that of gall-ſtones, or ſtones in the gall-bladder.—Mr. Thickneſſe had laboured twenty-five years under this diſeaſe, and had paſſed twenty ſeven gall-ſtones in one day. The diſorder is deſcribed as being too common, and the name of a gentleman is mentioned, in whoſe gall-bladder, after his death, were found no leſs than 2900 ſtones, yet he never ſuſpected that this was his diſeaſe; we are therefore not to wonder, that, as it has not been generally known, the patients have been miſmanaged.—“ I obſerved to his Lordſhip, that the gall-ſtones are generally formed with irregular mulberry-like external ſurfaces, and conſequently, when nature forces them into the gall-duct, their rough coats irritate the duct, ſo as to create not only exquisite pain, but frequently imminent danger; that the firſt thing therefore to be done was to render the externals of the gall-ſtones perfectly ſmooth, and that could only be effected by a hard trotting horſe. I then enquired whether he walked or trotted his horſe? He walked him, he ſaid, for trotting hurt him. For that very reaſon he ſhould ride one of his coach-horſes; obſerving, that were I to put ſome par-boiled peas into a bladder, and hook them to my button-hole, I could walk a horſe from London to York without cruſhing them, but that I could not trot from London to Turnham-green without reducing them into one maſs. I am the more particular in this relation, becauſe I am confident I am right, and that horſe-exerciſe, keeping the body gently open, a free uſe of laudanum, twenty thirty or forty drops, when the ſtones are paſſing, and a tepid bath, is all that can be done to relieve the intolerable pain, and ſave the patient. I am convinced too that ſtones, or coagulated bile, which a trotting horſe either paſſed or ſeparated, was the cauſe of his Lordſhip's rapid recovery; for he trotted himſelf from that day, in a few weeks, to be ſo well recovered, as to deſire all my family to eat a parting dinner with him before he left Bath.”

The anecdote of a Wiltſhire Squire and

Mr. Quin is ridiculous and laughable, as it reſpects his firſt wife; but as the gentleman is ſtill living, and repentment is the motive for publiſhing, we wiſh it had been ſuppreſſed. The ſame wiſh accompanies that of the miniature picture, now in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty, for reaſons that muſt be apparent to the reader.—The anecdote of George I. and his Colonel, father of the late unfortunate Admiral Kempenfelt, comprises ſeveral curious particulars concerning that gallant officer. The recommendation of *Aqua Mephitica Alkalina*, or the ſolution of fixed alkaline ſalt, ſaturated with fixible air, in calculous diſorders, and other complaints in the urinary paſſages, merits the thanks of the public; but the reprehenſion of Dr. Monro was needleſs, and is ill-natured. The anecdotes of Dr. Dodd; of Mr. Henderson; of a Lord, a Monkey, and a Fool; together with the obſervations on ſlavery, and on libels, merit attention and afford inſtruction.

The introduction to the ſecond volume being of a political nature,—the ſtory of the wooden gun, which, containing the hiſtory of the quarrel between Mr. Thickneſſe and the late Lord Orwell, and occupies one-third of this volume, together with the family differences between the father and the ſons, muſt be left to the judgement of thoſe who take the pains to read them;—we ſhall only obſerve, that the name of Touchet aſſumed by Baron Audley and his brother, ſons of Mr. Thickneſſe, was taken from their mother, Mr. Thickneſſe's firſt wife, who was the ſiſter of Earl Cattlehaven, of Ireland, and whoſe maiden name was Touchet. For our part, we take no pleaſure in reading or in quoting details of family-broils, and think they ought not to be publiſhed to the world by either party. The anecdotes of a female green-grocer at Southampton; of the late Pretender; of a half-pay Lieutenant of the Britiſh Navy; the Law Anecdote; the little ſtory of Lady Crew's Monument; and the deſcription of the author's delightful Hermitage, are the moſt entertaining pieces we find in the ſecond volume. Upon the whole, there is a great variety of matter for the amuſement of general readers, and many articles which ought never to have appeared, and amongſt the reſt private letters. See the anecdote of the preſent Archbiſhop of Canterbury, &c.

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

THE principal object of Mr. Paterfon's excursions through the unexplored and trackless regions of Africa being, as we have already remarked, the gratification of a botanic curiosity, it is not to be expected that we should meet with many observations on the genius and manners of the nations he passed through in the course of his journeys. A new species of plant or a non-descript animal engages the attention of our traveller in a much higher degree than the characters either of the Hottentots, the Boshtmen, the Chonaquas, or the Caffies; and every opportunity of developing their natural disposition, or the frame and constitution of their several tribes, is constantly sacrificed to a description of the Mimosa, the Camelopardalis, the Loxia, and the many other plants and animals by which his collection was enriched, and his toils rewarded. We do not, however, mean to be understood, that in our opinion a perfect knowledge of the different properties of plants may not be of general utility; and we must do Mr. Paterfon the justice to say, that he appears anxious to detail the several species whose qualities are poisonous.

Mr. Paterfon's SECOND JOURNEY occupied an interval of six months, from May to December, in a north-west direction from the Cape of Good Hope, over Rhinoceros Bosch to the Great Thorn River; from thence across the Coulic or Sand River, along an extensive desert, through which runs the Orange River, into the country of the Great Nimiquas. The description of this journey contains a variety of curious and entertaining particulars, from which we shall select the following of the practice of poisoning the waters. "On both sides of the Orange River, which was so named by Captain Gordon in honour of the Prince of Orange, are large trees peculiar to this country, such as Mimosa of different sorts; Salices, and a great variety of shrubby plants. The mountains have, upon the whole, a barren appearance, being in general naked rocks; though they are in some places adorned by a variety of succulent plants; and in particular Euphorbia, which grows to the height of fifteen feet, and supplies the Hottentots with an ingredient for poisoning their arrows. Their method of making this poisonous mixture, is by first taking the

juice extracted from the Euphorbia, and a kind of caterpillar peculiar to another plant, which has much the appearance of a species of Rhus, though I could find none in flower. They mix the animal and vegetable matter, and after drying it, they point their arrows with this composition, which is supposed to be the most effectual poison of the whole country. The Euphorbia itself is also used for this purpose, by throwing the branches into fountains of water frequented by wild beasts, which, after drinking the water thus poisoned, seldom get a thousand yards from the brink of the fountain before they fall down and expire. This practice of poisoning the water proves an additional danger to travellers who are unacquainted with the circumstance; though the natives generally use the precaution of leading off the water which is to be poisoned to a small drain, and covering up the principal fountain."

THE THIRD JOURNEY occupied the space of three months, from December 1778 to March 1779; and was taken in a south-east direction from the Cape along the coast over Channa Lands height, over Oijphants River, across the forest of Mimosa to Camtours River; and from thence in a north-east direction along the coast over Zon Dags and the Great Fish River into Caffraria; a part of the continent of Africa which never had been visited before by any European; nor has any traveller since that time, it seems, been permitted to enter it; for so jealous are those people of the encroachments of the Dutch, (who are the only Europeans they are acquainted with) that they strictly prohibit individuals from entering their territory.

"The men among the Caffies," says Mr. Paterfon, "are from five feet ten inches to six feet high, and well proportioned, and in general evince great courage in attacking lions, or any beasts of prey. This nation is now divided into two parties; to the northward are a number of them commanded by one Chatha Bea, or Tambulhie, who has obtained the latter denomination from his mother, a woman of the tribe of Hottentots called Tambukies. This man was the son of a chief called Pharoa, who died about three years before, and left two sons, Cha Cha Bea, and another named Dirika, who claimed the supreme authority

on account of his mother being of the Caffre nation. This occasioned a contest between the two brothers, in the course of which Cha Cha Bea was driven out of his territories, with a number of his adherents. The unfortunate chief travelled about an hundred miles to the northward of Khouta, where he now resides, and has entered into an alliance with the Bushmen Hottentots.

“The colour of the Caffres is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The cloathing of both sexes is nearly the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs, pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are also adorned with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. When they are about nine years of age they undergo the operation of being circumcised, and afterwards wear a muzzle of leather which covers the extremity of the penis, and is suspended by a leathern thong from their middle. This covering is in general ornamented with beads and brass rings, which they purchase from the Hottentots for tobacco and Dacka. They are extremely fond of dogs, which they exchange for cattle; and to such a height do they carry this passion, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it. Their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to their country, such as Tobacco, Water-melons, a small sort of Kidney-beans, and **Hemp**, none of which I found growing spontaneously. The women make their baskets, and the mats which they sleep on. The men have great pride in their cattle; they cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please, and teach them to answer a whistle. Some of them use an instrument for this purpose, similar to a Beslman's pipe. When they wish their cattle to return home, they go a little way from the house and blow this small instrument, which is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring all their cattle home without any difficulty. The soil of this country is a blackish loomy

ground, and so extremely fertile, that every vegetable substance, whether sown or planted, grows here with great luxuriance.”

THE FOURTH and last JOURNEY was commenced on the 18th June 1779 from the Cape Town, and employed an interval of six months and five days. It appears to have been directed along the north-west coast through Verloren Valley over Hartebest River, by Rhinoceros Fountain, to a different part of the Orange River, not far distant from its mouth, out of which it empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean; and from thence up the country among a tribe of newly-discovered Hottentots. The curiosities of this journey are very numerous, and many of them highly entertaining; particularly the description of the Lion's Den, the Camelopardalis, the Horned Snake, the Mimosa, a plant the species of which is unknown, and the Loxia, a bird which is not yet ranged under any class; but as our extracts have already exceeded the limits of our Review, we must content ourselves with reciting the following description of a tribe of wild men, which Mr. Paterfon and his companions met with among the woods on the banks of Orange River.

“The next day I crossed the river, in company with Colonel Gordon, and left the boat in order to make an excursion to the westward. Here we observed the print of human feet, which appeared to us to be fresh. Upon this we resolved to pursue the track, and on our way saw several snares laid for the wild beasts. After travelling about five miles to the northward, we perceived some of the natives on a sandy hillock, about one mile from us; we made several signals to them, but they seemed to be quite wild, and made their escape. We continued to follow their path, which brought us to their habitation; but we were still as unable to bring about any intercourse with them as before; for the whole family immediately betook themselves to flight, except a little dog, which seemed to be equally unacquainted with Europeans. Here we stayed some time, and examined their huts. In them we found several species of aromatic plants which they had been drying, and a few skins of seals. Their huts were much superior to those of the generality of Hottentots; they were loftier, and thatched with grass: and were furnished with stools made of the backbones of the Grampus. Several species of fish were suspended from poles stuck into the ground. Having nothing about

as which we thought would prove an acceptable present, Colonel Gordon cut the buttons from his coat, and deposited them among the aromatic plants which were drying. In the mean time we again observed these natives at the same place where we had first discovered them. We made every possible sign in order to allure them to us, and dispatched one of our Hottentots, who spoke to them, and assured them we had no evil intention. After some time, Colonel Gordon went to them, while I remained at their huts with the guns, and after much persuasion he induced them to return to their Kraal. They were eleven in number, and were the only natives who inhabited this part of the country. We inquired after other nations, but they could give us no account, except of the Nimiquas, whence we had just come. A Nimiqua woman who lived with them, was the only one of the company who knew anything of Europeans. Though few in

number, they were governed by a chief, whose name was Cout. The mode of living among these people was in the highest degree wretched; and they are apparently the dirtiest of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When it happens that a Grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and in this manner it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and purified by the sun. They smear their skins with the oil or train; the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they present themselves to the sight. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with bows. Their arrows are the same as those of all other Hottentots."

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.

(Concluded from Page 332.)

OUR former reviews of this highly entertaining and authentic work have at length introduced to our consideration the last period of "The Life of Frederick the Second," in which the learned Author has treated of his private and literary character, his illness and his death, and his influence upon the age in which he lived. On the first topic, the true tale which it is universally known this wonderful man possessed in the fine arts, and the enthusiastic admiration he entertained for the *Bellas Lettres*, are attributed to the elegance and generosity of his Governess, Madame de Recoules, who, disregarding the injunctions of his austere and illiterate father, familiarized his mind at an early age to the best works of the French Poets; and enabled him to add, with equal success, "the wreaths of Apollo to the triumphant laurels of Bellona." To a mind devoted to the love of letters, an esteem for those who cultivate them with success, is almost unavoidable; and Frederick, long before his accession to the throne of Prussia, selected Voltaire as a friend, whose intimacy "could not but be advantageous to every thinking being;" and "whose merit the whole country could not furnish laurels sufficiently to reward."

The Prince indeed, in his first letter in 1736, lavished on this Philosopher the most unqualified flattery; and used every sollicitation to induce him to leave his native country and repair to Prussia for the remainder of his life, hoping that although the faith of Princes was not then regarded in the most favourable light, he would not suffer himself to be prepossessed with general prejudices, but make an exception in favor of his friend. The vanity of Voltaire blazed forth upon the prospect of so illustrious an intercourse and intimacy, and a correspondence succeeded, in which the literary character of Frederick was raised to the highest pinnacle of renown by the commendations of Voltaire. After Frederick had succeeded to the throne, and the peace of Breslaw had restored to him the pleasures of private life, he thought seriously of meriting still more and more the praises lavished on him from all quarters, in consequence of his taste for the Arts and Sciences. At this time Voltaire was covered with glory, by the success of his Tragedy of *Merope*; and Frederick renewed his invitation to him, in the terms of openness and familiarity with which one philosopher would unite another. Voltaire accepted the invitation; but Frederick little

imagined that he was entertaining not merely a Poet, but a Negotiator sent by the Cabinet of Versailles to allure him into a breach of the peace, which he had just signed.

“ Amidst entertainments, operas, and suppers,” says Voltaire in his account of this transaction, “ my secret negotiation was advancing ; the King was pleased to permit me to talk to him concerning all points whatever ; and in our discussions respecting the merits of the *Æneid*, of Virgil, and Livy, I often introduced questions relative to France and Austria. Sometimes the conversation took an animated turn ; the King warmed, and told me that so long as our court continued knocking at every door to obtain peace, he certainly would not expose himself by drawing the sword in her defence. I sent him, from my chamber to his apartment, my reflections on a doubled sheet of paper. He replied to my presumption on the opposite column. I still have the paper wherein I observed to him, “ Do you doubt whether the House of Austria will not, at the first opportunity, bring demands against you for the restitution of Silesia ? ” The following was his answer on the margin :

“ My friend ! they’ll be receiv’d : *Biribi*,
“ According to the mode of Barbari.”

“ This negotiation, certainly of a novel species, terminated by a discourse into which he entered with me, during one of his moments of vivacity, and whilst he levelled his remarks against his uncle the King of England. The two Kings by no means liked each other : Louis XV. observed, “ *George is Frederick’s uncle ; but George is not the uncle of the King of*

The Bankrupt Laws. By William Cooke, of Lincoln’s Inn, Esq. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. E. and R. Brooke.

THE superior merit which this publication possesses over every other upon the same subject has been so extensively experienced by the profession, and is so well known to the public, that an attempt to describe its particular excellencies would be vain and useless. The original work contains nineteen chapters, under which a compendious system of the whole law relating to bankrupts is perspicuously arranged. In the present edition the subject is divided into two volumes; the first containing fifteen chapters, which respectively treat of the Commission, The Petitioning Creditor, The Trading, The Act of Bankruptcy, The Opening the Commission, The Proof of Debts, The Assignees, The Assignment, The Last Examination,

Prussia.” At length the King said to me, “ Let France declare war with England, and I march.” This being all I wanted, I returned instantly to the Court of France, and rendered an account of my journey : I gave them the same hopes the King had afforded me at Berlin, and they were not deceived ; for in the course of the spring following the King of Prussia entered into a new treaty with France, and advanced into Bohemia, while the Austrians were in Alsace.”

Voltaire returned to Paris ; but treacherous as this visit had been, such was the ascendancy he had obtained over the King, that Frederick pressed him to return, and become a resident at his Court. Voltaire pleaded the expence of the journey. Frederick ordered him 16,000 livres for that purpose. But still Voltaire remained undecided ; and the King in an answer to some verses, addressed to him by D’Arnaud, petulantly compared Voltaire to the setting, and D’Arnaud to the rising sun. This determined Voltaire to go to Berlin, and, as he expressed himself, “ teach this King that I am not yet setting.”

The heroic composure with which the King resigned his breath on the 17th of August, 1786, is described very circumstantially ; and the Author contends, with much ingenuity and some argument, that Frederick’s example taught the Courts of Europe, “ that the true grandeur of a Prince consists in performing all his duties ; in labouring with indefatigable ardour to establish the happiness of his subjects ; and to introduce the eye of vigilance and the hand of industry into every branch of administration.”

The Certificate, The Dividend, The Superseas, Of Partners, and of Proceedings at Law and in Equity ; and these several chapters are now subdivided into sections, which immediately present the particular subject required. The second volume contains an Appendix of Precedents, with directions respecting their use and application. These volumes include many new and important decisions upon the Bankrupt Laws, not to be found in any other publication ; and they are reported with an accuracy and judgement which reflect the highest credit on the talents and abilities of the Author. We can, indeed, with equal safety and satisfaction pronounce, that a more useful work, both in form and substance, has not lately issued from the press.

Traacts by Warburton, and a Warburtonian; not admitted into the Collections of their respective Works. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Dilly.

THOUGH neither posthumous praise or dispraise can affect the dead, we naturally pursue them with those sentiments which their characters have excited, beyond the grave, and make their very MANES the objects of our hatred and affection. Every generous and just mind, sensible that the consenting approbation of mankind is the greatest reward of human virtue, as their execration and contempt is the greatest punishment of vice, finds a satisfaction in doing justice to the memory of good and great men, and dragging forth into public view the concealed turpitude of triumphant hypocrites and villains. Xenophon poured forth the praises of Socrates, unjustly put to death. The Duke of Rohan found a sensible consolation in bewailing, in the most pathetic though prosaic strain, the death of Henry IV. of France. The Earl of Dorset, with eager enthusiasm, shewed the merit and the neglect that had been shewn to Milton. Addison followed him in this honourable walk. And, not to multiply instances, the celebrated author of Werter, Goethe, has lately illustrated the eminent though little known talents of the Reformer HUTIN.

It is in this spirit that the Editor of the Traacts before us addresses the public in general, and the reverend and learned Prelate to whom they are dedicated in particular; but at the same time this spirit of respect and veneration for the departed worthies whose memory he defends is somewhat heightened, and, as it were, sharpened by a mixture of indignation at the success of arts never found in the train of the pure and elevated. If the sentiment on which this disposition to do justice to the dead should be thought illusive, yet the effects which it tends to produce must be allowed to be salutary. It supports conscious rectitude under the dispensations of tyranny and cabal; it consoles the magnanimous under the inequalities of fortune; it promotes the ends of a just Providence.

The ingenious and good Dr. Jortin, and the learned and elegant Dr. Leland, of Trinity College, Dublin, in the opinion of the Editor, have been injuriously treated and grossly abused by Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, the anonymous au-

thor of the Two Traacts of a Warburtonian; in which the Warburtonian, with much petulance, sophistry, and affected irony, attacks the writings of those men against certain opinions of Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester. The Traacts, tho' not defensible on any grounds of truth, or even moral honesty, served a temporary purpose: they contributed to procure a very respectable and powerful patronage, which led in the issue to a mitre. Now, however, that the highest ecclesiastical preferment has been obtained, the prudent and political Bishop wishes to bury deep in the earth the dirty ladder by which he obtained it. No! says our Editor*, the Bishop shall not escape so. He therefore in a stream of nervous eloquence, fortified (though it must be owned not polished) by a frequent introduction of Greek and Latin phraseology and allusion, vindicates the reasoning of Dr. Jortin and Dr. Leland against the cavils and sneers of Dr. Hurd; tells him, now sternly now laughing, what they were, and what he is;

And in his ear he holla's Mortimer!

The Two Traacts which Dr. Hurd endeavoured to call in and suppress are,

1. An Address to the Rev. Dr. Jortin, entitled, *On the Delicacy of Friendship: A Seventh Dissertation, addressed to the Author of the Sixth.*

2. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Leland, in which his late Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised.*

To these Traacts there is prefixed a Dedication of them, *addressed by the Editor to a Learned Critic* †. The Editor also writes *A Preface to the Two Traacts of a Warburtonian*, which is addressed to the world at large. In this preface Dr. Parr, among a great variety of observations equally poignant and just, says, "If the reader should hastily take essence at the sudden re-appearance of two Traacts, upon which the author himself ought to look back with some faint emotions of shame, let him seriously weigh the reasons for which they are a second time committed to the press.

"By the writer of these Pamphlets, the characters of two very learned and worthy men were attacked with most unprovoked and unprecedented virulence.

* The Rev. and learned Dr. S. Parr.

† Who is no other than Dr. Hurd, the author of the Traacts.

The attempt to stifle them is, however, a very obscure and equivocal mark of repentance in the offender. *Public and deliberate* was the insult, which he offered to the feelings of those whom he assailed, and therefore *no* compensation ought to be accepted, which falls short of a direct and explicit retraction.

"The Letter to Dr. Jortin might, indeed, by an excess of candour, have been considered as the result of youthful ardour, when the judgement of the writer was not matured; when his opinions of books and men were not settled; when his imagination was strongly impressed by the imposing splendour of Warburton's talents, and his vanity gratified by the flattering hope of Warburton's protection.

Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici. But the interval between the two pamphlets—an interval of nearly ten years—left, one would have imagined, room enough for the author to correct his partialities, to soften his aversions, and to reflect, again and again, upon all that might be blameable in the motives, and all that had been injurious in the consequences, of his first intemperate and indecorous publication.

"Had his noble passion for mischief been content with" the Seventh Dissertation addressed to Dr. Jortin, I should have given him all due praise for the glitter of his wit and the gaudiness of his eloquence; and, at the same time, I should have laughed "at the pretensions of the book to reasoning and fact as a mere sham, and not containing one word of truth from the beginning to the end." But when the same offensive spirit of contempt is, for the same unwarrantable purpose of degradation, transferred from the writings of Dr. Jortin to those of Dr. Leland, I "see what the man would be at through all his disguises." I see a very decisive proof, that the temper of the writer was not meliorated by time, by experience, by self-examination, or self-respect. I feel, at the same time, the most just and cogent reasons for laying him open to that ignominy, from which cowardice, indeed, may have tempted him to fly, but which he has not hitherto endeavoured to avert by apology or reformation. The indelicacies of enmity are not always justified by the zeal of friendship. The "immunities (as Johnson calls them) of invisibility" cannot, in all cases, be employed to stifle the curiosity of the learned, or to avert the decision of the impartial. They may, indeed,

screen the name of an author from the detection which he dreads; but they must not be permitted to shelter his publications from the reproach which they deserve.

"Jortin and Leland now repose in the sanctuary of the grave, and are placed beyond the reach of human praise and human censure. Be it so. But there was a time, when enemies, such as the unfettered opinions of one, and the shining talents of both, were sure to provoke, found a momentary gratification even from such charges as the Letter-writer ventured to alledge. There was a time, when those charges might have clogged their professional interests, and certainly did disturb the tranquillity of their minds. Yet, while they were living, no balm was poured into their wounded spirits by the hand that pierced them; and, if their characters after death remain unimpaired, by the rude shocks of controversy, and the secret mines of slander, their triumph is to be ascribed partly to their own strength, and partly to the conscious weakness of their antagonist, rather than to his love of justice, or his love of peace. That antagonist, too, is perhaps still alive, and still finds his admirers among those, who themselves panting after greatness, are careful to utter only smooth things concerning the faults of the great. But his silence has not yet been represented even by his friends as the effect of contrition. His pen has not been employed in any subsequent publication to commend two writers, against whom he had formerly brandished such censures, as, according to his own estimation and his own wishes, were "aculate and proper." His example—and this is the worst of all—his example, I say, is at hand to encourage any future adventurer, who may first be disposed to attack the best books and the best men; and afterwards, when the real merits of the dispute, or the real character of his opponents, are known, may contrive to let his mischievous cavils quietly sink into oblivion, to skulk, as softly as he can, from detection and disgrace, nay, to set up serious pretensions to candour as a writer, to decency as an ecclesiastic, and to meekness as a Christian."

Dr. Leland and Dr. Jortin had been virtually defended in the Dedication. But the Editor in a subsequent part of his work enters into a more direct and explicit delineation of their characters, which our Readers will find in Vol. XV. p. 101, & seq. of this Magazine.

Our learned and ingenious Editor has also republished two of Warburton's Tracts

very absurdly suppressed by Dr. Hurd in his late magnificent edition of the works of that celebrated prelate. For the republication of these Dr. Parr gives very just and satisfactory reasons. It is difficult to conceive how the suppression of so philosophical a piece of criticism as the "Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles," could have ever been conceived

by a mind imbued in the least with genius, liberality, and candour.

When we recollect the zeal with which Dr. Parr has recalled the public attention to Bellendenus in one publication, and to Jortin and Leland in another, we are impressed with an idea (that we are pleased to understand is just) of somewhat as generous in his moral as sublime in his intellectual nature.

Poems, by Anthony Pasquin. 2 vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Strahan.

MANY of the Poems of which these volumes are composed, have been already submitted to the taste and judgment of the public, and have passed through the analization of criticism. The Poem entitled "*The Children of Theſpis*" now contains three parts, which occupy the whole of the second volume, and are severally inscribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Warren Hastings, Esq. and Lord Thurlow. In an advertisement prefixed to the second part, the Author informs his readers, that when he first undertook to write this work, it was with a thorough contempt for the opinions of those persons who have arrogated to themselves the high and mighty title of Reviewers; and, in a note subjoined, he gives an instance of their venality and corruption, which, if true, places them below contempt. To this accusation, however, we shall only observe in the words of SHAKESPEARE, "*Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung.*" The object of the Poem is to point out the author's opinions of the merits and demerits of the several Actors and Actresses of the English Stage; and he appears to us to possess the most perfect acquaintance with the nature of his subject. To the character of each Dramatist there is an accompanying note, explaining the rise, progress, and success of their theatrical efforts; and these notes are interspersed with anecdotes, many of which are new, curious, and entertaining. As a specimen of the Author's poetical abilities, we shall select the following lines on Mr. Parsons.

Of Wit, see the habinger break on the
day,
Whose jokes banish Care, and make Misery
gay;
'Tis PARSONS, who oft the dull moment
beguines,
The father of Mirth, and the patron of
Smiles:

When he opens his mouth, the wide throng
feel the jest,
And who but must laugh to hear wit with
such zest?

In his features the satire we all can descry!
Like Champaign it sparkles, and brightens
his eye;

When Hygeia frowns, his importance is seen;
Then how dull is THALIA, how mawkish
the scene!

All his substitutes mangle the parts which
they play,

And make us regret such a man must decay;
Then BARTHOLO hangs by Pandora sus-
pended,

And GREEDY'S vast pleasantries seem to have
ended.

When death on poor PARSONS shall e'er turn
the table,

Gay Momus in heaven will put on his fable;
The eyes of gaunt Envy shall beam with de-
light on't,

And Spleen, when unfetter'd, with drink
make a night on't.

The first volume opens with "A Poetic Epistle from Gabrielle d'Estrees to Henry the Fourth;" and it is dedicated to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, because "he has dignified a liberal profession by his *inmeasurable* ability, and adorned human nature by his existence." The basis of the story is borrowed from Poinsonet, but the imagery with which it is decorated, the Author claims as his own. This Poem contains many fine and excellent lines, the offspring of that *viridula vis animi* which should always swell the bosom of a Poet. We cannot however extend this praise to every part of the work; and we shall produce the following instance of an obscurity in the expression which sometimes occurs. The fair Gabrielle, speaking of the fascinating power of her Henry's eyes, warns her sex against their danger in these words:

“ Go not, ye nymphs, you'll perish if you
gaze,
“ For necromancy warms their weakest
blaze !
“ If in the vortex of his arts you're found,
“ Your *agency* will die, your sense run round.
“ Their ruin's baneful circles never cease,
“ 'Till *central potency* ingulphs your peace !”

The subsequent part of this volume contains poems on various subjects, of which the Monody on the death of Lady Harriet Elliot, the daughter of the late Earl of Chatham, has great merit. But it is not in the elegiac strain alone that the muse of Pasquin excels ; for, in our opinion, the following specimen will prove that he possesses no mean talent in epigrammatic writing.

The FISHERMAN and CYNIC.

A TALE.

(Inscribed to the MISANTHROPT.)

FELICITY by all is sought ;
By some commanded, others bought ;
Tho' Happiness to mortal view
Changes like the Cameleon's hue.

A CYNIC whose contracted breast
Ne'er gave admission to a jest,
Forsook, one morn, his calm abode,
To muse and murmur as he rode ;
Reading upon his mental pages
The dogmas of succeeding ages,
Yet none could satisfy his mind,
But Heaven had been to man unkind ;
Tho' Phœbus proudly blaz'd before him,
His beams to peace could not restore him,

After he'd spent the genial day
In sinking, to himself a prey,
And raising bulwarks 'gainst Content's assist-
ance.

He saw an ANGLER at a distance,
While he was putting up his rod,
And singing merrily to glad his God :
As he apparent breath'd without annoy,
The Cynic spur'd his steed to mend his
pace,

And, curious, hurried to the place,
To find the origin of so much joy.
The surly seer accosted thus the swain :
Tell me, thou jocund tyrant to the fishes,
Has your success been equal to your wishes ?
So, so, replied the clown, and sung again.
So, so, is inconclusive ; speak downright ;
You trifle with me ; you're dispos'd to
quibble.

Why then, said t'other, tho' I've got no
bite,

I've had—a glorious nibble.

The stricken Ingrate with surprize
Thus utter'd, lifting up his eyes,

Ah me ! ye Gods, can such a creature be
The social intimate of Glee ?
This moment, Anguish to the winds I blow :
Fool that I was, to droop with grief,
When ev'ry trifle brings relief.
How weak those antients were, who ask'd the
Sybil,
How they might step aside from human
woe,
When bliss depends upon a—nibble.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

The real name of this Writer is WILLIAMS, who was born in the metropolis, and received the classical part of his education at Merchant Taylors school, where he continued six years under the tuition of the late Dr. Townley ; and while in this seminary suffered a temporary disgrace, for writing a Latin Epigram upon the Rev. Mr. Knox, then third Master of the Institution. He was originally intended, we have been informed, for the Church ; but, from the death of some particular friend to his family, that idea was dropped ; and at the age of seventeen he was placed under an Artist of eminence, with whom he studied painting. From what cause we know not, but all of a sudden he gave up this pursuit, and applied himself to translate for the Booksellers. At the age of eighteen he wrote a poetical defence of the late David Garrick against the horrid attempt of Dr. Kenrick to injure his character in a Poem entitled “ Love in the Suds, or the Lamentations of Roscius for the loss of his Nyky.” This effort procured him the friendship of our British Roscius. About two years after this period he paid a visit to some relations in Ireland, where he resided for several years ; and during his residence in Dublin was alternately Editor of almost all the periodical publications in that Capital ; amongst others of the *Volunteer Journal*, a daily paper, in which he is said to have defended the rights of the Catholics with great vigour of sentiment under the signature of *Socrates*. But attacking Government, during the Rutland administration, too vehemently, a proclamation was issued to apprehend the Editor and Printers of that paper, for the former of whom was offered a reward of 300*l.* and for each of the latter 100*l.* The majority of the latter were fined and imprisoned. In 1784 he afforded some literary assistance to the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, in the *Morning Herald*. This he afterwards withdrew, in consequence of a violent disagreement taking place between them, which was

followed on his part by a very severe satire on Mr. Dudley, in the second part of his "Children of Thespis," for which he was prosecuted; but on the interference of some gentlemen, friends to both parties, the matter dropped. In 1787 he visited Paris, in company with the late Mr. Pilon; and on his return some months afterwards by the way of Bright-helmston, established a correspondence with the *Universal Register* under the title of "the Brighton Gazette." On his return to London he was selected by Mr.

Dillon to be his *friend* in the challenge he sent to Capt. Hodges, during the trial of Major Brown, and for which Mr. Dillon was struck out of the Army List. After this unfortunate affair Mr. Williams wrote Mr. Dillon's singular case and defence, which run through many editions. At present we believe he resides at Bath, where we are informed he is well received, as well as honoured with the friendship and familiarity of many of the noble and respectable personages who are occasional visitants of that city.

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

(Continued from Page 340.)

WE are now arrived at a part of this valuable work in which the Author has excited our wonder, as much by his antiquarian researches and acquaintance with the middle ages, as in the first volume by the extent of his classical knowledge.

In the first chapter of the volume now before us, which treats of *the Introduction of Music into the Church, and of its Progress there previous to the time of Guido*, after proving from ancient authors that there was no religion at any period of time in which Music did not constitute a part of its rites, he traces the use of Music by the primitive Christians, from the time of the Apostles till the beginning of the eleventh century.

Several curious and decisive passages are given from the Fathers, which prove with what zeal and delight the Christians performed their psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, in their most private devotion, during the times of Pagan persecution, "before churches were built, or their religion was established by law. And Eusebius in speaking of the consecration of churches throughout the Roman dominions, in the time of Constantine the first Christian Emperor, says, "that there was one common consent in *chanting* forth the praises of God: the performance of the service was exact, the rites of the church decent and majestic; and there was a place appointed for those who sung psalms; *youths and virgins, old men and young.*"

It is in vain, says our author, to seek for any regular ritual before this period;

"nor can any better authority be produced for the establishment of music in the church during the reign of Constantine, than that of Eusebius, who was his cotemporary, and a principal agent in the ecclesiastical transactions of the times. And though the veracity of this historian may in some instances have been suspected, yet that scepticism must be excessive which will not allow the Fathers, and even credulous Monks, to be faithful in their accounts of such transactions as are indifferent to their cause; and when neither their own honour nor interest can be affected by deviations from truth. It was in the year 312 from the coming of our Saviour, that Christianity, after the defeat of Maxentius, became the established religion of the Roman empire. The primitive Christians, previous to this important æra, being subject to persecution, proscription, and martyrdom, must frequently have been reduced to silent prayer in dens and caves."

The Ambrosian chant, which was established at Milan during the reign of the Emperor Theodosius, is frequently mentioned by St. Augustine; who ascribes his conversion, in a great measure, to the delight he received in hearing it.

"Music is said by some of the Fathers to have drawn the Gentiles frequently into the church through mere curiosity; who liked its ceremonies so well, that they were baptized before their departure *."

Between this passage and page 11, much knowledge in ecclesiastical history is discovered, previous to the ample account which the author gives of the obligations

* "The generality of our parochial music is not likely to produce similar effects; being such as would sooner drive Christians with good ears out of the church, than draw Pagans into it."

which the music of the church had to St. Ambrose and St. Gregory, the institutors of the *chants* which still retain the names of these Fathers.

Dr. Burney, though a member of the Church of England, has spared no pains in tracing the origin and progress of the Romish *Canto-Fermo*, and explaining the *modes* or keys in which it is performed. But as *chanting* in our cathedrals, as well as our Liturgy itself, are derived from the Catholic rituals, minute enquiries concerning the admission of this species of singing into the church seem the more important, as *chants* are the most ancient melodies of which we have any remains. Another circumstance seems to have stimulated our author's curiosity concerning ecclesiastical chants, which is, that they are imagined to be fragments of Greek melody. For, says he, "as Christianity was first established in the East, which was the residence of the first Emperors who had embraced that faith; and as the whole was regulated by the counsel and under the guidance of Greek Fathers, it is natural to suppose that all the rites and ceremonies originated there, and were afterwards adopted by the western Christians; and St. Ambrose is not only said by St. Augustine to have brought thence the manner of singing the hymns, and chanting the psalms which he established at Milan, and which was afterwards called the *Ambrosian chant*, but Eusebius tells us, that a regular choir and method of singing the service were first established, and hymns used in the church at Antioch, the capital of Syria, during the time of Constantine; and that St. Ambrose, who had long resided there, had his melodies thence. These melodies, and the manner of singing them, were continued in the church, with few alterations, till the time of Gregory the Great."

It is, however, the opinion of Dr. Burney, as well as of Padre Martini, and the Abbot of St. Blasius, the two most learned writers on the subject, that "the music of the first five or six ages of the church consisted chiefly in a plain and simple chant of unisons and octaves, of which many fragments are still remaining in the *Canto-Fermo* of the Romish Missals. For, with respect to *music in parts*, as it does not appear, in these early ages, that either the Greeks or Romans were in possession of *harmony* or *counterpoint*, it is in vain to seek it in the church. Indeed, for many ages after the establishment of Christianity, there

is not the slightest trace of it to be found in the MS. *Missals*, *Rituals*, *Graduals*, *Psalters*, and *Antiphonaria* of any of the great libraries in Europe, which have been visited and consulted expressly with a view to the ascertaining this point of musical history."

Our author's next enquiry is concerning the time when *Instrumental Music* had admission into the ecclesiastical service; and the Fathers have furnished him with proofs that the primitive Christians, in imitation of the Hebrews, accompanied their voices with instruments in singing the psalms, in *private*, even before the time of Constantine, as well as in *public* during the reign of that Emperor, when Christianity was established throughout the empire.

Dr. Burney has not only established these facts, but another that was less generally known; namely, that *dancing* was admitted among the ceremonies of the church by the primitive Christians, as well as by the Hebrews and Pagans in their temple worship: and Father Menestrier*, after speaking of the religious dances of the Hebrews and Pagans, observes, "that the name of *Choir* is still retained in our churches for that part of a cathedral where the Canons and Priests sing and perform the ceremonies of religion. The choir was formerly separated from the altar, and elevated in the form of a theatre, enclosed on all sides with a balustrade. It had a pulpit on each side, in which the epistle and gospel were sung, as may still be seen at Rome in the churches of St. Clement and St. Pancratius, the only two that remain in this antique form. Spain, continues he, has preserved in the church, and in solemn processions, the use of dancing to this day; and has theatrical representations made expressly for great festivals, which are called *Actos Sacramentales*. France seems to have had the same custom till the twelfth century, when Odo, Bishop of Paris, in his synodical constitutions, expressly orders the Priests of his diocese to abolish it in the church, cemeteries, and public processions. The same author however, in his preface, informs us, that he himself had seen, in some churches, the Canons, on Easter Sunday, take the choristers by the hand, and *dance* in the choir, while hymns of jubilation were performing.

"M. Tournefort, in his travels thro' Greece, remarks, that the Greek church had retained, and taken into their present

* *Des Ballets Anc. et Mod. A Paris, 1682.*

worship, many antient Pagan rites, particularly that of "carrying and dancing about the images of the Saints, in their processions, to singing and music."

"But the union of acting, dancing, and singing, will hereafter be shewn to have been allowed in the church, when the first *Oratorios* or sacred dramas were performed there."

Our author next, with great professional science, as well as antiquarian diligence, proceeds to the explanation of *Ecclesiastical Musical Notes*, which to us seem the most unintelligible characters to be found in antient MS. Missals, previous to the use of *Gregorian Notes*, in which the chants of the Romish Church are still written. This notation is now so obsolete, that the most learned Priests and Librarians in Romish countries pretend not to decypher them.

By what we can gather from Dr. Burney's labours on this subject, at which we are indeed astonished, as well as with his patience, these characters were at first lengthened accents placed over words that were to be sung, in order to express different inflections and elevations of voice. "These seem, before lines were applied to them, says Dr. Burney, to have been in general use from the third to the ninth century. In many of the Missals of these times, particular words at the end of a verse, or sentence, have groups of notes given to them, which in modern musical language would be called *Divisions*. In a manuscript of the eleventh century there is one to the second syllable of the word *sanctus*, consisting of near seventy different sounds. Some of these characters, as their names imply, are grammatical, some metrical, some representatives of musical sounds, and others perhaps were appropriated to the graces or embellishments which were then used in melody."

Several curious plates are given to explain the *Clafs* and *Musical Characters* in antient missals of the Romish Church; after which those of the Greek Church are explained with great learning and ingenuity.

"The schism, says Dr. Burney, between the Greek and Latin Churches, which happened in the ninth century, prevented such changes as were made in the Roman Ritual, after that period, from being adopted; and the notation used before, seems long to have been continued in the Greek Church. In Russia, however, all the Rituals were called in at the beginning of the last century; and a uniform liturgy was established, in which the mo-

dern method of writing music was received. But in the Greek isles a notation peculiar to its inhabitants is still in use, which is not only as different from ours as their alphabet, but totally unlike that in the antient Missals."

"St. John Damascenus, who lived in the eighth century, is celebrated by the writers of his life, and by ecclesiastical historians, as the compiler and reformer of chants in the Greek church, in the same manner as St. Gregory in the Roman."

The author closes this chapter with an account of the establishment of Church Music in England and France, in which he mounts to the time of the propagation of the Gospel in those countries.

Venerable Bede and William of Malmesbury, says our author, inform us, "that Austin, the Monk, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great, to convert the Saxons, instructed them in ecclesiastical music."

Venerable Bede was himself a very able musician, and is supposed to have been the author of a short musical Treatise, printed in the Cologn edition of his works, entitled, *De Musica Theorica, et Practica seu Mensurata*; but this Dr. Burney, with some critical acumen, has proved to be spurious, and the work of a much more modern author.

The subsequent part of this chapter is enlivened by an account of a quarrel at Rome between Gallic and Italian musicians, so early as the time of Pope Adrian and Charlemagne, concerning superiority of taste and knowledge in their art. The story, though pleasant and characteristic, is too long for an extract here, or we should present it to our readers. The following period, however, contains information too serious and curious to be omitted.

"Adrian; Stephen, Monk of Canterbury; Friar James, and many others, are celebrated by Bede for their skill in singing after the Roman manner. It was then the custom for the clergy to travel to Rome for improvement in music, as well as to import masters of that art from the Roman college. At length the successors of St. Gregory, and of Austin his Missionary, having established a school for ecclesiastical music at Canterbury, the rest of the island was furnished with masters from that seminary. Indeed, Roman music and singing were as much in favour here, during the middle ages, when there were no operas or artificial voices to captivate our countrymen, as Italian compositions and performers are at present."

After this we have an account of the
State

state of music in our island during the time of Alfred, when it was one of the sciences which constituted the *Quadrivium*, or highest class of philosophical learning, being ranked with arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. This is followed by a relation of the musical inventions of St. Dunstan; among which we cannot help imagining that the *harp* which he was accused of constructing by the help of the Devil, that "not only moved of itself but played without any human assistance," may have been the *Æolian Harp*, though ascribed to Kircher and others.

The history of the *Organ* closes this chapter; in writing which the author must have bestowed infinite pains, not only in finding the materials, but digesting them.

Chap. II. traces the invention of Counterpoint, and State of Music, from the time of Guido to the invention of the *Time-table*.

The opening of this curious chapter is so well written, that we cannot withhold it from the reader.

"The ingredients, says Dr. Burney, which I have now to prepare for the reader, are in general such as I can hardly hope to render palatable to those who have more taste than curiosity. For though the most trivial circumstances relative to illustrious and favourite characters become interesting when well authenticated, yet memory unwillingly encumbers itself with the transactions of obscure persons.

"If the great musicians of antiquity, whose names are so familiar to our ears, had not likewise been poets, time and oblivion would long since have swept them away. But these having been luckily writers themselves, took a little care of their own fame; which their brethren of after-ages gladly supported for the honour of the *corps*.

"But since writing and practical music have become separate professions, the celebrity of the poor musician dies with the vibration of his strings; or if, in condescension, he be remembered by a poet or historian, it is usually but to blazon his infirmities, and throw contempt upon his talents. The voice of acclamation, and thunder of applause, pass away like vapours; and those hands which were most active in testifying temporary approbation, suffer the fate of those who charmed away their care and sorrows in the glowing hour of innocent delight, to remain unrecorded."

The enquiries which the author has made, and the scarce MSS. which he has consulted in the principal libraries of Eu-

rope, in order to discover the origin of counterpoint, or music in parts, and to ascertain, among the numerous inventions ascribed to Guido, those to which he was truly entitled, are prodigious!

"Guido, says he, is one of those favoured names to which the liberality of posterity sets no bounds. He has long been regarded in the empire of music as *Lord of the Manor*, to whom all strays revert, not indeed as chattels to which he is known to have an inherent right and natural title, but such as accident has put into the power of his benefactors; and when once mankind have acquired a habit of generosity, unlimited by envy and rival claims, they wait not till the plate or charity-box is held out to them, but give freely and unsolicited whatever they find without trouble, and can relinquish without loss or effort."

The celebrated *Micrologus*, a tract universally allowed to have been written by this Monk, and of which our author has examined and collated the principal copies that have been preserved in the libraries of the Vatican, of the King of France, of Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Museum, does not authenticate his claims to half the inventions that have been long ascribed to him: such as the *gammut*, *lines*, and *clefs*, the *harmonie hand*, *hexachords* and *solmisiation*, *points*, *counter-point*, *discant* and *organizing*, and the *polypteron*, or *spinnet*. All these Dr. Burney has been at the trouble of considering separately, and of restoring some to the right owners, whenever he has been able to find them.

In the course of this chapter it appears that *Hubald*, a Monk of St. Amand, in Flanders, and *Odo*, Abbot of Cluni, in Burgundy, the MSS. of whose musical tracts Dr. Burney found and examined in Benet College, Cambridge, had attempted counterpoint at least a hundred years before Guido. His account of these very scarce and valuable MSS. is curious; as is that of *John Cotton*, in the British Museum; of *Franco*, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; of *Walter Odington*, in Benet College, Cambridge; of *Marchetto di Padua*, in the Vatican Library; in all which there are attempts at harmony, under the titles of *Diaphonia*, *Organum*, *Discantus*, *Triplum*, *Quadruplum*, &c. previous to the use of the term *Contrapuntum*, *Counterpoint*.

Dr. Burney winds up his character of Guido in the following candid manner: "Though historical integrity has stripped Guido of some of the musical discoveries that careless enquirers had bestowed on him,

him, and though his claims to others are rendered doubtful, yet his name should still remain respectable among musicians for the services he did their art, in the opinion of his cotemporaries, and others who have given testimonies of their approbation very soon after the period in which he lived. These must be far better judges of his merit than we can be now, who no longer want his assistance, and are scarcely able to understand what he intended to teach. But an obscure monk, whose merit could penetrate the sovereign pontiff's palace, without cabal or interested protectors; whose writings in less than a century should be quoted as authorities for

musical doctrines in parts of Europe very remote from the place of his residence; at a time too when the intercourse between one nation and another was not facilitated by travelling, commerce, or the press, and during one of the darkest periods of the human mind, since it has been enlightened by religion and laws; such a one must have conferred benefits on society which cannot be esteemed inconsiderable, since, in spite of all these disadvantages, they could so suddenly extend their effects, and interest the most polished and intelligent part of mankind."

[To be continued.]

Some ACCOUNT of JEAN VAN AMSTEL, a celebrated DUTCH CAPTAIN.

IT is a trite remark, that our fortune frequently depends on the most trifling incidents. But for a trifling incident Jean Van Amstel had died a plough man and unknown. Indeed, though his name has lived, yet is he less known, even amongst his own countrymen, than such a man deserves. Amusing myself lately amongst the rustic monuments in the church-yard of Schyndel, a village near Bois-le-duc, one struck my eye, the inscription on which gave me the following particulars of our hero.

When he was very young, his father, a common farmer at Schyndel, returning home one evening from work, ordered him to lead his horse a-field, with a strict charge to go slowly, as the horse was ill. No sooner was he out of his father's sight than he mounts, and sets off full gallop. When he came to the field he found the horse lame. Dreading his father's anger he durst not return home, but went in the night to Bois-le-Duc, and in the morning took shipping for Amster-dam. When arrived there, to conceal himself, he assumed the name of Van

Amstel, by which he was ever after known, and entered as a cabin-boy on board a man of war. By his merit and good conduct he raised himself gradually to the rank of captain, and had the command of a vessel in the fleet of the celebrated Ruyter.

Arrived thus at a situation far beyond what the most sanguine wishes of his humble parents could have aspired to, when his ship was gone into harbour for the winter, he obtained leave of absence, and visited the place of his birth. The surprize of the old people, who were both living, at the sight of their son, long given over for lost, may be easily conceived. On the top of their cottage he planted his besom, which the Dutch at that time bore at their mast-heads, as an emblem of their having cleared the Mediterranean of the pirates by whom it was infested; thus endeavouring to atone for his former behaviour by crowning them with his laurels.

In the spring he rejoined Ruyter's Squadron, and fell gloriously, in a most obstinate engagement, fighting for his country.

LETTER from Mr. BRADDOCK to Dr. SANDBY, CHANCELLOR of the DIOCESE of NORWICH.

DEAR SIR, *Lisbon, Nov. 13. 1755.*

I FLATTERED myself I should have been able to write to you upon a more agreeable subject than the present, and had sufficient reason to believe I should have had the pleasure of seeing you ere this in London; but God has been pleased to order it otherwise. I shall not trouble you with a detail of the many delays and mortifications I met with, in the prosecution of my lawsuit, since I wrote to you last; it will be sufficient to say, I had at length brought it to an issue, and obtained a final sentence in my favour, with costs, damages, and interest: but whether I shall ever reap the least benefit from the determination, is now very uncertain, as the face of things here is so

changed at present, that every one is much more concerned about his personal safety, than the loss of his fortune.

As no instance of the kind hath happened in these parts of the world for some ages, I herewith send you an account of one of the most dreadful catastrophes recorded in history, the veracity of which you may entirely depend on, as I shared so great a part in it myself.

There never was a finer morning seen than the first of November; the sun shone out in its full lustre; the whole face of the sky was perfectly serene and clear; and not the least signal or warning of that approaching event, which has made this once flourishing, opulent, and populous city a scene of the utmost horror and desolation, except

only such as served to alarm, but scarcely left a moment's time to fly from the general destruction.

It was on the morning of this fatal day, between the hours of nine and ten, that I was sat down in my apartment, just finishing a letter, when the papers and table I was writing on, began to tremble with a gentle motion, which rather surprized me, as I could not perceive a breath of wind stirring. Whilst I was reflecting with myself what this could be owing to, but without having the least apprehension of the real cause, the whole house began to shake from the very foundation; which at first I imputed to the rattling of several coaches in the main street, which usually passed that way, at this time, from Belem to the Palace; but on hearkening more attentively, I was soon undeceived, as I found it was owing to a strange frightful kind of noise under ground, resembling the hollow distant rumbling of thunder. All this passed in less than a minute, and I must confess I now began to be alarmed, as it naturally occurred to me, that this noise might possibly be the forerunner of an earthquake, as one I remembered, which had happened about six or seven years ago in the Island of Madeira, commenced in the same manner, though it did little or no damage.

Upon this I threw down my pen, and started upon my feet, remaining a moment in suspense, whether I should stay in the apartment, or run into the street, as the danger in both places seemed equal; and still flattering myself that this tremor might produce no other effects than such inconsiderable ones as had been felt at Madeira; but in a moment I was roused from my dream, being instantly stunned with a most horrid crash, as if every edifice in the city had tumbled down at once. The house I was in shook with such violence, that the upper stories immediately fell, and though my apartment (which was the first floor) did not then share the same fate, yet every thing was thrown out of its place in such a manner, that it was with no small difficulty I kept my feet, and expected nothing less than to be soon crushed to death, as the walls continued rocking to and fro in the frightfullest manner, opening in several places; large stones falling down on every side from the cracks; and the ends of most of the rafters starting out from the roof. To add to this terrifying scene, the sky in a moment became so gloomy, that I could now distinguish no particular object; it was an Egyptian darkness indeed, such as might be felt; owing, no doubt, to the prodigious clouds of dust and lime raised from so violent a

concussion, and, as some reported, to sulphurous exhalations, but this I cannot affirm; however, it is certain I found myself almost choked for near ten minutes.

As soon as the gloom began to disperse, and the violence of the shock seemed pretty much abated, the first object I perceived in the room, was a woman sitting on the floor, with an infant in her arms, all covered with dust, pale, and trembling. I asked her how she got hither: but her consternation was so great, that she could give me no account of her escape. I suppose that when the tremor first began, she ran out of her own house, and finding herself in such imminent danger from the falling stones, retired into the door of mine, which was almost contiguous to her's, for shelter; and when the shock increased, which filled the door with dust and rubbish, ran up stairs into my apartment, which was then open: be it as it might, this was no time for curiosity. I remember the poor creature asked me, in the utmost agony, if I did not think the world was at an end; at the same time she complained of being choked, and begged, for God's sake, I would procure her a little drink: upon this went to a closet where I kept a large jar with water (which you know is sometimes a pretty scarce commodity in Lisbon), but finding it broken in pieces, I told her she must not now think of quenching her thirst, but saving her life, as the house was just falling on our heads, and if a second shock came, would certainly bury us both; I had her take hold of my arm, and that I would endeavour to bring her into some place of security.

I shall always look upon it as a particular providence, that I happened on this occasion to be undressed; for had I dressed myself, as I proposed, when I got out of bed, in order to breakfast with a friend, I should, in all probability, have run into the street, at the beginning of the shock, as the rest of the people in the house did, and consequently have had my brains dashed out, as every one of them had; however, the imminent danger I was in, did not hinder me from considering that my present dress, only a gown and slippers, would render my getting over the ruins almost impracticable: I had, therefore, still presence of mind enough left, to put on a pair of shoes and a coat, the first that came in my way, which was every thing I saved; and in this dress I hurried down stairs, the woman with me, holding by my arm, and made directly to that end of the street which opens to the Tagus: but finding the passage this way entirely blocked up with the fallen houses to the height of their second stories, I turned back to the other end which led into

the main street, (the common thoroughfare to the Palace) and having helped the woman over a vast heap of ruins, with no small hazard to my own life, just as we were going into this street, as there was one part I could not well climb over without the assistance of my hands, as well as feet, I desired her to let go her hold, which she did, remaining two or three feet behind me, at which instant there fell a vast stone, from a tottering wall, and crushed both her and her child in pieces. So dismal a spectacle, at any other time, would have affected me in the highest degree; but the dread I was in of sharing the same fate myself, and the many instances of the same kind which presented themselves all around, were too shocking to make me dwell a moment on this single object.

I had now a long narrow street to pass, with the houses on each side four or five stories high, all very old, the greater part already thrown down, or continually falling, and threatening the passengers with inevitable death at every step, numbers of whom lay killed before me, or—what I thought far more deplorable—so bruised and wounded that they could not stir to help themselves. For my own part, as destruction appeared to me unavoidable, I only wished I might be made an end of at once, and not have my limbs broken; in which case I could expect nothing else but to be left upon the spot, lingering in misery, like those poor unhappy wretches, without receiving the least succour from any person.

As self-preservation, however, is the first law of nature, these sad thoughts did not so far prevail, as to make me totally despair. I proceeded on as fast as I conveniently could, though with the utmost caution; and having at length got clear of this horrid passage, I found myself safe and unhurt in the large open space before St. Paul's Church, which had been thrown down a few minutes before, and buried a great part of the congregation, that was generally pretty numerous, this being reckoned one of the most populous parishes in Lisbon. Here I stood some time, considering what I should do; and not thinking myself safe in this situation, I came to the resolution of climbing over the ruins of the west end of the church, in order to get to the river side, that I might be removed, as far as possible, from the tottering houses, in case of a second shock.

This, with some difficulty, I accomplished; and here I found a prodigious concourse of people, of both sexes, and of all ranks and conditions, among whom I observed some of the principal Canons of the Patriarchal Church, in their purple robes and rochets, as these all go in the habits of bishops; several

priests who had run from the altars in their sacerdotal vestments in the midst of their celebrating mass; ladies half-dressed, and some without shoes: all these, whom their mutual dangers had here assembled as to a place of safety, were on their knees at prayers, with the terrors of death in their countenances, every one striking his breast, and crying out incessantly, *Misericordia meu Dios*.

Amidst this crowd, I could not avoid taking notice of an old venerable priest, in a stole and surplice, who, I apprehend, had escaped from St. Paul's. He was continually moving to and fro among the people exhorting them to repentance, and endeavouring to comfort them. He told them, with a flood of tears, that God was grievously provoked at their sins, but that if they would call upon the Blessed Virgin, she would intercede for them. Every one now flocked around him, earnestly begging his benediction, and happy did that man think himself, who could get near enough to touch but the hem of his garment: several I observed had little wooden crucifixes, and images of saints, in their hands, which they offered me to kiss; and one poor Irishman, I remember, held out a St. Antonio to me for this purpose; and when I gently put his arm aside, as giving him to understand that I desired to be excused this piece of devotion, he asked me, with some indignation, whether I thought there was a God. I verily believe many of the poor bigotted creatures who saved these useless pieces of wood, left their children to perish. However, you must not imagine, that I have now the least inclination to mock at their superstitions; I sincerely pity them, and must own, that a more affecting spectacle was never seen. Their tears, their bitter sighs and lamentations, would have touched the most stony heart. I knelt down amongst them, and prayed as fervently as the rest, though to a much properer object, the only Being who could hear my prayers, to afford me any succour.

In the midst of our devotions, the second great shock came on, little less violent than the first, and completed the ruin of those buildings which had been already much shattered. The consternation now became so universal, that the shrieks and cries of *Misericordia* could be distinctly heard from the top of St. Catherine's hill, at a considerable distance off, whither a vast number of people had likewise retreated; at the same time we could hear the fall of the parish-church there, whereby many persons were killed on the spot, and others mortally wounded. You may judge of the force of this shock, when I inform you, it was so violent, that I could scarce keep on my knees;

but

but it was attended with some circumstances still more dreadful than the former.—On a sudden I heard a general outcry, “The sea is coming in, we shall be all lost.”—Upon this, turning my eyes towards the river, which in that place is near four miles broad, I could perceive it heaving and swelling in a most unaccountable manner, as no wind was stirring; in an instant there appeared, at some small distance, a large body of water, rising as it were like a mountain; it came on foaming and roaring, and rushed towards the shore with such impetuosity, that we all immediately ran for our lives, as fast as possible; many were actually swept away, and the rest above their waist in water, at a good distance from the banks. For my own part, I had the narrowest escape, and should certainly have been lost, had I not grasped a large beam that lay on the ground, till the water returned to its channel, which it did almost at the same instant with equal rapidity. As there now appeared at least as much danger from the sea as the land, and I scarce knew whither to retire for shelter, I took a sudden resolution of returning back, with my cloaths all dropping, to the area of St. Paul’s: here I stood some time, and observed the ships tumbling and tossing about, as in a violent storm; some had broken their cables, and were carried to the other side of the Tagus; others were whirled round with incredible swiftness; several large boats were turned keel upwards; and all this without any wind, which seemed the more astonishing. It was at the time of which I am now speaking, that the fine new quay, built entirely of rough marble, at an immense expence, was entirely swallowed up, with all the people on it, who had fled thither for safety, and had reason to think themselves out of danger in such a place: at the same time a great number of boats and small vessels, anchored near it (all likewise full of people, who had retired thither for the same purpose) were all swallowed up, as in a whirlpool, and never more appeared.

This last dreadful incident I did not see with my own eyes, as it passed three or four stones’ throws from the spot where I then was; but I had the account, as here given, from several masters of ships, who were anchored within two or three hundred yards of the quay, and saw the whole catastrophe. One of them in particular informed me, that when the second shock came on, he could perceive the *whole* city waving backwards and forwards, like the sea when the wind first begins to rise; that the agitation of the earth was so great, even under the river, that it threw up his large anchor from the mooring, which swam, as he termed it, on the

surface of the water; that immediately upon this extraordinary concussion, the river rose at once near twenty feet, and in a moment subsided; at which instant he saw the quay, with the whole concourse of people upon it, sink down; and at the same time every one of the boats and vessels that were near it were drawn into the cavity, which he supposes instantly closed upon them, inasmuch as not the least sign of a wreck was ever seen afterwards. This account you may give full credit to; for as to the loss of the vessels, it is confirmed by every body; and with regard to the quay, I went myself, a few days after, to convince myself of the truth, and could not find even the ruins of a place where I had taken so many agreeable walks, as this was the common rendezvous of the Factory in the cool of the evening. I found it all deep water, and in some parts scarcely to be fathomed.

This is the only place I could learn which was swallowed up, in or about Lisbon, though I saw many large cracks and fissures in different parts; and one odd phenomenon I must not omit, which was communicated to me by a friend, who has a house and wine-cellars on the other side the river, viz. that the dwelling-house, being first terribly shaken, which made all the family run out, there presently fell down a vast high rock near it, that upon this the river rose and subsided in the manner already mentioned, and immediately a great number of small fissures appeared in several contiguous pieces of ground, from whence there spouted out, like a *jet d’eau*, a large quantity of fine white sand, to a prodigious height. It is not to be doubted the bowels of the earth must have been excessively agitated to cause these surprising effects; but whether the shocks were owing to any sudden explosion of various minerals mixing together, or to air pent up and struggling for vent, or to a collection of subterraneous waters forcing a passage, God only knows. As to the fiery eruptions then talked of, I believe they are without foundation; though it is certain, I heard several complaining of strong sulphureous smells, a dizziness in their heads, a sickness in their stomachs, and difficulty of respiration, not that I felt any such symptoms myself.

I had not been long in the area of St. Paul’s, when I felt the third shock, which though somewhat less violent than the two former, the sea rushed in again and retired with the same rapidity, and I remained up to my knees in water, though I had gotten upon a small eminence at some distance from the river, with the ruins of several intervening houses to break its force. At this time I took notice the waters retired so imperceptibly,

that some vessels were left quite dry, which rode in seven fathom water: the river thus continued alternately rushing on and retiring several times together in such sort, that it was justly dreaded, Lisbon would now meet the same fate which a few years ago had befallen the city of † Lima; and no doubt had this place lain open to the sea, and the force of the waves not been somewhat broken by the winding of the Bay, the lower parts of it at least would have been totally destroyed.

The master of a vessel which arrived here just after the first of November assured me, that he felt the shock above forty leagues at sea so sensibly, that he really concluded he had struck upon a rock, till he threw out the lead, and could find no bottom; nor could he possibly guess at the cause, till the melancholy sight of this desolate city left him no room to doubt of it. The two first shocks in fine were so violent, that several pilots were of opinion, the situation of the bar, at the mouth of the Tagus, was changed. Certain it is that one vessel, attempting to pass through the usual channel, foundered, and another struck on the sands, and was at first given over for lost, but at length got through. There was another great shock after this, which pretty much affected the river, but I think not so violently as the preceding; though several persons assured me, that as they were riding on horseback in the great road leading to Belem, one side of which lies open to the river, the waves rushed in with so much rapidity, that they were obliged to gallop as fast as possible to the upper grounds, for fear of being carried away.

I was now in such a situation, that I knew not which way to turn myself; if I remained there, I was in danger from the sea; if I retired further from the shore, the houses threatened certain destruction; and at last I resolved to go to the Mint, which, being a low and very strong building, had received no considerable damage, except in some of the apartments towards the river. The party of soldiers which is every day set there on guard, had all deserted the place, and the only person that remained was the commanding officer, a nobleman's son, of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, whom I found standing at the gate. As there was still a continued tremor of the earth, and the place where we now stood (being within twenty or thirty feet of the opposite houses, which were all tottering) appeared too dangerous, the court-yard likewise being full of water, we both retired inward to an hillock of stones and rubbish: here I entered into conversation with him, and having expressed

my admiration that one so young should have the courage to keep his post, when every one of his soldiers had deserted theirs, the answer he made was, *though he were sure the earth would open and swallow him up, he scorned to think of flying from his post.* In short, it was owing to the magnanimity of this young man, that the Mint, which at this time had upwards of two millions of money in it, was not robbed; and, indeed, I do him no more than justice in saying, that I never saw any one behave with equal serenity and composure, on occasions much less dreadful than the present. I believe I might remain in conversation with him near five hours; and though I was now grown faint from the constant fatigue I had undergone, and having not yet broken my fast, yet this had not so much effect upon me as the anxiety I was under for a particular friend, with whom I was to have dined that day, and who lodging at the top of a very high house in the heart of the city, and being a stranger to the language, could not but be in the utmost danger: my concern, therefore, for his preservation made me determine, at all events, to go and see what was become of him; upon which I took my leave of the officer.

As I thought it would be the height of rashness to venture back through the same narrow street I had so providentially escaped from, I judged it safest to return over the ruins of St. Paul's to the river side, as the water now seemed little agitated. From hence I proceeded, with some hazard, to the large space before the Irish convent of Corpo Santo, which had been thrown down, and buried a great number of people who were hearing mass, besides some of the friars; the rest of the community were standing in the area, looking, with dejected countenances, towards the ruins: from this place I took my way to the back street leading to the Palace, having the ship yard on one side, but found the further passage, opening into the principal street, stopped up by the ruins of the Opera-house, one of the solidest and most magnificent buildings of the kind in Europe, and just finished at a prodigious expence: a vast heap of stones, each of several tons weight, had entirely blocked up the front of Mr. Bristow's house, which was opposite to it; and Mr. Ward, his partner, told me the next day, that he was just that instant going out at the door, and had actually set one foot over the threshold, when the west end of the Opera-house fell down; and had he not in a moment started back, he should have been crushed into a thousand pieces.

* This happened in 1746.

From hence I turned back, and attempted getting by the other way into the great square of the Palace, twice as large as Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, one side of which had been taken up by the noble quay I spoke of, now no more; but this passage was likewise obstructed by the stones fallen from the great arched gateway: I could not help taking particular notice, that all the apartments wherein the Royal Family used to reside, were thrown down, and themselves, without some extraordinary miracle, must unavoidably have perished, had they been there at the time of the shock. Finding this passage impracticable, I turned to the other arched-way which led to the new square of the Palace, not the eighth part so spacious as the other, one side of which was taken up by the Patriarchal Church, which also served for the Chapel Royal, and the other by a most magnificent building of modern architecture, probably indeed by far the most so, not yet completely finished: as to the former, the roof and part of the front walls were thrown down, and the latter, notwithstanding their solidity, had been so shaken, that several large stones fell from the top, and every part seemed disjointed. The square was full of coaches, chariots, chaises, horses, and mules, deserted by their drivers and attendants, as well as their owners.

The nobility, gentry, and clergy, who were assisting at divine service when the earthquake began, fled away with the utmost precipitation, every one where his fears carried him, leaving the splendid apparatus of the numerous altars to the mercy of the first comer: but this did not so much affect me, as the distress of the poor animals, who seemed sensible of their hard fate; some few were killed, others wounded, but the greater part which had received no hurt, was left there to starve.

From this square the way led to my friend's lodgings through a long, steep, and narrow street: the new scenes of horror I met with here, exceed all description; nothing could be heard but sighs and groans; I did not meet with a soul in the passage who was not bewailing the death of his nearest relations and dearest friends, or the loss of all his substance; I could hardly take a single step without treading on the dead, or the dying: in some places lay coaches, with their masters, horses, and riders, almost crushed in pieces; here, mothers with infants in their arms; there, ladies richly dressed, priests, friars, gentlemen, mechanics, either in the same condition, or just expiring; some had their backs or thighs broken, others vainly strove to save themselves by throwing stones on their breasts; some lay almost

buried in the rubbish, and crying out in vain to the passengers for succour were left to perish with the rest.

At length I arrived at the spot opposite to the house where my friend, for whom I was so anxious, resided; and finding this, as well as the contiguous buildings, thrown down (which made me give him over for lost), I now thought of nothing else but saving my own life in the best manner I could; and in less than an hour got to a public-house, kept by one Morley, near the English burying-ground, about half a mile from the city, where I still remain, with a great number of my countrymen, as well as Portuguese, in the same wretched circumstances, having almost ever since lain on the ground, and never once within doors, with scarcely any covering to defend me from the inclemency of the night air, which at this time is exceeding sharp and piercing.—Perhaps you may think the present doleful subject here concluded; but, alas! the horrors of the first of November are sufficient to fill a volume. As soon as it grew dark, another scene presented itself little less shocking than those already described—the whole city appeared in a blaze, which was so bright that I could easily see to read by it. It may be said without exaggeration, it was on fire at least in an hundred different places at once, and thus continued burning for six days together, without intermission, or the least attempt being made to stop its progress.

It went on consuming every thing the earthquake had spared, and the people were so dejected and terrified, that few or none had courage enough to venture down, to save any part of their substance; every one had his eyes turned towards the flames, and stood looking on with silent grief, which was only interrupted by the cries and shrieks of women and children calling on the saints and angels for succour, whenever the earth began to tremble; which was so often this night, and indeed I may say ever since, that the tremors, more or less, did not cease for a quarter of an hour together. I could never learn that this terrible fire was owing to any subterraneous eruption, as some reported, but to three causes, which all concurring at the same time, will naturally account for the prodigious havoc it made. The first of November being All Saints Day, a high festival among the Portuguese, every altar in every church and chapel (some of which have more than twenty) was illuminated with a number of wax tapers and lamps, as customary; these setting fire to the curtains and timber-work that fell with the shock, the

conflagration soon spread to the neighbouring houses, and being there joined with the fires in the kitchen chimnies, increased to such a degree, that it might easily have destroyed the whole city, tho' no other cause had concurred, especially as it met with no interruption.

But what would appear incredible to you, were the fact less public and notorious, is, that a gang of hardened villains, who had been confined, and got out of prison when the wall fell, at the first shock, were busily employed in setting fire to those buildings which stood some chance of escaping the general destruction. I cannot conceive what could have induced them to this hellish work, except to add to the horror and confusion, that they might, by this means, have the better opportunity of plundering with security. But there was no necessity for taking this trouble, as they might certainly have done their business without it, since the whole city was so deserted before night, that I believe not a soul remained in it except those execrable villains, and others of the same stamp. It is possible some among them might have had other motives besides robbing; as one in particular being apprehended (they say he was a Moor, condemned to the gallies*) confessed at the gallows, that he had set fire to the King's Palace with his own hand; at the same time glorying in the action, and declaring with his last breath, that he hoped to have burnt all the Royal Family. It is likewise generally believed that Mr. Bristow's house, which was an exceeding strong edifice, built on vast stone arches, and had stood the shocks without any great damage, further than what I have mentioned, was consumed in the same manner. The fire in short, by some means or other, may be said to have destroyed the whole city, at least every thing that was grand or valuable in it. The damage on this occasion is not to be estimated, but you may judge it must have been immense, from the few following particulars.

All the fine tapestry, paintings, plate, jewels, furniture, &c. of the King's Palace, amounting to many millions, with the rich vestments and costly ornaments of the Patriarchal church adjoining, (where service was performed with no less pomp than that of the Pope's own chapel); all the riches of

the Palace of Braganza, where the crown jewels, and plate of inestimable value, with quantities of the finest silk tapestries, interwoven with gold and silver thread, and hangings of velvet and damask, were kept; all the rich goods and spices in the India Warehouses under the Palace, those belonging to the merchants of different nations in the opposite Custom-house, as well as those in the merchants own houses, and dispersed among the numerous shops, were utterly consumed, or lost; even those few effects that had the luck of escaping the first flames, found no security in the open spaces they were carried to, being there either burnt with the sparks that fell on every side, or lost in the hurry and confusion people were then in, or (which I knew to have been the case of many persons property) stolen by those abandoned villains, who made their doubly wicked advantage of this general calamity.

With regard to the buildings it was observed, that the solidest, in general, fell the first †; among which, besides those already mentioned, were, the Granaries of the public Corn-Market; the great Royal Hospital in the Rocieu; that called the Misericordia, for the maintenance of poor orphan girls, most of whom perished; the fine church and convent of St. Domingo, where was one of the largest and noblest libraries in Europe; the grand church of the Carmelites, supported by two rows of white marble pillars, with the miraculous image of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, who could not save her favourite temple from ruin; the old Cathedral, which was of an excessive thickness; the magnificent church of the regular Canons of St. Augustine, not much unlike our St. Paul's, though not to be compared to it for bigness, and reckoned by connoisseurs the finest piece of architecture in Europe, where lay the bodies of the late King John and several of the Royal Family, whose monuments, by the fall of the cupola, were crushed in pieces; the Castle, or Citadel, wherein the ancient archives and records were deposited; the Prison of the Inquisition, or Holy Office, as it is called, with that of the Limoeira, which was a Palace of the Moorish Kings, over which the supreme court of justice was held for the trying of criminals. In short, it is impossible to enumerate the particular damages in buildings

* Thirty-four of these wretches were executed in a few days.

† This circumstance seems to favour Dr. Stukeley's opinion, that Earthquakes are, in a great measure, owing to electrical shocks; and I remember, when the Earthquakes were felt in London, that the greatest force was reported to have been perceived by those persons who were placed with their backs near the south wall of the Courts of Chancery and the King's Bench, in Westminster Hall, where its thickness was said to be not less than seven or eight feet.

only. To say all in one word, every parish church, convent, nunnery, palace, and public edifice, with an infinite number of private houses, were either thrown down, or so miserably shattered, that it was rendered dangerous to pass by them. As to the people who lost their lives on this occasion, to say nothing of those who were crushed to death in their own houses, in some of which no less than forty persons were killed, (as a family lived on every floor) either meeting with immediate death, or having had their limbs broken by the fall of the stones in the streets; you may easily judge what prodigious numbers must have perished in the churches and convents, as the first shock happened at high mass, when they were assembled at their devotions. I have already given you some instances, and you may judge of the rest by what follows.

In the large convent of St. Francis, which consisted of near three hundred friars, the roof fell down as they were singing in the choir, and at the same time a high gallery over the west door fronting the great altar, and buried all, except about eighteen of the community, with the numerous congregation below. In the monastery of Santa Clara, one hundred and fifty of the nuns, with their waiting-women; in that of the Calvario, which stands in the road leading to Belem, most of the nuns then in the choir, as well as a great part of the congregation in the body of the church, shared the same fate. The English nunnery was likewise thrown down, but whether any were killed I cannot learn. In the convent of the Trinity, I am credibly informed, above fifteen hundred were killed. Those in every other church and chapel suffered in proportion. In the prison of Lirroeira, near four hundred were crushed by the sudden falling down of a wall, though the greatest villains there escaped to do further mischief.

The whole number of persons that perished, including those who were burnt, or afterwards crushed to death whilst digging in the ruins, is supposed, on the lowest calculation, to amount to more than sixty thousand; and though the damage in other respects cannot be computed, yet you may form some idea of it, when I assure you, that this extensive and opulent city is now nothing but a vast heap of ruins, that the rich and poor are at present upon a level; some thousands of families which but the day before had been easy in their circumstances, being now scattered about in the fields, wanting every convenience of life, and finding none able to relieve them.

Amidst such scenes of universal affliction, the fate of individuals may seem of too little

consequence to be taken notice of; however, I cannot forbear mentioning two or three instances, especially as I was acquainted with the unhappy sufferers, and believe you had some knowledge of them. The first is of Mrs. Perichon, who running out of her house at the beginning of the shock, in company with her husband, whom she followed at a small distance, was buried under the ruins of a building, which suddenly fell down before he perceived it; and when he looked back expecting to find her near him, there was not the least appearance of her, and to attempt any search in such a place, would have been only exposing his own life. The second is of a Mr. Vincent, who had been absent from Lisbon a considerable time, at a town called Martinico, eighteen leagues from Lisbon; but his ill fate prompted him to come to this city, at which he arrived upon the evening of the fatal day, in order to partake of some diversions; but he never left the house he slept in, being suddenly crushed to death before he was dressed, and buried in the ruins, which is the only tomb he is ever like to have; for though his friends, after many fruitless searches, discovered, as they supposed, the remains of his body, they found them so putrid, broken, and scattered, that it was impossible to remove them. The last case is still more lamentable; it is of a young lad, brother to Mr. Holford of London, remarkable for his modesty and affable behaviour: he was walking through one of the streets near the front door of a parish-church when the first shock happened, at which time he had both his legs broken by the fall of a large stone: in this miserable condition he lay some time, in vain beseeching the terrified passengers to take some pity. At length a tender-hearted Portuguese, moved by his cries, took him up in his arms, and carried him into the church, as imagining this a safer place than the open street: at this instant, the second shock entirely blocked up the door, and the body of the church being soon all on fire, the lad was burnt alive, with his generous assistant, and many other poor wretches, who hoped to have found there some shelter.

A few days after the first consternation was over, I ventured down into the city, by the safest ways I could pick out, to see if there was a possibility of getting any thing out of my lodgings; but the ruins were now so augmented by the late fire, that I was so far from being able to distinguish the individual spot where the house stood, that I could not even distinguish the street, amidst such mountains of stones and rubbish which rose on every side. Some days after, I ventured down again with several porters, who, hav-

ing

ing long plied in these parts of the town, were well acquainted with the situation of particular houses. By their assistance, I at last discovered the spot; but was soon convinced, to dig for any thing here, besides the danger of such an attempt, would never answer the expense; and what further induced me to lay aside all thoughts of the matter, was the sight of the ruins still smoaking; from whence I knew for certain, that those things I set the greatest value on, must have been irrecoverably lost in the fire.

On both the times when I attempted to make this fruitless search, especially the first, there came such an intolerable stench from the dead bodies, that I was ready to faint away; and though it did not seem so great this last time, yet it had like to have been more fatal to me, as I contracted a fever by it, but of which, God be praised, I soon got the better. However, this made me so cautious for the future, that I avoided passing near certain places, where the stench was so excessive that people began to dread an infection. A gentleman told me, that going into the town a few days after the earthquake, he saw several bodies lying in the streets, some horribly mangled, as he supposed, by the dogs; others half burnt; some quite roasted; and that in certain places, particularly near the doors of churches, they lay in vast heaps, piled one upon another. You may guess at the prodigious havoc which must have been made, by the single instance I am going to mention: There was an high arched passage, like one of our old city gates, fronting the west door of the ancient cathedral: on the left hand was the famous church of St. Antonio, and on the right some private houses, several stories high. The whole area surrounded by all these buildings, did not much exceed one of our small courts in London. At the first shock numbers of people who were then passing under the arch, fled into the middle of this area for shelter: those in the two churches, as many as could possibly get out, did the same: at this instant the arched gate-way, with the fronts of the two churches and contiguous buildings, all inclining one towards another with the sudden violence of the shock, fell down, and buried every soul as they were standing here crowded together. They have been employed now for several days past in taking up the dead bodies, which are carried out into the neighbouring fields; but the greater part still remain under the rubbish, nor do I think

it would be safe to remove them, even though it were practicable, on account of the stench; the King, they say, talks of building a new city at Belem*, but be this as it will, it is certain he will have no thoughts of rebuilding the old, until those bodies have lain long enough to be consumed.

I shall mention only one circumstance more relating to this dreadful affair, as there appeared something very extraordinary in it. One Mr. Burmaster, a Hamburg merchant of this place, had received a letter from his partner at Hamburg, advising him to remove a large quantity of flax, and other valuable effects, from the house he then resided in, to several distant warehouses in different parts of the city, giving as a reason for his desiring him to use this precaution, that he had dreamed for fourteen nights together, the city of Lisbon was all on fire. You may depend on the veracity of the fact, as here related, since Mr. Burmaster publicly shewed this letter to every body. But whether the advice was owing to any supernatural warning, or merely accidental, it was of no manner of signification, as he did not pay the least regard to it; so that his goods shared the same fate with the rest of his neighbours.

Thus, my dear friend, have I given you a genuine though imperfect account of this terrible judgment, which has left so deep an impression on my mind, that I shall never wear it off. I have lost all the money I had by me, and have saved no other cloaths than what I have on my back; but what I regret most, is, the irreparable loss of my books and papers. To add to my present distress, those friends to whom I could have applied on any other occasion, are now in the same wretched circumstances with myself. However, notwithstanding all that I have suffered, I do not think I have reason to despair, but rather, to return my gratefullest acknowledgments to the Almighty, who hath so visibly preserved my life amidst such dangers, where so many thousands perished; and the same good Providence, I trust, will still continue to protect me, and point out some means to extricate myself out of these difficulties.

As the place is in such disorder and confusion, that the administration of justice is put a stop to, and it is not likely that any business will be carried on for some time, I intend to take my passage for England as soon as a convenient opportunity offers.

I am, &c.

* A fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the north side of the Tajo, about a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city. Here all the ships which sail up the river must bring to; and here they enter the Kings and Queens of Portugal.

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 360.)

FIFTY-FIRST DAY*.

TUESDAY, June 30.

THE result of their Lordships' deliberation on the questions which Lord Portchester was going to put to the Judges, when he was stopp'd by the Lord Chancellor, and to discuss which the House adjourn'd to the Chamber of Parliament, was not communicated to the Managers or the prisoner. As neither of those parties had put the questions, or call'd for judgment upon them, the whole business was considered as of a nature foreign to the trial, and confin'd solely to the internal regulations adopted by their Lordships †.

After the usual proclamations, and the appearance of the prisoner, the Lord Chancellor call'd upon the Managers to proceed.

Mr. Fox then inform'd the House, that the Managers desired the clerk would read a letter, printed in their Lordships' *Appendix* to the Trial, written by Mr. Goring, containing accounts given by Munny Begum of *present*s made by her to Mr. Hastings, which letter was sent to, and received by the prisoner, whilst he was Governor-General.

Mr. Law said, that if the Hon. Manager meant by the production of these accounts to prove that the contents of them were true, he would most certainly object to the admission of them in evidence.

Mr. Fox said, that whatever might be the use which he intended to make of the accounts, he had an undoubted right to give them in evidence. The question whether they were admissible or not, came now too late; for their Lordships had already admitted them, and caus'd them to be printed with the rest of the evidence: they were actually before the House. To support his opi-

nion by the highest authority, he said, that on the eleventh day of the Trial, the 29th of February 1788, the consultation in which the letter that he now wanted to produce was recorded, was given in evidence to prove an article in a different charge from that which was at present under the consideration of the House. To save time, a *part* only of the consultation was read, because it was very long; but their Lordships had caus'd the *whole* of it to be printed *as read*.

He remembered well, he said, an observation that was made at that time by the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, for whose opinion he at all times entertain'd a very great respect, but more particularly when it was given in a solemn and *public* manner, so as to be plac'd beyond the possibility of misconception or misrepresentation. The observation to which he allud'd would, he said, be decisive on the present occasion.

When some objection was made by the Counsel for the prisoner relative to the consultation, in which the accounts that the Managers wanted this day to produce, were enter'd, the noble and learned Lord making use of an expression undoubtedly very strong, but not more strong than true, said, "that though only a *part* of the consultation was read, the *whole* of it was before the House; and the Lords *could* not, even if they *would*, shut their eyes to it, but must suffer either party to read any part of it, for the paper in question was actually in evidence."

This *dictum* of the learned Lord, whose opinion necessarily carried weight with it, received additional weight from the publicity with which it had been deliver'd. For undoubtedly opinions deliver'd *publicly* always carried with

* The *Forty-Third* Day is printed by mistake in page *114, for the *Forty-Fourth*. The Reader is desired to correct that, as well as the error in the subsequent days, in pages 186, 275, 277, 355, 358, 360.

† The substance of the determination of the Lords on the preceding day (June 29), after going into a Committee "to enquire into the usual method of putting questions to the Judges, and receiving their answer in judicial proceedings," reading a great number of precedents, and a long debate, was, "That the proceedings on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. had been regular, and conformable to precedent in all trials of a similar nature."

them more authority than those that were given in *private*. Nothing contributed more to maintain the *purity* of a *Judge's* character, than a *public* delivery of his opinions; for in that case they were given subject to the *comments*, the *praise*, or the *cenfure* of the *public*; and therefore a Judge *fo* delivering opinions, and under the apprehension of public cenfure, would always take care to weigh well every *dictum* which he knew he could not lay down without being liable to fee himself arraigned for it at the tribunal of public opinion.

The *dictum* of the learned Lord which he had juft quoted had been canvaffed, and made the fubject of public comment; but he believed there was not a man who had heard it, who had not declared it to be founded in law and in reafon.

Mr. Law remarked, that the confultation in which the accounts in queftion were entered, contained many extraneous matters, in no degree connected with the article of impeachment then before their Lordfhips; and therefore he could not fee any ground on which thofe parts of the confultation which were foreign to this article could be offered in evidence, except on that of *contiguity*, or becaufe they were in the fame book. But as this would be a bad ground, or rather no ground, he thought that the Houfe would adhere to the general rule of law obferved in all courts; which was, that when a Council fuffered a paper to be read, in which there were articles that might be confidered as foreign to the point in iffue, or of a nature that would, and ought to render them inadmittible in evidence, the confent of the Council fhould be taken with this limitation and refervation, "that he fhould afterwards be at liberty to object to the reading of fuch parts of the paper as he fhould conceive to be irrelevant."—The accounts which the Hon. Managers wanted to introduce by reading the confultation in queftion, had been already offered four times to their Lordfhips, and as often declared by them to be inadmittible. And they were fo in their very nature; for they were not made out, or given under the fancion and obligation of an oath.

Mr. Fox obferved, that there was no part of the learned Council's fpeech which called for an answer: he faid

that he would, however, make one remark upon a fingle part of it. The learned Council had faid, that the only ground on which the Managers could defire that every part of the confultation fhould be read, in which he would innuinate there were many points that were irrelevant, was that of *contiguity*. In answer to this he would fay, that the Managers defired that a part of the confultation might be read now, becaufe the *whole* of it had been already declared by their Lordfhips to be in evidence.

The Lord Chancellor faid, that the general rule of practice was, that if a paper containing both relevant and irrelevant matter was admitted by the Court, the bare admiffion of it did not preclude either party from ftating, in a later ftage of the bufinefs, any objection that might occur to the parts which fhould be thought to be irrelevant. If he had faid any thing on the eleventh day of the trial that militated againft this rule, he was certainly wrong. He did not mean, however, to fay, that he had given any opinion, or that he meant to give one now, about the relevancy or irrelevancy of any part of the confultation.

Mr. Fox faid, he was glad the learned Lord did not make it neceffary that he fhould defend his Lordfhip's *dictum*, even againft his Lordfhip's opinion. The *dictum* was founded, as he had faid before, in law and in reafon, and was fo *self-evident*, that it needed no defence.

Mr. Burke obferved, that no *dictum* of any Judge was ever more defenfible; but he would imitate the prudent caution of his Hon. Colleague, and not presume to defend a doctrine, which the learned Lord who had delivered it was fo much better able to defend. He had read of a Frenchman who, being at *Venice*, defended the government of that republic againft the cenfure which fome other foreigner was beftowing upon it. The next day he was taken up and carried before fome of the Senators, who reprimanded him for having prefumed to undertake the defence of a government which knew beft how to defend itfelf. They then ordered a curtain to be drawn up, and fhewed to the aftonifhed Frenchman the dead body of the perfon with whom he had had the converfation for which he had been apprehended. The body was hanging

hanging by the neck. One of the Senators then said to the Frenchman, "This man has been hanged for having dared to censure the government of Venice, and you shall be hanged if ever you presume again to undertake its defence." Warned by such a lesson, Mr. Burke said he would not attempt to take out of the hands of the learned Lord the defence of a doctrine to which no one was so equal as the learned Lord himself.

The Lord Chancellor then framed the question which he was to put to the House for their opinion—and he stated it thus: "The consultation having been once read, and no objection having been made to it at the time by the Counsel for the defendant, are the Counsel thereby barred ever after from making any objection to any part of it?"

Mr. Fox said, this was not the ground on which the Managers desired that a particular part of the consultation might be read—the true ground was, that it was already in evidence before their Lordships; that it had been entered by them as *read*, though for shortness, a *part* of it only had been in reality read; that it having been so entered, the Managers now desired no more, than that what had been indistinctly read before, might this day be read accurately, distinctly, and at length.

The Lord Chancellor then framed the question this way—"A *part* of the consultation having been admitted and read, are the Managers entitled from that circumstance to read the *whole*?"

Mr. Fox said, he was extremely sorry that the learned Lord did not understand him. The question as then framed by his Lordship was precisely the reverse of what he had said. He did not say that because a *part* had been read, he might read the *whole*; but that the *whole* having been read already, and being in evidence before the House, he might be now at liberty to read a *PART* of that whole. He grounded his claim upon the well-known axiom—*omne majus continet minus*.

Mr. Law was framing the question another way, which would make it an intricate question of *law*, when

Mr. Fox said, he did not as yet stand upon a question of *law*, but merely a question of *FACT*.—The way in which he would frame it was, he said, the most simple imaginable, and would enable their Lordships to determine it

in a moment.—It was thus: "The whole of the consultation having been entered as read already, are the Managers at liberty now to read a part of it?"

The question being thus framed, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to take it into consideration.

In about half an hour they returned, and then the Lord Chancellor told the Managers, that he was commanded by the Lords to inform them, that upon enquiry they found the Managers had inaccurately stated the case, for that their Lordships had ordered nothing to be entered in the Trial *as read*, that had not actually been read; and they at the same time ordered that such parts of papers as had not actually been read, should be printed in an *Appendix*, and not in the body of the Trial.

Mr. Fox said, that if the Managers had been mistaken in point of *fact*, the mistake was very natural; for the learned Lord had himself declared from the woolstack, and his words appeared in the account printed by the authority of their Lordships, that the very paper (which the Managers wanted this day to read) was actually in evidence.

Mr. Burke remarked, that the Managers had reason to complain that a judgment of the House having been given in their favour last year, by which it was declared that this very consultation was actually in evidence before the House; the Managers wanting now to read a *part* of that consultation, were deprived of the benefit of it, and told now that the whole of the paper was not in evidence.

Earl Stanhope rose, as he said, to set the Hon. Manager right. No *judgment* of the *House*, he said, had declared the paper in question to be in evidence. The judgments of the *House* were known by his *resolutions*. The opinion of any individual Lord, however weighty it might be, and however high his rank, was not to be considered as a judgment of the *House*.

Mr. Burke thanked the noble Lord for the trouble he had taken to set him right. The distinction made by his Lordship was just and proper: he would allow him, however, at the same time, to observe, that when the noble and learned Lord who presided in that House declared, that a paper *was* in evidence, and emphatically said their Lordships could not shut their eyes

against it ; and the House hearing this declaration, and without any objection acquiescing in it, it was very natural for the Managers, who knew not upon what principles their Lordships acted or decided, to consider such a judgment of the noble and learned Lord as the JUDGMENT of the HOUSE.

Mr. Fox still desired that the papers which he had mentioned at first might be read. The ground on which he did this was different from that on which their Lordships had just decided. The new ground was, that he was entitled to read those papers, because their Lordships had caused them to be printed in their Appendix.

The Lord President of the Council (the Earl of Camden) said, that their Lordships had ordered every thing that had been received in evidence to be printed in the Trial ; but that such parts as had not been read, had been arranged by the clerks, and put into an Appendix. The Managers therefore, in order to entitle themselves to read any part, because it appeared in the *Appendix*, ought to shew that it had been placed there by order of the House.

Mr. Fox said, this doctrine would place the Managers in a most curious situation indeed. For whenever they should desire that a part of their Lordships' *Appendix* should be read, the Counsel for the prisoner, and the Managers, must engage in a very singular contest indeed ; they must argue, not a question of LAW, whether such a paper ought to be admitted in evidence, but a question of FACT—whether their Lordships had ordered it to be printed ? This surely their Lordships could determine without any debate upon it at the bar.

Having said this, he begged leave to state the reasons which he thought should induce the House to suffer the paper printed in the *Appendix* to be read.—He had always heard that there were two kinds of evidence which ought not to be received : one, which from the very nature of it ought to be considered as incredible ; the other, which from certain circumstances it was not thought safe to trust to the eyes or ears of the Jury or Judges. But this day a third kind of evidence had been suggested, namely, that which was not incredible—which it was not unsafe to trust to the eyes or ears of the

Judges, for it had been printed by their order, and for their use and perusal, but which, notwithstanding all this, was not to be received in evidence.

If the paper in question was not fit for the Judges to see or to hear, why had it been printed by their order ? If it ought not to be received, it ought not to have been printed. But as it had been printed, it was not unfit for the Judges to read, and therefore it ought to be received this day, and read at the desire of the Managers.

Mr. Burke observed, that an *epilogue* was generally considered as of some use : it contained either *point* or *instruction*. If it happened to contain *neither*, it was useless ; and the time bestowed in the composition of it was thrown away and lost.

The APPENDIX printed by the order of their Lordships might be considered, if not absolutely evidence, at least as an *epilogue* to the Trial. It must be supposed then to be of *some* use, and that what their Lordships had directed their clerks to compile, and cause to be printed, was fit to be read, and to throw some light upon the trial. If it was unfit to be read, and was of no use, then it was a waste of the public money to print it ; and it was foolish and absurd to make, at a great expence, a compilation of things which were of no use ; for it was a true maxim—

STULTUS labor INEPTIARUM.

Either then this appendix was a compilation of papers (made under the authority of the clerks of the House) which ought to be read, or ought not to be read. If they ought to be read, then there was no real objection to the reading of the papers called for by the Managers. If they ought not to be read, then the *Appendix* was fit only to be burnt.

Earl Stanhope rose to speak to order. He said it was not fit that the House should suffer the Hon. Manager to speak in such a manner of *its orders*. It was not an *orderly* or respectful language to say what had been done by the order of their Lordships, *was fit only to be burnt*.

Lord Portchester called the noble Earl to order. He said, the Hon. Manager had been speaking all the time of the *Appendix*, which had not been made out under the *authority* or *orders* of the House.

Mr. Fox said he feared the nature of the *Appendix* was not properly understood. He, for his own part, considered it as a very important paper; and which derived its importance from this very circumstance,—that it had been compiled by the order of the House, to inform and instruct their Lordships in points respecting the trial, and to enable them to do justice between the public and the prisoner. If he did not view the *Appendix* in that light, he would certainly agree with his Hon. Colleague, that it was a very useless compilation, made without cause, at a great and unnecessary expence; that it had occasioned shameful waste of public money; and that if it was not fit timber to be used in the edifice of justice, it ought to be cut down and cast into the fire. The proceedings of this day, he said, had taught him a lesson, which he would not forget during the remainder of the trial. Hitherto he had, for the saving of time, and for the greater dispatch of business, contented himself with causing *parts* of papers to be read, under the idea that the *whole* was to be entered as read; and that every one was to be precluded from urging any objection to the reading of the whole, or any part of them, in any future stage of the trial, to which such reading might apply. But this day he found that an attempt was made to bar him from re-reading any more of those papers than what was entered of them in the body of the Trial, as having been actually read: so that he must make out fresh ground at every paragraph that he might wish to have read, over and above what appeared to have been entered in the body of the Trial. In consequence of this proceeding, much as he wished to spare the time of the Court, of the Managers, and of the Prisoner himself, he was resolved that whenever he should offer any other paper in evidence, to cause the *whole* of it to be read, however long it should be.

Lord Stanhope was going to make a speech in reply, when

The Earl of Hopetoun reminded his Lordship, that Westminster-Hall was not the place where the *Lords* should debate, and moved that their Lordships should adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament. Their Lordships accordingly adjourned to consider, whether the paper called for by Mr. Fox ought to be read upon this ground—that it was printed in the *Appendix*.

After the Lords had debated some time to determine whether the passage in their Lordships' *Appendix*, offered in evidence by the Managers, ought to be read, they returned to Westminster Hall, and informed the parties interested in the question, that the Lords had resolved, that the bare circumstance of a paper having been printed in the *Appendix*, was not a ground for its being received and read in evidence.

Mr. Burke then observed, that there was *another* ground on which he could entitle himself to read the paper in question; which was, that this paper was connected with the letter of Munny Begum, which was already in evidence. To prove that this was the case, and that Mr. Hastings himself had acted as if he considered it in that light, he desired that the minutes of a consultation held on the 13th of July, 1775, might be read. In those minutes, he said, their Lordships would find that Mr. Barwell had moved, that the whole of the proceedings, in consequence of the commission given to Mr. Goring, should be inserted in the general letter to the Court of Directors, and that they would find at the same time, that Mr. Hastings himself had seconded this motion. It would appear from the minute entered by Mr. Hastings, when he seconded the motion, that he thought every part of those proceedings was necessary to his own justification, and on that account he wished the whole should be inserted in the general letter to the Court of Directors. The Managers, Mr. Burke observed, were doing no more in offering the papers in question to their Lordships, than Mr. Hastings had desired; nay, he had claimed it as a *right*, as a debt due to a man under accusation, that what he conceived to be necessary to his defence should be laid before those in whom he acknowledged the power of condemning or acquitting him was lodged.

Mr. Law said, that Mr. Hastings did not appear to have been any other way connected with the papers in question, than that he had transmitted them to Europe; and their Lordships had already determined that the bare act of *transmission* was not sufficient to make the paper transmitted competent evidence against the person transmitting.

To weigh this objection, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, July 2.

As soon as the Peers were seated, and the Prisoner appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that the resolution of their Lordships was, that the Minutes of Council offered in evidence on Tuesday last, ought not to be read.

Mr. Burke no longer insisting on this point, informed their Lordships, that he was going to give in evidence the minutes of a consultation of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, held the 31st of July, 1775. The use he intended to make of this evidence, was to overturn a defence set up by Mr. Hastings, when he was charged with having appointed Munny Begum, Rajah Gourdas, and others, to succeed to the different offices from which he had improperly and unjustly removed Mohammed Reza Khan. Mr. Hastings had said, in his defence, that these appointments had been made by the Nabob himself, who had by letter to the Governor-General urged his right to the management of his own affairs, and the appointment of his own officers;—a right which, the Prisoner said, naturally belonged to a SOVEREIGN PRINCE, and which he could not, without injustice, dispute or deny.—Mr. Burke said, that all this would appear from the minutes which he was going to give in evidence, to be a mere *pretence*, to clothe a corrupt act of his own with the name and authority of the Nabob; for their Lordships would find that the Nabob was a mere *cypher*; that he had no authority in Bengal; that he was a mere creature of the Company, depending upon them for his daily subsistence, and incapable of doing any act of power whatever without the consent of the Company.

Their Lordships, he said, would find this a description of the Nabob's situation, drawn by the very man who had since presumed to describe him as a SOVEREIGN PRINCE—by Mr. Hastings, who had given this description upon OATH in an AFFIDAVIT sworn in Bengal.

The history of the transaction which produced the *affidavit* was this—Nundomar having charged the Governor-General with the receipt of bribes, the latter caused Nundomar and Roy Radachurn to be indicted for a *conspiracy*. Roy Radachurn was at that time Vakeel, or Ambassador from the

Nabob of Bengal, to the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta: and in that character he claimed the PRIVILEGES which the *law of nations* gives to *Ministers* from SOVEREIGN Princes resident at foreign Courts, and which screen their persons from arrests and trials for misdemeanors.—This claim brought into discussion the actual situation of the Vakeel's PRINCIPAL, the Nabob of Bengal.

Mr. Burke having premised this, desired that the minutes of the consultation of the 31st of July, 1775, might be read. They were read accordingly. When the reading clerk had got as far as the place where the affidavit of Mr. Hastings was entered, Mr. Law asked, If what they were going to produce was the *original* affidavit?—The answer was in the negative. He then said, that the Managers must shew some grounds to intitle them to read it.—Mr. Burke said, that it appeared in the minutes of consultation signed by the Prisoner, and transmitted to him by the Court of Directors.—Mr. Law remarked, that he might be warranted in contending that this copy of an affidavit ought not to be received in evidence: however, it was not his intention to make any further opposition.

The affidavit was then read, and it appeared very clearly from it that the Nabob of Bengal was, in the opinion of Mr. Hastings, nothing LESS than a SOVEREIGN Prince, and that the whole of the government of his country was in the hands of the East-India Company, upon whom the Nabob himself was in a state of absolute dependance.

It appeared also from the minutes of the 31st of July, 1775, that the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, having over-ruled the plea put in by Roy Radachurn, that as a Minister of the Nabob he was not amenable to the English laws, and having declared the Nabob not to be a SOVEREIGN Prince, and not to be capable of investing any one with the character of AMBASSADOR, Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Council, stated many inconveniences that might arise from this decision of the Judges, and observed that it might expose the Company to the danger of wars with foreign powers, who might recognize the Nabob for Sovereign of Bengal, and make treaties with him.

Mr.

Mr. Hastings on this occasion entered a minute, in which he endeavoured to shew that there was no ground for the dangers apprehended by Mr. Francis; and the ground he took was to shew, that when Mr. Hastings called the Nabob a Sovereign, he gave him an appellation which he knew did not belong to him. For in that minute he stated that the French, and all other European nations connected with India, knew very well that the government of Bengal was substantially and really in the Company, and by no means in the Nabob; and that Mons. Chevalier, the French Governor, had always said, that if any thing was done contrary to subsisting treaties, by the Nabob or any of his people, it was to the Company, and not to the Nabob, that he would apply for redress, and that it was from the *former*, and not from the *latter*, that he would expect it.

Mr. Burke desired next that an affidavit made by Mr. George Vansittart, to the same effect with that made by Mr. Hastings, might be read.

Mr. Law said, he could not see how an affidavit, with which Mr. Hastings was in no degree connected, could be evidence against him. And even if it could be so in its nature, where was the proof that this affidavit had been made by Mr. Vansittart?

Mr. Burke replied, that the proof of the affidavit would be very easily supplied by the gentleman who made it. But as this objection had not been foreseen, no notice had been given to Mr. Vansittart to attend.—(This gentleman is a Member of Parliament, but was not present when this circumstance was mentioned.) Mr. Burke said, that the objection of the Managers in wishing to read Mr. Vansittart's affidavit was to shew, that in the opinion of persons thoroughly acquainted with the government of Bengal, and the situation of the Nabob, the power and authority of the country resided not in the latter, but in the Company. However, as Mr. Vansittart was not in court, the Managers would postpone for the present the reading of his affidavit; and desired that certain resolutions of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in the cause of Roy Radachurn, might be read.

But Mr. Law interposed an objection. He said, that in the first place, if the paper called for was a *judgment of a Court of Law*, the *RECORD* of that judgment ought to be produced. In

the next place, the Hon. Manager ought to shew that the *parties* to that judgment were *parties* in the *present cause*; for it was a rule of law, that a judgment in a cause *inter ALIOS acta*, could be given in evidence on an issue between parties that were strangers to that judgment; and unless the judgment could be *reciprocally* used by both parties, it could not be received as evidence. Their Lordships, he hoped, therefore, would not suffer this judgment to be given in evidence in this trial.—The parties to the judgment were the King and the Roy Radachurn; the parties to the present trial were the Commons of Great Britain and Mr. Hastings; consequently the parties in the causes were not the same, and therefore neither of them ought to be suffered to give this judgment in evidence.

Mr. Burke said, he was surprised to hear a learned Gentleman lay down, in the hearing of so many of his own profession, and of the Judges of England, so untenable and indefensible a proposition as this—That no judgment of a court of law could be given in any case, or to prove any particular or collateral matter, unless the parties interested in that collateral matter were parties to the judgment offered in evidence. This doctrine, he contended, could not be sustained for a moment, because it went to establish a principle that would overturn all law. The use which he intended to make of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was this, and it was an use which he was sure their Lordships would admit to be legal: To shew that the English Judges at Calcutta, who had taken pains to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the Nabob's real situation, had, after a solemn argument, determined that he was NOT A SOVEREIGN Prince, and was, in fact, NOTHING in the STATE. The application which he intended to make of this decision, was to destroy the *pretence* set up by Mr. Hastings, who, when (contrary to his duty and his orders from home) here moved Mohammed Reza Khan, and parcelled out his places among Munny Begum, Rajah Gourdais, and others, falsely alledged, that the appointment of these persons was not *his* act, but the act of the Nabob of Bengal, who as the Sovereign of the country had a RIGHT, and had *claimed* and exercised it, to manage his own affairs, and appoint Ministers of State,

State, and Ministers of Justice, in his own dominions.

Their Lordships would see by the decision of the Judges, that this RIGHT of SOVEREIGNTY was not to be found in the Nabob; and that his right to appoint Ministers of State, and of Justice, was no where to be found but in the wretched defence set up by Mr. Hastings, to cover the *corruption* from which this appointment had flowed, and who had violated his duty to the Company, and the positive orders of the Company.

For this purpose, the judgment of the Supreme Court might be adduced in evidence, though it might have been given in a cause *inter ALIOS ADA*. But the learned Gentleman knew very well that this cause was not of that description; for Mr. Hastings was not in the *legal* sense of the word a STRANGER to that judgment, but a *party* to it.—The learned Gentleman had indeed endeavoured to prove that he was not a party to it, by calling the cause in the name of the King against Roy Radachurn.—But this was a shift to which nothing but the poverty of his cause could have driven the learned Gentleman. It was true that the prosecution ran in the name of the King; but it was well known that Mr. Hastings was the *real* prosecutor; that it was Mr. Hastings who had preferred the indictment; and that it was for the very purpose of getting rid of the specific charges of bribery and corruption, which the Managers were now endeavouring to bring home to him, that Mr. Hastings had brought the prosecution; and therefore he must in reason, in sense, and in justice, be considered as a *party*, and not a *stranger* to the judgment which the Managers wanted now to give in evidence.

Mr. Law observed, that if the judgment given by the Supreme Court was to be considered in the light only of an opinion of persons intimately acquainted with the nature of the Nabob's situation, he did not see how Mr. Hastings could be affected by it.

The Lord Chancellor asked whether Mr. Hastings had acted upon that opinion?

Mr. Burke replied, that he had, as appeared from his minute in answer to that of Mr. Francis.

Mr. Burke having read, as part of his speech, the title of what had hitherto been called the judgment of the Court, it appeared that in the Company's

books it was called *Resolutions* of the Judges in the case of Roy Radachurn.

Mr. Law observed, that this did not appear now to be a *judgment* of the Court, but merely a declaration of an opinion on a *collateral* point.

Mr. Burke said, that it was substantially a *judgment* upon the plea put in by Roy Radachurn, to the JURISDICTION of the Court, from which he maintained that he was exempted by his *public* character of Ambassador from the Nabob of Bengal.

The Lord Chancellor finding Mr. Law persist in his objection, took down as nearly as he could, the question on which Mr. Burke and the Counsel were at issue—which was, Whether a kind of interlocutory judgment given in an English Court at Calcutta, in the cause as already described, could be given in evidence in the present issue between the Commons and Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Burke informed the Lord Chancellor, that it was not only the *judgment* that he wanted to give in evidence, but also the speeches delivered by *two* of the Judges, containing the reasons that had determined them to concur in the judgment.

The Lord Chancellor having taken down the substance of the arguments on both sides, the House adjourned at three o'clock to the Chamber of Parliament, where their Lordships debated till near five o'clock, when the following question was put to the Judges:

“Whether the paper delivered to Sir Elijah Impey on the 7th of July 1775, in the Supreme Court, to the Secretary of the Supreme Council, in order to be transmitted to the Council as the Resolution of the Court, in respect to the claims made for Roy Radachurn, on account of his being Vackel of the Nabob Mobarek al Dowlah, and which paper was the subject of the deliberation of the Council on the 31st of July 1775, Mr. Hastings being there present, and was by them transmitted to the Court of Directors as a ground for such instructions from the Court of Directors as the occasion might seem to require, may be admitted as evidence of the actual state and situation of the Nabob with reference to the English Government?”

The Judges having demanded time to consider the question, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them that they had adjourned the further proceedings in the trial of Mr. Hastings to Tuesday.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Managers and Counsel, that the above paper, which had been offered in evidence on Thursday last, ought to be read.

The paper was accordingly read, and it appeared that in the opinion of the THREE Judges (and there were no more present at the time in the Supreme Court) the Nabob was not in a situation which could entitle him to appoint such Ministers as could be considered in the light of Ambassadors, or entitled to those privileges which, by the law of nations, as well as of particular states, were allowed to the Representatives of Sovereign Princes.

Sir Elijah Impey, one of the three Judges who decided upon the claim of Roy Radachurn, said, that the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob of Bengal, which Roy Radachurn had produced for the purpose of proving that the Nabob was a Sovereign Prince, and recognized as such by the Company, so far from proving any such thing, amounted to a complete surrender of the Sovereignty of Bengal to the Company by that Prince.

Sir Elijah Impey further observed, in giving his opinion, that from the evidence laid before the Court on this occasion, it was manifest that the revenue of Bengal was collected by the Company, and not by the Nabob. That all the establishments in the household of that Prince were under the controul of the Company, by whom the persons who filled all those offices were nominated and appointed. That the Nabob had no other revenue for his support, than that which was allowed and paid to him by the Company. In a word, that though the pomp and pageantry of a court were not taken from him, he had nothing left of the *reality or substance* of ROYALTY or SOVEREIGNTY; and therefore the Court could not endure that the *empty* name of Nabob should be thrust in between a *delinquent* and the *law*.

Mr. Justice Le Maitre, another of the Judges, said shortly, that he would not treat *judiciously* a subject that the Supreme Council of Bengal had thought proper to refer to the Judges for their opinion; at the same time he declared he did not know how to treat it *seriously*.

The Supreme Council had sent to

the Supreme Court of Judicature the Memorial delivered to the Board in the name of Roy Radachurn, in which the claim to the privileges of an Ambassador was asserted by the memorialist.—On that claim the Supreme Council desired the opinion of the Judges.

Mr. Justice Hyde, the third Judge, said, that as it was clear from evidence that every man in the provinces of the Nabob who was concerned in the collection of the revenues, and every man who made a contract with any European to the amount of more than 500 rupees, was subject and amenable to the English Court of Judicature, it must be admitted that the Nabob did not possess the one great mark of SOVEREIGNTY, —the power of protecting his subjects: and it followed that he who could not protect his subjects from a foreign judicature, even when they were within the limits of his capital or residence, could not bestow upon any one of them a character which could protect them against the laws of England, when violated in a place far removed from the Nabob's residence, and where the English laws alone were known to prevail. The inference was plain and obvious, that such a prince was in reality no more than a *cypher* in the state, and incapable of imparting to any of his servants that character which none but sovereigns can bestow on the character of Ambassador.

Such appeared to be the Prince whom Mr. Hastings and his Counsel had represented as a SOVEREIGN Prince, who had claimed as belonging to him the right of appointing his own ministers and officers of justice, and whose claim could not be justly resisted.

Mr. Burke cauled various minutes of consultations in the Supreme Council to be read, from which it appeared that the Nabob having signified by letter, that being then of sufficient age to manage his own affairs, he desired they might be left to his management, and that the Company would leave to him the appointment of his own officers: Mr. Hastings moved in Council, that the Board should comply with the desire of the Nabob.

Mr. Francis resisted the motion, and said, that since the decision of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the case of Roy Radachurn, in which the situation of the Nabob was so much concerned, it was a matter of very great delicacy to determine upon the request

of that Prince. He moved, therefore, that a copy of the Nabob's letter should be sent to the Court of Directors; and that the Board should wait the pleasure of the Directors, before any answer was returned to the letter.

Mr. Wheeler, another Member of the Council, concurred in opinion with Mr. Francis; and it was finally resolved that no further step should be taken by the Council, until the Court of Directors should have sent them over instructions how to act.

However, in some short time after, Mr. Hastings, who wanted to comply with the requisition of the Nabob, only that *he himself* might have *really* the appointment of all that Prince's ministers and officers, whilst the *nominal* appointment should appear to be in the Nabob, acquiring a majority in the Council by the recovery of Mr. Buwell, who had been indisposed, caused the above resolution to be rescinded, and then got the Council to comply with the Nabob's requisition.

In consequence of this Mohammed Reza Khan was removed, and Munny Begum placed once more at the head of the Nabob's affairs.

The allowance given her by Mr. Hastings was 12,000 rupees a-month, or 14,000*l.* a year, whilst that of the Nabob's *own mother* amounted to only two-thirds of that sum; and to Rajah Gourda's and another person a salary was given, which, together with that of Munny Begum, made the whole 30,000*l.* a-year. This sum was not paid out of the Nabob's allowance, but out of the funds of the Company.

All this appeared to be contrary to the general tenor of the orders sent out by the Court of Directors.

Mr. Burke informed the Lords, that he was going to produce evidence to prove that the appointment of Munny Begum to the management of the Nabob's affairs was followed by the most fatal consequences. The administration of justice was neglected, the police of the country was totally disregarded, and *murders* and *robberies* were daily committed, because there was no police to prevent them, and the laws being *inactive*, *impunity* followed of course the commission of crimes.

Mr. Law said, he could see no ground on which the evidence offered by the Hon. Manager could be made applicable to the charge then under the consideration of their Lordships. The appoint-

ment of Munny Begum, in 1774, was made a charge against Mr. Hastings: facts which were many years subsequent to that appointment, could not be adduced to prove that the placing of Munny Begum many years before at the head of the Nizamut, was the effect of a corrupt intent in Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke insisted, that the facts which he was going to give in evidence were strictly in point, to prove the intent of the prisoner in raising the Begum to this office, to have been corrupt. These facts had come to the knowledge of Mr. Hastings; and yet, so far from having taken any steps to remove the Begum, or to check her for having suffered justice to sleep, that he took every opportunity to shew her that his friendship for her was not to be shaken by her mal-administration.

Mr. Law withdrew his opposition to the evidence.

And then the papers called for by Mr. Burke were read.

Mr. Burke next proved, that Mr. Hastings, not thinking this woman, whom he had so often appointed to various stations, in opposition to the Court of Directors, and to whom he had made such a liberal allowance out of the Company's money, sufficiently rewarded, wrote to the Court of Directors, and recommended her to their liberality. In that letter, which was read, he took the liberty of advising the Company to settle upon her a pension of *one lack* and 10,000 rupees a-year. All this he did *after* he knew she had declared that she had given him large bribes.

Mr. Law desired that a letter might be read, from which it would appear, that the Court of Directors had since wrote to Lord Cornwallis, ordering his Lordship to enquire into the situation of the Begum, and report whether it appeared to him that she stood in need of a pension.

Mr. Burke said that there was no necessity for the reading of the letter mentioned by the learned Gentleman, as he was ready to acknowledge it had been sent to Lord Cornwallis.

However, in order to obviate the inference that might be drawn from that letter, he said he would prove that Munny Begum stood in no need of a pension, for that she had many very great resources, from which she derived considerable wealth. Those resources, he said, were such as would surprize their Lordships, particularly

after they had heard the high character which Mr. Hastings had given of her in his recommendatory letter to the Court of Directors, in which he had described her as a woman whose purity the breath of calumny had never dared to sully. This woman of unfulfilled purity, their Lordships would remember, had been proved by evidence at their bar to have been a *dancing girl* and a *prostitute*: and when he should mention to them one of her extraordinary sources of wealth, they would think she was buffeted in those employments only which became a *female*, and the *widow* of a *great Prince*. But not to detain their Lordships any longer, he would inform them that this *paragon of purity*, this Munny Begum, kept the greatest gin-shop in all Asia, from the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca to the furthest extremity of country in which the Mahometan religion prevailed.

She carried on a most extensive trade in *spirituous liquors*, and had got into her own hands the monopoly of them in the city of Moorshedabad, the residence of the Nabob and of herself.

In carrying on this trade, *so fit* for a *woman*, and a person in her situation, she had thrown the revenue of that department of that city into great confusion, for she refused to pay any duty for spirits imported in her name, or, in other words, for almost all the spirits consumed in Moorshedabad. The profit she made by this trade might in some measure be calculated from the decrease in the customs on spirits in that city, which was alarmingly great.

A gentleman, speaking upon this trade carried on by a *female*, had wittily observed, that as it was an opinion among the Mahometans, that *women* have no *souls*, this Lady might have thought proper to take up this trade to shew they were not deficient in *spirit*.

Mr. Law for a while resisted the production of the paper, by which it was to be proved that the Begum carried on this trade in spirits; alledging that as the paper was dated in 1781, it ought not to be admitted in support of a charge founded on an act done in 1774. However, he at last withdrew his opposition; and that the remark which he had just made, being taken down as part of the trial, he would no longer oppose the reading of the paper.—It was accordingly read, and proved what Mr. Burke had alledged.

Mr. Burke said he did not intend to

offer any more *written* evidence in support of that part of the charge which he had opened. But as Mr. Hastings had said in some minutes which were before their Lordships, that the letters under the hand and seal of the Begum, and the answers which she had sent to queries transmitted to her by Mr. Hastings, had been obtained by Mr. Goring in an unjustifiable manner; as he had asserted that Mr. Goring had *awed* the Begum, and made her say whatever a dread of him inspired, the Managers thought it proper to call Mr. Goring, for the purpose of proving that he had used no threat or unbecoming influence whatever to procure the letters and answers in question.

Mr. Law said, that if the Managers first produced the minutes entered by Mr. Hastings as evidence against himself, these minutes ought to be considered as the *witnesses* for the prosecution; and therefore the Managers should not be permitted to *disparage* them, by afterwards endeavouring to prove that they were false.

Mr. Burke observed, that this was a paltry argument, far below the dignity of the learned Gentleman who had used it. Their Lordships, he said, would recollect whence the Commons derived their evidence—from the records of the East India Company, made up by the culprit himself;—and therefore, as those records were produced by the Managers as *witnesses* for the *prosecution*, they were in fact the *witnesses* of the *prisoner*. The same might be said of the *living* witnesses who had been examined at the bar. There was not one of them, except Mr. Goring, who was not a creature of the prisoner, to whom, with the single exception he had already made, they *all* owed their fortunes.

Mr. Goring indeed was a witness of a different description; he owed nothing to Mr. Hastings; he was not his creature or dependant; nor did he owe to him a shilling of the fortune he possessed. Mr. Goring, then, was the only person who had yet been examined, who might truly be called the witness of the prosecutors. Between them and this Gentleman there was no other communication or connexion than that which ought to subsist between an *honest witness* and an *honest prosecutor*.

The minutes recorded by Mr. Hastings had been given in evidence by the Managers, that their Lordships might

see what were the *pretences* under which he defended his conduct. But surely it would not be advanced by any man, except the learned Counsel, that because the Managers had given those pretences in evidence, they were not to be afterwards at liberty to shew that these pretences were *false*.

It was at this time *five* o'clock, and the Lords were going to rise, when Mr. Burke begged leave to inform them, that whenever they should determine that Mr. Goring might be examined, his examination would take up a very short time; and with that examination the Managers intended to close the evidence in support of the charge relative to bribes, which *he* (Mr. Burke) had opened;—and that immediately after Mr. Goring should have been examined, Mr. Anstruther, one of the Managers, would open the remainder of the charge.

Mr. Burke having given this information, their Lordships immediately adjourned.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.
WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Managers and the Counsel for the Defendant, that their Lordships having taken into consideration the objections stated by the Counsel to the requisition made by the Managers, “that Mr. Goring might be examined,” together with the arguments used by the Managers to shew that they were entitled to produce evidence to refute some points contained in minutes of Mr. Hastings already given in evidence, had resolved, “that the questions to which the Hon. Managers wished to obtain answers from Mr. Goring, *ought not to be put.*”

Mr. Burke hearing this, said that the Managers submitted to this decision of the House, but could by no means acquiesce with satisfaction in the propriety of it.

The Lord Chancellor interrupting him, said, it was the duty of the House to lay down the *rule* of proceeding.

“I know it, my Lord,” replied Mr. Burke; “and it is not less my duty than it is my inclination, to respect any rule which the House may think proper to lay down. I am sure they are anxious to ground their rules upon the soundest principles; and I am convinced they determine from the purest motives. But when the

“precise principles which govern their determinations are not known to me, it is impossible that I should *approve* what I have no opportunity of *knowing*. Every act of this House claims my *respect*; but *approbation* must be the effect of a thorough knowledge of all the grounds on which an act is established.

“By this determination of your Lordships, the Managers are put in a situation singularly awkward. They have given in evidence certain documents signed and recorded by the prisoner. These documents contain *bis* statements of facts, and assign the motives for *bis* conduct. In laying these documents before your Lordships, the Managers meant only to shew that the prisoner had falsified the transactions to which they related: the Managers intended afterwards to prove that the colourings given by the prisoner to these facts were *false*, and nothing better than *pretences*, to which he had been obliged to resort to conceal his *guilt*, in the transactions to which the Managers alluded, and which, if stated *truly* and *fairly*, would prove the charges that had been brought against him.

“But now, the Managers find themselves stopped by your Lordships’ resolution, which places them exactly in this situation—That they originally gave in evidence certain documents proceeding from the prisoner, with a view afterwards to prove that they contained a false statement of facts, made by the prisoner himself for the purpose of concealing his guilt: but now those documents are to remain uncontradicted; and those very instruments, which were intended as proofs of his crimes, are now to be left as evidence of his innocence.

“Your Lordships’ resolution appearing in this point, it is not surprising that it does not give *satisfaction* to the Managers, who nevertheless submit to it with that respect which is due to an act of this House.”

Mr. Burke having made this short speech informed their Lordships, that until some *new* ground should occur, on which he might again call upon the House to receive that evidence which from their resolution this day he learnt they were not disposed to admit *now*, he did not intend to offer any more evidence

deace for the present, in support of that part of the charge which *he* had had the honour of opening to their Lordships.

Mr. Law was proceeding to enter a counter-*protest* against the *protest* which Mr. Burke had entered against the decision of their Lordships, but he was interrupted by

The Lord Chancellor, who observed, that what had been said by the Hon. Manager concerned the *House* only, and not the cause in which the learned Counsel was concerned, which was solely the defence of his client.—Whatever might be the opinion of the House respecting the decisions of that House, it was the duty of their Lordships to determine according to the dictates of their judgment and their conscience, and to do justice between the accusers and the accused.

Mr. Anstruther informed the House, that his Hon. Colleague having concluded the first part of the charge, it had fallen to *his* lot to open the second. The case which he was now going to make out embraced a variety of objects, and would necessarily lead him into minute details, and discussions of considerable length.

The Lord Chancellor said, he wished to ask the Hon. Manager, whether it was in his power to state to the House, within what time he thought he should be able to conclude both his opening, and the evidence which he meant to adduce in support of it. If he understood right, the part of the charge which he was going to open, was distinct from that which for some time past had occupied the House.

His object in asking the Hon. Manager within what space of time he thought he could bring those points to a conclusion, was to consult the convenience of the Court and of the parties concerned, as far as it could be consulted consistently with public justice. On the one hand, he did not wish to delay the proceedings; and on the other, he would not wish to break them off in the middle of an opening speech. He would be glad, therefore, if the Hon. Manager would inform the House whether he thought that within the space of two or three days he could conclude the evidence which was to follow his speech.

Mr. Anstruther said, that undoubtedly the case which he was about to open, was very distinct from that which had been closed by the Hon. Manager.

It referred to bribes taken by Mr. Hastings in four or five different provinces of Bengal, exclusive of the large sum which he received at Calcutta from Rajah Nobkissen.

These different bribes were so far from being connected with those opened by the other Hon. Manager, that they were not connected with one another; but each of them might form a separate and distinct charge.

In opening the case of these bribes, it would be his duty, he said, to go very much at length into the history of the prisoner's Administration, and to detect the numberless falsehoods in which he had enveloped those acts which were now charged upon him as crimes.

He should have occasion also to shew the many dreadful consequences that had attended, on many occasions, the receipt of several of those bribes; and particularly he should be obliged to go into a minute investigation of a subject which had lately been treated with very indecent levity; he meant the subject of the cruelties exercised by Dehy Sing, in which he would prove such a *participation* on the part of the *prisoner*, as would bring home to him the *responsibility* with which the Commons had charged him on that head.

In what length of time he should be able to accomplish this, he could not take upon himself to determine. That would depend much upon the objections which the Counsel for the prisoner might think proper to make to the different articles of evidence which the Managers might find it necessary to offer.

He feared then, that however concise he might wish to be, it would be impossible for him to bring a work of such extent to a conclusion in the short space of time mentioned by his Lordship.

To whatever the House should determine on the subject he was ready to submit. If they wished him to proceed, he would enter upon his task *immediately*. If they could not spare so much time at the present period of the session as he thought he should have occasion to consume, he did not wish to put their Lordships to any inconvenience.

The Lord Chancellor, on hearing this, shut up his note-book, and was going to leave the woolpack, when

Mr. Hastings immediately addressed the Court in the following words:

“ My

“ My Lords,

“ May I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordships?—

“ I feel myself unequal to the occasion which so suddenly calls upon me to state to your Lordships what I feel of the unexampled hardships of this Trial.—I came here to-day utterly unprepared for such an event as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore entreat your Lordships indulgence for a few moments, while I recollect myself.—

“ I must beg you will be pleased to consider the situation in which I stand, and the awe which I must unavoidably feel, in addressing this august assembly. I have already, in a Petition presented to your Lordships in the beginning of this year, represented the hardships and grievances, and but a part of the hardships and grievances, which I thought I had sustained when only one year of this Impeachment had passed. These have accumulated,—many of “ them have proportionably accumulated, with the time that has since elapsed: but in my sense of them,” they have been infinitely aggravated, when I have seen so little done, and so much time expended; such a long period consumed, and yet not one-tenth part of one single Article of the Twenty which compose the Charge, brought to a conclusion on the part of the prosecution only. If five months have been thus consumed, what period, my Lords, shall I estimate as necessary for the remainder of the Impeachment? My life, in any estimation of it, will not be sufficient. It is impossible that I should survive to its close, if continued as it has hitherto proceeded; and although I know not what to make the specifick prayer of my petition, I do beseech your Lordships to consider what injury my health and my fortune must sustain, if it be your determination that I must wait till it shall please the justice, the candour of the Hon. House of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordships, to close this prosecution.

“ My Lords, I hope I shall not be thought to deviate from the respect which I feel, equally, I am sure, with any man living, for this high Court, if I say, that had a precedent existed in England, of a man accused and impeached as I have been, whose Trial had actually been protracted to such a length, or if I had conceived it possible that mine could have been so protract-

ed, I hope your Lordships will pardon me if I say—I would at once have pleaded GUILTY: I would not have sustained this Trial; I would have rested my cause and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth, which sooner or later will shew itself. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have submitted to a trial, which of itself has been a punishment a hundred times more severe than any punishment your Lordships could have inflicted upon me, had I pleaded GUILTY. What must I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment?

“ And now, my Lords, I beg leave to submit my case to your Lordships, well knowing that if it is in your power to apply a remedy to the hardships which I have sustained, and to those which I am yet likely to suffer, your Lordships will do it. I cannot be so unreasonable as to expect that your Lordships should waste more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is so much advanced, and when, as I believe, by the custom of Parliament, it has been usual for your Lordships to retire from the business of the Session; I do therefore humbly submit myself to your Lordships justice and goodness. Yet if the Honourable Managers could propose a short time, such a period as your Lordships could afford, in order to close this Impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falsely) was to end with the present article, I should be willing in that case even to waive any defence, rather than protract the decision to another year—it may be for many years; I would pray your Lordships to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my Prosecutors have adduced for my conviction.

“ My Lords, I hope I have said nothing that is disrespectful to your Lordships; I am sure I have felt no other sentiments than those of deference and respect for this great Assembly.”

The Lord Chancellor observed to Mr. Hastings, that the delay now proposed was *not* occasioned or desired by the *Managers*. He had himself suggested the idea of it, with a view to consult the convenience of the House, as far as was compatible with the ends of justice; and he assured Mr. Hastings, that in the resolution which the House should adopt with respect to the intended delay, every attention should

be paid to the ideas that he had submitted to the House.

A moria was then made to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; and the House being resumed,

The Lord President* arose, and said, from what their Lordships had heard in the Court below, it was impossible to get through the tenth part of the next part of the Charge, before their Lordships would lose the assistance of the learned Judges. His Lordship then touched upon what had fallen from Mr. Hastings, and said he was convinced there was not a noble Lord present who had heard what that miserable man had modestly submitted, but whose humanity went hand in hand with him, for giving every assistance to his supplication that lay in their power, consistent with the rules of justice; but, his Lordship said,

it was not in the power of that House to assist him, let them be ever so desirous of doing so: they were bound to sit it out, be it ever so long. Many of their Lordships might not live to see the conclusion. It was a proceeding which in its nature this Country had never before experienced, and it was beyond the gift of foresight to tell when an end would be put to it: all that he should at present move was, "that the further consideration be put off to a future day."

It was then moved, "That this House proceed further on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; on the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament; and that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith."

Agreed to *nem. contradicente.*

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the PLACE of INTERMENT of the LATE Mr. WHITFIELD (the FATHER of METHODISM; with some OBSERVATIONS on the CHARACTER of that GENTLEMAN.

(From an AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE corpse of the late Rev. GEORGE WHITFIELD, M. A. was buried in the Presbyterian church at Newbury-Port in New England, where he died. It is a known fact at that place, that his corpse is not putrified, but is dried and parched like an Egyptian mummy; and this preservation is not the effect of any embalming subsequent to his death. How far it may have been owing to the manner of his living in the latter part of his life, or to any other causes, I cannot determine; the facts are, that he died very suddenly in a fit of the asthma, his body being in a plethoric habit; the ground in which the corpse was interred is dry; the vault is under the church, entirely covered from the weather, and is frequently opened for the satisfaction of the curious.

Having given this account of his corpse, I shall add a few words on his character. He was both the cause and the subject of much altercation during his life. To no man, perhaps, could that saying be more justly applied, *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*. In his youth he was rash, credulous, and unguarded; his passions were strong, and his judgement weak; and he was intoxicated with the praises which he received. The opposition which he met with from men of real worth and goodness, served to put him on reflection; and as he grew in years, and in acquaintance with the world, and with himself too, he corrected his early mistakes as far as he was able: but as

many things had gone abroad in print which could not be recalled, he often took occasion to acknowledge them with a frankness which did him honour. I have heard him in the latter part of his life publicly lament the rashness and follies of his youth, and ask pardon of God and man, declaring that he hoped all the remainder of his life would be spent in sorrow and humiliation for his past misconduct: and he gave substantial evidence of his sincerity in these declarations, of which I will mention one remarkable instance.

After his first coming to New England, he published in his Journal some things respecting the College at Cambridge there, which he had picked up by report, and which were not true. This gave great offence, and the gentlemen of that society were obliged to vindicate themselves in several publications, wherein he was severely animadverted upon. This chastisement did him good; and being convinced of his error, he not only freely acknowledged it, but when that College suffered a heavy loss by fire, he exerted himself among his numerous friends to procure benefactions to the society, and at his next coming into the country was received and entertained by that learned body with great respect. This and other evidences of his sincerity ought always to be remembered to his honour.

ALBUM OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

[Continued from Page 295.]

INSCRIPT. XXVII.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

FREE from vain desires, in the bosom of
 repose, I found these Reverend Fathers
 —and in the bud of life envied their situa-
 tion.

But Heaven has denied my wish—and
 pointed out a different career;—where glory
 and success must crown my name, bought
 with the blood of thousands!

Yet here, one lesson will I learn of Hos-
 PITALITY from the noble inhabitants of
 this romantic place—To Honour God—to
 Love my Neighbour!

And though bound to serve my King and
 Country—to protect rights, check insolence,
 and wade through slaughter to renown!—
 though not permitted of this Holy Land, I
 launch into a World of follies—may I not
 forget the maxims of these heavenly men—
 and hope that *Life which is useful to Mankind*
 not DISPLEASING TO GOD!

A NAVAL OFFICER.

INSCRIPT. XXVIII.

Chevalier de SERRAVAL.

UMILTA, CARITATE, PENITENZA,
 Speran per ogni lato questi chioftri,
 RESPECTO, AMARAZION, RECONOSCENZA,
 Penetra a un tempo, i sensi, ed i cor nostri.
Faill. 3, 1779 Chev. de SERRAVAL.

INSCRIPT. XXIX.

M. D'ORGEOISE.

Qu'il est beau de mourir inconnu solitaire,
 Que l'homme est malheureux a l'heure de
 trespas—

Lorsqu'ayant negligé le seul point necessaire,
 Il meurt connu de tous, et ne se con: oit pas.

FARONET D'ORGEOISE.

INSCRIPT. XXX.

Mr. PARSONS.

HENCE the loud laugh, the festal song—
 Hence, MIRTH, with all thy train
 Of vacant minds, the bustling throng,
 The giddy and the vain!

To other scenes let these repair,
 Where Pleasure spreads her stores;
 Melts to consent the panting sail—
 The liquid ruby pours!

Where pert PARISIANS flutt'ring shine,
 Through modish raptures rove;

The "*petit souper*" gaily join,
 * Or "*spin the perfect love*;"

Or where loose Venice, less refin'd,
 And earlier found to cloy,
 On the smooth sea at ease reclin'd,
 Glides to the coarser joy;

These have I known—But now, no more
 Thro' frolic paths I roam;
 Paths if the loit'ring SOUL explore,
 THEY LEAD *not* TO ITS HOME:

So glancing swallows skim the tide,
 So lightly dip their plume;
 And when the faithless wave is try'd,
 Their tow'ring flight resume.

Hail, AWFUL SHADES, which most revere
 The tuneful and the good!
 TO VIRTUE as TO FANCY dear,
 Ye raise my serious mood.

What tho' perchance in cloister'd scenes
 VICE may her form intrude,
 Polluting all the hallow'd green
 With impious orgies rude!

Say, where beneath the tented sky,
 Where is she not a guest?
 In shades that mock Day's piercing eye,
 More piercing she has rest!

But conscious SCIENCE still must own,
 When all was gloom around,
 Her dying embers could alone
 IN CLOISTER'D SCENES be found.

Nor VIRTUE can inconstant fly
 Her *best nurse* SOLITUDE!
 Here may she prompt the holy sigh,
 The worldly wish exclude!

While PIETY that seeks the sky,
 Firm FAITH's seraphic fire,
 Sit pleading in each lined eye,
 Each oraison inspire!

FATHERS forgive this hasty verse,
 That blots your offer'd page,
 Unskill'd my transports to rehearse
 With GRAY's diviner rage.

Of all whose step permitted roves
 These regions of delight,
 "These clefted rocks, this night of groves,"
 How few like him can write!

Yet lives there one to whom the Muse
 Ere dealt her feeblest ray,
 Who shall, in grateful song, refuse
 His nightly bed to pay.

In his cold breast may FANCY die!
 No rapt'rous thoughts prevail!
 Be NATURE torpid to his eye,
 And let him tread the vale!

June 3, 1786.

WM. PARSONS

* "Filer le parfait amour," a phrase at Paris.

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

[Continued from Page 368.]

AUGUST 21.

ONE of the Secretaries read an act, by which the city of Milhand, in Rovergne, invites the cities of Rhodez and Villefranche, and all the communities in the province to unite in putting a stop to robbers, in restoring tranquillity, and obliging every citizen to pay the public taxes — This respectable city moreover adds, that whoever shall refuse obedience to the decrees of the National Assembly, shall be declared a rebel against Government; shall be incapable of assisting at the nomination of Deputies to future National Assemblies; and shall be no otherwise considered in the province, than to be called on for the payment of taxes, to the granting of which he has not concurred. The act concludes by declaring that the names of all who accede to this association, shall be entered in a register to be deposited in the archives of the province, as a monument of their patriotism.

The Assembly ordered this act to be printed, and that the President should write a letter to the city of Milhand, to express the approbation of the Assembly.

The Bishop of St. Claude has written to the Assembly, that he lost no time in announcing to seven or eight thousand vassals of his church, that the National Assembly had declared them free; and that the seignorial jurisdiction was abolished. The Bishop requests the Assembly to appoint a proper court to take cognizance of those under his jurisdiction, without loss of time, lest they should take advantage of the interval to make attempts on the property of one another.

The Assembly ordered this letter to be printed, and an answer to it to be written by the President.

One of the Deputies of the Bailiwick of Seais informed the Assembly, that the city of Compeigne had ordered the city militia to protect the personal pleasures of the King (the game). This extraordinary information was succeeded by a profound silence. It appeared inconceivable that a city, whose territory, for a hundred years past, has been laid waste by the game, should obstinately persist in preserving an institution, barbarous in its origin, and mischievous in its consequences; as if the first citizen of the state could enjoy no pleasure, but that of impoverishing the kingdom by filling it with wild beasts.

M. de Montcalm de Bozon and M. de

Bourmazer, Deputies of Villefranche in Rovergne, in consequence of orders they had received, applied to the Chief Justice, to assemble the Noblesse of the Bailiwick, in order to exchange their powers. — It appeared that the Justice, by affected delays, had brought the life of M. de Montcalm into danger, whom the people threatened to execute, and the house of M. de Bourmazer, which they were on the point of burning. These two Members demanded leave to enter a protest of their diligence, which after some debate they were allowed to do.

The inhabitants of Mariembourg, dissatisfied with their Magistrates, had applied to the Notables without effect, and afterwards to the Attorney General of the Parliament of Douay, for their removal. Finding that their efforts tended only to increase their grievances they chose a new Magistrate, and forbade the former to interfere any more in the administration of their affairs. The intendant of the province applied to M. d'Estehazy, Commandant of Haynaut, to come and punish them as mutineers. — M. d'Estehazy, accordingly, went to Mariembourg; and on the 13th instant, at night, put four of the citizens, who were thought the most guilty, in prison. They applied, by petition, to the National Assembly. The opinion of the Committee of Reports was to remit the affair to the executive power; but several Members warmly contended, that the conduct of M. d'Estehazy, in laying sacrilegious hands on the persons of citizens, without trial or legal process, was a violation of the rights of the subject, and ought to be censured accordingly. After much debate, it was resolved, that the Assembly had not sufficient information on the subject: that the Committee of Reports should call for documents; and, in the mean time, acquaint the Keeper of the Seals, that it was the opinion of the Assembly, that the Executive Power should stop proceedings against the four citizens.

AUGUST 22.

CONTINUATION of the DECLARATION of
RIGHTS

The consideration of this important subject was resumed. The debate, which was long, turned chiefly on the question, whether the subordinate agents of the Executive Power are responsible for the consequences of the arbitrary orders they may execute. This part of the seventh article was warmly con-

M m m

tented

tested by several Members: but in the end they were obliged to admit, that the person of the King being sacred, the Nation would be always a prey to the fury of despotism, without the right of calling all the subordinate agents of the crown, *from the prime Minister to the Catchpols*, to account for their conduct in office.

The three following articles, which supply the place of the fourteenth in the plan of the Committee of Five, were agreed to.

VII. No man can be accused, arrested, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms prescribed by it. Those who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed arbitrary orders ought to be punished; but every citizen summoned or arrested by virtue of the law, ought instantly to obey, and incurs guilt by resistance.

VIII. The law ought to establish such penalties only, as are strictly and evidently necessary: and no one ought to be punished but by virtue of a law, enacted, and promulgated, prior to his offence, and legally applied.

IX. Every man being presumed innocent till he is pronounced guilty, if it be judged indispensable to arrest him, every severity, not necessary to secure his person, ought to be rigorously prevented by the law.

These, and the preceding articles, we have given in the order in which they were voted by the Assembly. When the whole Declaration is finished, some change may, perhaps, be made in this order, to give the several articles a greater appearance of connection and dependence on one another.

The Assembly proceeded to the remaining articles, which, we understand, related to divine worship; but after debating two hours, they were obliged to adjourn the discussion till next day's sitting.

Some dispute arose whether that should be on Sunday; several members opposed it, but the contrary opinion prevailed. M. de Mirabeau observed that it was the *Anniversary of St. Bartholomew*.

THE LOAN.

M. Neckar wrote to the President that he would come to the Assembly on Tuesday next, and communicate some reflections on the last loan; and that, in the mean time, he requested the Assembly to suspend their deliberations on it.

Several Members observed, that the order of the Assembly's deliberation was not to be deranged by a letter from the Minister, and the consideration of it was postponed.

This evening a Member of the Committee of Twelve, appointed to enquire into, and

receive information on all matters that may concern, threaten, or disturb the Rights and dawning Liberty of the Nation, reported that there was selling at Paris and Versailles, a pamphlet entitled *Memoirs of the Bastile*, containing accounts of the most shocking and alarming nature; the truth or falshood of which the Committee were of opinion ought to be ascertained, for the satisfaction of the country; and as the best means of doing this, proposed to send for such records and other papers of the Bastile as could be found, and authenticated.

The Viscount de Mirabeau said, the pamphlet was as much beneath the attention of the Assembly, as any one of the countless number that over-spread the capital and the provinces. "Almost every hour," said he, "one or other is put into my hands, announcing to the people, that the price of salt is fixed at six *shs*, by a decree of the National Assembly. We ought, therefore, to let the pamphlets be sold, seldom to read them, and never suffer them to take up the time of a Legislative Assembly."

This was the general opinion.

A resolution was proposed, to permit the free circulation of grain within the kingdom, and prohibit exportation. This was referred to the consideration of the Bureaux.

The affair of the King's Attorney of Falaise underwent a long discussion. One of the Deputies, a Member of the Parliament of Rouen, asked leave to defend the proceedings of that body, and, at his request, the decision was postponed.

AUGUST 23.

This morning the debate on the important question, *The Freedom of Religious Opinion*, was resumed. It was generally agreed, and admitted by the Preachers of Revelation themselves, that opinions ought to be free.—The difficulty was, *To what extent worship ought to be free? Can opinions be free when worship is not? Can worship be free, when all sorts are not equally free and equally privileged? Can any one form be publicly preferred and invested with authority, without restraint and oppression to every other?*

Such questions—questions of the first importance to religion, morality, and the harmony of society; questions which those among us who are most ready to vilify and calumniate the proceedings of the National Assembly, are afraid even to touch, it may well be supposed, could not be agitated coolly: but it is highly honourable to the French Nation, that they were agitated at all; that the Clergy of France, long represented as the missionaries of superstition, as the advocates of intolerance, had the courage and the candour

hour to enter into a fair and open discussion of the fundamental principles of toleration; over which the church of England assiduously labours to draw a mystic veil, never to be approached but with reverence and fear, never to be withdrawn but with danger to the state.

The Viscount de Mirabeau recommended to separate the question of Freedom of Opinion from that of Freedom of Worship; to proclaim Freedom of Opinion in the Declaration of Rights, and reserve what concerns Worship for the Constitution. That Forms of Worship, said he, vary with opinions, cannot be doubted; that they vary with manners, may admit of dispute. A religion of the most rigid morality, preserves its dominion amid the *scandalous Order*.

M. Rabaut de St. Etienne, reasoning from the principle so simple, so evident, and so fruitful of important truths, already recognized by the Assembly, *That men are born and continue equal in respect of rights*, concluded, that if they are equal in respect of rights, they have an equal right to freedom of opinion and to freedom of worship, since without freedom of opinion there can be no freedom, and without freedom of worship, no freedom of religious opinion; and that if the established form of worship is maintained by any means but the means of *truth and persuasion*, ever *man* is oppressed, and no longer free.

The Curé of Vieux du Pouffage was so much struck with these arguments, that he withdrew his amendment.

The Bishop of Lyda, without precisely disputing or admitting the opinion of M. Rabaut, spoke judiciously on toleration, and the contingent necessity of setting some bounds to it. With regard to worship, he referred to the examples of England and Holland, where *Protestantism* is established by law, notwithstanding the respect for liberty in those countries; "but how," added he, "is liberty respected in England, if it be true *that a man may be hanged for saying mass?*"

As the debate grew warm, the Members, after appearing to entertain almost the same sentiments, seemed ready to contend for opposite opinions. What followed was rather tumult than debate, and at length the article No X. was agreed to, not so full certainly as might have been wished, nor sufficiently clear and precise for the purpose of general toleration, unless liberally interpreted, but the best, perhaps, that could be expected from so numerous an Assembly, on such a

subject, where prejudice and interest were likely to weigh so much, truth and reason so little.

COMPLAINT against the PARLIAMENT of ROUEN.

M. de Fondeville, Deputy and President of the Parliament, was heard in defence of the proceedings against the King's Attorney of Falaise. He argued, that the Parliament had been traduced, and had a right to punish the offence; but what he said made little impression.

Several Members demonstrated that the conduct of the Parliament was unjust, in judging its own cause; that it was a violation of liberty, because it would be impossible to give information of abuses in any political Assembly, if it were a crime to mention an existing evil, or those that might spring from it; and that to enquire into the opinions delivered in a political Assembly, was to establish an inquisition that might even now annihilate liberty and perpetuate slavery.

The following resolution was carried by a very great majority: "The National Assembly, adhering to the decree of the 23d of June, declares, that no citizen can be molested on account of opinions or plans by him presented, or abuses by him informed against, either in the Elementary Assemblies, or in the National Assembly; and therefore declares the proceedings instituted by the Parliament of Rouen against the King's Attorney of Falaise, NULL, and derogatory from the National Liberty: as to the rest of the King's Attorney's petition, the Assembly refers him to seek redress in whatever manner and before whatever tribunal he may think proper."

It was then resolved to send a deputation to the King on Tuesday next, on account of the Feast of St. Louis, and the Committee of Composition was ordered to prepare an address for the occasion.

AUGUST 24.

Addresses of congratulation and adherence were read from St. Pol Trois Châteaux, Montelmar, Grenoble, Paimbœuf, Tartas, Ardes, and other places.

On account of the length and disorder of yest. day's debate, a regulation was proposed to empower the President to refuse hearing any Member after it should appear to him that the question was sufficiently discussed; which after a short debate fell to the ground.

The Declaration of Rights was then re-

* The good Bishop is here misinformed: sanguinary and oppressive as our penal laws respecting religion are, the good sense and humanity of the present age have repealed that to which he alludes; and with regard to all the rest, it ought to be remembered, that the only argument of those who defend them is, that they are never put in execution.

fumed, and the Articles No XI. and XII. were agreed to.

On the eleventh, the Duke de Rochefoucault said, the freedom of the press had overthrown despotism by demolishing fanaticism, to which it fled for shelter; that the freedom of the press had assembled the Representatives of the Nation, and ought to be clearly set forth in a Declaration of Rights, as the bulwark of liberty.

M. Rabaut de St. Etienne, in opposition to any limited Declaration, said, a state of fear much resembles a state of slavery, and most certainly leads to it. Any proviso against disturbing public order will give unbounded scope to state inquisition. Every public man will make his own cause the cause of public order. To disturb order, will be to disturb him; to disturb him, will be to disturb order. To freemen we ought only to say, Encroach not on the rights of others.

M. Robespierre wished the liberty of the press to be established in the Declaration of Rights as an independent principle, and the restrictions left to the Constitution; because a Declaration of Rights ought not to suppose the abuse of them, and it belongs to the laws to determine when the exercise of a right becomes an abuse, and to apply restrictions.

A Curé of Metz said, he had instructions from his constituents to require that article should be worded as follows: "From regard for manners, religion, and the good of the State, printed books shall continue subject to the revision of the licenser."

This proposition was received as it deserved, and the article was agreed to as proposed by the Duke de Rochefoucault.

The twelfth was adopted without any debate.

A Deputation was admitted from the Militia of Versailles, to lay before the Assembly a resolution, by which they have unanimously opened, as a *bouquet* for the King, a subscrip-

tion of part of their annual income to relieve the necessities of the state. An officer of this militia, possessing an estate of twenty-six thousand livres, has subscribed twenty thousand.

We are obliged to give a mere abstract of great part of the proceedings.

Various memorials were presented, and read, from different parts of the kingdom, and from individuals; and on the subject of several of these, considerable debate took place, which was at length put an end to by M. Lally de Tolendal, who said, that the time consumed in attending to objects of a private and personal kind, was an object of greater importance than the things which occupied them; and that they should establish some rule for treating such applications, so as not to interrupt their progress in the great and important business of settling the government.

M. de St. Fargeau read a report from the Committee of Digestion, or Composition, of an address to the King on the feast of St. Louis.—The purport of this address is, the similarity between the virtues of St. Louis, and those of the present august Monarch: between the benefits derived by the people from the one, and from the other. The address was adopted, and it was resolved to present it by a Committee of Forty-eight Members the next day.

A Memoir was read by M. Rigaud, complaining of the severities practised on M. de Neufchateau, and three other Electors of the Bailiwick of Toul, by the Military Power, which was referred to the Committee of Search.

AUGUST 25*.

Mr. Necker's intention of coming to the National Assembly this day, excited much expectation, which his ill state of health obliged him to disappoint.

* This day being the Anniversary of St. Louis, and kept as the King's Birth-day, the National Assembly sent a Deputation of sixty Members, headed by their President, to compliment his Majesty in the following speech:

"SIRE,

"The Monarch whose revered name is borne by your Majesty, whose virtues are this day celebrated by Religion, was like you the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sir, he was friendly to French liberty; he protected it by laws which do honour to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its restorer.

"This glory, reserved for your Majesty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings shall for ever be united, who, in the distance of ages, are approximated by the most signal acts of justice in favour of their people.

"Sir, the National Assembly has suspended its operations for a moment, to satisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather it does not deviate from the object of its mission. To speak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a business of truly national interest, it is fulfilling the most ardent of their wishes."

At two o'clock the President received from him the following

L E T T E R ;

“ MR. PRESIDENT,

“ I Reckoned too much on my health and strength when I intimated my intention of waiting on the Assembly this day. I am under the necessity of sending in writing what I had to say ; and this I cannot do till to-morrow. I intreat you, Mr. President, to apologize for me to the National Assembly, and express my regret.

“ I am, with respect, &c. &c.”

The Benedictine Nuns of St. Fargeau, founded in 1649, by three sisters of their order, have written a letter, which was this day received by the National Assembly, praying that their house may not be included in the general suppression of such establishments, which they apprehend to be at hand, on account of its having been founded by *three poor women*.

The National Assembly is daily receiving from the Provinces most flattering testimonies of respect and attachment. Of a great number read to-day, the most remarkable was from the Representatives of the Principality of Turenne, who, in conformity to the celebrated resolutions of the 4th instant, agree to sacrifice all the privileges of that Principality.

The Assembly then proceeded on the Declaration of Rights, and agreed to four additional articles as under.

On the first of these four, M. Perisse du Luc observed, that a tax was by no means to be considered as a diminution of the property of the subject, but as a debt contracted with this country, the payment of which no man ought to evade when legally assented to.

M. Roberipierre wished not to speak of the content of the Nation on levying taxes, but of the right which the Nation alone possesses of establishing public contributions.— A tax, he observed, is not a deduction from the property of the subject, but is itself a property of which each contributes his share ; if it ceased to be so, after coming into the

public bank, the society would no longer have a right to watch over the application of it.

On the discussion of the two next articles, M. de Lameth proposed a division of the legislative and executive powers.

M. Target added, that the rights of the subject could not be secure if this important distinction was omitted, and if all public agents were not subjected to a rigorous responsibility.

In reply to this, it was said, that to enter into any such distinction at present, would be dangerous, inasmuch as it was not yet determined by what limits these powers should be separated.

The Archbishop of Aix, after shewing that the responsibility of men in office was an indefeasible right of the Nation, was of opinion that this right could not be established but in the constitution.

M. Mounier contended, on the other hand, that the most essential principle of a Declaration of Rights was the distribution of the public powers ; and that the only means of banishing despotism was to form an insurmountable barrier between them.

M. de Custine, dreading that the executive power might contrive to elude responsibility by a subterfuge, observed, that not the whole Nation only, but the Representatives of the Nation, had a right to call it to account.

After these two were agreed to,

The Count de Montmorency proposed one from the declaration of the Marquis de la Fayette, setting forth the right of the Nation to reform the constitution ; which, after a short debate, fell to the ground.

M. du Port then proposed the last article relative to the right of property. On this the previous question was moved and negatived ; and after a short debate on the manner of wording it, the article was carried, as under, by a very great majority.

The additional Articles, on the discussion of which we have thus briefly touched, are as follow :

X. No man ought to be molested on ac-

HIS MAJESTY made the following ANSWER to the PRESIDENT.

“ I receive with sensibility the testimonials of the attachment of the *National Assembly* ; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection.”

After the procession of the *Red Ribbons*, the King returned to his Cabinet, and received the *Deputation of Paris*, composed of the Mayor, some Members of the Commons, and the Staff Officers of the Municipality.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, said :—“ Sire, I swear to your Majesty to respect, and cause to be respected, your legislative authority ; I swear to maintain and protect the rights of the Citizens, and do justice to all.”

The King received the Deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the Blood present at the procession. His Highness, with all his Family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King, and the Duchesses of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans' sister) were the only women who entered the King's Cabinet.

count of his opinions, even on Religion, provided his avowal of them does not disturb public order as established by law.

XI. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most valuable rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely speak, write, and print, responsible only for the abuse of this liberty in cases provided for by the law.

XII. To secure the rights of men and citizens, a public force is necessary. This force is, therefore, instituted for the advantage of all, and not for the particular benefit of those to whom it is entrusted.

XIII. Every citizen has a right, by himself or his representative, to ascertain the necessity of a public contribution, to consent to it freely, to check the application, to determine the quantity, the assessment, the mode of levying, and the duration of it.

XIV. The society has a right to call every public agent to account for his conduct in office.

XV. Every society, in which the protection of rights is not secured, is without a constitution.

XVI. Property being an inviolable and sacred right, no man can be deprived of it, but when public necessity, legally ascertained, evidently requires it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnification.

These articles conclude the Declaration of Rights.

AUGUST 26.

M. Necker sent this day to the Assembly a very circumstantial Memorial, in which he explained the causes which have prevented the filling of the late loan, and the means by which a second may be expected to succeed.

M. Necker first stated to the Assembly, that only two millions six hundred thousand livres had been paid into the treasury, exclusive of a voluntary subscription by the city of Bourdeaux, which makes no part of the loan. The principal obstacles to its filling have been,

1. That having proposed, in his original plan, to allow the subscribers five per cent. interest, when money might be laid out at six and a half, the National Assembly had reduced the interest on the loan to four and a half.

2. The Assembly's having omitted to fix a term for the re-payment; and

3. Having opposed the honourable publicity which he was of opinion ought to be given to the subscribers, and the patriotic encouragements inserted in his plan.

After requesting the confidence and assistance of the Assembly in the grand operations

of finance, he proposed a new loan of eighty millions to be repaid in ten years, by equal payments, half in money, and half in government securities, the interest to be five per cent. without deduction. This rate of interest, applicable not only to the principal sums but to all public stock the repayment of which had been retarded, would be an act of justice to the holders of such stock.— Those who had already paid in their money to the treasury, to enjoy the same advantage, and be authorized to convert their former stock into new.

He conjured the Assembly to restore confidence, and revive public credit. The only means of re-establishing this powerful resource of empires, was to endeavour, above every thing, to bring the public expenditure and the public revenue to a proper level. The collection of the greater part of the taxes being suspended, this equilibrium could not be obtained at present, and could not be restored but by giving weight and authority to government. Above all, it was necessary that their measures should be prompt and adequate. The King called on them to consider whether it might not be necessary to fix the price of salt at six sols. This reduction, necessary perhaps in the present circumstances, when smuggling was openly carried on in the Provinces, would cause a defalcation of thirty millions in the public revenue; but the suppression of collectors, and the extinction of smugglers, would compensate some part of the loss. At any other time, the *Caisse d'Escompte* might assist the royal treasury; but, at present, it could furnish only small supplies, because it suffered also by the loss of public credit.

He concluded his memorial by recommending to the National Assembly to appoint a Committee of Finance, and to add to it some of the Directors of the *Caisse d'Escompte*. In that Committee might be discussed the means of giving new credit to these funds; of establishing a national sinking fund, in the manner adopted by the Hollanders to raise the necessary supplies at the late Revolution, whose example, perhaps, might deserve imitation; and finally, to exert every effort to regenerate the State.

Bishop of Autun. In discussing the delicate question, whether annuities issuing from the public funds might be subjected to a reduction, he shewed that this was a species of property that could not be touched. It would be the height of injustice to load them with a tax, after having received their money of the public creditors on the express condition, that the interest should never be reduced. To subject all the annuities, amounting in the whole to two hundred millions,

to a tax of five per cent. would be to take forty millions from the subsistence of the holders. It would be idle to say that they had made usurious bargains with the public. Between the nation and an individual no usurious contract could take place. He concluded with moving,

1st. To vote a loan of eighty millions, and leave the management of it to the executive power.

2d. By issuing a proclamation, renewing all the preceding decrees of the Assembly, particularly that of 17th June, to give confidence to the public creditors.

3d. To appoint a Committee of twelve Members, who, in concert with Ministers, might attend to affairs of finance.

4th. To proceed without intermission in establishing provincial Assemblies and Municipalities.

The first of these motions, viz. the loan of eighty millions, after two hours discussion, was agreed to almost unanimously.

PATRIOTIC ACT of the CITY of TOURS.

The inhabitants of this ancient city, convinced of the difficulty of raising any tax to meet the public expences for the first six months of the ensuing year, have proposed a voluntary subscription, under three heads. 1st. A contribution of three livres and upwards, as a free gift to the state, from every individual. 2d. An obligation by each, to pay immediately his share of all taxes for the last six months of the present year. 3d. An agreement to pay in the course of December and January next, his share of all taxes for the first six months of 1790. This Act was read in the Assembly by the Marquis d'Harambures and M. Baron, the two Deputies of the Bailwick. The former, who appears to have been the author of this idea, observed that the subscriptions were very near realizing three millions; and that having communicated the plan to a friend at Rouen, he was informed by him, that before the subscription could be sanctioned by the National Assembly, another would be filed in Normandy.

The Assembly immediately passed a vote of thanks to the province of Touraine, and ordered the report of the Deputies to be printed.

The order of the day was then read, for going into further deliberation on the Declaration of Rights; some Members then presented themselves to the Speaker, to propose some new articles; others, however, insisted on the urgency of immediately taking the *form of Constitution* into consideration, and that the further articles of the Declaration of Rights should be postponed until this was settled. After some debate, it was at

length agreed to, and the following articles were solemnly decreed.

PREAMBLE.

The Representatives of the French People, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the Rights of Man are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and of the corruptions of Governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Man, to the end that this Declaration, being constantly present to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legislative and of the Executive Power, being at every instant liable to be compared with the object of every political institution, may be the more respected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens, founded henceforward on simple and incontestible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Constitution, and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly acknowledges and declares, in presence of, and under the auspices of the Supreme Legislator, the following *Rights of the Man and Citizen*.

Art. I.—All men are born, and remain free, and equal in rights; social distinctions can only be founded on common utility.

Art. II.—The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

Art. III.—The principle of all Sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals, can exercise any authority but what emanates expressly from it.

Art. IV.—Liberty consists in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no other bounds but those which secure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights; these limits can be determined only by the law.

Art. V.—The law should only prohibit actions injurious to society. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

Art. VI.—The law is the expression of the general will; all the citizens have the right of concurring personally, or by their representatives, in its formation; it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects, or whether it punishes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admissible to all places, employments, and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents,

Art.

AUGUST 27.

Art. VII.—No man can be accused, apprehended, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. They who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be expedited, any arbitrary orders, should be punished; but every citizen, summoned or apprehended by virtue of the law, should instantly obey, and he becomes culpable by resistance.

Art. VIII.—The law should establish none but punishments strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Art. IX.—Every man being presumed innocent until he shall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indispensable to apprehend him, every species of rigour not absolutely necessary for securing his person, should be severely prohibited by the law.

Art. X.—No man can be disturbed in his opinions, *even religious*; provided their manifestation do not trouble the public order established by the law.

Art. XI.—The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Every citizen therefore may freely speak, write and print, under condition of being responsible for the abuse of that liberty in cases provided for by the law.

Art. XII.—The security of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force necessary; that force then is instituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is committed.

Art. XIII.—For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of administration, a common contribution is indispensable; this should be equally apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

Art. XIV.—Each citizen has the right by himself, or his Representatives, to determine the necessity of the public contribution, freely to consent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of imposition, the collection and duration of the same.

Art. XV.—Society has a right to demand an account from every Public Agent of his Administration.

Art. XVI.—Every Society in which the Guaranty of their Rights is not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, is without a Constitution.

These are the whole of the Articles agreed upon by the National Assembly; which it was agreed should be on the next day taken into consideration; and after examining whether there was any incoherence between them, they were to receive their final sanction.

The order of the day was to revise and reconsider the whole of the Declaration of Rights, when the following being proposed as an additional one, by M. Duport, was after a short debate adopted.

ARTICLE XVII.

Property being an incontestible and sacred right, no man can be deprived of it but when evidently called upon by public necessity, legally demonstrated, and under the condition of a just and previous indemnity.

Several Members next proposed fresh articles; but M. Bouche moved to suspend all further proceedings respecting the Declaration till after the Constitution, which in its discussion might probably shew the necessity of alterations and additions; adding, that the great leading point being already determined, it was time to quit abstract truths for active and efficient regulations.

This idea was generally adopted, and the next question was, *by what point of the Constitution to commence*. Many Members were for proceeding to the immediate formation of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, as necessary to restore order in the Provinces; others, on the contrary, were for setting out by sanctioning the great principles of Monarchical Government, separating and limiting the executive, legislative, and judicial powers, previous to the organization of the Provincial Assemblies.

The Vicomte de Noailles wished to begin by a reform in the judicial power, followed by a military reform, and a new mode of taxation. The Assembly, however, loudly calling for the report of the Committee of Constitution,

Mr. Mounier, Chairman of that Committee, spoke as follows:

“If it were practicable to give activity to the Provincial Assemblies without inconvenience; if it were possible to establish a new judicial order previous to the formation of the Legislative Body, nothing could be more salutary than to accelerate these institutions. But before every thing, it behoves us to think of the Legislative Body, on which our liberty depends, and not on the Provincial Assemblies.

“With these Assemblies, the Kingdom will be better governed; but without the Legislative Body, we should be but Slaves; besides that all things are connected with each other. By establishing the Provincial Assemblies at this moment, they must necessarily maintain the ancient system, which they will speedily be called on to destroy. To avoid these difficulties, it is our first duty to consolidate the Legislative Body.”

AUGUST

AUGUST 28.

The National Assembly resumed the consideration of the Constitution; when M. Mounier from the Committee, in a short speech, laid before them the order in which they proposed that the Assembly should proceed to the discussion:

Declaration of the Rights of the Man and the Citizen.

The Principles of a Monarchical Government.

The Organization of the Legislative Body.

That of the Executive.

That of the Military Power.

The Judicial Order.

He observed, that the principles respecting the Monarchy could not be too simply announced, and required but little discussion, as they formed part of all the instructions; in which, however, every thing appertaining to the great work of the Constitution was not to be expected; but that the National Assembly, in its wisdom, would supply their silence, and add such improvements as might be deemed necessary. He then read the Second Chapter of the French Government, as proposed by the Committee.

Art. I.—The French Government is a Monarchical Government. There is no authority in France superior to the law. The King reigns only by the law; and when he commands not in the name of the law, he cannot exact obedience.

Art. II.—No Act of Legislation can be considered as law, if not made by the Deputies of the Nation, and ratified by the Monarch.

Art. III.—The Executive Power resides exclusively in the hands of the King.

Art. IV.—The Judicial Power never can be exercised by the King; and the Judges to whom it is entrusted, are incapable of removal from their office during the period fixed by law, unless by legal form of process.

Art. V.—The Crown is indivisible and hereditary from branch to branch, from male to male; and in order of primogeniture. Women and their descendants are excluded.

Art. VI.—The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; but Ministers and other Agents of the Royal Authority are responsible for every infraction of the Law, whatever be the orders they may have received.

These Articles gave rise to many general observations; several of the Clergy advanced the most arbitrary doctrines; and the Abbe Desmaretz moved, that the first article should be preceded by a formal Declaration, that the Catholic Religion is the Religion of the State, as on it the whole fabric of the French Government was founded.

M. Bouche disdaining every other argu-

ment, shortly replied, that Pharamond reigned before Clovis, and the Abbe's motion was rejected.

The first essential remark was made by M. Bouche, relative to the nature of the Monarchy; the signification of which, he observed, was extremely indefinite; the most Arbitrary Government of Asia, as well as that from which France has so recently escaped, being Monarchical Governments. He proposed, therefore, to word the Article thus: "France is a Monarchical State; that is to say, a State in which one man governs by fixed and fundamental laws."

This article was generally approved of: but an amendment was again proposed to it by M. de Mounier, that "the French Government is a Monarchy tempered by laws."

The Bishop of Chartres censured the last part of the first Article, as proposed from the Committee; maintaining, that a certain pre-visionsal obedience was always due to the King; and

The Duke de la Rochefoucault moved a second amendment to the Article, as settled by M. Bouche and M. de Mounier, by adding after the word laws, "made by the nation or its representatives." In the midst of these debates, which were on the point of terminating in a tumultuous and consequently an improper decision, M. Mounier and others appealed to the standing orders of the Assembly, requiring a delay of three days previous to the determination of every constitutional question; on which the Assembly adjourned to

AUGUST 29.

In the course of the preceding day's debate, amendments had been proposed, which involved the question of the *royal sanction*; and this several Members were of opinion ought to be decided on previous to the Constitution.

The Viscount de Noailles proposed, that before drawing up the Articles of the French Government, the Assembly should determine,

1st. What is meant by the royal sanction;
2d. Whether it be necessary to legislative acts;

3d. In what cases and in what manner it shall be exercised;

4th. Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical;

5th. Whether it shall consist of one house or of two.

M. Ren ud and M. de Mirabeau insisted on the propriety of debating all those questions together, because the degree of authority to be given to the Crown in legislation depended essentially on the decision of the question, whether the Assembly should be permanent or periodical.

It was resolved, however, to consider the first three Articles by themselves, when a fresh debate arose on a proposition by

M. Rhedon, "to determine the nature and extension of the royal sanction, not by the sense of the Assembly, but by the majority of the instructions from their constituents, which expressed the sense of the Nation."

Several Members represented, that the importance of this question demanded that they should not come to any final resolution till after three days consideration, and that the votes should then be collected *nominatim*.

Others proposed to make out lists of the ayes and noes, and publish them, that each Member might be obliged to avow his opinion; but

M. de Mirabeau exclaimed against the danger to be apprehended from such a monument of dissent among the Members; and the proposition was rejected.

The Assembly broke up without coming to any decision on M. Rhedon's motion.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 20.

AFTER an absence from the metropolis of more than twelve months, Mr. King returned to the London theatre at Covent-Garden, in the characters of Touchstone in *As You Like It*, and Sir John Trotley in *Bon Ton*. To the man who has for thirty years contributed to our amusement a cordial reception was due. He obtained it, and we may add deservedly. From his excellence in both characters time had taken nothing. At his period of life no greater eulogium can be pronounced.

21. Mrs. Henry, whose former appearances have been already noticed, performed Mrs. Sullen in the *Stratagani*, at Drury Lane. (See Vol. XIII. p. 106. and Vol. XIV. p. 100^t). What we have already said may be repeated. Little alteration has taken place since.

24th. *The Haunted Tower*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Cobb, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Lord William,	Mr. Kelly.
Baron of Oakland,	Mr. Baddeley.
Hugey,	Mr. Moody.
Lewis,	Mr. Suett.
De Courcy,	Mr. Whitfield.
Robert,	Mr. Dignum.
Martin,	Mr. Williams.
Charles,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Hubert,	Mr. Webb.
Servant,	Mr. Lyons.
Edward,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Lady Elinor,	Mrs. Crouch.
Cicely,	Miss Romanzini.
Maud,	Mrs. Booth.
Adela,	Signora Storace.

The scene of this drama is laid in the time of William the Conqueror. The Baron of Oakland is supposed to be amongst the exiles. He dies abroad, leaving a son to the care of the Baron de Courcy, father of Lady Elinor,

with whom the young Baron, under the fictitious name of St. Palamede, falls in love. In the interim, the King having discovered that the accusations against the Baron were false, an enquiry is made after his and his son's retreat; which being without effect, the next of kin to the Baron, a poor man, succeeds to his honours, between whose son, now Lord Edward, and the daughter of Baron de Courcy a match is proposed. The lady arrives at Dover, followed by St. Palamede, who discovers himself; and they agree to go to Oakland Castle in the characters of their own attendants. They find the proposed husband has introduced a fictitious Lady Elinor to his father, who proves to be a country girl (Adela), with whom he had formerly been in love. They therefore continue their disguise. In the mean time the true Baron writes to a friend at Court to acquaint the King of his arrival. Young De Courcy pursues the lovers. The young Baron meets at length an old servant at the Castle who recognizes him, and acquaints him of his father's armour being kept in a certain tower of the Castle reputed to be haunted; a report originating from the roguery of a butler, who had thus imposed on the family for the sake of a well-stocked cellar of wine situated underneath. By means of a key the nobleman gains admittance to this tower, but is surprized by the servants coming to carouse. He retires to the inner closet, from whence he bursts on them, attired in his father's armour, and frightens the whole groupe. By this means he joins his friends ready to attack the Castle, which is taken, and the piece concludes.

The Opera was received with much applause; and, on account of the music, scenes, dresses, and decorations, deserved it. The performers also were, in general, excellent. In the composition of a performance of this kind little is expected, and therefore there is seldom

scldom a disappointment. Stage effect has been attended to, and the Author seems to have effected every thing he probably aimed at.

DEC. 5. *The Force of Fashion*, a Comedy, said to be written by Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Authors of the *Mirror*, the *Man of Feeling*, &c. was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

Sir Charles Dormer,	Mr. Farren.
Sedley,	Mr. Lewis.
Lord Lapwing,	Mr. Bernard.
James,	Mr. Macready.
William,	Mr. Ryder.
Montfort,	Mr. Harley.
Julia Montfort,	Mrs. Achmet.
Miss Danby,	Mrs. Bernard.
Maid Servant,	Miss Stuart.
Lady Dormer,	Mrs. Pope.

The outline of the fable is as follows. Julia Montfort, whose father is supposed to have been killed in India, is left under the joint guardianship of a Captain Wilkins and Sedley, who had been the ward and pupil of her father. This young man, with the best principles and propensities, is led astray by the common-place railery, and still more by the fashionable example of his friend Sir Charles Dormer. His private conduct is marked by rectitude and generosity, his public demeanor by frivolity and dissipation. He is a White Hypocrite (the original title of the piece), who uses simulation to conceal his virtues. Montfort, returning from India, takes the name and character of Captain Wilkins; and is, without being known, the observer of all that passes. He finds Sedley led astray by example, and his daughter in love, and sinking under her wounded sensibility. He discovers Lady Dormer, who entertains a most fashionable disregard for her husband, listening to the addresses of Sedley, whom she has been at some pains to seduce. Sir Charles Dormer is discovered to meditate designs on Miss Montfort, whom he proposes to debauch, through the aid of his agent Miss Danby, a comode; and therefore they foment a disagreement between Sedley and the supposed Wilkins. A dishonourable offer is made by Miss Danby, pretendingly from Sedley to Wilkins, to incline the latter to relinquish his trust; and is, of course, rejected with indignation. A double assignation is contrived between Lady Dormer and Sedley, and between Sir Charles and Miss Montfort, but without the consciousness of the latter, at the house of Miss Danby. Sir Charles arrives unexpectedly, and his Lady receives him in a mask, when they are broken in upon by Montfort, in search of his daughter. Lady Dormer is by this means discovered, and the circumstance

gives birth to some pointed recrimination. Sedley entering is on the eve of quarrelling with the supposed Wilkins, when William, an old servant, discovers to the former that the latter is no other than Montfort, his guardian and friend. The remaining part of the scene is directed to general explanation, and the piece concludes with the union of Sedley and Miss Montfort.

This Comedy, though performed only one night, was in the design well imagined; it was intended to ridicule the common affectation of fashionable follies and vices in persons who secretly and cordially despise them. The characters were not ill drawn; but the principal incidents wanted novelty; the language was elegant, though the dramatic effect was very inconsiderable. The Prologue to it was spoken by Mr. Bernard; the Epilogue by Mrs. Pope.

10. Mr. Baker, from the Theatre at Margate, appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Grub, in *Cross Purposes*. Mr. Baker has spirit, freedom, and, it may be added, coarseness in his manner. He is an imitator of Parsons; and, by practice and discipline, may become a useful performer.

14th. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, a Tragedy, by Dr. Sewell, was revived at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Raleigh,	Mr. Kemble.
Howard,	Mr. Bentley.
Gundamor,	Mr. Aickin.
Salisbury,	Mr. Packer.
Wade,	Mr. Williams.
Sir Julius Cæsar,	Mr. Haynes.
Carew,	Mr. Benson.
Young Raleigh,	Mr. Barrymore.
Olympia,	Mrs. Powell.
Florella,	Miss Tidwell.
Lady Raleigh,	Mrs. Ward.

The revival of this play, and the reception it met with, may be a lesson to both Managers and writers; the one, to attend to plays already written on the subjects of English history; the other, to search for incidents for their compositions from the same source. This excellent tragedy, which had long been laid aside, was restored with great effect. Mr. Kemble's performance did him infinite credit; and most of the other performers exerted themselves successfully. Some scenes are omitted, and one whole character, that of Cobham, entirely expunged.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

On Monday evening, Dec. 14, the *Adulphi* of Terence was, a third and last time, represented by the Gentlemen of this Foundation.

DRAMATI

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Micio,	Mr. Barnes.
Demea,	Mr. Polhill.
Æschinus,	Mr. Taylor.
Sannio,	Mr. Greville.
Pamphila,	Mr. Coke.
Syrus,	Mr. Wrottesley.
Ctesipho,	Mr. Goodenough.
Sofrata,	Mr. Murray.
Canthara,	Mr. Wetherell.
Hegio,	Mr. Lyon.
Ceta,	Mr. Warren.
Promo,	Mr. Hook.

Mr. Barnes, the Captain of the School, who spoke the Prologue, if not so excellent an actor as some of his companions, was inferior to none in his elegant manner of pronouncing the Latin language. Mr. Polhill, in the morose Demea, was admirable; but his delivery of the words, *suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, was not marked with sufficient expression. Mr. Greville deserves notice, for his performance of Sannio, *leno impurissimus*: and the part of Syrus, the principal character, was supported to admiration by Mr. Wrottesley; in the drunken scene he was beyond all praise.

The following Prologue and Epilogue were spoken before and after the performance on each night.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

ADELPHI OF TERENCE.

Written by Mr. DODD.

NE sit dedecori, levioribus otia curis
Si damus, hos ludos jussit Eliza coli:
Quod si Musa juvat nos comica, rite dolemus

Quando aliquid res sit scenica passa mali.
Jure ergo Italici lugemus fata Theatri,
Diro & prostratam funditus igne Domum.
Picta simul Regum palatia, templa Deorum,
Patorumq; casas una ruina tulit,
Saxosi montes, sylvæque arserè virentes,
Et fluvii, et nubes, fluctus & ipse Maris.
Frustrâ quæsit Pluto picis arva liquentis,
Tartareo & Psyche sulphura fusa solo.
Nec tibi resistèrant torti, Medea, dracones,
Nec monstrum, Perseu, neve Medusa tibi;
Orpheus volucres cessere & bruta—nec ipse
Mulsisset Vates hunc Phlegethonta lyrâ.
Quin periere simul correpta voragine flammæ
Instrumenta—fides, cornua, plectra, tubæ.
Teque, Lupino, etiam, Sartor meritissime,
stemus—

Extiteris quamvis causa & origo mali.
Namque ignes hausere tui monumenta laboris—

Dis vestimentis & carere Decet.

Itale Grex! sociâ quis nos quoq; jungimus
arte

Accipite hoc fratrum fratribus officium.
Quin fraternus amor nos commendabit amicis
Et plausum poterit conciliare piis.

EPILOGUE to the SAME.

Spoken in the Character of SYRUS,

By Mr. WROTTESELEY.

Written by Mr. VINCENT, Under-Master.

ECCE Syrus—vafer ille Syrus—bene potus et
exlex

Et Domini factus munere liber—adeft.

Tam liber quam Gallus adeft, et Gallus (ut
aiunt)

Nec Legem, aut Regem—Bastiliumve ti-
mer.

Vivere quâ possim nunc cura est (hic tamen
abfit)

Gallorum exemplum! quis nihil est quod
edant)

Ipsè ut edam—medicus jam fio—scientia
nulla

Tam brevis est studii—tam solidiq; lucrî.

Haud tamen ista juvat moris medicina vetusti

Tu doctè Hippocrates, tuq; Galene vale!

Hic quæstus novus est, Arcanum grande
coemi,

Quodq; emi—pluris vendere jure licet.

Emptus est Titulus—M. D. me Scotia
fecit,

Scotia doctores quæ facit omne genus.

Insuper accedunt Regis mihi rite patentès

Litteræ—ut Arcanum sit proprium atq;
ratum—

[Pulling his patent from his pocket.

“ Rex bene dilectè—charo—servoq; fideli

“ Sancit—confirmat—constabilitq; Syro,

“ Annos per septem, ut mirandi Pulveris usu

“ Sanetur tussis, rheuma, podagra, phthisis

“ Et morbos dictos, dicto parere Syrisco

“ Rex jubet.” En Regis fixa sigilla ma-
nu!

[Shewing the patent and seal.

Sic licet hoc magnam—tamen ars empirica
plebem

Vix captat—stolidam vix ber e fallit anum.

Jam nova res—vis est animalis pectore in
omni

Qua, veluti magnes, cor animumq; regit.

Hinc ego quicquid ago—gestus habet alter
eodè.

Incurvo digitos—curvat et ille suos.

Os mihi diduco—diducitur ille—Cachinnos

Si tollo, tollit—si doleoq; dolet—

Hinc (sed nescio quò) morbi genus omne fu-
gantur:

Juratos testes charta diurna dabit.

Femina si adfuerit quæ garrulitate laborat,

Obticeo—tanquam piscis et illa filet!

Aut Hypochondriacus, curo hunc, imitando
dolare,
Morbi et quicquid habet—vel sibi fingit.
Abit—
Seu veniat Juvenis malefidam expertus ami-
cam,
Seu fiat ingrato Nympha relicta proco;

Hos pono adverbos—jubeo alternare querelas;
Sic Juvenis Nymphæ est—Nympha Medela
Viro:
Deniq; Vos nostræ Specimen præstabitis Ar-
tis,
Plaudo mihi—plaudat tota Corona—bene
est.

P O E T R Y.

TO CATHARINE upon seeing her DANCE.

I.

SWEET Maid, for ever could I gaze,
And fix my willing eyes on thee,
When in the light fantastic maze
Thou deign'st to shine with native glee.

II.

Where'er thou art, 'tis thine to please,
And captivate the ravish'd sight;
Thy graceful mien, thy courteous ease,
Thy piercing eyes supremely bright,

III.

Thy flowing locks, thy blooming cheeks,
Thy pearly teeth, thy lilly arms—
To every heart each beauty speaks,
And each enraptured breast alarms.

IV.

But when to grace the blissful dance,
And join the mirth-inspiring throng,
The lovely Cath'rine deigns t' advance,
And trips with sprightly ease along;

V.

Then what assaults each bosom bears!
Thy charms redoubled lustre own;
Each grace amidst thy train appears,
And Cath'rine is a Venus grown!
CLEANTHUS GLASGOW.

S O N N E T

IN PRAISE OF THE COUNTRY.

By the AUTHOR of the NEW ABELARD to
ELOISA.

SURE Pleasure first drew breath in rural
air,
Beside a spring, on fragrant roses laid,
And birds sing round, while flowrets
form'd a shade,
To deck the cradle of a child so fair.
Here shepherds tune their lays, unknown to
care;
The proud, no longer by ambition sway'd,
Here exercise the rustic's humble trade,
And e'en to smile at rhimers' dreams for-
bear.
In cities men consume desponding days,
The poet labours undeserving praise,

For wretched hire he writes on guilty
themes;
But in the country, virtue prompts the song,
Flocks, streams and woods compose one
list'ning throng,
And ev'ry bard another Orpheus seems.
I. C. S.

E P I G R A M,

FROM MARTIAL.

SINCE you so much resemble one ano-
ther
In your bad lives and ways, what makes
this potter?
She the worst wife, the worst of husbands
he,
I wonder why the plague they can't agree.
I. C. S.

The MOUNTEBANK and the DEVIL.

A T A L E.

A MOUNTEBANK once, as 'tis said, at
a fair,
To make the wife gentry who crouded it
stare,
Protested, in spite of the Church's decree,
That whoever chose it the Devil should
see.
So uncommon a sight who would ever fore-
go?
The Devil seem'd in them, they all scam-
bled so,
While with mouth very wide, an old purse
very long,
Was held out by this forc'er, and shook to
the throng,
"Good people!" he holla'd, "your eyes
"now unfold,
"And say, if within any thing you be-
"hold?"
When one, who stood next, replied with some
gail,
"What is there to see, where there's nothing
"at all?"
Then, "Ab! 'tis the Devil," the wag said,
"I swear,
"To open one's purse, and to see nothing there!"
I. C. S.
The

The WREATH of CONTENT.

Written by MASTER DREWIT, at the Grammar-School in Plymouth, at the Age of Sixteen.

I WISH not a crown, gaudy pageant of show,
Let the diadem sparkle on royalty's brow;
Unenvied by me the bold hero of war
The laurel, that's due to his merit, may wear;
Let the green wreath of ivy entwine round
the head

Of the bard who by best inspiration is led;
One boon I implore, and may heaven consent,
To encircle my brow with the wreath of content.

Content is a gem tho' not brilliant yet pure,
Which the clouds of misfortune can never
obscure;

The laurel will wither, the ivy will fade,
The rose blooms in the sunshine, but dies in
the shade;

But the wreath of content blooms the best
in a show'r,
And, tho' storms rage around, is unhurt by
their pow'r.

It has anodyne pow'r, it lulls care to rest,
It soothes all life's sorrows, and cheers the
sad breast;

Dispels all the tumults of grief and despair,
For no thorns of ambition or envy are there.
Tho' fortune may snatch all your honors
away,

One comfort remains which will never decay;
Tho' gold, silver and gems are to ruin con-
sign'd,
We can never be poor with content in the
mind.

Oft faction has torn from the monarch his
crown,

And few heroes e'er gain'd uncorrupted re-
nown;

Wealth and honor were never enjoy'd with-
out care,

But the wreath of content undisturb'd I may
wear.

It will blossom thro' life from the first to
last stage,

Unblasted by sorrow, unfrozen by age;
And when life's varied scenes and its cares
are all past,

It will bud o'er the grave, and bloom sweet
to the last.

S O N G,

By PETER PINDAR.

(NEVER BEFORE IN PRINT.)

A S long as I live shall my *juddelstick* move,
Whilst a fair-one remains in our life;
My *cutag* I'll scrape, and be always in love;
Whilst Beauty will give me a smile.

Age may turn my locks grey, or unmerciful pull
Every hair that now flows from my head,
And yet I'm resolv'd to be stubborn as *mule*,
Nor quit the dear sex till I'm dead.

ANACREON died drinking!—the Poet was
right;

As for me—Wine possesses no charms;
But if I must die, like that Greek, *with
delight*,

Let it be with a girl in my arms.

V E R S E S,

By the Author of THE BOTANIC GARDEN,
on some Medallions made by Mr. WEDGE-
WOOD from a Specimen of Clay from
SYDNEY COVE, presented to him by
SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

VISIT of HOPE to SYDNEY COVE,
NEAR BOTANY-BAY.

WHERE Sydney Cove her lucid bosom
swells,

Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;
High on a rock amid the troubled air
HOPE stood sublime, and wav'd her golden
hair;

Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing deep,
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds
to sleep;

To each wild plain she stretch'd her snowy
hand,
High-waving wood, and sea-encircled strand.

“Hear me (she cried) ye rising realms,
record
Time's opening scenes, and Truth's unerring
word.—

There shall broad streets their stately walls
extend,

The circus widen, and the crescent bend;
There, ray'd from cities o'er the cultur'd land,
Shall bright canals and solid roads expand;
There the proud arch celosus-like bestride
Yon glittering streams, and bound the cha-
sing tide;

Embellish'd villas crown the landscape scene,
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush
between:—

There shall tall spires and dome-cap'd towers
ascend,

And piers and quays their massy structures
blend;

While with each breeze approaching vessels
glide,

And northern treasures dance on every tide!”

Then ceas'd the nymph—tumultuous
echoes roar,

And JOY's loud voice was heard from shore
to shore—

Her graceful steps descending prefs'd the plain,
And PEACE, and ART, and LABOUR join'd
her train.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 31.

LAST month the Rev. Mr. Williams's school-house at Bratton, in Wiltshire, was entirely burnt down to the ground, and Mr. Gaisford Gibbs of Westbury obligingly accommodated the pupils at his house, until the academy could be rebuilt. In a short time after Mr. Gibbs's house was discovered to be on fire, which burnt so rapidly, that the whole was destroyed, together with a considerable part of the furniture and cloaths. From some circumstances, one of the scholars was suspected of wilfully setting it on fire, and who made a voluntary confession before a magistrate, of his having accidentally set fire to the house at Bratton, and wilfully to that at Westbury. On his examination, he said, the thought unluckily came into his head, that if he could burn the school room at Westbury, which was over the kitchen, he might be sent home, to which his father had not permitted him to return for 15 or 16 months past. He was committed to Devises prison, where he afterwards put an end to his existence.

The remuneration of the King's physicians is finally settled; the public may depend on the following statement:

To Dr. Willis, the father, 1500l. for 21 years.

To Dr. Willis, the son, 650l. for life.

To the other physicians, 30 guineas for each visit to Windsor, and ten guineas for each visit to Kew: This to Sir George Baker, who had the longest attendance, does not amount to more than 1300 guineas; and to all the others in proportion.

The surgeons are not yet paid.

A letter from a gentleman in Martinico to a merchant in Rouffau, dated September 27, says, "There has not been any business done here these three days past, owing to the great Revolution in France, which has reached this place in all its force."

A robbery was lately committed near Colchester, with many aggravations of cruelty. Three foot-pads attacked a Mr. and Mrs. Deakes, who attempting with a friend in company to make some resistance, the villains fired, and dangerously wounded Mr. D. and his wife, the latter of whom is since dead.

NOVEMBER 4. It is remarkable that the late Summer and Autumn have been uncommonly fatal to the Nobility—not less than 23 Peers and Peereffes having died since the Month of April last.

Amount of the hop duty is 89,000l. as

near as can be ascertained at present, which is 34,000l. less than last year.

The following malefactors were executed on a scaffold erected before the debtors door of Newgate, viz. William Clark, George Dawson, alias Collett, Camel Delap Stewart, Mary Peters, and Alexander Thomas Gilderoy, alias Gilroy.

5. About seven o'clock this evening, the porter belonging to the London Coffee-house was sent with a portmanteau, containing a thousand new half-guineas, besides a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of a gentleman who had lodged there, and was going to Dublin. He was directed to leave the trunk at No. 61, in Bread-street, Cheap-side. When he got there, he knocked at the private door, and was answered by a man, who stood on the steps of the warehouse door with a pen behind his ear and no hat on, who told him Mr. Nicholson had been waiting some time, and desired him to go for a coach. The porter very foolishly complied, and on his return found the sharper had decamped with his booty.

The celebrated Dr. Herschel has discovered a seventh Satellite moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his body than any of the rest. It is about 26 seconds only of apparent distance from his centre; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 seconds from it by estimation. The periodic time of this Satellite is less than 24 hours; that of the sixth is 32 hours, 41 minutes, 12 seconds. Saturn's ring continues still visible, by Dr. Herschel's largest telescope; and, a few nights since, he saw three of the Satellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickness.

To cure the defects in trees, or bark of timber-trees, or trees that are hollow: Cut away the part affected, thinly lay on tar to the remaining part of the tree, and clay and sand mixed like mortar to fill up the holes or cover the place, after which let it be covered with cow-dung, to prevent the air from getting to it.

A new copper coinage is in great forwardness at Edinburgh; each halfpenny is about double the weight of the old one; the die is well executed, and round the rim of the piece is indented (like the Druid's pence) *Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's*.

Letters from Edinburgh dated November 7, says "Thursday last about five minutes past six in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near
Crieff,

Crieff, and the neighbouring places. The shock appeared to strike upwards from a great depth in the earth. Several persons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Comrie left their houses in the utmost consternation. In the course of two hours after the first shock, no less than thirty different lesser noises were distinctly heard. The progress seemed to be towards the N. W. but afterwards more to the Eastward.

"It is a curious and singular fact, that since the 31st of August last, not a day or night has passed but a variety of shocks have been felt in the above neighbourhood. Those on the 31st of August and 5th of November were by far the most violent, the latter particularly. The noise has continued frequently since."

17. The Royal Circus was on Thursday shut up, in consequence of an information laid against Mr. Palmer, and others of the principal performers, by the two Winter Theatres.

The freeholders of Yorkshire, to perpetuate the memory of, and mark their esteem for, their late worthy representative Sir George Saville, have, by subscription, erected a public statue of him in York cathedral. On the frieze are introduced the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity. — Sir George is represented leaning upon a pillar, holding in his hand a scroll, on which is written, *The Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York*. The whole height is sixteen feet of fine marble, and the inscription expresses the gratitude of his constituents for his unshaken integrity in the senate—his patriotic zeal and benevolence holds him forth as an example of pure and unaffected virtue, and as an ornament and a blessing to the age in which he lived.

18. Sunday last, when the Princess Augusta came of age, she was presented by the King with a pin-money annuity of 2000*l.* per annum, payable out of the Privy Purse quarterly. The Queen on the same occasion presented the Princess with some sets of diamonds and pearls of great value.

19. Disney Ffytche, Esq. received judgment for assaulting the waiter of an inn at Romford. The Court sentenced him to a fine of 100*l.*

Two gentlemen of Cambridge got 50*l.* damages from the proprietors of a mail-coach, the drivers of which had left them at Lancaster, going on without giving them notice.

Thomas Wensworth, convicted of perjury at Surry assizes, received the following exemplary sentence:—To be imprisoned three months in Newgate, stand once in the pillory, and then to be transported to New South Wales for seven years.

20. In the Court of King's Bench, a

motion was made by Mr. Partridge, for a rule to shew cause why an information should not issue against Dr. John Beevor, for refusing to take upon him the office of sheriff for the city of Norwich.

The Court were of opinion, that it would bear too hard upon medical men to be liable to serve public offices requiring so much attendance as that in question, and thought their profession sufficiently exempted them. The rule was therefore set aside; and, on the motion of Mr. Partridge, a mandamus issued for the election of a new sheriff.

21. Dr. Withers was brought to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, to receive judgment for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, when the Court were pleased to pronounce, that he should pay a fine of 50*l.* to the King, that he should be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, and afterwards give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

23. The Court of King's Bench gave judgment against J. Walter, the Printer of the Times, for a libel on the Duke of York. Their sentence was, that he should pay a fine of 50*l.* be imprisoned one year in Newgate, stand once in the pillory at Charing Cross, and find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

24. Thursday last the Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks; there entering a tunnel through the hill of Saperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat, with an union flag on her mast-head, passed laden for the first time through St. John's Bridge, below Lechlade, in the presence of great numbers of people who were assembled on the occasion.

25. The following melancholy accident happened on Monday at noon, in Essex-street, Strand. A servant girl to a Gentleman, who rented the parlours of a house in that street, alarmed the neighbourhood, by screaming out, "For God's sake help! a man is killing my 'mistrets!" Williams and Cowper, two Ticket-Porters who ply at the Temple, immediately entered the house, and found the Lady with two dreadful stabs in her neck, and her husband with a knife, bloody, in his hand, whom they immediately secured, but not before he had stabbed himself three times in the lower body. The Lady was taken to Mr. Birch's, a surgeon in the same street, and died this day. The Gentleman, it seems, has laboured under a state of insanity, for which he

has been twice confined in a place for the reception of persons in his unfortunate distemper, and from whence he had been lately liberated. He was again placed in confinement at Hoxton, and is since dead.

Friday morning the body of a murdered female, decently dressed, was found in the fields between Somers Town and Pancras—her head was nearly severed from her body—a ring was on her finger—a razor-case was found lying near. A reward of 20*l.* is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

23. A Proclamation was issued, proroguing the Parliament from the 10th of December next to the 21st of January, then to fit for dispatch of business.

Early on the 21st inst. a fire was discovered in one of the apartments of the new Custom-house, Dublin, which, notwithstanding the most active exertions, continued to burn with destructive fury during the day, and was not completely extinguished till night. By this unfortunate accident the west end of that magnificent edifice, internally decorated in a style of most expensive elegance, and in the rooms whereof a considerable quantity of very valuable cabinet-work, &c. had been fitted up, is now injured as far as the devouring element could affect that part of the building. The damage is estimated at about 1500*l.*

DEC. 7. The city and suburbs of London were overpread with the thickest fog almost ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Several of the stages travelling between the metropolis and the surrounding villages were, by five in the afternoon, obliged to be preceded by men with torches or lanterns: others were quitted by the passengers, who walked to their respective homes, and the horses of many were led, at a very slow pace, by people on foot.

Ended at the Old Bailey the Session for the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, when seven prisoners were tried for piracy and acquitted; and five convicts, viz. Hugh Wilson, John Williams, Thomas Brett, Edward alias Ned Hobbins, and John Clark, received sentence of death.

7. A cause of great importance to the city of Carlisle came on to be tried in the Court of King's Bench. The question was, Whether freemen might be admitted into that city without having passed through the form of being brothered into one of the eight Guilds thereof. The cause lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, when it was determined that freemen might be admitted without that formality.

S. Perryman, late publisher of the *Morn-*
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ing Herald, was convicted of a libel in that paper, Feb. 1788, reflecting on Mr. Pitt, Sir Elijah Impey, and the House of Commons relative to the accusation of Sir Elijah.

Tuesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, William Partington, for a robbery in the house of Mr. Alderman Anderson, in Charter-house-square, and James Lloyd, for robbing Mr. Whitehead of seven guineas and a half, and 7*s.* in silver, in Hyde-park, were executed opposite to Newgate.

9. Mr. Stockdale's long-expected trial for a supposed libel on the House of Commons, contained in a pamphlet entitled, "A Review of the principal Charges against Warren Hastings, Esq." came on in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Kenyon, when, after a trial of three hours, the Jury retired, and returned in two hours, with a verdict for the defendant—*Not guilty.*

This morning the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Barrington was first set to the bar, and challenged the whole first twelve of the Jury, on account, as he said, of a report that had been communicated to him prejudicial to them, but which yet he did not know was true; after some altercation his trial began. He was indicted for privately stealing; and the case was opened by Mr. Le Mesurier the counsel, who informed the Court he gave up the capital part; when Haviland Le Mesurier, Esq. was sworn, and deposed, That he was in the playhouse of Drury-lane, on the 19th of January 1787; that he saw the prisoner there; and that at the end of the play, he left his party to meet his servants; the lobby was extremely crowded, and he was alarmed, recollecting he had a sum of money about him, and a valuable watch. The prosecutor, thus pressing on through the croud, felt his purse move, having kept his hand on it, and he seized the prisoner's hand close to his pocket, and with the other turned round and seized his person, and immediately a Mr. A'Deane, a clergyman (who is now in the West Indies, and will not return), stepped over, and said to the prosecutor, "Sir, you are right, I saw him do it." Barrington on this was secured, and he asked his name, which he declined telling, but said he was a gentleman; upon which one of the Bow-street runners came up and disclosed who he was, and he was taken to the Brown Bear, from whence he escaped, upon which the process of outlawry was issued against him. The prosecutor said, his pocket was cut in the lining, but it was not unbuttoned, and that a stranger, whom he could never find after, gave him his purse directly; the prisoner's hand was never in his pocket.

At first, the prosecutor thought the prisoner was going to bully, but he immediately changed his behaviour to a very polite one, and said, "Sir, I am a gentleman, for God's sake consider what you are doing."

Mr. Le Mesurier was cross-examined by Mr. Garrow, counsel for the prisoner, and particularly interrogated by the prisoner himself. Whether he did not say at the time, that it was of no use to go to Bow-street, as he could not be certain of the prisoner; and in his examination at Bow-street, that he had seized a person's hand near his pocket, which wasthe prisoner's, and he therefore believed the prisoner was the man who robbed him; that he found no sharp instrument nor any purse in the prisoner's hand; that he observed the prisoner turn pale, but said he should himself have turned pale or red at such an accusation; that when he seized the prisoner's hand he was behind him, and the person who gave him the purse was on one side?

Barrington questioned the prosecutor as to the character of that Mr. A'Deane, whether he had not heard that he was immoral or insane? but that he denied, but said he was a man of the town, which he explained as keeping late hours. The prosecutor's counsel called no more witnesses, and rested his case here; and upon the prisoner's being asked by the Court if he desired to say any thing in his defence, he entered into a very long and elegant defence, apparently unstudied, from several hesitations which occurred in his delivery.—It went on the illiberality of the paragraphs against him, on the severity of his confinement and outlawry, and on the prejudice attached to his general reputation. He spoke three quarters of an hour. He began thus: "The benignity and candour which mark the judicial proceedings of this country, of which I have recently met a distinguished proof, induce me to hope, with the utmost humility, that the indulgent attention of the Court will not be withheld on the present occasion, but that it will be extended, not through the merit of any thing I can urge, but from the generous and impartial impulse of your own minds, towards every one who is so unhappy as to stand here the subject of accusation." He then proceeded to say, that this was just his case; that he was at the play by an order from a friend, and was coming out, when he was taken and carried to the Brown Bear, from which he found a convenient opportunity to withdraw—unfortunately to withdraw—and he hoped it would rather be considered as a retreat from prejudice, than a flight from accusation; that he neither used violence nor pecuniary influence; and entirely acquitted Blandy from being privy to his retreat; yet,

that if he was of a disposition to rejoice at calamity, he might in this case, as that man (Blandy) was one of his worst enemies, by introducing his name on all occasions, and defaming him. He observed, rather severely, on the convenient memory of the prosecutor, and on the hardship of the process of outlawry. He proceeded—"Among the vices incident to human nature, and the crimes which have been so lavishly imputed to me, there are two which, I trust, neither the Accusing Spirit, nor the Recording Angel, need to blush or weep at on my account—I mean cruelty, and calumny, which is, perhaps, the worst of cruelty." He spoke of the necessity of public justice, but said, there was also such a thing as individual justice; and concluded thus: "Gentlemen, permit me ultimately to observe, that the question is not now what the private opinion of individuals concerning George Barrington may be; but whether there is, or is not, that full, clear, and unequivocal evidence, which the wisdom of ages has established as the criterion for jurors to decide by, and which ought never to be departed from in any case whatever: to strain a point to acquit, may proceed from godlike motives, and perhaps men of the most vindictive temper must respect in others the benevolent impulse; but to strain a point to condemn, is repugnant to justice, conscience, and humanity."

The learned Judge who tried him (Ashurst) summed up the evidence with many impartial observations; and the Jury, after a very short conference, returned a verdict, *Not guilty*. Barrington bowed with his usual address, and retired from the bar. The Court was exceedingly crowded; the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were on the bench.

The action between Capt. Parsloe and Mr. Sykes, for the seduction of Capt P's Lady, was tried at Westminster. The facts being clearly proved, and with circumstances uncommonly aggravated, the Jury, without the least hesitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full damages in the declaration—£ 10,000.

12. Letters from Norwich say, "Saturday last a fire broke out at Houghton hall, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Orford, in the North wing. This part of the house contained the chapel, the well-known picture gallery, the completest private brewery in the world, and the machine for supplying the house with water; these have fallen a sacrifice to the merciless element; and to render the event immortal, the matchless groupe exhibiting the labours of Hercules, by Locatelli, which cost the Earl 1700*l*. remain no longer to gratify and astonish the admirers of sculpture and lovers of art. Happily, the

the flames were prevented from communicating to the other parts of the house by the stone colonades."

14. An order has passed the Privy Council taking off the prohibition of the 25th of June 1788, on the importation of wheat into this kingdom from the United States of America.

15. A Letter from a gentleman at Nevi, to his correspondent in this city, dated Oct. 24, says, "A most dreadful earthquake happened in a town belonging to the Pope, called Citta di Castello, about 60 miles from Rome, towards Tuscany. This town was one of the richest in the Pope's territories, and contained about 15,000 inhabitants.—The first shock was felt on the 30th of September, at eleven A. M.; it was preceded by no signs attendant on earthquakes; it lasted two minutes, when the whole town was involved in a whirlwind of smoke and dust from the falling of houses, churches, and palaces. At the first alarm great numbers of the inhabitants fled towards Rome and saved themselves. The first dreadful shock was followed by many more, and in the intervals nothing was heard but the crushing of buildings; the few remaining are so shattered as to be unknown. Many people were dragged from the ruins half alive, and in a short space of time 1000 were found dead, but the number of unhappy wounded is supposed to exceed that considerably, as a much greater must have suffered. This town was not the only sufferer, five villages in the country were so totally destroyed, that not one stone was left upon another; besides four convents, in one of which the greatest part of the monks were killed. This account may be relied on, as I have taken it from an authentic one, printed at Rome a few days ago. The earthquake still continues in the neighbourhood of Citta di Castello."

A Letter from Rome, dated Nov. 21, says, "Yesterday a courier arrived from Bologna, with news of the death of the Duchess of Albany, natural daughter of the late Pretender, who sent for her from France some time before his death, and had her legitimated. She was the last direct descendant (if a natural child can be so called) of the Stuarts, except the Cardinal of York, who since his brother's death has assumed the title of Henry IX."

16. This evening their Majesties and the Princesses honoured Old Drury with their presence. At their entrance a superb scene was displayed, with appropriate decorations, and several vocal performers sung the usual loyal song, which was chorussed and repeatedly encored by the audience, who expressed unabated joy at the appearance of his Majesty in good health and spirits.

17. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when twenty six convicts received sentence of death, thirty-six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, four to be imprisoned in Newgate, three in Clerkenwell Bridewell, and five to be publicly whipped, viz. one on Smart's Quay, one on Botolph Wharf, one in Bishopsgate-street, one in Leadenhall-market, and one on Dice-Quay, and two whipped and discharged.

Of six of the criminals out of nine who were cast for death on one day (Wednesday), two were only 20, two of them 18, one 14, and the youngest was only 12 years of age.

18. A letter from Wolverhampton, dated Dec. 16, says, "Monday morning the following melancholy accident happened in a field near Stafford: Mr. Unit, son of Mr. Unit, tanner, of Stone in this county, a young gentleman about 18 years of age, leaning carelessly upon the muzzle of his fowling-piece, and watching the motion of his dog, the contents of the gun were unfortunately lodged in his side, and he expired on the spot."

19. The Captain of a ship employed by the Irish government to convey a number of convicts to Nova Scotia, took it in his head that he had a right to land and liberate them. Accordingly, when he made the Island of St. John, he set a considerable number on shore. A sailor then on board thought that these proceedings were dangerous, and left the ship. This seaman came home with Admiral Milbank, and has been since examined before the Privy Council. The Captain was sent home a prisoner, and is now in custody in Dublin. Father Fay, the Romish Priest, convicted of forgery, was put on board the above ship, but shewing no disposition for *novelties*, he preferred a port in Wales, to either *New Scotland*, or *New-found land*, and the Captain accommodated him.

The convicts were brought from Newfoundland by Admiral Milbank, and are now at Portsmouth in a most wretched state. It is said the Captain had been at sea five weeks, part of which was foul weather, and he was short of provisions. This occasioned him to put into Newfoundland, where, with as much secrecy as possible, he disembarked his dangerous freight, and bore away. On reaching the town of St. John's, the convicts exhibited the most appalling procession ever seen in that country. They were put into a place of security, where continual fighting, and the Irish howl, filled up the measure of their time during their stay on the island. They consist of 102 men, and 12 women.

St. George's market, in St. George's Fields (now called *New Bridge Town*), was opened this day.

By the official accounts of the American finances, it is stated that their income amounts to 933,000*l.* and their expenditure to 911,000*l.* leaving a clear surplus annually of 22,000*l.*

20. The Commission Court at Copenhagen appointed to try Benzenstierna and O'Brien, for attempting to burn the Russian fleet last summer, have sentenced them to have their right hands cut off, and afterwards to be beheaded, drawn and quartered.

Letters from Naples contain an extraordinary and important discovery for the literary world—that 17 books of Livy, from the 60th to the 76th inclusive, written in Arabic, have been found in the libraries of Fez and Morocco, which, wonderful to relate, contain 66,000 volumes. The first book has been translated into Italian by Abbe Villa, and sent to the learned Tischbein for his opinion about it. The Court of Naples were preparing an Embassy to Morocco to examine the contents of those libraries, as it was not doubted that not only the other books which are wanting of Livy, but also those of Diodorus Siculus, Cicero, and many others, would be found.

22. Earl Cornwallis has totally abolished the SLAVE TRADE in Bengal, and has issued a proclamation, declaring “That all persons who may hereafter be found either directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be prosecuted in the Supreme Court; and, if a British subject, shall, on conviction, be sent to Europe. A reward of 100 rupees is offered for discovering any offender against the proclamation, and 50 rupees more for every person, of either sex, who is delivered from slavery, or illegal confinement, in consequence of such discovery.” It is published in the different languages of the country, and has been sent to all the merchants, traders, and public offices, for their notice.

23. The yearly meeting of the Quakers for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, have published an address to General Washington, the President of the United States, in which they say,

“We will not improperly to intrude on thy time or patience, nor is it our practice to offer adulation to any; but as we are a people whose principles and conduct have been misrepresented and traduced, we take the liberty to assure thee, and those in authority over us, that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards you, with prayers that thy Presidency may, under the blessing of Heaven, be happy to thyself and to the people; that through the increase of morality and true religion, Divine Providence may condescend to look down upon our land with a propitious eye, and bless the inhabitants

with the continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fairs of the earth, and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies; and it is our earnest concern that he may be pleased to grant thee every qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory; and that finally, when all terrestrial honours shall fail and pass away, thou and thy respectable consort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness, in the mansions of peace and joy for ever.”

Prosecutions for penalties on the post-horse act, if for 50*l.* and upwards, are cognizable in the Court of King's Bench. Penalties below 50*l.* are to be determined by Magistrates, and not in the King's Bench; for so it was ruled last Term by Lord Kenyon and Co. at Westminster.

A commission of lunacy has been taken out against George Colman, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 16. This day the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council, the Principal, Professors, and Students of the University of Edinburgh, a number of Nobility and Gentry, and the Masters, Officers, and Brethren, of all the Lodges of Free-Masons in the city and neighbourhood, besides an innumerable croud of spectators, moved in grand procession from the Parliament Close at half past twelve to lay the foundation stone of a New University College. The Grand Master standing on the east, with the substitute on his right hand, and the Grand Wardens on the west, the square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, were successively delivered by an operative to the substitute, and by him to the Grand Master, who applied the square to that part of the stone which was square, the plumb to the several edges, the level above the stone, and with the mallet gave three knocks, saying,

“May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation-stone, which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every work which may be undertaken for the embellishment and advantage of this city.”

On this the Brethren gave three huzzas.

The cornucopia and two silver vessels were then brought from the table, and delivered; the cornucopia to the substitute, and the two vessels to the Wardens; and were successively presented to the Grand Master, who, according to an ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine, and the oil, which they contained, on the stone, saying,

“Ma

“ May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life:—and may the same Almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity.”

On this the Brethren gave three huzzas; and the Grand Master addressed himself to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and to the Principal as representing the University, in very eloquent speeches, to which the Lord Provost and the Rev. Principal made suitable replies.

Two crystal bottles, cast on purpose at the Glass-house of Leith, were deposited in the foundation-stone. In one of these were put different coins of the present reign, previously enveloped in crystal. In the other bottle was deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the University. The bottles, being carefully sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper wrapt in block tin; and upon the under side of the copper were engraven the arms of the city of Edinburgh, and of the University; likewise the arms of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Upon the upper side, was a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

By the blessing of Almighty God,
In the reign of the most munificent Prince
GEORGE III.
The buildings of the University of Edinburgh,
Being originally very mean,
And now, after two centuries, almost a ruin,
The Right Hon. FRANCIS LORD NAPIER,
Grand Master of the Fraternity of Free-
Masons in Scotland,
Amidst the acclamations
Of a prodigious concourse of all ranks of
people,
Laid the foundation-stone
Of this new fabric,
In which a union of elegance with conve-
nience,
Suitable to the dignity of such a celebrated
seat of learning,
Has been studied:
On the 16th day of November,
In the year of our Lord 1789,
And of the æra of masonry, 5789.
THOMAS ELDER being the Lord Provost of
the city;
WILLIAM ROBERTSON the Principal of the
University;
And ROBERT ADAM the Architect.
May the undertaking prosper, and be crowned
with success!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Escurial, Nov. 9.

HIS Catholic Majesty went on Thursday last to Madrid to dismiss the Cortes, according to the usual forms.

Escurial, Nov. 16. His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare on the 12th instant the civil promotions made on the occasion of his Coronation, the publication of which was deferred till the Cortes had finished their deliberations. Each of the Members of that Assembly, which consisted of seventy-four persons, has received a mark of the Catholic King's favour according to his rank. Amongst other numerous promotions are, the creation of eight Grandees of Spain, nine Honorary Grandees, five Knights of the Golden Fleece, one of which is M. de Noronha, the Portuguese Ambassador here, ten Knights of the Great Cross of Charles III. two Counsellors and four Honorary Counsellors of State, and twenty two Chamberlains.

Dublin-Castle, Dec. 7.

HIS Majesty's royal letters are received for advancing the following noblemen respectively to the dignity of a Viscount of this kingdom, viz.

Vienna, Nov. 18. A detachment of Marshal Laudohn's army has taken possession of Czernitz, in Wallachia; and General Fabry has made himself master of Cladova, in Servia. The last letters from the army before Orsova mention, that the bombardment of that place was vigorously continued, but that the Governor shewed no disposition to surrender.

Vienna, Nov. 21. A courier arrived this evening from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, with the news of his having taken possession of Bucharest.

Vienna, Nov. 30. An officer from Prince Potemkin's army has brought intelligence of the surrender of Bender on the 15th instant; the garrison of which fortress, with as many of the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to be escorted to Ismail.

PROMOTIONS.

Armor Lowry, Lord Belmore, to be Viscount Belmore, of the county of Fermagh;

Francis Pierpoint, Lord Conyngham, to be Viscount Conyngham;

And

And Charles, Lord Loftus, to be Viscount Loftus, of Ely.

Dublin-Castle, Dec. 9. Letters patent are preparing to be passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, appointing James Chatterton, esq., to be Clerk of the Paper-Office, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Rd. Jackson, deceased; and Dominick Trant, esq., to be his Majesty's Advocate of the High Court of Admiralty.

Tho. Caldecott, of the Middle-Temple, esq., to be his Majesty's Attorney in Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor.

Col. Gardiner to be Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Versailles.

Tho. M'Donogh, esq., to be his Majesty's Consul in the states of Massachusetts's bay, Rhode-island, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire; also John Hamilton, esq., to be Consul in the state of Virginia.

MARRIAGES.

AT Broad Sherston in Wilts, Mr. Pickett, aged 70, to a young lady of 18.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, rector of Sutton, Wilts, to Miss Drought, of Oxford.

Charles Wilkins, esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Miss Lucy Shingler, of Cranbrook.

At Hubberston, in Pembrokeshire, John Lort, esq., aged about 80, to Miss Eliz. Duggan, aged 30. This is his third wife.

The Rev. Edward Hunt, of Cound, to Miss Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hawkins, formerly rector of Worthen, Shropshire.

Robert Bower, esq., of Weltham, in Yorkshire, to Miss Clubbe, of Ipswich.

In Germany, the reigning Prince of Gottingen-Wallerstein, with the Princess Wilhelmina of Wirtemberg.

John Potter, esq., of Chelham, to Mrs. Garrett, relict of Timothy Garrett, esq., 2nd daughter to Sir Robert East, bart.

Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., of Epsom, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Pye, LL. D.

The Rev. John Williams, of Downton, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the late Rev. William Watkins.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the minor canons of Carlisle cathedral, to Miss Penelope Liddell, of Carlisle.

Miss Letitia Houlton, of the Priory, near Bishop's-Stortford, to Frederick Lewis, Baron de Pulitzsch, of Saxony, for some years an officer in his Sardinian Majesty's service.

In Yorkshire, at the seat of ——— Furness, esq., Lieut. John Vincent, of the Marines, to Miss Charlotte Furness, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*

William Reynolds, esq., principal proprie-

tor of Colebrook Dale Iron-works, to Miss Hannah Ball, of Bridgewater.

Robert Longdep, esq., of Ashburn, one of his Majesty's Justices for Derbyshire, to Miss Danter, of Doncaster.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Minister of the Ologon Meeting, Nottingham, to Miss Robinson, of Melbourne.

At Thorne in Yorkshire, Richard Gambwell, butcher, to Elizabeth Arley, the young woman whose throat he attempted to cut in July last, and for which he was to have taken his trial at the last York assizes, but was admitted to bail.

Mr. Rich, Hart Davis, banker, of Bristol, to Miss Whittingham, of Earl's Mead.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Moaliff, co. Tipperary, to Miss Beresford, daughter to the Lord Bishop of Ossory.

John Boger, esq., of Landrake in Cornwall, to Miss Coham, of Torrington.

T. Miles, esq., of Brentford, aged 24, to Mrs. Mary Cowell, of Margate, aged 28; this is the lady's third trip to the altar of Hymen.

Arthur Law, of Pitilock, esq., Captain of the 40th reg. to Miss Penelope Newell Hepburn, only daughter of Wm. Hepburn, esq., of Jamaica.

John Lind, Esq. M. D. physician to the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, to Miss Player, only daughter of William Player, esq., of Catisfield, Hants.

John Cameron (who was a Scotch piper in 1715), aged 94, to a woman aged 84, both of Falkirk. The former wife and husband of this amorous pair died only three weeks ago.

John Reed, esq., of Chipchase Castle, and Colonel of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Neville, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for DECEMBER, 1789.

ON the 3d of June 1789, died the worthy Bishop of Greenland, Paul Egede. He was born in the year 1708, and at twelve years of age was an active assistant to his father, the celebrated Hans Egede, to whom

Denmark is indebted for its colony in Greenland, having accompanied him on his voyage thither in 1720. His zeal for the conversion of the Greenlanders to christianity, exerted with unabating ardour through the course

course of a long life, both during his residence in their country, and after his quitting it, is strongly displayed in his account of Greenland, published shortly before his death. His friend, Chancellor Suhm, has bestowed on him the following epitaph :

H. S. E.
 Paulus Egede
 Grönlandorum Apostolus
 Benignitate
 Si Quis Unquam
 Candore
 Civilitate
 Nulli Secundus
 Vir
 Non Fucata Pietate
 Oculata Etiam
 Virum Evangelicæ Doctrinæ
 Exemplar.
 Amico Pofuit
 P. F. Suhm.

SEPTEMBER 23.

At Nassau, New Providence, Edmund Rush Wegg, esq. Attorney General for the Bahama Islands.

Lately, Earl Drax, esq.

NOVEMBER 19. At Edinburgh, Major General Ralph Dundas, who commanded a regiment in the service of the States General, late General Gordon's.

John Floyer, esq. Stratford, Dorsetshire.

21. Sir Edward Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, bart. in his 86th year.

Near Nettle, in Picardy, M. Cambray, one of the first theoretic architects in Europe. He had written on the rise and fall of Gothic architecture.

At Llantrifent, Monmouthshire, J. Howell, aged 109.

Mark Smithson, esq. at Aldborough.

Mr. John Oldham, Lombard-Street.

John Andrews, esq. Alford, Lincolnshire.

22. Mr. Timothy Rhodes, merchant, at Leeds.

23. Adolph Boon, esq. Devonshire Square.

Lately, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. Clinch, of the Dublin Theatre.

24. Mr. Walter Serocold, M. A. Vicar of Fulborn All Saints, and Sequestrator of Hinton St. Andrews, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Cheeking hall Omley, in Essex.

Mr. William Umfreville, master of St. Nicholas Poor-house, Newcastle.

Hugh Campbell, esq. of Lix.

John Oliver, esq. alderman of Strewsbury.

Mr. William Stodhart, Gloucester-street.

25. At Dumfries, Thomas Matile, esq.

Mr. Abraham Dubois, New Basinghall-street.

The Rev. John Quin, prebendary of Efsin, in Ireland.

Lately at Lisbon, Felix Calvert, esq. junior, of Portland-place.

Lately, Sir John Lister Kaye, of Brange, near Huddersfield.

26. John Elwes, esq. late member for the county of Berks.

27. Joseph Eyre, esq. Clerk of Christ's Hospital.

Lately, at Plymouth, Broderick Hartwell, esq. Pay-Clerk of the Dock-yard there.

28. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Doctor Smith, Prebendary of Westminster.

In the 85th year of his age, Mr. De Castro, who was the first Surgeon received into the company, after their separation from the Barbers.

29. Mrs. Sayre, wife of Stephen Sayre, esq. formerly Sheriff of London.

Mr. James Waghorne, thread-maker, Bishopsgate-street.

At Ripple, near Deal, the Rev. Geo. Lynch, M. A. Rector of Cheriton, and Vicar of Lympe, near Hythe.

30. Mrs. Foljambe, Hammer-smith.

DECEMBER 1. Mr. William Shone, wine merchant, Mincing-lane.

William Rowles, esq. Clapham.

Lately, Mr. Peter Seret, aged 80, formerly a weaver in Spitalfields.

Lately, at Tiverton, Devonshire, aged 16, Miss Cowley.

2. Mrs. Ford, wife of John Ford, esq. Lancafter.

At Dublin, Sir Thomas Bell, M. D.

The Rev. Castres Denne, Curate of Broom, and Vicar of Loddon, in Norfolk.

Mr. Thomas Baxter, of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, aged 74, and the same day, his brother, Mr. Samuel Baxter, aged 72.

3. John Paterfon, esq. Clerk to the commissioners of the land-tax for the city of London, aged 84.

Mrs. Rumsfey, wife of Thomas Rumsfey, esq. of Hampstead.

Mr. Lorder, who in a fit of insanity killed his wife. (See p. 464.)

Mr. Tinsley, surveyor, Mare-street, Hackney.

4. The Rev. Mr. Hunter of Nunwick, near Ripon, by a fall from his horse.

Mr. John Scott, surveyor, Union-court, Holborn.

At Scrooby, near Bawtry, Mr. Thomas Loveday, aged 101 years.

The Rev. William Leech, one of the prebendaries of Norwich cathedral, Rector of Intwood with Restwick, in Norfolk, and North Cove with Willingham St. Mary, in Suffolk.

William Coles, esq. Salisbury, aged 88.

Robert Maitland, esq. Greenwich, aged 80 years.

Lately, at Galston, Scotland, Marion Gibson, aged 100. About ten years ago she had a new set of teeth, and her eye-sight was so clear, that she could read the smallest print. She walked to Irwine, which is 13 miles from her place of residence, and returned the next day. She spun without the use of spectacles, and continued very straight. She was full in body, and died after 4 days confinement.

Lately at Edstone, Yorkshire, aged 98, John Ridley, esq.

5. Mr. Olding, glover, Fenchurch-street.

At Bath, Samuel Smith, esq. of Saville-row, father of Samuel Smith, esq. member for Worcester.

The Rev. John Swain, Rector of Tixal, Cheshire, and Vicar of Elwafton, Derbyshire.

Edward Fowke, esq. Hawley, near Dartmouth.

Lately at Winkleigh, in the county of Devon, the Rev. John Webster, M. A. Vicar of Adderbury, in the county of Oxford.

Lately, Mr. James Davies, Registrar of Landaff.

Lately at Dublin, Sir Fielding Ould.

Also, Mrs. Elwood, relict of Mr. Elwood, attorney, and sister to Mr. Mossop the Tragedian.

6. David De Visme, esq. of Great Missenden, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, James Wilson, better known by the name of Claudero. He was formerly a retainer of the Muses, and for many years the laureat of the mob; but of late he had adopted an easier and more profitable employment, that of solemnizing what are called half-merk marriages.

Master Middleton, eldest son of Sir Wm. Middleton.

Mr. Ralph Watson, grocer, Preston.

John Williams, esq. of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire.

7. John Hay, esq. of Gray's Inn, aged 78.

At Ashborne, Derbyshire, Mr. John Oldham.

Mr. Lawes, of Hatton Garden.

Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joseph Hodgetts, of Dudley, Worcester.

Henry Authur Langkopf, esq. at Peckham, aged 80.

8. Francis Griesdale, esq. in the Close, Salisbury, aged 82.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, aged 75, Pastor of a dissenting congregation at Milbourn, Cambridgeshire.

9. Major General Martin, of the Marines, aged 86.

Captain George Robinson Walters, at Greenwich Hospital.

10. Mrs. Dawes, wife of John Dawes, esq. Member for Haslemere, and daughter of Mr. Akerman.

Lately at Otterton, Devonshire, John Stodhart, esq. of Totnes.

Lately in Warwick-street, Golden-square, Mr. Hookham, aged 88.

11. Christopher Puller, esq. a Bank Director.

Richard Bristowe Burnell, esq. of Chancery Lane.

Robert Saunderfon, esq. of Hammer-smith, aged 84.

Lately at Paris, aged 81, the celebrated Vernet, Marine painter to the French King. He was about to come to England.

12. Mr. John Crang, senior, Tinsbury, aged 72.

Mr. William Howard, chinaman and corn-factor, Chelmsford.

Mr. Shanks, insurance-broker, Royal Exchange.

Lately at Whitechurch, Mr. Knight, senior, attorney.

13. At Kirkintilloch, Mr. Thomas Kerr, late school master there, aged 75.

The Lady of the honourable Geo. Keith Elphinston.

Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Heaton Wilkes.

Nathan Jowett, esq. of Clock House, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

Lately at Glasgow, Thomas Buchanan, esq. of Ardach.

14. Mr. Philip Hawkins, of the Custons House, London.

Henry Strangways, esq. of Alne, in Yorkshire.

Lately in Grafton-street, Dublin, Mr. Stephen Parker, letter-founder.

15. Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott, in the Boston Trade.

Captain Fowler, in the West India Trade.

Mr. John Clarke, brick-maker, near Blockfield, Norfolk.

Thomas Wilson, esq. of Leeds.

16. Robert Baxter, esq. of Castle-street, Holborn.

Mr. Joshua Downer, cloth-maker, Leeds.

Mr. Henry Whatcote, of Blockley, Worcester.

Lately, Mr. Theodore Horsley, apothecary and man-midwife, of Rathbone Place.

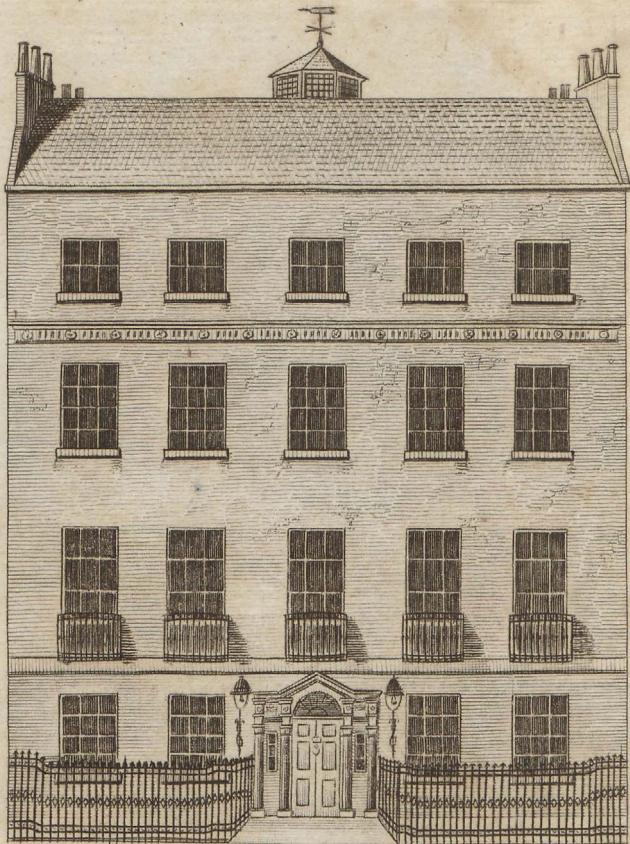
17. Henry Vigor, esq. Bath.

19. Mr. John Bates, Aldersgate-street, distiller.

At the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Mr. Renton, Agent to several steel and cutlery manufactories at Sheffield and Birmingham.

Lately, James Paine, esq. Justice of Peace for Essex, Middlesex, and Surry.





Long Sepulch.

Clements Lane, Strand.

Prospect of the Original House, built by the late
SURGEON NORTON, inventor of **MAREDANT'S DROPS**,
 the South side of Golden Square, London; — now the
 residence & property of his assistant & successor,
MR. JOHN HAYMAN;

to whom all orders, foreign & domestic, for this celebrated
 Antiscorbutic, are recommended to be addressed.

Sold at 5^s 11^d 6 — & one Guinea per Bottle; those at 5^s 5
 are retailed by the general venders of Medicines; the
 others can only be obtained at Mr. Hayman's.

For a test of the purity of this remedy, when bought of
 any retailer in Town or Country, see that the words **J. Hayman**
Golden Square, are engrav'd on the Government Label of each
 Bottle; a favor done the Proprietor by the Hon.^{ble}
 Comm^{rs} of Stamps which it is felony to imitate.



