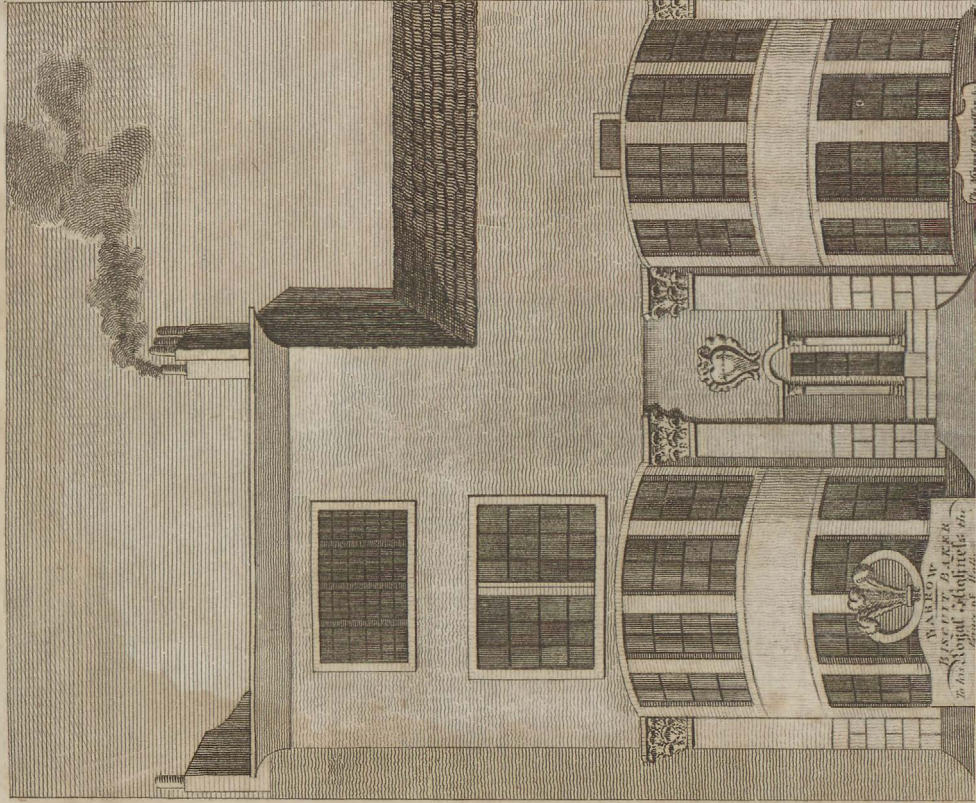
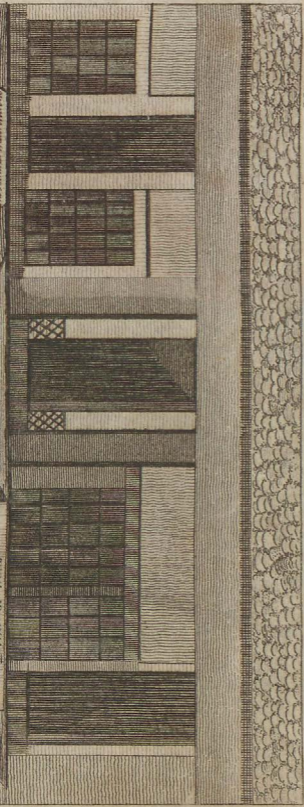


EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



WARRON
BISCUITS BAKERS
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City of London



W. D. Bartlett & Co. sculp.

Specimens of Ancient Architecture Plate 5

Published by I. Sewell Cornhill B. B. 1790.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review.

Containing the

Literature HISTORY Politics,
Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. XVII for 1790.



L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1790.



3334



European Magazine,

For JANUARY, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing what is said to be the OLDEST BUILDING in LONDON: 2. An engraved TITLE PAGE and VIGNETTE: 3. PORTRAIT of DR. JOHN MOORE, Author of ZELUCO, &c. and 4. A VIEW of the CUTTEREA built by JAFFIER CAWN at MUXADABAD.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

The Meteorite is received. It came too late for this month.
 Five letters on the subject of the Test Act have been received this month. They are better adapted to a newspaper than to the European Magazine; we therefore beg to omit them.

A writer in a newspaper having lately with great confidence asserted that the European Magazine was under the management of Dissenters, we think it not improper to declare, that it ever has been and always will be conducted with the strictest impartiality; but, unluckily for the credit of the newspaper-writer's veracity, there is not one Dissenter from the Church of England among either the Proprietors or Conductors of this Publication.

We have received several hints and some compliments on our Address to the Public on the Importance of Ship-building, inserted on the Cover of the last Number of our Magazine, and in the last Monthly Review. As soon as they can be ascertained as facts, and somewhat methodized, they will be printed here.

†† We are open to all matters on this subject.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 11, to Jan. 16, 1790.

	Wheat				Rye				Barl.				Oats				Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	4	0	2	11	2	1	3	0								
COUNTIES INLAND.																		
Middlesex	6	10	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	3								
Surry	6	5	3	3	2	11	2	2	3	9								
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	8								
Bedford	6	6	3	9	2	8	2	3	3	3								
Cambridge	6	3	3	8	2	9	1	11	3	2								
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	11								
Northampton	6	7	4	0	3	0	2	3	3	5								
Rutland	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	0								
Leicester	6	9	4	6	3	6	2	3	4	3								
Nottingham	5	7	4	4	3	5	2	1	3	4								
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	5								
Stafford	7	1	0	0	4	0	2	8	5	1								
Salop	7	2	5	0	3	11	2	8	5	3								
Hereford	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	7	5	8								
Worcester	7	2	4	3	3	7	2	10	4	1								
Warwick	7	0	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	2								
Gloucester	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	2	4	2								
Wilts	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	2								
Berks	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	4								
Oxford	7	3	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	11								
Bucks	6	7	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	5								
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																		
Essex	6	8	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	1								
Suffolk	6	2	3	9	2	8	2	0	2	7								
Norfolk	6	0	3	3	2	8	2	0	0	0								
Lincoln	6	3	4	7	3	2	1	0	0	0								
York	5	10	3	10	3	3	2	2	4	0								
Durham	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0								
Northumberl.	5	6	4	1	2	9	1	11	3	4								
Cumberland	6	1	3	11	3	0	2	0	0	0								
Westmorl.	6	9	3	8	3	1	1	9	0	0								
Lancashire	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	3								
Cheshire	7	0	5	6	4	1	2	5	0	0								
Monmouth	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	0								
Somerfet	7	4	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	9								
Devon	6	11	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	0								
Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	0								
Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	4								
Hants	6	7	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	0								
Suffex	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	9								
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	1	2	9								
WALES.																		
North Wales	6	7	5	2	3	9	1	9	4	4								
South Wales	6	5	4	9	3	5	1	8	10	0								

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

D E C E M B E R.			1790.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
25—29—34	43	S.S.W.	16—29—95	42	S.W.
26—29—79	32	S.W.	17—30—38	40	N.
27—29—87	46	S.W.	18—30—20	38	N.E.
28—29—87	46	W.	19—30—13	33	E.
29—29—68	50	S.S.W.	20—30—24	32	S.E.
30—29—71	48	S.S.W.	21—30—41	33	E.
31—29—26	48	S.	22—30—38	35	W.
			23—30—33	40	W.
			24—30—16	46	W.
			25—30—11	42	N.E.

JANUARY, 1790.

1—29—90	35	S.S.W.
2—30—33	37	S.
3—29—98	46	S.
4—30—22	43	W.
5—30—25	45	N.
6—30—19	41	S.S.E.
7—30—40	41	W.
8—30—45	36	W.
9—30—28	33	E.
10—30—15	34	S.E.
11—30—11	45	S.
12—29—87	50	S.S.W.
13—29—85	52	S.

PRICES of STOCKS, Jan. 26, 1790.

Bank Stock, 187 $\frac{1}{4}$	India Stock, 171
New 4 per Cent. 177 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Scrip. 1
100 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	3 per Ct. India Ann.
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{5}{8}$	India Bonds, 5l. 13s.
shut 117 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 79 $\frac{3}{8}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
a $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent Conf. shut	3 per Cent. 1751, —
78 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	New Navy & Vict Bills
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. 239—16ths	Lot. Tick. 15l. 19s. 6d.
30 Years Ann. 1778 &	Irish Lot. Tick.
1770. 20. 11—16ths	Tontine —

P R E F A C E.

TH E present times, beyond any that can be pointed out in the history of former ages, are big with events which, in their progressive state, call the attention of mankind to observe and reflect upon; to censure or to applaud. Periods like the present are fertile in great events, and produce that display of qualities which both elevates and debases human nature. While the turbulence, duplicity, and selfishness of some call for general execration; the patriotism, candour, and public spirit of others are intitled to universal praise.

At the beginning of the present year, Europe exhibits to view a scene which the Historians of future times will contemplate with astonishment. The revolution of opinions which has generally taken place, and the extraordinary effects which that change has produced, merit the particular attention of the politician and the philosopher. To the ultimate event of the present commotions, every good man must look with anxious expectation; each person is in some respect interested, none can be entirely indifferent.

In the course of our last Volume, we have detailed transactions of such magnitude as impress us with mixed sensations of pleasure and apprehension. While we congratulate liberty on the exertions made in its favour, and express our hopes that it will ultimately be fixed on the firm basis of law and security, we cannot but feel some solicitude and alarm, lest the licence of unrestrained power should become the parent of anarchy and confusion, of violence and destruction.

At a distance from danger, Great Britain, happy in itself, and flourishing in all its dependencies, can view the storms which agitate the neighbouring states with no other emotions than what belong to citizens of the world. As philosophers, they will contemplate the causes which have produced such great effects; and as politicians, the consequences and advantages which may be derived to mankind. The longest life now existing, has seen no situation of affairs so worthy of employing the best powers of the mind, nor any in which they can be exercised more honourably, or more beneficially.

To facilitate these great purposes, an ample detail of the transactions which are expected to take place, without prejudice or partiality, and divested of all party considerations, will be, as it has been, one of the principal objects of *THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*; a publication which has now existed eight years, and which, we have the satisfaction of saying, has in the course of the last year received, and still continues to receive, the most ample and unequivocal marks of public approbation. The favours which have been conferred on us have now decidedly raised us above any of our competitors in point of sale; and it will be our constant attention to merit the encouragement we have received.

That the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE* will continue to be conducted with the same regard to truth, with the same views to forward the interest of literature, and the same undeviating attention to the welfare of mankind at large, we can assure our benefactors, the Public. This return for their favours they have a right to expect, and we shall have great satisfaction in exhibiting a work worthy of being seen in the best libraries; such as we doubt not will go down to posterity as the amplest account of the literature, history, politics, arts, manners, and amusements of the age.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

SPECIMENS of Ancient Architecture having given universal satisfaction, we have annexed as a Frontispiece one which represents what is said to be the oldest building in London. It is situated in Leadenhall-street, and occupied by Mr. Barrow, Biscuit-baker to the Prince of Wales and most of the Royal Family. The inside of the building seems to warrant the account; and more credit is due to the assertion, as there are undoubted marks of the Navy Office still remaining in the vicinity (St. Mary Axe, where the Gazebo out-house is still in being), and the Pay-Office was near the same spot.

The present building is part of the old King's Head Tavern, and has had the good fortune to escape all the fires that have happened, has been new fronted, and makes a pretty figure in the street.

This is the Tavern where Guy Faux and his associates assembled, and concerted the Gunpowder-plot.

ACCOUNT OF A NEW CITY LATELY FOUNDED IN ITALY.

ON the 24th of May last, the King of the Two Sicilies caused ground to be marked out for building a new City, about a mile from Caserta, to be called *Sancti Lucii*. At the same time a new Code of Laws for this City, framed by the King himself, was read to those by whom it is to be inhabited. These at present are only manufacturers in different branches, and soldiers of the regiment of Liparotti, which has been disbanded in a late reform of the army.

The fundamental principle of this new Code is equality of rank and condition, and a total prohibition of all distinctions in clothing, and every thing else, as far as it is possible to be effected. There is to be neither Governor nor Judge in this City, but the disputes of the inhabitants are to be investigated and decided by the head of the clergy, and the oldest of the people. We are told that every part of the Code displays the greatest love of mankind, and knowledge of human nature.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

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

For J A N U A R Y , 1790.

An ACCOUNT of Dr. JOHN MOORE, and his WRITINGS.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

DR. MOORE is son of the Rev. Mr. Charles Moore, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, highly esteemed for the purity of his manners and his amiable disposition. He was many years one of the Ministers at Stirling, in North Britain, where Dr. Moore, the only son who survived him, was born in the year 1730.

His mother was daughter to John Anderson, Esq. of Dowhill, near Glasgow.

On the death of her husband, which happened seven or eight years after her marriage, this lady left Stirling with her children and returned to her native city of Glasgow, where the fortune left her by her father lay.

She was a woman of a most respectable character, distinguished by the strength of her understanding, her piety, and the benevolence of her heart.

Dr. Moore was educated at the University of Glasgow, and began the study of medicine and surgery under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner in that city, attending the anatomical demonstrations of Dr. Hamilton, and the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, at that time Professor of Medicine at Glasgow, and to whom Dr. Moore, as we understand, is related.

In the year 1747 the late Duke of Cumberland commanded the allied army in Brabant; many British students of medicine and surgery passed over to that country with a view to observe the practice, and act as mates in the Military Hospitals,

Mr. Moore adopted this measure, and having been introduced by his relations at Glasgow to the present Duke of Argyle, then representative in Parliament for that city, and Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of foot ready to embark for Brabant, he accompanied him on board, and passed over under his protection to the Continent.

Having reached Maestricht he attended the Military Hospitals there, then full of wounded soldiers after the unfortunate battle of Laffeldt.

Mr. Moore was soon after recommended by the late Mr. Middleton, Director-General of the Military Hospitals, to the Earl of Albemarle, one of the Generals of the Duke's army, and Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, then quartered at Flushing, and commanded by the late General Braddock, and was soon after detached from the hospital to the assistance of the surgeon of that regiment, in which there was an extraordinary sickness.

Mr. Moore remained during the Autumn 1747 at Flushing, and went the winter after with the Coldstream to Breda, where there were many British regiments then in garrison. Early the same spring the allied army took the field; but the peace being concluded the same summer, Mr. Moore came to England in the transport with General Braddock.

After remaining some time in London, and attending the anatomical lectures of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Moore was advised to go

to Paris and attend the hospitals and medical lectures there; a plan much in vogue in those days, and considered as highly proper for students of medicine and surgery.

Mr. Moore went from London to Paris in company with Sir William Fordyce, who had acted in Brabant as surgeon's mate of the third regiment of Foot Guards when Mr. Moore belonged to the Coldstream.

The Earl of Albemarle was then Ambassador from the Court of Great Britain to that of France, and soon after Mr. Moore's arrival at Paris appointed him surgeon to his household. But as his Excellency lived in the house of the Marquis de Mi-repoix, which is near the Invalides, and at a great distance from the hospitals and medical colleges, Mr. Moore took lodgings nearer them, and visited the Ambassador's family only when his assistance was required.

Having resided near two years at Paris, a proposal was made to him by Dr. Gordon, at Glasgow, that he should return to that city and become a partner in his business. Mr. Moore's relations, as we have been told, all joined in pressing him to agree to this proposal, and he soon after left Paris and returned to London, where he remained a few months for the purpose of attending another course of Dr. Hunter's lectures, and also those of Dr. Smellie, who then read lectures on midwifery.

He then returned to Glasgow and went into partnership with Dr. Gordon, which continued for two years, when Dr. Gordon having received a diploma from the University acted entirely as a physician, and Mr. Moore continued the business of surgeon, having assumed for partner the late Mr. Hamilton, professor of anatomy, instead of Dr. Gordon.

Mr. Moore married Miss Simson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Simson, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow; by this lady, who is still alive, he has a daughter and five sons.

In the year 1771 Mr. Moore attended the late George Duke of Hamilton in a consumptive disorder, of which, after a lingering illness, he died. We never heard him mention this youth but in terms of admiration, and he has recorded his extraordinary endowments in an inscription on his tomb in the family burying-place at Hamilton. The following spring Dr. Moore obtained a diploma as Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Glas-

gow, and was engaged by the Duchess of Argyle to attend her son, the present Duke of Hamilton, abroad as the companion of his travels, with whom he accordingly spent five years on the continent.

At their return Dr. Moore brought his family from Glasgow to London; and in the year 1779 he published "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany;" a work, of which there are at present seven editions, besides the Irish editions, and the French, German, and Italian Translations. Two years after, he published a continuation of the same work in two more volumes, intitled "A View of Society and Manners in Italy."

The period which Dr. M. spent abroad, it is probable, rendered him averse to engage in general practice as a Physician, although he has always been consulted in that capacity by particular friends.

In the year 1785 he published his "Medical Sketches," a work favourably received by the public, though it is said to have given offence to some individuals of the profession. This, like all the other works of Dr. Moore, is free from personal satire; but some truths are declared in this work, which a certain class of the Medical Tribe have an interest in concealing.

A work intitled "Zeluco--Various Views of Human Nature," is also imputed to Dr. Moore, though his name does not appear in the title-page.—Of this excellent performance, which increases daily in reputation, we have so recently given an account, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further in this place.

Dr. Moore's family consists of his wife and daughter.

John, Representative in Parliament for the Boroughs of Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk and Peebles in Scotland, and Major of the 51st reg. of foot.

James, Surgeon in London; Author of a Pamphlet intitled "A Method of Preventing or Diminishing Pain, in several Operations of Surgery;" and an "Essay on the Process of Nature, in filling up Cavities and restoring Parts which have been destroyed in the Human Body;" for which he obtained the Prize Medal given by the Lyceum Medicum Londinense for the year 1789.

Graham, a Lieutenant in the royal navy, Francis, a Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office, and private Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Charles, a Student of Law, entered at Lincoln's Inn.

THE HIVE; OR, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XI.

EPI T A P H

To the Memory of DANIEL CRESPIN,
Esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, 1789.

FORGIVE, blest shade! this friendly
zeal to save
Virtues like thine from the oblivious
grave.

Not with vain hope thy monument to
raise

On the weak basis of a mortal's praise,
Nor yet to give, with still a vainer aim,
Thy modest merit to the voice of fame;
Thy open hand when want implor'd re-
lief,

Thy feeling heart that soothed the tear of
grief,

Thy pleasing converse, sentiment refin'd,
Thy warm benevolence for all mankind—
No—let thy virtues in our bosoms rest,
To life's last hour indelibly impress;
While dear remembrance breathes to
Heav'n this sigh,

Grant us like him to live, like him to
die!

To the AUTHOR of the HIVE.

S I R,

WHATEVER pretensions the Muses
of the present age may have to pre-
cedence in the Temple of Fame, it is not
in the province of a Collector of Scraps
to determine. It is his duty only to hail
up his literary farrago with the best ma-
terials he can procure, and, in the best
manner he can, to adapt it to the taste of
his readers. The epitaph, both serious
and humorous; the epigram, ode, son-
net, and even ballad itself, are not with-
out their admirers. The sonnet, indeed,
is a species of composition in which the
palm of victory seems to have been reserv-
ed for the honour of the eighteenth centu-
ry, and has received so many charms and
graces from the elegant pen of Mrs. Char-
lotte Smith, that it appears to be pre-
sumption even to attempt a kind of verse
in which her melancholy muse has so long
stood unrivalled. A collector, however,
cannot be accused of presumption, who
in picking up *all* the crumbs that fall
from the Muses' table, happens to meet
with one of the sonnet kind, and humbly
offers it to the taste of the Public, who
are at liberty to accept or reject the pro-
ffered treat: and amongst readers of such

various descriptions as those of the Euro-
pean Magazine, there may be some per-
haps who may be in mournful mood
enough to relish the following

S O N N E T,

Written on the Sea-shore.

Loud are the surges of the angry main
When tempest rages with tumultuous
sway,

When howling winds deform the liquid
plain,

And all is chaos wild, and drear dit-
may.

See yon poor bark its utmost fury brave,
Whilst o'er her shatter'd deck the bil-
lows roll,

Scarce heaves her lab'ring side above the
wave;

Sad emblem of my tempest-beaten soul.

Yet shall these terrors of the deep subside,
These angry waves and hideous storms
shall cease;

She in her destin'd port shall safely ride,
And all be hush'd in harmony and
peace.

Ah! when shall I attain that peaceful
shore,

Where storms shall vex the haras'd soul
no more?

The melancholy close of the above na-
turally reminds us of that peaceful haven,
“where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.” And this as
naturally brings to our recollection the
wish that is implanted in many bosoms,
of living even after death, not only in the
remembrance of their friends and neigh-
bours, but of being held up to the know-
ledge of posterity, and of that Public to
whom, whilst living, they were utter
strangers. The storied urn therefore,
and pompous epitaph, are called in to
their aid; and many a man, whose living
actions and virtues were scarcely known
to a contracted circle of private acquain-
tance, blazes forth on his monument as
a perfect example of public worth and
virtue. Others there are, who, more hum-
ble in their desires, only wish to point the
tale of morality to the heedless passenger;
and others, still more humble, offer only
consolation to their private friends, and
hold forth the hope that, “the dread path
once trod,” they shall all meet again in
endless bliss. But a poor man who lies
buried in Trinity Church-yard, at Hull,

is still more moderate. He, quiet soul ! wearied no doubt with the cares and anxieties of life, has very properly taken off his clothes and laid himself down to rest : fearful, however, lest his surviving friends might be ignorant of how the case stood with him, and grieve for his loss, he thus consoles them :

Weep not for me, I am not dead,
I'm but undrest and gone to bed.

Other epitaphs there are, which, paying no attention to the living, are addressed only to the deceased ; and surely (if departed spirits are permitted to know what passes in the world which they have left) it must afford the most soothing consolation to those of two poor infants who are buried at Huntingdon, to hear an address like this from their surviving parent—

Sleep, blessed creatures ! in your tomb,
My sighs shall not awake you ;
I only wait till my time come,
And then will overtake you.

Others there are which present little more than puzzles and enigmas to the curious reader, and of these some curious specimens may be given, and some of which may possibly be the subject of a future letter from

CLIFFORD.

THE MASSACRE ON CHRISTMAS
EVE.

“ *Non anser ab ANSERE tutus.* ”

WIDE-wasting wars,
And ghastly scars,
The theme of Epic song,
Who dares rehearse
In uncouth verse,
Is counted in the wrong.

Yet spare your sneers,
Ye sonnetteers,
And you Pindaric Peter,
While I of fate
The will relate,
In Lilliputian metre.

When Patriots fall,
What bard, tho' small,
His Epic skill, or Lyric,
Would hesitate
To tax his pate
For strains of panegyric !

Well may they claim
A patriot's fame,
Who for their country's good
Death's horrors met
Without regret,
Unsparring of their blood—

In blood was dy'd
Their crested pride,
In blood their plumes imbru'd ;
Their broken bones
The paving stones
Of every street bestrew'd.

Yet think not meant
The siege of Ghent,
Or any town in Flanders ;
For I their fate
Commemorate
Who sprang from geese and ganders ;

Whose cackling brood,
As dainty food,
Became a welcome prey ;
And lost their lives
By poult'ners' knives,
The eve of Christmas-day.

You'd swear our geese
Were groats a-piece,
Or that the Corporation
Had all decreed
To thin the breed
By dint of mastication.

Had Rome of old
Such numbers sold,
Her sentinels she'd lack'd ;
Of course the Gauls
Who scal'd the walls
The capitol had sack'd.—

With hostile looks
The ruffian cooks
Began the dire campaign ;
But who can tell
What myriads fell,
Or who the first were slain ?

What turkey-pouts
With tender sprouts,
To sure destruction hurried ;
With custards, jellies,
In glutton bellies
That deathful day were buried ;

What housewives sent
To town for vent
Their poultry-ware together ;
What flocks there came,
Some wild, some tame,
Of various note and feather ;

What havoc made
Each trenchant blade,
And which were truss'd and spitted ;
Which went to pot,
And which did not,
Must therefore be omitted—

Yet this I'll say,
So few were they
Who life ensur'd by flight,
That not a fowl,
Except the owl,
Was seen abroad that night !

WALLER TO HOBBS.

The following letter is printed from the original in the hand-writing of the celebrated EDMUND WALLER, and is now first published. Agreeably to the directions of the possessor of it, we have preserved the original spelling, and all the peculiarities belonging to it. It is without date, but appears to have been written before the Restoration *.

S I R,

ON Saterday last I was att y^r Lodging by 9 a clocke in the morning (having ben by some urgent occasions prevented in my intention to wayt on you the day before) but came a little too late to tell you what I hope you will admitt this to doe, That I esteeme y^r Booke, not only as a present of the best kinde (preferring wth Solomon wisdom to any other treasure) but as the best of that kinde; Had I gone (as by this tyme I had done) to the greene dragone † to fetch it I could not have written *ex dono auctoris* upon it as a witness to posterity that I was not only in y^r favor but in y^r esteeme too (gifts being proportioned to the use and inclination of the receiver) and that w^{ch} bought would have been my cheifest delight only is now that and my honor too: (S^r) One shewed mee this morning, Dr. Lucy's Censure ‡ upon your Leviathan; he subscribes himself in his Epistle to the Reader William Pike which (as his freind tells me) is because his name in Latine is Lucius, wherein he confesses what he is offended with you for observing that a man must have something of a Scoller, to be a verier coxcomb then ordinary, for what Englishman that had not dabbled in Latine would have changed so good a name as Lucy for that of a fish, besides it is ominous that he will prove but a Pike to a Leviathan, a narrow river fish to one which deserves the whole ocean for his Theater; All that I observed in the preface of this Pickrill was that he says y^r doctrine takes us country gentlemen &c: sure if wisdom comes by leaseure we may possibly be as good judges of Philosophy as country parsons are, all whose tyme is spent in saluting those w^{ch} come into the world att gossipings, taking leave of those that goe out of it att funerals and vexing those that stay in it wth long winded haranges; for Wall's and his fellowe || (you have handeled them so well already) that I will say nothing

of them, for if I should say all I approve in you or finde ridiculous in your Adversarys I should requite your booke wth another; confident I am that all thay write will never be read over once nor printed twise, so unlucky are thay to provoake you

—*Ube regesse & se governa
Qual si governa & regge: Thum ube certo
Con i posteri haver pratica eterna.*

Who in this age behave yourself and walke
As one of whom posterity must talke,

with well applying and ill translating of w^{ch} verses I conclude the first and come now to the second part of what I should have troubled you with if I had found you in your Lodging viz: To charge you wth my most humble servise to the noble Lord § wth whom you are as also wth my acknowledgment of the kinde message I lately received from his Lo^p letting him knowe that because I could write nothing safely w^{ch} he might not finde in print, I went to your Lodging purposely to have troubled you with my conjectures of what is so to befall us in order to satisfy his Lo^ps curiosity who honored me with his commands therein.

Here is much talke of change both of Councils and of Councillors and both is believed but what or who will be next is very incertayn and this incertenty proceeds not so much from secrecy as from irresolution, for rowling ourselves upon Providence (as formerly) many things have been debated but perhaps no one thing yet absolutely intended. To me it seems that his Highness ¶ (who sees a good way before him) had layd sometime since a perfect foundation of Government I mean by the Ma: Gen^{ls} reducing us to provences and ruling us by those provincials with the newe levied army &c. but sayling of the good success hoped for abroad and these arrears and want of money att home may perhaps

* The original will be left in the hands of Mr. Sewell until Lady-day.

† William Crooke, at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar, was publisher of most of Mr. Hobbes's works. EDIT.

‡ Published first in 1657, 4to. and afterwards in 1663. See Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 596.

§ Lucy was made bishop of St. David's at the Restoration. EDIT.

|| Probably alluding to Hobbes's "Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics of the Institution of Sir Henry Saville." (viz. Wallis and Ward.) 4to. 1656. EDIT.

¶ The Earl of Devonshire. EDIT.

¶ Oliver Cromwell. EDIT.

give occasion and opportunity to such as are enemies to a Settlement to retard and shocke his designs: The generall voyse att present goes for a selected (not an elected) Par^lmt and that we shall very shortly see something done there, in the mean tyme de-

firing pardon for this tædious scribbling (as if I were infected wth the stile of y^r friends Lucy and Wallis) I rest

Y^r humble and obliged servant

WALLER.

D R O S S I A N A.
NUMBER IV.
ON EDUCATION.

(Concluded from Vol. XVI. Page 396.)

DR. GOLDSMITH, in the volume of his Essays, has one upon Education, in which he combats the arguments in favour of private education with great spirit and force. "A boy," says he, "will learn more true wisdom in a public school in a year, than by private education in five." It is not from masters, but from their equals, that youth learn a knowledge of the world; the little tricks they play each other, the punishment that frequently attends the commission of them, is a just picture of the great world; and all the ways of men are practised at a public school. Of some of the ancient schools of philosophy, it was said, that young men, "*cum in forum venerint existimant se in aliam terrarum orbem delatos.*" To tell a boy to be good, to tell him to keep a secret, to tell him to behave with civility to his companions, is doubtless very right and praiseworthy; but to put him in a situation to suffer if he does not comply with these directions, is a more efficacious manner of inculcating the advantage of these virtues. A young man educated at a private seminary, is a hot-house plant when he comes into the world; he shrinks up at the roughness and asperity of that air to which he has not been used.

"The most effectual discipline is that of experience," says Dr. Priestley (whose treatise on education I cannot too earnestly recommend). It should by all means be called in to the aid of precept and admonition, whenever it can be applied with advantage; that is, in all cases where there is sufficient time for the effect. Children have no idea of fear, or apprehension of evil, but in consequence of receiving hurts. In this case, their own feelings make them attend to the cause of what they suffer, and put them upon their guard against receiving the like harm for the future. "The same rule," adds the Doctor, "may be applied to the conduct of the mind."—"Nature," says he, in another place, "has wisely provided that we should not stand in so much need of artificial education, as is commonly imagined; and true wisdom will not take too much

out of the hand of Nature."—"A passion," says Dr. Goldsmith, "which the present age is apt to run into, is to make children learn all things, the languages, the sciences, music, the exercises, and painting. Thus a child soon becomes a talker in all, but a master in none. He thus acquires a superficial fondness for every thing, and only shews his ignorance when he attempts to exhibit his skill." The *omnis* is always the *nullus homo*, a man of shreds and patches; and like Harlequin's snuff, *tabac de mille fleurs*, in every one superficial; a sciolist in literature, a sophist in philosophy, a dabbler in the arts. Yet what mighty promises do not some modern seminaries of private education hold forth! "*Serpens nisi serpentem comederit, nec fit draco,*" says some whimsical writer. Time and application, with the assistance of great powers of mind, can only realize what the modern professors of education affect to teach. The general system of education in England proceeds upon this principle: That all boys, the sons of persons of fortune, are to have classical learning, to enable them, if possible, to despise the inelegancies and the mechanical parts of their business or profession. Books are put into their hands which acquaint them, in the Roman tongue though, with the debaucheries of young men of their age, and the complete carelessness they should live in of expence and regularity. A very ingenious gentleman, the late Mr. Day, has effected what Goldsmith, in his essay, long ago wished to see done. He has endeavoured to lift the passions on the side of prudence and virtue; and has published some books from which the rising generation may receive much advantage. The heroes of his tales are not always men of rank or of fortune; he has taught what will be of equal use to the mechanic as the nobleman, to the professor as well as to the ploughman.

The books I allude to are, "Sandford and Merton," and "Little Jack." Mr. Day lived long enough to finish Sandford and Merton; had he lived longer, we might

have expected a complete system of education from him; which, when I consider his abilities and his attention, very much directed to that point, I consider as a loss which the world is not likely easily to see replaced; his temper, his understanding, his various knowledge, rendering him nearly fit to have been a legislator on the subject.

The want, however, of this ingenious gentleman's exertions on so important a subject, are likely to be less felt, as we have two very excellent practical books on education in our language, that of Dr. Priestley, and Dr. Watt's "Improvement of the Mind;" the latter of which is recommended by Dr. Johnson in very forcible terms, in his life of that great and good man. A good selection on the subject might be made from Rousseau's *Emile*, but I would trust very few persons with making it; for, though

that great genius wrote occasionally as a philosopher, spleen, sophistry, and declamation, are but too often exhibited by him. Rousseau having by accident become a man of paradox in his first publication, remained one in some degree ever after, to preserve uniformity of character; and is a very striking and deplorable instance of the ill effect of a first impression made from improper motives upon the human mind; and how fatal to one's own peace, and to that of others, may a desire of distinction become, when not regulated by truth and discretion!

Goldsmith's "Essay on Education" (in the little volume of his *Essays*) may, I think, be read with great profit. It is elegantly written, and (bating a foolish refinement or two) contains some good thinking, and acute observation on the subject.

D R U M M O N D*.

AMONG all the writers at the beginning of the last century who flourished after the death of Shakspeare, there is not one whom a general reader of the English poetry of that age will regard with so much and so deserved attention as WILLIAM DRUMMOND. He was born at Hawthornden in Scotland, in 1585; and was the son of Sir John Drummond, who for ten or twelve years was usher, and afterwards knight of the black rod, to James VI.

His family became first distinguished by the marriage of Robert III. whose queen was sister to William Drummond of Carnock, their ancestor; as appears by the Patents of that king and James I. the one calling him "our brother," the other "our uncle."

Drummond was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of A. M. In 1606 he was sent by his father to study civil-law at Bourges in France; but having no taste for the profession of a lawyer, he returned to Hawthornden, and there applied himself with great assiduity to classical learning and poetry.

Having proposed to marry a lady to whom retirement and her own accomplishments had entirely attached him, and who died after the day of marriage was appointed, he again quitted his native country, and resided eight years on the continent, chiefly at Rome and Paris.

In 1620 he married Margaret Logan, a

grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William, was knighted by Charles II.

He spent very little time in England, though he corresponded frequently with Drayton and Ben Jonson; the latter of whom had so great respect for his abilities, and so ardent a desire to see him, that at the age of forty-five he walked to Hawthornden to visit him.

Having been grafted as it were on the royal family of Scotland, and upheld by them, he was a steady royalist in the troubles of Charles I.; but does not appear ever to have armed for him. As he had always been a laborious student, and had applied himself equally to history and politics as to classical learning, his services were better rendered by occasional publications, in which he several times distinguished himself.

His attachment to that king and his cause were so strong, that when he heard of the sentence being executed on him, he was overwhelmed with grief, and lifted his head no more.

He died in 1649.

In a survey of Drummond's poetry, two considerations must be had, viz. the nation of which he was, and the time when he wrote. Yet will these be found not offered to extenuate faults, but to increase admiration. His thoughts are often, nay generally, bold and highly poetical; he follows

* From an ingenious little volume, of which a few copies only have been printed and given away, entitled, "Curious Remarks on some of the ancient English Poets, particularly Milton." 8vo. 1789.

nature, and his verses are delicately harmonious. As his poems are not easily met with, and have perhaps by many readers never been heard of, a few extracts may be excused.

On the death of Henry Prince of Wales in 1612, Drummond wrote an elegy, entitled, "Tears on the Death of Mœliades;" a name which that prince had used in all his challenges of martial sport, as the anagram of "*Miles à Deo*." In this poem are lines, according to Denham's terms, as strong, as deep, as gentle, and as full, as any of his or Waller's. The poet laments the fate of the prince, that he died not in some glorious cause of war: "against the Turk," he says, "thou hadst ended thy life and the christian war together:"

Or, as brave Bourbon, thou had'st made old
Rome,
Queen of the world, thy triumph and thy
tombe.

Of the Lamentation of the river Forth:

And as she rush'd her Cyclades among,
She seem'd to plain that Heaven had done her
wrong.

Further,

Tagus did court his love with golden streams,
Rhine with her towns, fair Seine with all
she claims;

But ah, poor lovers! death did them betray,
And, unsuspected, made their hopes his prey.

And concludes,

The virgins to thy tomb will garlands bear
Of flow'rs, and with each flow'ry let fall a
tear.

Mœliades sweet courtly nymphs deplor'd,
From Thule to Hydaspes' pearly shore.

Perhaps there are no lines of Pope of which the easy flow may be more justly admired than of those in his third pastoral.

Not bubbling fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not balmy sleep to lab'ers faint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me.

When king James I. after his accession to the English throne returned to Scotland in 1617, his arrival was celebrated by every effort of poetical congratulation. Upon this occasion Drummond composed a panegyric, entitled, "The Wandering Muses, or, the River Forth Feasting;" in which are found four lines apparently imitated by Pope in the above passage; and which do not, in point of harmony, fall much short of that imitation. He says,

To virgins, flow'rs; to sun-burnt earth the
rain;

To mariners, fair winds amidst the main;
Cool shades to pilgrims whom hot glances
burn,

Are not so pleasing as thy blest return.

Of these two poems of Drummond it is observable, that the first was written in 1612; the last in 1617. The earliest piece of Waller is that to the king on his navy in 1625. The piece in which Sir John Denham's greatest force lies, Cooper's Hill, was not written till 1640. The harmony of Drummond therefore, at a time when those who are usually called the first introducers of a smooth and polished versification had not yet begun to write, is an honour to him that should never be forgotten. Nor is his excellence half enough praised or acknowledged.

Drummond and Petrarca had this in common, that each lamented, first the cruelty, and then the loss of his mistress; so that their sonnets are alike naturally divided into two parts; those before, and those after their several mistresses' deaths. It may justly be doubted, that among all the sonnetteers in the English language any one is to be preferred to Drummond.—He has shewn in some of these compositions nearly the spirit of Petrarca himself. Of each period one is here inserted.

From Part I. before the death of Drummond's mistress,

Aye me, and am I now the man, whose muse
In happier times was wont to laugh at
love,

And those who suffer'd that blind boy abuse
The noble gifts were giv'n them from
above.

What metamorphose strange is this I prove?
Myself I scarce now find myself to be;
And think no fable Circe's tyrannie,
And all the tales are told of changed Jove.

Virtue hath taught, with her philosophy,
My mind unto a better course to move;
Reason may chide her full, and oit reprove
Affection's pow'r; but what is that to me,
Who ever think, and never think on aught
But that bright cherubim which thralls my
thought!

From Part II. after her death.

SONNET I.

Of mortal glory, O soon dark'ned ray!
O winged joys of man, more swift than
wind!
O fond desires which in our fancies stray!
O traitorous hopes which do our judg-
ments blind!

Lo, in a flash that light is gone away,
 Which dazzle did each eye, delight each
 mind;
 And with that sun from whence it came,
 combin'd,
 Now makes more radiant Heav'n's eternal
 day.
 Let Beauty now bedew her cheeks with tears;
 Let widow'd Music only roar and groan:
 Poor Virtue, get thee wings and mount the
 spheres,
 For dwelling-place on earth for thee is
 none:

Death hath thy temple raz'd, Love's empire
 foil'd,
 The world of honour, worth and sweetness
 spoil'd.

The seventh Sonnet of the First Part has much resemblance to Sir Henry Wotton's elegant little poem on the Queen of Bohemia, "*Te meaner beauties, &c.*" Among Drummond's "*Flowers of Sion,*" the poem which begins "*Amidst the azure clear—of Jordan's sacred streams,*" eminently distinguishes him, whether he be considered as a philosopher or a poet.

MEMOIRS of Dr. GEORGE CLEGHORN.

DR. CLEGHORN was born of reputable parents, at Granton, in the parish of Cramond, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December, 1716. His father died in 1719, and left a widow and five children. George, who was the youngest son, received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Cramond, and in the year 1728 was sent to Edinburgh to be further instructed in the Latin, Greek, and French; where, to a singular proficiency in these languages, he added a considerable stock of mathematical knowledge.

In the beginning of the year 1731 he resolved to study physic and surgery, and had the happiness of being placed under the tuition of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, a name that will be revered in that university as long as science shall be cherished and cultivated.

This great professor was esteemed by all, but most by those who were more immediately under his direction. It was the lot of young Cleghorn to live under his roof; and in one of his letters his pupil appeared to dwell with peculiar pleasure upon this circumstance; observing, that "his amiable manners and unremitting activity in promoting the public welfare, endeared him to all his acquaintance, but more particularly to those who lived under his roof, and had daily opportunities of admiring the sweetness of his conversation, and the invariable benignity of his disposition."

For five years he continued to profit by the instruction and example of his excellent master, visiting patients in company with him, and assisting at the dissections in the anatomical theatre; at the same time he attended in their turn the lectures in botany, materia medica, chemistry, and the theory and practice of medicine; and by extraordinary diligence he attracted the notice of all his preceptors.

On Dr. Fothergill's arrival from England at this university, in the year 1733, Dr. Cleg-

horn was introduced to his acquaintance, and soon became his inseparable companion. These twin pupils then studied together the same branches of science, under the same masters, with equal ardeur and success; they frequently met to compare the notes they had collected from the professors, and to communicate their respective observations. Their moments of relaxation, if that time can be called relaxation which is devoted to social studies, were spent in a select society of fellow-students, of which Fothergill, Ruffel, and Cuming, were associates; a society since incorporated under the name of The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Early in the year 1736, when young Cleghorn had scarcely entered into his twentieth year, so great had been his progress, and so high a character had he acquired, that at the recommendation of Dr. St. Clair he was appointed surgeon in the 22d regiment of foot, then stationed in Minorca, under the command of Gen. St. Clair.

During a residence of thirteen years in that island, whatever time could be spared from attending the duties of his station, he employed either in investigating the nature of epidemic diseases, or in gratifying the passion he early imbibed for anatomy, frequently dissecting human bodies, and those of apes, which he procured from Barbary, and comparing their structure with the descriptions of Galen and Vesalius. In these pursuits he was much assisted by his correspondent Dr. Fothergill, who he acknowledges was indefatigable in searching the London shops for such books as he wanted, and in forwarding them by the earliest and best opportunities.

In 1749 he left Minorca, and came to Ireland with the 22d regiment; and in autumn 1750 he went to London, and, during his publication of "*The Diseases of Minorca,*" attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures. In the publication of his book he was materially assisted by Dr. Fothergill.

Of this work the following eulogium has been pronounced by a competent judge: "It forms a just model for the imitation of future medical writers: it not only exhibits an accurate state of the air, but a minute detail of the vegetable productions of the island; and concludes with medical observations, important in every point of view, and in some instances either new, or applied in a manner which preceding practitioners had not admitted." It is a modern practice, for which we are indebted to Dr. Cleghorn, to recommend acescent vegetables in low, remittent, and putrid fevers, and the early and copious exhibition of bark, which had been interdicted from mistaken facts, deduced from false theories.

In 1751 the Doctor settled in Dublin; and, in imitation of Monro and Hunter, began to give annual courses of anatomy.

A few years after his coming to Dublin he was admitted into the university as lecturer in anatomy. In the year 1784, the College of Physicians there elected him an honorary member; and since that time, from lecturer in anatomy he was made professor; and had likewise the honour of being one of the original members of the Irish Academy for promoting arts and sciences, which is now established by Royal authority. In 1777, when the Royal Medical Society was established at Paris, he was nominated a fellow of it.

In one of his epistles to Dr. Cuning, he modestly concluded, "My greatest ambition is to be reputed a well-meaning member of society, who wished to be useful in his station; and who was always of opinion, that honesty is the best policy; and that a good name is better than riches."

In another letter to the same friend, written in 1785, he says, "In the year 1772, increasing business and declining health obliged me to commit the chief care of my annual anatomical course, for the instruction of students in physic and surgery, to my favourite pupil Dr. Purcell, who has not only kept it up ever since, but improved it so as to advance its reputation and his own; yet still I continue to read, as I have done for upwards of twenty years, to a crowded audience, a short course of lec-

tures, the design of which is to give to general scholars a comprehensive view of the animal kingdom, and to point out to them the conduct of nature in forming their various tribes, and fitting their several organs to their respective modes of life: this affords me an opportunity of exciting in my hearers an eager desire for anatomical knowledge, by showing them a variety of elegant preparations, and of raising their minds from the creature to the Creator, whose power, wisdom, and goodness, is nowhere displayed to greater advantage than in the formation of animals."

About 1774, on the death of his only brother in Scotland, he sent for his surviving family, consisting of the widow and nine children, and settled them in Dublin under his own eye, that he might have it more in his power to afford them that protection and assistance which they might stand in need of. His elder nephew William * he educated in the medical profession; but after giving him the best education which Europe could afford, and getting him joined with himself in the lectureship, the Doctor's pleasing hopes were most unfortunately frustrated by the young gentleman's death, which happened about 1784. He died universally and sincerely regretted by all who knew him, on account of his uncommon abilities, and most amiable disposition.

Dr. Cleghorn, with an acquired independence, devoted his moments of leisure from the severer studies of his profession to farming and horticulture.

Parva seges satis est. Satis est requiescere lecto,

Si licet, et solito membra levare toro.

But his attention to this employment did not lessen his care of his relations, who, from a grateful and affectionate regard, looked up to him as a parent; the duties of which station he so tenderly filled up, as to induce Dr. Lettsom, from whose memoirs this account is taken, to apply to him the words of Horace,

Notus in fratres animi paterni.

Dr. Cleghorn died in December 1789.

T H E P E E P E R. NUMBER XIV.

Quo moriture ruis?

VIRGIL.

IT has been oftentimes the subject of complaint, that no people are so prone to the crime of *Suicide* as the English; and this

has been more frequently observed of late years. Much indeed has been said upon it; and many excellent diffusives have appeared

* He took his degree of Doctor in Physic at Edinburgh in 1779, and wrote and published a very ingenious inaugural dissertation, entitled, *Theoriam Ignis Completionis.*

In print to guard persons against a temptation to this horrid iniquity. Many have also enquired into the reasons why it should be so prevalent here, while it is not at all so on the Continent. Amidst the various sources which combine to produce this great evil, there is one that strikes me in a very forcible manner, as having swept away the only powerful remedy ever provided for preventing wounded minds from sinking into despair and the gulph of perdition.

The peculiar excellency of the Christian religion, above all others, is in nothing more apparent than in affording comfort and consolation to the distressed under every species of affliction. But while Christianity opens those consolatory prospects which alone can revive the distressed mind, knowing also that it must be incapable of laying hold of them, while hurried to and fro on the waves of trouble, it has instituted a diviner species of friendship than had ever been known in the world. When afflicted in a severe manner through their follies and vices, Christians are directed "to confess their faults one to another." But how noble and divine sever the faithfulness of the Christians in the early ages was to each other; yet it must be allowed, that we cannot safely trust the secrets of our hearts to our *brethren* in these degenerate days. Friendship on Christian principles, and such as was common in the primitive times, is now a rarity which would weary the mind in searching for it. Sensible of this gradual declension in Christian friendship, some of the Fathers of the Church appointed a new institution, or rather enlarged the apostolical commandment, by ordaining *auricular confession*. I am apprehensive that some readers will here exclaim against me, as being an advocate for the doctrines of *popery*; but I assure them that no one is a firmer friend to the general principles of the Reformation, and the doctrine and discipline of the church of England than myself, though I cannot shut my eyes against those disadvantages which result from the pious zeal of our first Reformers. Among those disadvantages, I cannot help reckoning the abolishing of *confession*; which a careful observation of human nature, and of the wants of mankind, must have declared necessary, salutary, and every way beneficial. There is nothing adds more to mental distress, than to be obliged to keep it close concealed within our own bosoms, for want of a friend to whom we may apply for advice, and who will unfold to us those treasures of consolation which are yielded by our holy religion. But unless we have an assurance that the friend we apply to may be trusted safely, who would run the risque of being discovered and exposed to the whole

circle of one's acquaintance? And so difficult is it even for a person of the nicest discernment, and of the shrewdest observation, to find a friend of uniform veracity, that we choose rather to smother our sufferings, like a concealed fire, within our own breasts, than to endanger our reputation by a discovery.

None are so proper to apply to in such cases as those who are set apart by our religion as its dispensers in this state of imperfection. It is thought highly necessary that there should be properly qualified persons to make the diseases of the corporeal frame their study; and for the same reasons we plead the necessity that there should be spiritual physicians, to study the passions of the soul, and to be able to apply such remedies as its diseases may stand in need of. Considering, however, the propensity there is in man to discover what he knows to others, the men who are thus appropriated to the nicest of all employments, ought to be guarded by oaths and penalties from a possibility of revealing what is discovered to them, except in cases where the public body or private individuals would be endangered by the concealment.

I am sensible that this institution has been sadly corrupted, and been made the source of much evil by the modern church of Rome; but surely the abuse of any thing can be no good argument against the thing itself. Scarce any institution, whether civil or religious, has subsisted for any length of time, without being perverted from its original intention; and even christianity itself has suffered in every part of its doctrines, by the rash zeal or designed malice of some of its followers.

Many a poor wretch, who has plunged himself into irretrievable ruin, might have lengthened out a useful life, if he had been able to have unbosomed himself, with safe confidence, to some good man, experienced in the ways of the world, the varieties of temptation, and the powers of consolation. And when a man's mind is pending, as it were, between the power of conscience and some alluring sin; if in the dangerous conflict he could apply to a spiritual counsellor, it is more than probable that vice would lose a convert, and heaven would gain a son.

So likewise, when a poor profligate begins to feel the severe accusations of conscience, and the intolerable weight of guilt upon his mind; what a chance would there be of his repentance and salvation, if he could safely consult some person who might lead him back to virtue and to peace? For my part, the more I observe the weakness of human nature, when balanced against such

an innumerable force of temptations, and with how much difficulty human fortitude can preserve itself in a sea of troubles, the more I am convinced of the necessity of this

christian institution to keep us within the path of christian rectitude, and from precipitating ourselves, when distressed, into the most dreadful of all situations.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to you for the very handsome manner you have spoken of my Memoirs and Anecdotes; but I hope you will excuse me, if I observe, that *even* Reviewers are sometimes mistaken; for I have no where said that I was kicked up to the rank of a captain *before* I went to Jamaica: I went thither as I returned, a lieutenant; and *then* it was that I obtained *the* rank of a captain. I obtained too that rank during the administration of lord Orford, in the midst of a long peace, and when the rank of an ensign was a very great acquisition. I beg leave, Sir, to differ with you in another point. You intimate that I am in embarrassed circumstances: no, Sir, I am not, nor I never was; for I have always had enough to supply myself and family with the comforts of life, and some of the luxuries; and have all my life, since I had any thing of my own, made it an invariable rule, to give more than the tithe of my income to *those* who really wanted. For being born to no patrimony, I think I have more than I merit; and am ashamed to say how many men of merit I know, who would be happy to have a moiety of my little income; nor would I, unless it were to do good, wish to have more on my *own* account. And I will tell you why; I told it to a noble lord many years ago, and now I will tell it to you, because it is truth. Riding with the noble lord in his three thousand acres of well-wooded and timber plantations, he observed to me, that though he had so much timber of his own, yet when he wanted a stick of wood for repairs, &c. he bought it of his neighbours: "And yet," added he,

"I don't care a d—n for these who are to have it after me." And then pulling off his hat, he said, "*Governor Thicknesse*, will you please to have it?"—"No, my lord, give it not to me; I will not take it, because then I shall, like your lordship, be afraid of death, and loth to leave it." This, Sir, is the bitter cup which damps and destroys the happiness of Kings, Lords, Archbishops, Bishops, and even *Nabobs*; it is in *their* mouths much bitterer than in yours or mine: and to convince you of this truth, I tell you that I am retired to the town in which I inhaled my first breath, and where I intend to part with my last; and I can never *quarrel here*, because all my neighbours are poor; and I defy you to name a man of that description of whom I would not humbly ask pardon, if I offended him. But, as *Belshazzor* observed, I will not be frightened by a mob of Bishops, nor *confounded* by great Whigs and Bull-faces; for I am a man, and, turned inside-out, should make as good a figure in the shambles of *Orabete* as any man among the greatest: and had I been as lucky in life as you, Sir (I kindly thank you), seem to wish I had been, I should not have had my battles to fight inch by inch. Now, Sir, you know the world, and human nature; and I say, that if I can live and die in the dirty village I was born in, where I have not a single soul fit to speak to, though many to relieve and comfort, I hope you will not set me down for a "*quarrelsome fellow*"; for I am really, Mr. Editor, your obliged humble servant,

Farthingoe,
Jan. 10, 1790.

P. THICKNESSE,

A VIEW of the CUTTEREA built by JAFFIER CAWN at MUXADABAD.

THIS building was erected by Jaffier Cawn, Nabob of Bengal, in the early part of the present century; who, from the mildness of his manners, love of learning, and strict rigid attention to justice, was the most popular *Noble* that ever held that office in Bengal under the Mogul government. Muxadabad was the fixed seat of his residence, and to which place he invited men of talents. This building has the appearance of monastic institution; each of the lesser domes covering a small room or

cell, which was inhabited by a religious or learned person. The building was originally a large square, surrounded by these apartments, now greatly gone to decay.

This Plate is copied from the large collection of Views in India, by the permission of Mr. HODGES, to whom the Europeans are indebted for the knowledge of Asiatic grandeur. It will be succeeded by others; also, by two Views of a singular Building erected by an European at Lucknow in Bengal.

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 J A N U A R Y , 1 7 9 0 .

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

A Discourse containing a Summary of the Proceedings of the Directors of the Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-Coasts of Great-Britain, since the 25th of March 1788. And some Thoughts on the present Emigrations from the Highlands. By George Dempster, Esq. One of the Directors. Together with some Reflections intended to promote the Success of the said Society. By John Gray, Esq. Author of the Plan for finally settling the Government of Ireland upon Constitutional Principles, and other Political Tracts. 8vo. 2s. Wilkies.

MR. Dempster introduces his Discourse by an exordium that is equally modest, gentleman-like, and ingenious.

“ My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, proprietors of the British society for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-coasts of Great-Britain,

“ The following publication is not a voluntary one. The dull moments occasioned by its perusal are to be imputed to yourselves. It contains the substance of two papers which I read by the desire of your Directors at the last two general courts of the society. The proprietors then present imposed their commands upon me to cause these papers to be printed and circulated for the information of such of their members as were absent from these meetings. Even this apology is hardly sufficient to justify so dry a publication. I have therefore availed myself of the means which chance has thrown in my way, to render it more interesting and worthy of your acceptance.

“ On the day your last general court was held, there was sent to the society, together with a subscription, a short treatise, entitled, “ Reflections intended to promote the Success of the Society for extending the Fisheries, &c.” I have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of its author, John Gray, Esq. of Gerard-street, to annex this little work to my account of your proceedings; not doubting but you will derive as much satisfaction as I have done from Mr. Gray’s

ingenious manner of treating the subject.”

Mr. Dempster proceeds to relate the proceedings of the society, and to give many useful hints for the improvements of the Highlands, the extension of the fisheries on the British coasts, and the prevention of emigration. He is well acquainted with the actual situation, manners, and customs of all ranks of men in the country which it is his object to improve; he has seen and made many judicious observations on the state of countries farther advanced in cultivation; and from these, with natural sagacity and good sense, he draws the remedies he proposes for the evils suffered or apprehended in the northern parts of this island; and the means of adding greatly to the industry, wealth, population, and general happiness and security of the British nation. — As a specimen of this useful pamphlet, we shall extract what follows on the subject of “ personal services, which formerly made part of the tenure of all the lands in Europe, and are little known now in any part of Great Britain but in Scotland. The tenant was annually obliged to perform many of the menial, and all the prædial, services of his superior. These constituted part of the rent which he paid for his land and protection; but since the introduction of industry and agriculture, these services have been gradually discontinued. In England they have ceased entirely, and in many parts of the low country of Scotland they exist in a

very



very limited degree; but they are found to prevail very generally as we go farther north. To represent these services as oppressive to the people, would be invidious. People seldom feel that as oppressive to which they and their ancestors have been invariably accustomed to submit, more especially when the oppressiveness of the system is mitigated and corrected in its exercise, by a people remarkable for humanity, which the Highland gentlemen undoubtedly are. I have no doubt, however, that in an enlightened age, like the present, these services will soon be discontinued. For they will be found still more prejudicial to the proprietor on whose estate they are exacted, than to the tenant who performs them. They occupy a great proportion of the tenant's time, and this time may be considered as time lost both to the master and tenant. For the tenant cannot work for himself, and he will not work hard for his master. So that the industry of the country is rather chained up than employed, inasmuch that, wherever personal services are found to prevail, the people are poor, the land is ill cultivated, and the rents ill paid. Gentlemen begin now to convert these services or to commute them for money, which is always productive of good. Perhaps it would be still wiser in the proprietor to abolish these services, without any compensation except what would result consequentially from the future improvement of their estates; for many of the tenants are reduced, by the present system of letting our land, to such a wretched state of poverty, that they prefer any condition to an immediate augmentation of a money-rent, which they see no prospect of being able to pay. The same observations are nearly applicable to exactions of KANE, or a certain number of poultry to be paid by each tenant: for, though every farm can maintain with ease a few poultry, yet, when more must be maintained, the injury they do to the farm is very great; for either the poultry must be left at large, and then they destroy the growing corn, or shut up and maintained with the produce of the former crop. It would be found better economy, were the proprietor to buy the precise quantity of poultry his family requires, than be obliged to receive the large quantities of them which are frequently poured in upon him by his tenants before harvest. Were these vexatious conditions now annexed to farms once abolished, the consequence would be, a more sudden change in the situa-

tion of our farmers than can be easily believed till the experiment shall once be fairly tried; for industrious day-labourers would soon supply the place of these bondsmen; the little tenants themselves would employ their spare time in working for wages, and most of our country work would be done by the piece."

As to the Reflections of Mr. Gray, introduced into the present publication by Mr. Dempster with just praise, they are evidently the offspring of a mind naturally lively, penetrating, and sagacious, and stored with a variety of useful knowledge derived from books as well as actual observation on the affairs and present state of the world.—“What is chiefly wanted,” says Mr. Gray, “on the north-west coast of Scotland is, to collect the weak and scattered rays of industry, and to bring them, for the greater public utility, into one focus. When we wish to revive a fire nearly extinguished, we carefully select the live embers, and place them close to each other as the most natural expedient for kindling a new flame, which may afterwards spread widely of itself, if the materials be abundant. Where are the materials for industry so abundant as on the north-west coast of Scotland? therefore feeble industry ought there to be brought close to feeble industry, by which means, like the heat arising from live embers in contact, industry would be reciprocally communicated and augmented. Contiguity among workmen not only promotes industry but rivalry, and industry and rivalry produce expertness; therefore it may I think be justly presumed, that if all the fishermen at present scattered along the western coast of Scotland were collected into one fishing town, they would thereby so greatly improve in industry and expertness, that at the end of the year their gains would be much greater than now they are, though their labour were to be less. I say their gains would be greater, though their labour were less; for a man will cut more wood with an ax in half an hour, than twenty men with a knife in a whole day; and solitary industry often wastes much time in inefficient labour. Is there half so much labour employed in mercantile enterprises and naval exertions in the twenty small fishing towns on the south coast of Fife put together as in the single town of Dundee? Were the inhabitants of Glasgow to be separated into forty small maritime villages, the amount of the industry carried on by them in those

those villages would probably not be so considerable as it is at present, where the conversation and example of one neighbour not only animates another, but tends to make him more expert; and inexperience rendered expert is the same thing in manual labour as barren ground rendered fertile is in agriculture. The French possess in the Mediterranean a coast upwards of three hundred miles in extent, with several harbours; yet they deem it good policy to confine the whole of their Levant trade to the port of Marseilles; and it can hardly be questioned but that such a limitation has contributed greatly to extend that trade, both in respect to the shipping, and in respect to the manufactures of cloth in the provinces of Languedoc and Provence. Were the Company in like manner to limit their first enterprises and armaments to one port only, upon the system above mentioned, fish would soon become as much the staple commodity of that port as coals are the staple commodity of Newcastle, and ship-carpenters and sailors would as much abound there as at Plymouth or Portsmouth. That port would become a little capital to all the western islands, many of whose inhabitants, drawn thither by curiosity, would see examples of industry and opulence of which they could not at their own homes have formed any conception; and by this means an active spirit of maritime industry might gradually be diffused over a wide extent of coast, where now reigns a spirit of dejection and slothfulness. One Liverpool, in the late war, fitted out no less than eighty armed vessels, a most surprising military exertion, which probably would never have existed, if the inhabitants of Liverpool, instead of being collected into one town, had been scattered along the shores of Lancashire in fishing villages."

This extract will serve as a specimen of Mr. Gray's manner of thinking, which is original and ingenious, and that of his writing, which is lively and impressive.—At the same time that we readily allow that Mr. Gray has thrown out many ingenious and useful hints for the improvement of North-Britain, we observe that there is somewhat in part of his plan rather too magnificent, perhaps, and expensive. And if we had not noticed this particular, we should have been greatly surprized at a proposal from so sensible, so well-informed and sagacious a man, that two out of four ships to be built by the Fishing Society should be called by the names of the KNOX and the ANDER-

SON, obscure individuals without either the knowledge or the power to benefit the Society, or to promote their interests in any shape or degree; who have forced themselves on the notice of modest men, and men who are but little conversant in books, by repeating what has been observed a thousand times before, and borrowing from the writings of other men, as Sir Matthew Decker, Sir Joseph Child, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. David Loch of Edinburgh, who first turned the attention to the natural resource of wool, the true staple of Scotland, &c. as has been clearly stated in different periodical publications; and, forgetting that all which is great rises like Rome from small beginnings, amuse the fancy of extravagant speculators by magnificent projects that never can be carried into execution.—Had Mr. Gray happened to look into a Tour lately published by an English Gentleman (Captain Newte of the East India Company) in England and Scotland, which contains a plan for improving the Fisheries that is solid, judicious, cheap, practicable, and whose excellence is even proved by example and experience, he would not have been so deficient in the resources of nomenclature as to call the Society's ship by the name of KNOX or ANDERSON.

ANECDOTES of the AUTHORS.

The Author of the Discourse and Thoughts is Mr. DEMPSTER, the Member of Parliament, highly and justly celebrated on account of the uncorrupted integrity of his public conduct, the suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his whole deportment and conduct in the intercourses of private life.—Mr. Dempster possesses natural sense, and general knowledge; and he expresses his sentiments in an easy, fluent, modest, and gentleman-like manner.—In respect of these endowments and accomplishments, he has in the British senate many equals, and a few superiors. To what cause, then, is it owing that he is always heard with singular and almost unrivalled attention? There is something in the expression of his countenance, and the tone of his voice, that bears witness to the sincerity and the sensibility of his heart. His character gives weight to his opinions, and credit to his professions. Though he never, perhaps, fully granted the zeal of any political party, there is no party or class of men that can say he ever deceived them.—Professors of rhetoric may, from the example of Mr. Dempster, illus-

trate the connection between eloquence and virtue.

Mr. Dempster was educated for the Scottish bar, where, from several appearances which he made, it was generally imagined that he would make a distinguished figure, and rise to the highest honours.—But being influenced by a higher ambition, and, at that time, possessed of an affluent fortune, he quitted the bar, and launched forth into a wider field for the exercise of both genius and virtue. He was about thirty years ago chosen to represent a district of Scotch burghs, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Forfar, which he has represented ever since.—It appears by the accounts that we have of the debates in the House of Commons, that immediately after the close of the late ruinous war, Mr. D. in a speech of some length took a review of the state of the nation, and proposed various expedients for restoring and improving our finances. He suggested the propriety of reducing our military, naval, and civil establishments, and keeping them within moderate bounds. He was the first who suggested the idea in the House of Commons of appropriating one million a year towards the reduction of our national debt. He recommended a review of our Revenue Laws, and the adoption of a system less burthen some to commerce and troublesome to our traders, and called the attention of the nation to the state of our British Fisheries. The minister suffered a committee to be named, to enquire into this last source of national wealth. To that committee it appeared, that the best way of improving the Fisheries was to encourage the inhabitants living nearest to the seat of them to become fishers; and it being found that the North Western coasts

of the kingdom, though abounding with fish and with fine harbours, was utterly destitute of towns; under the auspices of that committee a society was formed for buying land and planting towns in those parts. The Isle of Mull, Loch Broom, the Isle of Sky and of Cannay, have already been pitched upon as proper situations for some of these towns. The progress of such an undertaking from its nature must be slow, but still slower when carried on with a limited capital arising from the subscriptions of a few public-spirited individuals. But it is not to be doubted but that it will ultimately tend to the increase of our fisheries, and to the improvement of the Highland part of this kingdom. Its tendency is also to lessen the emigration of a brave and industrious race of inhabitants, too many of whom have already removed with their families to America. Mr. Dempster, we are informed, has determined now to retire from public life and to live as a private gentleman, and to cultivate his paternal estate, which he had hitherto too much neglected.—He is employed in inclosing and planting his fields, draining a lake, and building a village.

Mr. JOHN GRAY, Author of the Reflections subjoined, in this publication, to Mr. Dempster's Discourse, &c. was born in the county of Fife in North Britain. He exhibited early marks of genius which procured him the notice and patronage of several people of distinction. He acted as private Secretary to the late Duke of Northumberland, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and is now Secretary to the Lottery. He is the Author of a pamphlet on the State of Ireland, which is a masterly production, fraught with political wisdom, and legal and constitutional knowledge.

Thoughts on the Disqualification of the Eldest Sons of the Peers of Scotland to sit from that Country in Parliament. With Observations on the Civil Polity of the Kingdom. The Second Edition. By Alexander Lord Saltoun, Advocate, and F. S. S. A. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cadell.

THIS learned and judicious Treatise, in vindication of the natural and constitutional rights of a most honourable class of British subjects, is dedicated, with great propriety, to the Duke of Portland, "whose political principles, and public conduct, mark the patriot and citizen." It was neither published, as we are informed in an advertisement, under the direction, nor in concert with those, whose parliamentary disqualification had led to a consideration of the constitutional privilege in question. It contains the opinions of an individual only.

The Author introduces his subject with a brief, just, and elegant eulogium on the British Constitution; which "is founded not on force or fear, but on justice, or a regard to the rights and happiness of mankind. It professes to secure the property and the privileges of every man; to enforce claims, and to redress injuries. This spirit of equity diffuses a benign radiance around the majesty of government, and establishes the thrones of kings on the firmest foundations. Despotism, which aims not to secure, but to command and seize private property, produces in the

sovereign, inconsistency and capriciousness; in the subject, distrust and disaffection. It debases and enervates the mind, destroys good faith, and every virtue, and by means of oppression on the one hand, and a desire of change on the other, prepares the way for the most dangerous and fatal revolutions. Mild and free governments, on the contrary, secure possessions and honours, stimulate exertion, nourish hope, and attach the human heart to the authority of guardian and equal laws, with a kind of filial confidence and affection.

"Forms of government are not exempted from that change and revolution to which Fate has destined every thing that is human. But that their duration may be prolonged to the latest possible period, it is proper, on every occasion of deviation, to reduce them, as nearly as they can be reduced by political wisdom, to their first principles. This, in governments that depend on fear, and a superstitious reverence for antient customs and names, may not always be an easy task; since the darkness in which both these passions consist is gradually dispelled by the progressive light of knowledge. But in the British constitution, there is a perpetual spring of self-recovery and reformation; reason and justice being immutable and eternal. The British legislature, by cutting off the excrescences of injustice and oppression, whether to the community or particular sets of men, and whether introduced unawares by custom or solemnized by positive institution, has at different times infused new vigour into our civil constitution. By authority thus exercised, legislators promote a respect for justice, secure liberty to every class and condition of men, and consult the public good in the very highest degree to which patriotic virtue can reach; since it is universally allowed, that the greatest benefit which men can bestow on men, is, the establishment of such equal and wise laws as shall be a constant source of private happiness and public prosperity.

"Let it not be imagined, that the refusal of justice to one order of men, is, to those who are in the full enjoyment of all their rights, a matter of indifference. Example has a wonderful power of multiplication. Depart from the spirit of our constitution in one instance, and you have a pretext for departing from it in another. Thus precedents, accumulated into laws,

have, in different ages and countries, converted free into arbitrary governments. In proportion as ideas of disfranchising and oppressing any class of men become familiar, in that proportion are new avenues opened for the exercise of injustice, faction and tyranny. Every act of justice, on the other hand, but especially every reparation of injustice, is an homage paid to the genius of Freedom, and adds fresh vigour to our political system.

"I have been led into these reflections, by frequently revolving in my mind the supposed disqualification of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland to elect, or be elected from that country to parliament: a subject, which a late event in the House of Commons* naturally recalls to the minds of all who are either particularly interested in the rights and privileges of that order of men, or concerned, in general, in the preservation of that equal spirit of freedom and justice, which is the animating principle of the British government.

"On the occasion of such an event, one is naturally excited to take a general retrospect of the origin, progress, and present state of the parliamentary representation of Scotland; to trace the circumstances of the times by which the eldest sons of the great barons, or peers of that country, came to be excluded from that privilege; to weigh the legality and the force of those decisions by which their exclusion has been effected; and to consider, whether their restoration to the privileges of their fellow-citizens, would, at the present moment, be either inconsistent with the genius of our government, or with political expedience."

Lord Suttoun pursues the object, of which he gives this concise plan, or prospectus, with accuracy, acuteness, method, perspicuity, and energy. He is eminently conversant not only with the history, laws, and constitution of England and Scotland, but also with the history and laws of the other European kingdoms by which, through the natural progress and influence of customs and opinions, the civil constitutions of England and Scotland were materially affected. He clearly shews that the resolutions by which the eldest sons of the Scottish peers were excluded from all share in Parliamentary representation, may be traced to causes very different from any which can be connected with the Constitution of her Parliament, or founded on feudal principles.

* Lord Elcho's vacating his seat for a district of Scotch Burghs, in consequence of his father's succession to the peerage of Wemyss.

“ The obvious reason with the Parliament of Scotland for disqualifying the eldest sons of her peers was, the power of their families; and a similar jealousy had also taken root against them in England; for, on the same ground of political expedience, not of justice, their disqualification was confirmed in 1708 by the House of Commons*. But if political expedience be removed, together with the danger to be apprehended from the cause on which it was founded, the disqualification in question falls to the ground, being unsupported by any plea, either of justice or of political necessity. And, this being the case, ought not the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland to be restored to their rights of election? Ought not the candour of the British nation to be displayed, and her justice to be extended and established?”

“ While the exclusion of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland, though it derived its origin from the designs of the court, and was continued in the spirit of party, was covered and protected by the plausible pretext of equality, and the balance of the constitution; to have expected a repeal of those resolutions by which that exclusion was established, by the force of any appeal to public justice and candour, would certainly have been vain, and might also have been deemed improper. But times change, and new expedients are adopted in new situations. The circumstances which render a measure or arrangement proper at one time, being changed, that measure or arrangement may become not only useless, but inconvenient and even detrimental: in the same manner that men are wont to throw open their doors and windows in summer, but to shut them in winter; and as the skilful mariner contracts or crowds his sail according to the varying gale or breeze. It has been stated above, that the justice of disqualifying the eldest sons of peers from electing or being elected to Parliament, was never made a subject of discussion. The ground of its justice or injustice is, therefore, yet entire: and it is on this ground alone, namely, that of political expedience, by a change of circumstances being perfectly removed, that it ought in candour and fairness to be now considered.”

In the publication before us, particularly in this second edition, several curious facts are produced, and observations made in notes, and in an appendix, on subjects to which our noble Author passes from the main question by natural and easy transi-

tions. Of these observations, there are some that might be improved into useful alterations in the civil polity of the country.

The present times are highly auspicious to what Lord Saltoun contends for, and we wish and hope that he will meet with success; because, as his Lordship justly observes, “ every act of justice—but especially every reparation of injustice, is an homage paid to the genius of freedom, and adds fresh vigour to our political system.”—We also wish hearty success to what is called the Scotch Reform, to which our ingenious and liberal Author, as we have been informed, is a zealous and valuable friend.—But what would be of still greater utility, and an object still more worthy of a patriot, would be the subversion of those odious entails that are the great bane of all industry and enterprize in the way of improvement. It is high time that those engines of aristocratic barbarism and pride were dashed into a thousand pieces.

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ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

ALEXANDER the present Lord Saltoun, the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland, was born in June 1758, and on the death of his father succeeded to the estate and honours of Saltoun, in August 1781. Nothing was neglected that might contribute to improve his mind by a learned and liberal education. He studied at the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and passed Advocate at Edinburgh, in July 1780. He had entered in Lincoln's Inn in 1780, but did not keep Terms.—Like most other noblemen and gentlemen of independent fortune in his country, he spent some time in travelling through foreign countries. He married Miss Frazer, his own cousin, a lady of family and fortune, and adorned with every grace and virtue.—Lord Saltoun, who had uniformly supported the independency of the Scottish peerage, and in general the cause of liberty and justice, appeared as a candidate for the honour of representing his country in Parliament, but on the losing side, in 1784.

Lord Saltoun's genius is more solid than shewy.—He affects not to take the lead, and to shine in company by any ostentatious display of wit, or of paradoxical sentiments; but, with an unassuming modesty of manners, he unites a candour of disposition, a patience of investigation, and a soundness of understanding, which search, and go to the bottom of the truth.

* Scot's Hist. of Scotland, Tindall's Rapin, ann. 1708, &c.

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 Vol. XVI. Page 424.)

CHAP. III. treats of the Formation of the Time-table, and State of Music from that Discovery till about the Middle of the Fourteenth Century. Dr. Burney ſeems to have treated the important ſubject of Time or Meaſure in a very ſatisfactory and maſterly manner. We ſhall preſent our readers with a few periods from the opening of this chapter as a ſpecimen.

“ In the wild attempts at extemporary Diſcant, though ſome pleaſing Harmonies had been found, yet but little uſe could be made of them without a TIME-TABLE; and when theſe Harmonies were firſt written down, in Counterpoint, unleſs the Organum, or additional part, moved in notes of the ſame length as the plain-ſong, the compoſer had no means of expreſſing it, till a kind of Algebra, or Syſtem of Muſical Signs and Characters to imply diſtinct Portions of Time, was invented.

“ The ancients have left us no rules for Rhythm, Time, or Accent, in Muſic, but what concerned the words or verſes that were to be ſung; and we are not certain that in high antiquity they had any melody purely inſtrumental, which never had been ſet to words, or was not formed upon poetical feet and the metrical laws of verification.

“ Before the invention therefore of characters for Time, written Muſic in parts muſt have conſiſted of Simple Counterpoint, ſuch as is ſtill practiſed in our parochial Pſalmody, conſiſting of note againſt note, or ſounds of equal length; which at firſt was the caſe even in extemporary diſcant, as the rules given for it by Hubald, Odo, and Guido, ſpeak of no other.”

“ The moſt affecting Melody conſiſts in ſuch an arrangement and expreſſion of muſical tones as conſtitute the accents and language of paſſion. A ſingle ſound, unconnected, or a number of ſounds, of an indeterminate length, expreſs nothing; and almoſt all the meaning, beauty, and energy of a ſeries of ſounds depend on the manner in which they are meaſured and accented. If all notes were equal in length, and unmarked by any ſuperior degree of force or ſpirit, they could have no other effect on the hearer than to excite drowſineſs. Innumerable paſſages, however, of a different character and expreſſion might be produced by a ſmall number of notes; and by a ſeries of ſuch ſmall por-

tions of melody as theſe, diverſified by Meaſure and Motion, an air, or compoſition might be produced, which in many particulars would reſemble a diſcourſe. Each paſſage, regarded as a phraſe, might at leaſt awaken in the hearer an idea of tranquillity or diſquietude, of vivacity or languor.

“ Indeed Time is of ſuch importance in Muſic, that it can give meaning and energy to the repetition of the ſame ſound; whereas, without it, a variety of tones, with reſpect to gravity and acutenels, has no effect. Upon this principle it is that a drum ſeems to expreſs different tunes, when it only changes the accents and meaſure of a ſingle ſound. And it is on this account that any inſtrument which marks the time with force and accuracy, is more uſeful in regulating the ſteps of a dance, or the march of an army, than one with ſweet and refined tones.”

The hiſtorical part of our author's work is generally either amusing or inſtructive; but we are more pleaſed with his reflections in the two firſt volumes, than with any other part of their contents. After explaining the importance of a regular and ſtated Meaſure in Muſic, he proceeds to trace the origin of the invention of different characters for Time in the following agreeable manner :

“ The benefit conferred on muſic by the invention of a Time-table, which extended the limits of ingenuity and contrivance to the utmoſt verge of imagination, muſt long have remained unknown to the generality of muſicians and muſical writers, or more care would have been taken to record ſome few memorials concerning its author. But when the age and contemporaries of a man of letters or ſcience are known, the curioſity of moſt readers is ſatiſfied; for a life ſpent in the perusal and compoſition of books, in quiet and obſcurity, furniſhes but few circumſtances that can intereſt the buſy part of mankind. The efforts of the mind in retirement, however great may be the objects with which it is occupied, admit of no deſcription; while an active life, oſtenſibly employed in the ſervice of a ſtate or any order of ſociety, ſupplies the biographer with materials of eaſy uſe, and if well arranged, and interwoven, ſuch as are welcome to all readers.”

As many inventions were erroneously ascribed to Guido, to the discovery of characters for time has long been bestowed on *John de Muris* with equal inaccuracy; and Dr. Burney has not only discovered in the writings of *Marchetto da Padova* mention made of the *Cantus Mensuratus*, in 1283, long before John de Muris flourished, but even in a manuscript tract written by Muris himself, and preserved in the Vatican among the books bequeathed to that library by Christina Queen of Sweden. This Author, in speaking of musical *Inventors*, begins, as usual, with Tubal; and after naming Pythagoras and Boethius, he proceeds to Guido the monk, "who contrived the gammut, or scale for the "monochord, and placed notes upon "lines and spaces; after whom came MASTRISTERO FRANCO, who invented the "figures, or notes, of the *Cantus Mensurabilis*."

All farther enquiries concerning the right which John de Muris may have to this important invention seem useless, as it is so fully and clearly renounced in favour of another, by the only person who was thought to have a fair claim to it.

Franco was a native of Cologne, who began to flourish, as a man of science, in 1047, and died about 1083.

Other writers on musical measure subsequent to this early period, who availed themselves of Franco's discoveries, have not escaped the diligence of our Author, particularly our countryman Walter Odington, Robert de Handlo, and John de Muris, a celebrated and voluminous

musical writer, who flourished about the year 1330, and whose works in manuscript are preserved in all the principal libraries of Europe.

Dr. Burney, after giving a critical and ample account of Franco's scarce and curious tract, which entitles him to the invention of characters for the duration of sound, says,

"More pains have been taken to point out and explain the musical doctrines of Guido and Franco than of any other theorists of the middle ages; their tracts having been regarded as original institutes, which succeeding writers have done little more than copy or comment. John Cotton is the commentator of Guido, as Robert de Handlo is of Franco; and John de Muris, in his *Speculum Musicae*, is little more. However, in the succeeding century, Prosdlocimus de Beldemandis wrote an exposition of the doctrines contained in the *Practica Mensurabilis Cantus* of John de Muris; and thus we go on from age to age, reviving old opinions, and adding little to the common and limited stock of human knowledge! It is humiliating to reflect, that the discoveries of one age barely serve to repair the losses of another; and that while we imagine ourselves advancing towards perfection, we seem, like muffled horses in a mill, but pursuing the same circle!"

With this admirable reflection we shall for the present take leave of our industrious and intelligent musical Historian; and in our next Magazine resume and terminate the analysis of the second volume.

(To be continued.)

A Short History of the *Agrostis Cornuepizæ*; or, the New American Grass: and a Botanical Description of the Plant. To which are added, Experiments tending to point out the proper Mode of cultivating this Plant; and also, some Account of a Journey to the Cherokee Nation, in Search of New Plants. By John Fraser. Folio. 2s. 6d. plain. or 3s. 6d. coloured. Wenman and Stockdale.

THE attention of the Public has for some time past been so much excited by the grats of which we have here a figure and description, that they will no doubt think themselves much obliged to Mr. Fraser, for having furnished them with so correct a representation, and so full an account of it. The figure is worthy of Mr. Sowerby, who executed it, and the description has the sanction of the first botanists. But what renders this publication peculiarly interesting, is a sketch of Mr. Fraser's journey in Carolina and Georgia, and a full account of the progress of the discovery of this valuable grass. From this account it appears likely to be of the first importance to the agriculture of

this country, at least as far as the most faithful relation of its valuable properties in its native soil can recommend it, supported by the experience of the last severe winter, of its being able to bear our climate perfectly.

The trials which have been made to raise it seem not always to have been successful, for want of proper directions for the mode of sowing it. These certainly ought to have been stated before; and the proprietor did not consider his own reputation sufficiently in not giving them. We are at last, however, informed, that the principal care required, is not to bury the seed too deep, or rather not at all, in the earth. Obier-

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

(Concluded from VOL. XVI. Page 334.)

THE animadversions with which we introduced this performance to the notice of our readers in a late Review; enabled us to accompany Mrs. Piozzi from Calais, across the Alps, to her winter's residence at *Milan*; since which we have, a second time, attended on her steps "over hill, over dale, through bog, through briars" in all the aberrations of her long and desultory journey; but, to use her own expression, as we have found that "pleasure, when it does come, always bursts up in an unexpected place," we shall pass over the expletive parts of her miscellaneous narrative, and endeavour to concentrate only the brighter rays which are occasionally emitted from this chaos of clouds and sunshine.—From *Milan* our traveller proceeds through *Lodi* to *Padua*, and from thence, down the *Brenta*, to *Venice*; moralizing on the impropriety of representing so serious a subject as that of an impenitent sinner going to hell by means of a dramatic dance, founded on the celebrated story of *Don Juan*, or the *Libertine*; and giving it as an interesting reason to her fair country-women, for their partiality to the plains of *Lombardy*, "that their first head-dresses were made by *Milan*-ers; that a court-gown was early known in *England* by the name of a *Mantua*, from *Manto* the daughter of *Tiresias*, who founded the city so called; and that some of the best materials for making these mantuas is still named from the town it is manufactured in, a *Padua* soy."—At *Venice* every object which presents itself affords extatic pleasure. The first appearance of it revives all the ideas inspired by *Canaletti*, whose views of this town are so scrupulously exact, that Mrs. Piozzi knew all the famous towers, steeples, &c. before she reached them, from having viewed their representation in the pictures of this painter at the *Queen of England's* house in *St. James's Park*. *St. Mark's Place*, after all she had read and heard of it, exceeded expectation. The *Ducal Palace* is so beautiful, it were worth while almost to cross the *Alps* to see that and return home again; and the pictures in the *Doge's* house are a magnificent collection. But at length the sight of the *Bucentoro* prepared for gala, and the

Glories of *Venice* upon *Ascension Day*, puts an end to other observations.

"We had the honour and comfort," says Mrs. Piozzi, "of seeing all from a galley belonging to a noble *Venetian* *Bragadin*, whose civilities to us were singularly kind as well as extremely polite. His attentions did not cease with the morning show, which we shared in common with numbers of fashionable people that filled his ship, and partook of his profuse elegant refreshments; but he followed us after dinner to the house of our *English* friends, and took six of us together in a gay bark, adorned with his arms, and rowed by eight gondollers in superb liveries, made up for the occasion to match the boat, which was like them white, blue, and silver, a flag of the same colours flying from the stern, till we arrived at the *Corso*; so they call the place of contention where the rowers exert their skill and ingenuity; and numberless oars dashing the waves at once, make the only agitation of which the sea seems capable; while ladies, now no longer dressed in black, but ornamented with all their jewels, flowers, &c. display their beauties unveiled upon the water; and covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour, bring to one's mind the games in *Virgil*, and the galley of *Cleopatra*, by turns.

"Never was locality so subservient to the purposes of pleasure as in this city; where Pleasure has set up her airy standard, and which on this occasion looked like what one reads in poetry of *Amphitrite's* court; and I ventured to tell a nobleman who was kindly attentive in shewing us every possible politeness, that had *Venus* risen from the *Adriatic* sea, she would scarcely have been tempted to quit it for *Olympus*. I was upon the whole more struck with the evening's gaiety, than with the magnificence in which the morning began to shine. The truth is, we had been long prepared for seeing the *Bucentoro*; had heard and read every thing I fancy that could have been thought or said upon the subject, from the sullen *Englishmen* who rank it with a *Company's* barge floating up the *Thames* upon my *Lord Mayor's* day, to the old writers who compare it with *Theseus's* ship; in imitation of which, it is said, this calls itself the very identical vessel wherein

Pope Alexander performed the original ceremony in the year 1171; and though, perhaps, not a whole plank of that old galley can be now remaining in this, so often careened, repaired, and adorned since that time, I see nothing ridiculous in declaring that it is the same ship; any more than in saying the oak I planted an acorn thirty years ago, is the same tree I saw spring up then a little twig, which not even a modern sceptic will deny; though he takes so much pains to persuade plain folks out of their own existence, by laughing us out of the dull notion that he who dies a withered old fellow at fourscore, should ever be considered as the same person whom his mother brought forth a pretty little plump baby eighty years before—when, says he cunningly, you are forced yourself to confess, that his mother, who died four months afterwards, would not know him again now; though while she lived, he was never out of her arms.

Vain wisdom all! and false philosophy,
Which finds no end, in wand'ring
mazes lost.

And better is it to travel, as Dr. Johnson says Browne did, from one place where he saw little, to another where he saw no more—than write books to confound common sense, and make men raise up doubts of a Being to whom they must one day give an account.

“We will return to the Bucentoro, which, as its name imports, holds two hundred people, and is heavy besides with statues, columns, &c. the top covered with crimson velvet, and the sides enlivened by twenty-one oars on each hand. Musical performers attend in another barge, while foreigners in gilded pajots increase the general show. Mean time, the vessel that contains the doge, &c. carries him slowly out to sea, where in presence of his senators he drops a plain gold ring into the water, with these words, *Desponsamus te, Mare, in signum veri perpetuæque dominii**.

From Venice our fair traveller crosses the Po to Ferrara; and passes through the sorrowful and melancholy-looking town of Bologna to the delightful city of Florence; “clambering up mountains covered with snow, and viewing with amazement the little vallies between, where, after quitting the summer season, all glowing with heat and

“spread into verdure, they found cherry trees in blossom; oaks and walnuts scarcely beginning to bud.” The nature of the climate of this place must be very extraordinary; for Mrs. Piozzi informs us, that it produces cherries, in the London street-phrase, *like plums*, each of them weighing *an ounce*; and that its penetrating fire is so violent, that she used no other method of heating the pinching-irons to curl her hair, than that of poking them out at a south window with the handles shut down.

From Florence, once the head-quarters of painting, sculpture, and architecture, our traveller proceeded through the celebrated vale of Arno to Lucca, and from thence to Pisa, Leghorn, Sienna and Rome; but every observation and reflection made during this progress appears to be tinged by Cimmerian darkness; a degree of inspiration, however, seems to return on her arrival at Naples, of which she gives the following description:

“On the tenth day of this month we arrived early at Naples, for I think it was about two o'clock in the morning; and sure the providence of God preserved us, for never was such weather seen by me since I came into the world; thunder, lightning, storm at sea, rain and wind, contending for mastery, and combining to extinguish the torches brought to light us the last stage: Vesuvius, vomiting fire, and pouring torrents of red hot lava down its sides, was the only object visible; and that we saw plainly in the afternoon thirty miles off, where I asked a Franciscan friar, If it was the famous volcano? “Yes,” replied he, “that’s our mountain, which throws up money for us, by calling foreigners to see the extraordinary effects of so surprising a phenomenon.” The weather was quiet then, and we had no notion of passing such a horrible night; but an hour after dark, a storm came on, which was really dreadful to endure, or even look upon: the blue lightning, whose colour shewed the nature of the original minerals from which she drew her existence, shone round us in a broad expanse from time to time, and sudden darkness followed in an instant: no object then but the fiery river could be seen, till another flash discovered the waves tossing and breaking, at a height I never saw before.

“Nothing sure was ever more sublime or awful than our entrance into Naples at

* We espouse thee, O Sea! in sign of true and perpetual dominion.

the dead hour we arrived, when not a whisper was to be heard in the streets, and not a glimpse of light was left to guide us, except the small lamp hung now and then at a high window before a favourite image of the Virgin.

"My poor maid had by this time nearly lost her wits with terror; and the French valet, crushed with fatigue, and covered with rain and sea-spray, had just life enough left to exclaim,—*Ah, Madame! il me semble que nous sommes venus icy exprès pour voir là la fin du monde* *."

"The Ville de Londres inn was full, and could not accommodate our family; but calling up the people of the Crocelle, we obtained a noble apartment, the windows of which look full upon the celebrated bay which washes the wall at our door. Caprea lies opposite the drawing-room or gallery, which is magnificent; and my bed-chamber commands a complete view of the mountain, which I value more, and which called me the first night twenty times away from sleep and supper, though never so in want of both as at that moment surely.

"Such were my first impressions of this wonderful metropolis, of which I had been always reading summer descriptions, and had regarded somehow as an Hesperian garden, an earthly paradise, where delicacy and softness subdued every danger, and general sweetness captivated every sense;—nor have I any reason yet to say it will not still prove so; for though wet, and weary, and hungry, we wanted no fire, and found only inconvenience from that they lighted on our arrival. It was the fashion at Florence to struggle for a Terreno, but here we are all perched up one hundred and forty-two steps from the level of the land or sea; large balconies, apparently well secured, give me every enjoyment of a prospect, which no repetition can render tedious; and here we have agreed to stay till spring, which, I trust, will come out in this country as soon as the new year calls it.

"Our eagerness to see sights has been repressed at Naples only by finding every thing a sight; one need not stir out to look for wonders sure, while this amazing mountain continues to exhibit such various scenes of sublimity and beauty at exactly the distance one would chuse to observe it from; a distance which almost admits examination, and certainly excludes immediate fear. When in the silent night, however, one listens to its groaning; while hollow sighs, as of gigan-

tic sorrow, are often heard distinctly in my apartment; nothing can surpass one's sensations of amazement, except the consciousness that custom will abate their keenness: I have not, however, yet learned to lie quiet, when columns of flame, high as the mountain's self, shoot from its crater into the clear atmosphere with a loud and violent noise; nor shall I ever forget the scene it presented one day to my astonished eyes, while a thick cloud, charged heavily with electric matter, passing over, met the fiery explosion by mere chance, and went off in such a manner as effectually baffles all verbal description, and lasted too short a time for a painter to seize the moment, and imitate its very strange effect. Monsieur de Voltaire, however, a native of France, long resident in this city, has obtained, by perpetual observation, a power of representing Vesuvius without that black shadow, which others have thought necessary to increase the contrast, but which greatly takes away all resemblance of its original. Upon reflection it appears to me, that the men most famous at London and Paris for performing tricks with fire have been always Italians in my time, and commonly Neapolitans: no wonder, I should think, Naples would produce prodigious connoisseurs in this way; we have almost perpetual lightning of various colours, according to the soil from whence the vapours are exhaled; sometimes of a pale straw or lemon colour, often white like artificial flame produced by camphor, but ofteneft blue, bright as the rays emitted through the coloured liquors set in the window of a chemist's shop in London—and with such thunder!—"For God's sake, Sir," said I to some of them, "is there no danger of the ships in the harbour here catching fire? Why we should all fly up in the air directly, if once these flashes should communicate to the room where any of the vessels keep their powder."—"Gunpowder, Madam!" replies the man, amazed; "why if St. Peter and St. Paul came here with gunpowder on board, we should soon drive them out again: don't you know," added he, "that every ship discharges her contents at such a place (naming it), and never comes into our port with a grain on board?"

"To-morrow we mount the volcano, whose present peaceful disposition has tempted us to inspect it more nearly. Though it appears little less than presumption thus to profane with eyes of ex-

* "Lord, Madam! why we came here on purpose sure to see the end of the world."

amination the favourite alambic of nature, while the great work of projection is carrying on; guarded as all its secret caverns are too with every contradiction; snow and flame! solid bodies heated into liquefaction, and rolling gently down one of its sides; while fluids congeal and harden into ice on the other; nothing can exceed the curiosity of its appearance now the lava is less rapid, and stiffens as it flows; stiffens too in ridges very surprisingly, and gains an odd aspect, not unlike the paste-board waves representing sea at a theatre, but black, because this year's eruption has been mingled with coal. The connoisseurs here know the different degrees, glazes, and shades of lava to a perfection that amazes one; and Sir William Hamilton's courage, learning, and perfect skill in these matters, is more people's theme here than the volcano itself. Bartolomeo, the Cyclop of Vesuvius, as he is called, studies its effects and operations too with much attention and philosophical exactness, relating the adventures he has had with our minister on the mountain to every Englishman that goes up, with great success. The way one climbs is by tying a broad sash with long ends round this Bartolomeo, letting him walk before one, and holding it fast. As far as the Hermitage there is no great difficulty, and to that place some chuse to ride an ass, but I thought walking safer; and there you are sure of welcome and refreshment from the poor good old man, who sets up a little cross wherever the fire has stopt near his cell, shows you the place with a sort of polite solemnity that impresses, spreads his scanty provisions before you kindly, and tells the past and present state of the eruption accurately, inviting you to partake of

His rufhy couch, his frugal fare,

His blessing and repose. GOLDSMITH.

"This hermit is a Frenchman. *J'ai dansé dans mon lit tant de fois**, said he: the expression was not sublime when speaking of an earthquake, to be sure; I looked among his books, however, and found Bruyere. "Would not the Duc de Rochefoucault have done better?" said I. "Did I never see you before, Madam?" said he; "yes, sure I have, and dressed you too, when I was a hair-dresser in London, and lived with Mons. Martinant, and I dressed pretty Miss Wynne too in the same street. *Vivelle encore? Vivelle encore?*" Ah, I am old now," continued he; "I remember

when black pins first came up." This was charming, and in such an unexpected way, I could hardly prevail upon myself ever to leave the spot; but Mrs. Greatheed having been quite to the crater's edge with her only son, a baby of four years old, shame rather than inclination urged me forward. I asked the little boy what he had seen. "I saw the chimney," replied he, "and it was on fire; but I liked the elephant better."

"That the situation of the crater changed in this last eruption is of little consequence; it will change and change again, I suppose. The wonder is, that nobody gets killed by venturing so near, while red-hot stones are flying about them so. The Bishop of Derry did very near get his arm broke; and the Italians are always recounting the exploits of these rash Britons, who look into the crater, and carry their wives and children up to the top; while we are, with equal justice, amazed at the courageous Neapolitans, who build little snug villages and dwell with as much confidence at the foot of Vesuvius, as our people do in Paddington or Hornsey. When I enquired of an inhabitant of these houses how the managed, and whether she was not frightened when the volcano raged, lest it should carry away her pretty little habitation: "Let it go," said she, "we don't mind now if it goes to-morrow; so as we can make it answer, by raising our vines, oranges, &c. against it for three years, our fortune is made before the fourth arrives; and then if the red river comes, we can always run away, *scapper via*, ourselves, and hang the property. We only desire three years use of the mountain as a hot-wall or forcing-house, and then we are above the world, thanks be to God and St. Januarius," who always comes in for a large share of their veneration. And this morning, having heard that the Neapolitans still present each other with a cake upon New-year's day, I began to hug my favourite hypothesis closer, recollecting the old ceremony of the wheaten cake seasoned with salt, and called *Janualis* in the Heav'nly days. All this however must still end in mere conjecture; for though the weather here favours one's idea of Janus, who loosened the furrow and liquefied the frost, to which the melting our martyr's blood might, without much straining of the matter, be made to allude; yet it must be recollected after all, that the miracle is not performed in

* "I have danced in my bed so often this year."

† "Is she yet alive? Is she yet alive?"

this month but that of May, and that St. Januarius did certainly exist, and give his life as testimony to the truth of our religion, in the third century. Can one wonder, however, if corruptions and mistakes should have crept in since? And would it not have been equal to a miracle had no tares sprung up in the field of religion, when our Saviour himself informs us that there is an enemy ever watching his opportunity to plant them?"

Mrs. Piozzi leaves the "fair Parthenope" with much regret; and proceeds to Rome and Ancona; from whence she again visits Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, Parma, Milan; and proceeds thro' Trent, Inspruck, Munich, and Saltzburg in Germany, to Vienna; but the limits of our Review will not permit us to describe "the various charms" these several places afforded to the mind of "our delighted traveller." We shall, therefore, close our extracts from these volumes with some anecdotes relating to the justly celebrated *Metastasio*.

"Here [Vienna] are many ladies of fashion in this town very eminent for their musical abilities, particularly *Mademoiselles de Martinas*, one of whom is member of the Academies of Berlin and Bologna; the celebrated *Metastasio* died in their house, after having lived with the family sixty-five years more or less. They set his poetry and sing it very finely, appearing to recollect his conversation and friendship with infinite tenderness and delight. He was to have been presented to the Pope the very day he died, I understand; and in the delirium which immediately preceded dissolution, he raved much of the supposed interview. Unwilling to hear of death, no one was ever permitted even to mention it before him; and nothing put him so certainly out of humour, as finding that rule transgressed even by his nearest friends. Even the small-pox was not to be named in his presence, and whoever did name that disorder, though unconscious of the offence he had given, *Metastasio* would see him no more. The other peculiarities I could gather from *Miss Martinas* were these: That he had contentedly lived half a century at Vienna, without ever even wishing to learn its language; that he had never given more than five guineas English money in all that time to the poor; that he always sat in the same seat at church, but never paid for it, and that nobody dared ask him for the trifling sum; that he was grateful and beneficent to the friends who began by

being his protectors, but ended much his debtors, for solid benefits as well as for elegant presents, which it was his delight to be perpetually making them, leaving to them at last all he had ever gained, without the charge even of a single legacy; observing in his will, that it was to them he owed it, and other conduct would in him have been injustice. Such were the sentiments, and such the conduct of this great poet, of whom it is of little consequence to tell, that he never changed the fashion of his wig, the cut or colour of his coat, so that his portrait taken not very long ago looks like those of *Boileau* or *Moliere* at the head of their works. His life was arranged with such methodical exactness, that he rose, studied, chatted, slept, and dined at the same hours for fifty years together, enjoying uninterrupted health, which probably gave him that happy sweetness of temper, or habitual gentleness of manners, which never suffered itself to be ruffled, but when his sole injunction was forgotten, and the death of any person whatever was unwittingly mentioned before him. No solicitation had ever prevailed on him to dine from home, nor had his nearest intimates ever seen him eat more than a biscuit with his lemonade, every meal being performed with even mysterious privacy to the last. When his end approached by steps so very rapid, he did not in the least suspect that it was coming; and *Mademoiselle Martinas* has scarcely yet done rejoicing in the thought that he escaped the preparations he so dreaded. His early passion for a celebrated singer is well known upon the continent; since that affair finished, all his pleasures have been confined to music and conversation. He had the satisfaction of seeing the seventieth edition of his works I think they said, but am ashamed to copy out the number from my own notes, it seems so very strange; and the delight he took in hearing the lady he lived with sing his songs, was visible to every one. An Italian Abate here said, comically enough, "Oh! he looked like a man in the state of beatification always when *Mademoiselle de Martinas* accompanied his verses with her fine voice and brilliant singer." The father of *Metastasio* was a goldsmith at Rome, but his son had so devoted himself to the family he lived with, that he refused to hear, and took pains not to know, whether he had in his latter days any one relation left in the world. On a character so singular I leave my readers to make their own observations and reflections."

Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c. By an English Officer,
2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

WHEN gentlemen whose professions have called them forth into active scenes of life, and engaged them almost in one perpetual round of hurry, bustle, change of situation, and occasionally consequent confusion, take the pen in hand to communicate their ideas to their friends on subjects, however important; we must not expect from them, that regular attention to method, that just arrangement of arguments and facts, that precision, nor, in fine, that correctness, which are to be found in the works of learned and studious men, who have leisure to revise, correct and improve their rough manuscripts before they send them to the press.

This is exactly the case with respect to the two volumes of Letters before us; and as we most heartily concur in opinion with the writer, "that authors deserve thanks as well as criticism for their labours," we will take it upon us to return him sincere thanks on the part of the public for much useful information from Barbary, respecting the present state of the Moors, the Emperor of Morocco, his court, government, &c. which was much wanted, and is very satisfactory. With respect to criticism, the author himself shall in some measure be our guide—"In such a correspondence," says he, "great inequalities, and want of strict connection, must be expected; regularity and system were not intended. The author has digressed to a variety of subjects, as the different views in travelling brought them before him, and has indulged in reflections which seemed then of importance.

"Some of them may still appear new, others perhaps interesting to many, and even the most singular may be acceptable to some readers; for it is imagined that by following only his own ideas and opinions, he is the most likely to be original, and different from other letter-writers of the same kind. He only pretends to give a few hints or sketches of what might be said on the various subjects and nations here mentioned, nor does he always presume to decide on contested or probable opinions.—Without attempting to improve much upon the careless style and freedom of private letters, he has here endeavoured somewhat to correct and arrange them, and to make some additions from recollection and other information. Some degree of negligence indeed as to style, or at least fine style, he

confesses may be rather intentional, from a love of brevity and simplicity, and from a disinclination to join in the growing affectation of the age, the real improvement of which he is more solicitous to promote, than he is ambitious of its praise.—In writing to different people from the same country, the same subjects must frequently recur, which he has here endeavoured to avoid.—But, after all, if a few repetitions, or rather returns of the same ideas, though in different terms or points of view; or if any inaccuracies of language, and tendency to foreign idioms, should still remain, it is hoped his greater attention to the matter than the manner will be admitted as sufficient apology."

These passages detached from the preface contain nearly all that can be said for or against the book: our additional criticism will therefore be very concise, that we may have the more room to enlarge on the most important matter in this too voluminous publication. In the first place, then,

Does the author only pretend to give a few hints, &c. when he tells us, "that having resided abroad at different periods of his life, and in situations that gave him occasion to see more of Spain (and some other countries) than has usually fallen to the lot of other travellers, he was thence led to observe and reflect, perhaps with a more continued attention than ordinary, on the people, their arts, police, character, and above all, on the state of society, and the great art of government, on which depend so much of the progress, civilization and happiness of mankind?" One would rather expect from this declaration, a regular, progressive, historical, and political survey of Spain; that cities and towns would be described; that population, arts, manufactures, commerce, civil government, the persons and manners of the people, would be stated in an ample manner, as the author found them at the time he corresponded with his friends and relations;—instead of which, endless repetitions, prolix digressions and dissertations, and very imperfect accounts indeed of the great objects proposed to be discussed, tend only to increase the bulk of a work, which we will venture to pronounce would have been more useful as well as more entertaining, not only to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, to whom it is dedicated, but to the public; time being too precious to be
wasted.

wasted. So far from having given more real information on the most important subjects respecting France, Spain and Portugal, than other modern travellers, he falls considerably short of most of them of any repute—but with respect to Barbary he makes ample amends.

Epistolary correspondence should be free and easy, but not incorrect; and we believe few persons will consider the frequent introduction of French phrases, and the many striking defects in the phrases of our own language, either as proofs “of a disinclination to avoid the growing affectation of the age, or as the means of improving it.” We therefore earnestly recommend to him, a revision of his work by some judicious friend accustomed to literary compositions in the narrative and historical line: such a friend in preparing a second edition for the press would undoubtedly retrench many articles, and considerably enlarge others; and he would omit all those pompous miscellaneous titles prefixed to each letter, which raise the expectations of the reader, and then disappoint him by the brevity, and want of matter, in the letters themselves.

One instance will be sufficient to shew the necessity of such improvements:—

LETTER XXII. Vol. II. page 216.

—*Madrid. Aris. People. Escorial.*

—*Old Castile. Flocks. Towns. Church.*

—*Corn. Water. Government.*—All described, and treated of, in twelve pages

loosely printed; but in what manner?

Madrid occupies something more than

half a page—the *Escorial* not so much;

while, on the other hand, the reader who

is impatiently accompanying this traveller

through extensive kingdoms is stopped,

interrupted, and perplexed by political

reveries, opinions and advice, speculative

systems of government, the propriety of

admitting women to share in its legislation,

and disputations on music, chiefly on the

preference to be given to Italian music,

all together taking up above one-third of a

volume. Having thrown out “these

leading hints and marks to steer by” in

future, proceed we now to our Author’s

interesting journey to Barbary, on an em-

bassy from General Cornwallis, Governor

of Gibraltar, to the Emperor of Mo-

rocco.

Tetuan, the first town he arrived at, is

considered by the Moors as the best in the

Emperor’s dominions; but to the English

it appeared a very wretched place. “Po-

verty, indolence, and dirt, were to us the

striking features of their first and most po-

pulous city. Its inhabitants are however

their best looking people, being probably

a mixed race from Spain, Arabs and

atives. Upon the banks of that little river which passes near the town, there is some tolerable cultivation, and some little gardens; but all of them jealously concealed, and curiously shut up, almost as much as their houses in town, where there is not a window nor an opening to be seen.—The total want of society, and almost of conversation among themselves, seems to us equally dismal and surprising. People bred in such countries are totally ignorant of the social principle, which we suppose so natural to man. Though yoked by nature to each other, and brought to live together in towns for mutual convenience, yet they are unacquainted with the pleasures of society, and incapable of enjoying them.—When by chance two or three people are seen sitting together, which is seldom, and commonly upon their heels on the dirty ground against a wall, it is all in silence; we seldom see them converse, I think, except when angry. Such are Eastern manners, and the effects of oppression!—After wrangling three days with a stupid and brutish Governor of Tetuan, who is a shoemaker and a private soldier, concerning horses and guides, though he had the Emperor’s order to furnish them, our travellers in three days more got to *La Roche*, where they were carried directly to the Prince (we suppose a son of the Emperor), to whom they produced their presents. A celestial globe belonging to the Envoy attracted most of his attention; but he did not understand the use of it; which was a great disappointment, having read and heard of their being formerly addicted to astronomy and mathematics.

Throwing shells from mortars is the great passion of the Royal Family; and our gentlemen were shewn seven mortars, of three different but unknown dimensions, and desired to fire and make haste, for the amusement of the Prince, who did not seem pleased that they came pretty near the mark, for nobody must pretend to fire so well as himself.—We continue, says our author, to be sent for frequently, and treated variably, just as the fits of royal caprice, chance to operate; sometimes with compliments, and at others with neglect, or worse; sometimes with their greatest honours, viz. having some bad powder fired in our faces by what they call their troops, chiefly horse; and sometimes by being turned out of court, head and shoulders, in the most rude and violent manner. Their troops, if they now deserve that name, might be made tolerable light-horse, under good officers; and the breed of horses, now rather small, but of a good race, might easily be im-

proved in this country. Their arms, though not uniform, they say, are mostly made in the country; which I do not believe, as there is no appearance of art, materials, or even tools, sufficient for that purpose.

“There is a total difference in manners, customs, habits, opinions, dress, food, arts, &c. between the Europeans and these Africans. As to the country, it is well varied in hill and vale, and tolerably wooded, though not so well watered, and a little too mountainous: it is capable of every kind of cultivation, and of fences, planting, and roads, all which it is now almost without. It seems peopled to about one fifth of what it might easily be made to maintain, and the labour of the present inhabitants is not probably above one fourth of what it might be with more skill and industry.”

These remarks are properly illustrated, and it is demonstrated that every idea of change or improvement is excluded by their law and by ignorance of their wants. The Koran or Alcoran, and its comments, called the law, includes their religion, laws, manners, and customs.

Some circumstances of our Author's first audience of the Emperor are curious, considering that this High and Mighty Monarch not long since menaced Great Britain with a war, and actually for a time put a stop to the British commerce at his sea-ports.—“His Majesty was seated cross-legged on a very plain sort of platform of rough deal boards, such as are used in our soldiers barracks, covered only with an ordinary piece of carpet. He affects simplicity and discourages luxury. On the attendants attempting to take off my shoes, as usual, on going into his presence, I made some resistance, which he perceived, though at some distance; and with great readiness saved the dispute, and settled the matter, by saying, Let him alone; these Christians are subject to catch cold without shoes.—The chief subject of conversation at this interview was the great superiority of the Moors over the Christians in every essential quality—addressing himself to those about him. He soon introduced likewise his knowing how to raise a perpendicular, which he scratched on a board with a carpenter's compas. This, which comprehends the chief part of his mathematical knowledge, he learned from a sea captain, once his prisoner, and he generally exhibits it to Christians at their first audience.—His levee is in the open air, only he on horseback; and I think he generally chuses the dirtiest part of the field. There the poor obsequious

crowd keep frequently kneeling and kissing the dirty ground, and bawling out his praises as he speaks. In that posture, with their posteriors cock'd upwards, they do not look like human beings, and make a most contemptible figure. The black courtiers, who may be considered as the lords in waiting, attend with whips and rods, which they use very freely, to arrange, or keep people in or out of their places; to assemble or drive us away, on the approach of his Majesty or the Princes, according to the royal orders or caprice of the moment.—The chief employment of this strange mock royal family seems to be quarrels among themselves, travelling about the kingdom, and extorting money from every body who has any. The spirit of despotism is to let the people have no rest, and this Emperor has added, that they shall have no money.—He is *par devoir*, by virtue of his office, the only executioner in the kingdom; and dexterity in cutting off heads is among the first of royal accomplishments here, and is frequently the subject of common conversation among the people.—All his resolutions, however extravagant, are supposed to be the immediate inspirations of God. He judges and administers justice in a very hasty and summary way at his levee. His sentences being sudden inspirations, often before the cause is half heard—hands, heads are cut off, the whole process and execution often the work only of a few minutes.

“The women are jealously guarded, and are seldom seen here except some of the lowest, the domestic and aged; but all of them are then covered up to the eyes with woollen, and over the face some dirty rag marked and sullied with the breath, and only the eyes to be seen in ghastly stare. They are generally inclined to be fat and short, and have an odd, and to us a most ungraceful appearance; round, shapeless woollen bundles moving along, certainly neither very cleanly nor desirable, at least according to our taste.”

These cursory observations are sufficient specimens of our Author's manner of treating his subjects; and as we do not wish to rob him of what appears to us to be the most valuable part of his publication, we shall conclude with recommending in particular the sketches of the population, revenues, and force of this uncivilized and uncultivated country, whose Sovereigns exact and receive tributes called Presents from the most powerful European nations, and whose Princes are idly taught to believe that they shall one day conquer the greatest part of the Christians.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the DUKE of ALBA,

GOVERNOR of the NETHERLANDS, at the REVOLUTION under PHILIP II.

THE Duke of Alba indisputably ranks amongst the greatest Generals of the sixteenth century. He was one of the most valiant men of his time, and on every occasion shewed himself entirely devoted to his Sovereign. Long ago would the historian have placed his name in the list of heroes, and perhaps a grateful posterity would still have blessed his memory, had not his laurels been so often drenched in blood, and the brilliancy of his victories tarnished with barbarity. But for this, his pride and insatiable avarice might have passed unnoticed, concealed underneath his more splendid qualities.

This remarkable person, whose character exhibits such a singular mixture of vices and virtues, was born in the year 1508. He was descended from one of the most ancient, wealthy, and illustrious families in Spain. Destined from his youth to the profession of arms, he made his first campaign at the age of seventeen, and the year following was present at the famous battle of Pavia. When Charles V. repaired to the Netherlands, in 1539, to chastise the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted from him, the Duke of Alba was in his suite. Brantome, in his Memoirs, relates, that the Emperor, presenting him to a Lady of the Court of France, said, "This, Madam, is the Duke of Alba, for whom I have a particular regard. He is of an illustrious birth, and I can answer for his becoming one day a great General; nor shall I fail to promote him according to his merit. I only wish that he was a little less stiff and reserved; but it is the distinguishing character of our nation: gaiety and vivacity are the marks of yours. Peloux*, for instance, is never still; he is the perpetual motion itself. I wish that Alba had a little of his disposition."

Even at this early period of his life, the Duke shewed signs of that cruelty which afterwards rendered him so odious. Strada gives us the following instance of it. The Emperor asking his advice on the manner in which he should punish the revoltors, he answered, That such a rebellious city should be rased to the

ground. Charles, who, notwithstanding his wrath, still preserved an affection for the city in which he was born, ordered the Duke to ascend a tower, from which the whole extent of the city might be seen. On his return, he asked him, with a scornful smile, how many Spanish skins would make such a glove; the name of Ghent in French, in which language he addressed him, signifying a glove. Alba, perceiving the severity of his sentence had offended the Emperor, held down his head, without making any reply.

In the year 1542, the Duke of Alba, having the command of the fortress of Perpignan, which was besieged by the French, defended it with such intrepidity, that the enemy were obliged to raise the siege, and return to France, without having effected any thing. From this time he found himself daily rising in his Sovereign's favour, so that he was appointed Grand Master of the Imperial Court; and in 1546, was made Commander in Chief of the army in Germany. At the battle of Muleberg he gave proofs of extraordinary courage, and contributed not a little to the victory obtained there. It was reported, that, during the combat, the sun stood still, as if to render the Emperor's triumph more complete. Charles had sufficient weakness and vanity to wish that this ridiculous tale might obtain belief, and he be considered as a second Joshua. His flatterers (for where is the Monarch without them?) carried their servility so far as to say and write, that they were witnesses to this miracle. Some years afterwards, Henry II. of France, asked the Duke of Alba if this event had really happened. "Indeed," said the Duke, "my attention was so taken up with what there was to do upon earth, that I had no time to observe what passed in the heavens." After the battle, the Emperor caused a Council of War to be held on the Elector of Saxony, who was made prisoner. The Duke of Alba, who was President, was for putting the unfortunate Prince to death; and, could he have had his will,

* A Frenchman who had followed the Duke of Bourbon in his retirement, and who afterwards attached himself to the Court of Charles V.

this sentence would undoubtedly have been carried into execution.

In the war with France the Duke of Alba commanded the army under the Emperor. At the siege of Metz, in 1552, he performed prodigies of valour; but the place was so well defended, that Charles was obliged to raise the siege. In 1555, the Emperor appointed him Commander in Chief of the armies in Piedmont, and his Viceroy in Italy. The Duke immediately took possession of his office, which gave him an unlimited power; but his first exploits fell short of his Sovereign's expectations. His antagonist, the brave Marshal de Brissac, disconcerted all his schemes, and made himself master of several places belonging to the Emperor. The Duke at length found himself obliged to go into winter quarters, after having experienced considerable losses, without having been able to obtain the least advantage over the enemy.

In the following campaign against Pope Paul IV. who took the part of the French, he was more successful. He penetrated into the territories of the Church, and made himself master of several towns, the greater part of which voluntarily submitted themselves without resistance. The Pope, alarmed at so sudden an invasion, had no other expedient but to demand a suspension of hostilities, which was granted him. The Pontiff, however, seeing himself supported by the French army, soon broke the truce. The war was renewed with the same success on the part of the Spaniards; and the French being recalled to their own country, Paul was obliged to have recourse to fresh negotiations. In 1557, peace was concluded: the Duke repaired to Rome, kissed the Pontiff's feet on his knees, and even demanded his pardon. This haughty soldier, the proudest man perhaps of his time, and who from his youth had conversed familiarly with Princes, afterwards confessed, that, at the sight of the Pope, his presence of mind forsook him, and he could not pronounce his speech without faltering.

Whatever favour the Duke of Alba had enjoyed under Charles V. his greatness was not at its summit till the reign of Philip II. He was soon the acknowledged favourite of this cruel Monarch, with whose sanguinary disposition his own perfectly accorded. In 1559, he

was sent to Paris, to espouse the Princess Elizabeth in his master's name, and conduct her into Spain. Six years afterwards, when Charles IX. King of France, the Queen his mother, and Elizabeth, had an interview at Bayonne, the Duke was again appointed to be the conductor of the latter. He appeared with a most splendid equipage; and, at the entertainments made on the occasion, signalized himself greatly by his address and ability. Even the constable De Montmorenci, expert as he was in all kinds of exercises, durst not encounter with him, but contented himself with executing the office of King at Arms.

The Flemings, robbed of their privileges, and, by the establishment of the Inquisition, deprived of their dearest possession, Liberty, had frequently addressed their complaints to the Court of Spain; but their complaints were always unnoticed, unredressed. The repeated contempt they experienced exhausted their patience, and they took up arms. The Duke of Feria and the Prince Eroti advised the King to employ gentle methods with them; but the Duke of Alba was for compelling the rebels to return to their duty by force. This counsel was too well suited to the character of the King not to meet his approbation; accordingly he gave it the preference, and, without taking time to weigh the matter deliberately, instantly resolved to send into the Netherlands a chosen army under the command of the Duke of Alba, to whom he gave an unlimited authority, with the title of Governor-General of those countries.

Every one trembled at this choice, convinced that each step of the Duke would be marked with blood. Don Carlos, the King's son, felt this so sensibly, that when the Duke of Alba came to take leave of him, in the first emotions of his rage he drew his poniard, and exclaimed, "Before I will suffer thee to destroy a country so dear to me, I will pierce thy heart." Nor was it without difficulty the Duke escaped his fury.

For more than six years the Duke ruled the Netherlands with a rod of iron. The unfortunate Counts Egmont and Horne were the first victims of his rage, losing their lives on the scaffold. Many people of rank expressing themselves to the Duke with some surprise at his rigour, he answered coolly, "The heads of a

* He arrived at Brussels in August 1567, and did not quit Flanders till the end of December 1573.

couple of salmon are better than those of a thousand frogs." Such was his cruelty, that he frequently boasted of having caused upwards of eighteen thousand men to suffer by the hands of the executioner, during his regency.

No sooner were the two Counts dispatched, than the Duke of Alba turned his arms against the confederates, over whom he obtained a complete victory at Gemmingen. On this occasion an incident occurred which strongly marks the character of the man. The joy excited by his success soon gave way to the emotions of rage, when he learnt, that the regiment of Sardinia had, from mere wantonness, set fire to a neighbouring village. He was so incensed at this action, not less contrary to the laws of war than to those of humanity, that he ordered the regiment to be surrounded, and the ringleaders to be hung up on the spot: at the same time he broke the regiment, one company excepted, which had no concern in the affair, and reducing the officers to the rank of common soldiers, incorporated them, with the rest, into other regiments.

The defeat at Gemmingen did not however abate the courage of the Prince of Orange, who, since the death of the two Counts, was the principal support, as well as the chief of the oppressed Flemings; and in a short time he again made his appearance at the head of a considerable army. Frederic of Toledo, son to the Duke of Alba, who was ordered with a detachment to observe the motions of the enemy, sent to his father, to request permission to attack the Prince. But the Duke, who never departed from his principle, that it was the place of the Commander in Chief alone to judge when it was proper to give battle, answered the officer, in a threatening tone, "Tell my son, that the consideration of his youth and inexperience alone induce me to pardon him this time; and that if ever he make me a similar proposal in future, it will certainly cost his messenger his head."

The Duke of Alba did not delay putting the greater part of his troops in winter quarters, repairing with the rest to Brussels, where he gave orders for celebrating his victory with the greatest pomp and magnificence. On this occasion he gave the most unequivocal marks of his

pride and vanity. Amongst other things, he caused medals to be struck to eternalise the remembrance of his exploits. The most remarkable of these was one in which he was represented sitting on a triumphal car; behind him was the Goddess of Victory crowning him with laurels; in his right hand he held a sword, in his left a shield; the one as an emblem of the victory he had obtained at Gemmingen, the other of the prudence with which he had conducted himself when opposed to the Prince of Orange: the chariot was drawn by owls, birds sacred to Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

But perhaps his pride displayed itself still more strongly at Antwerp. Five bastions being to be added to the Citadel there, he thought proper that they should bear his name and titles, one excepted, to which he gave the name of the Engineer. Thus they were called, Duke, Ferdinand, Toledo, and Alba: and when the Citadel was finished, he caused his statue to be erected in the Place of Arms. It was cast by a German, named Jungeling, who was reckoned the most able artist of his time. It represented the Duke in a threatening posture, his right arm extended towards the city; at his feet were two allegorical figures, one representing the people, the other the nobility, on their knees, as if demanding pardon: these figures had a porringer hanging at each ear, and a wallet on their shoulder, in allusion to the nickname of beggars, which the Spaniards gave to those gentlemen who were deputed to present the complaints of the Flemings; they were also surrounded with serpents, otters, and other emblems of duplicity, malignity, and avarice. The whole, even to the pedestal, was of bronze; and the cannon taken at Gemmingen were employed for the purpose. On the pedestal was the following inscription:

FERDINANDO ALVAREZ A TOLEDO
ALBÆ DUCI,
PHILIPPI II.
HISPANIORUM APUD BELGAS PRÆ-
FECTO, QUOD
EXTINCTA SEDITIONE,
REBELLIBUS PULSIS, RELIGIONE
PROCURATA,
JUSTITIA CULTA, PROVINCIARUM
PACEM
FIRMAVIT, REGIS OPTIMI
MINISTRO FIDELISSIMO POSITUM*.

* This statue was erected to Ferdinand Alvarez, of Toledo, Duke of Alba, Governor of the Netherlands for Philip II. of Spain, the most faithful servant of the best of Kings, for

But this monument, far from inspiring the malcontents with greater respect, served but the more to exasperate them. His successor, to satisfy the Flemings, and at the same time avoid too marked an insult to the late Governor, caused it to be removed to a much less frequented place: but when the confederates became matters of Antwerp, in 1577, their first care was, to break to pieces the statue of a tyrant held by them in the utmost detestation. This they executed with a kind of fury, and every blow gave them almost as much pleasure as if it had been given to the tyrant himself. The greater part of the fragments were carried off, and kept with the utmost care, by whoever could be fortunate enough to obtain them, as a mean of transmitting to posterity the remembrance of their vengeance.

The cruelties of every species committed during the government of the Duke of Alba are too well known to need a repetition: suffice it to say, that, without regard to age, sex, or condition, an infinite number of persons were sacrificed on the most doubtful testimony, nay on the most groundless suspicions. His sanguinary plan, however, of drowning the pretended rebellion in the blood of these unhappy victims of his barbarity, was not attended with success: far from being intimidated at the sight of such frequent executions, the malcontents were but the more resolutely bent on vengeance. The Duke, it is true, obtained some more victories over the confederates; but they arose from defeat with unabated courage. The last exploit of this cruel Governor was the taking of Haarlem, in 1573, which was signalized by unnumbered horrors. Philip at length perceived the necessity of employing gentler methods, and recalled the Duke, with whose disposition lenity was totally incompatible. Delivering up the reins of government to a milder successor, he returned to Spain, with his son, through Germany and Italy.

Notwithstanding the innumerable complaints made against the Duke, the King received him, on his return, in the most friendly manner, loaded him with favours, and gave him his confidence in a greater degree than ever. Exchanging the art of war for that of courts, Philip's most able General became his most active and best informed Minister. Thus he lived many years, esteemed by his friends,

hated in secret by those who envied him, and desired by his flatterers, till an unforeseen accident lost him his Master's favour, and banished him from his court.

Garcias de Toledo, one of his sons, had seduced a lady of the first rank under a promise of marriage, which he refused to fulfil. The King gave orders, that he should be arrested and confined till he had performed his promise. By the help of his father, who was no less averse to the match than himself, Garcias found means to escape; and, the better to frustrate the King's intention, was immediately married to his cousin, the daughter of the Marquis of Villeux. Philip was so highly incensed at this step, that he forbade the Duke to appear at court, and banished him to the castle of Uzeda. This was a thunderstroke to the Duke, who was obliged to spend near two years thus in exile.

Immediately on the death of Henry King of Portugal, in 1580, Philip resolved to assert his pretensions to that kingdom. Success could only be hoped for from arms; and for this enterprise who so fit as the Duke of Alba, in whom all the talents and qualifications constituting a great General were in the most eminent degree united? Thus, when he least expected it, the banished Duke, received a visit from two messengers of the King, who demanded, whether his health would permit him to take the command of the army destined for the conquest of Portugal. Alba answered, without much hesitation, That he was ready to sacrifice in the King's service what little health and strength he had left; and immediately prepared for his departure. His intention was to pay his respects to his Sovereign in person: but Philip, who never forgot, and never pardoned an offence, would not see him, sending him his orders and instructions in writing.

The Duke arrived in Portugal, at the head of his army, in the month of June 1580. Almost every town opened its gates to him, and acknowledged Philip as its lawful Sovereign. Don Antony, Prior of Crato, having assembled a considerable army at Lisbon, and seated himself on the throne of Portugal, it was necessary to repair to that city. To avoid various inconveniences, the Duke of Alba resolved on transporting his army to Cascais by water. On his arrival, he found the enemy advantageously posted;

having suppressed sedition, defeated the rebels, protected religion, maintained justice, and established peace throughout the Provinces.

he, however, prepared to attack them in their retrinchments. The Spaniards, waiting only the word of command, were surpris'd to learn, that the Portuguese had on a sudden taken flight. The Duke was soon in possession of Cascais, where he exercised his usual cruelties. Many places successively experienced the same fate. Don Antony was attacked, defeated, and his army entirely destroyed. Lisbon immediately surrendered, and the whole kingdom was at the mercy of the conqueror. The issue of this enterprize was a new triumph for the Duke, now upwards of seventy years old; but in Portugal, as in the Netherlands, his laurels were tarnish'd by pride, avarice, and cruelty.

Alba did not long survive the conquest of Portugal; dying in 1582, at the age of seventy-four. He was reputed one of the most able commanders of the age; though Cardinal Granvelle, in his Memoirs, asserts, that this opinion was by no means universal. This, perhaps, was owing to the ill success of his campaign against the French in 1555. At one time, indeed, he was held in so little esteem, that a Spaniard of distinction, writing to him, address'd him in the following terms: "To the Duke of Alba, General of the King's armies in time of peace, and Grand Master of his court in time of war."

Brantome relates, that the Duke first introduced the use of muskets into the Spanish army in the Netherlands. The effect of this new weapon was at first extraordinary; every one took to their heels the instant they heard the Spaniards call out for the musqueteers to advance in the front: but the Flemings soon procur'd musquets also, and handled them with no less dexterity than their enemies.

The following is the character drawn of him by a modern writer: "His look was animated, but haughty; his physiognomy announced courage, but sometimes inspir'd terror; his walk was majestic, and his mien bold; he was strong

and well made; he spoke with precision, and his every action, nay his silence was expressive; he was sober, slept little, was constantly employ'd, and dispatch'd his business himself. There is no circumstance of his life which does not offer some remarkable peculiarity: from his earliest youth he was thoughtful and judicious, never childish in his words or actions; the dissolute way of life of the soldiery in general never led him into dissipation; in the midst of the tumults of war he found leisure to attend to politics; when he gave his advice in an assembly, he paid no respect to the desires of the Prince, or the interests of Ministers: frequently had he the satisfaction to bring over to the side of equity those who heard his arguments; and if he failed, he never gave his opinion contrary to his sentiments. His intrepidity was not confin'd to the field; and his friends often trembled for his head, hearing him defend with firmness the memory of Charles V. against the sarcasms of Philip II. In his house reigned an air of grandeur which his descendants have not been able to preserve. He was always surrounded by young men of rank, whom he took a pleasure in forming to the arts of war and politics: his pupils have long occupi'd the first posts in Spain, and perpetuated his reputation by their talents. The history of his country affords no example of a General capable like him of maintaining a considerable war with few forces, destroying the most powerful armies without an engagement, making an enemy change his post without quitting his own, obtaining the confidence of his soldiers, and suppressing their murmurs. It has been said, that for near sixty years, during which he made war in various countries, and against divers enemies, he was never beaten, forecall'd, or surpris'd. What a man! had not such great talents, and good qualities, been tarnish'd by a severity which frequently rendered him cruel and inhuman."

OBSERVATIONS and INQUIRIES concerning the SECKS*, and their COLLEGE, at PATNA in the EAST INDIES. By CHARLES WILKINS, Esq.

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIATIC RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

I FOUND the College of the *Secks*, situated in one of the narrow streets of *Patna*, at no very considerable distance from the custom-house. I was permitted

to enter the outward gate, but, as soon as I came to the steps which led up into the chapel, or public hall, I was civilly accosted by two of the Society. I asked

* A Sect of people distinguished by that appellation from the Worshipers of BRAHM and the followers of MAHOMMED.

them if I might ascend into the hall: They said it was a place of worship open to me and to all men; but, at the same time, intimated that I must take off my shoes. As I consider this ceremony in the same light as uncovering my head upon entering any of our temples dedicated to the Deity, I did not hesitate to comply, and I was then politely conducted into the hall, and seated upon a carpet, in the midst of the assembly, which was to numerous as almost to fill the room. The whole building forms a square of about forty feet, raised from the ground about six or eight steps. The hall is in the centre, divided from four other apartments by wooden arches, upon pillars of the same materials, all neatly carved. This room is rather longer than it is broad. The floor was covered with a neat carpet, and furnished with six or seven low desks, on which stood as many of the books of their law; and the walls, above the arches, were hung with Europe looking-glasses in gold frames, and pictures of *Mussulman* Princes, and *Hindoo* Deities. A little room, which, as you enter, is situated at the left hand end of the hall, is the chancel, and is furnished with an altar covered with a cloth of gold, upon which was laid a round black shield over a long broad sword, and, on either side, a *choovry* of peacock's feathers, mounted in a silver handle. The altar was raised a little above the ground, in a declining position. Before it, stood a low kind of throne plated with silver; but rather too small to be useful; about it were several silver flower pots and rose-water bottles, and on the left hand stood three small *urns*, which appeared to be copper, furnished with notches to receive the donations of the charitable. There stood also near the altar, on a low desk, a great book of a folio size, from which some portions are daily read in their divine service. It was covered over with a blue mantle, on which were printed, in silver letters, some select passages of their law.

After I had had a long conversation with two of the congregation, who had politely seated themselves on each side of me, on the carpet, and whom I found very intelligent, notice was given, that it was noon and the hour of divine service. The congregation arranged themselves upon the carpet, on each side of the hall, so as to leave a space before the altar from end to end. The great book, desk and all, was brought with some little ceremony from the altar, and placed at the

opposite extremity of the hall. An old man, with a reverend silver beard, knelt down before the desk with his face towards the altar; and on one side of him sat a man with a small drum, and two or three with cymbals. The book was now opened, and the old man began to chant to the time of the drum and the cymbals; and at the conclusion of every verse, most of the congregation joined chorus in a response, with countenances exhibiting great marks of joy. Their tones were by no means harsh; the time was quick; and I learnt that the subject was a Hymn, in praise of the unity, the omnipresence, and the omnipotence of the Deity. I was singularly delighted with the gestures of the old man: I never saw a countenance so expressive of infelt joy, whilst he turned about from one to another, as it were, betpeaking their assents to those truths which his very soul seemed to be engaged in chanting forth. The Hymn being concluded, which consisted of about twenty verses, the whole congregation got up and presented their faces with joined hands towards the altar, in the attitude of prayer. A young man now stood forth; and, with a loud voice and distinct accent, solemnly pronounced a long prayer or kind of liturgy, at certain periods of which all the people joined in a general response, saying *Wa Gooroo!* They prayed against temptation; for grace to do good; for the general good of mankind; and a particular blessing to the *Seeks*; and for the safety of those who at that time were on their travels. This prayer was followed by a short blessing from the old man, and an invitation to the assembly to partake of a friendly feast. The book was then closed and restored to its place at the altar, and the people being seated as before, two men entered bearing a large iron caidron, called a *Curra*, just taken from the fire, and placed it in the centre of the hall upon a low stool. These were followed by others with five or six dishes, some of which were of silver, and a large pile of leaves sewed together with fibres in the form of plates. One of these plates was given to each of the company without distinction, and the dishes being filled from the caidron, the contents were served out till every one had got his share: myself was not forgotten; and, as I was resolved not to give them the smallest occasion for offence, I ate up my portion. It was a kind of sweetmeat, of the consistence of soft brown sugar, composed of flour and sugar mixed up with clarified butter, which is called *Ghee*. Had not the *Ghee* been rancid, I should have

have' relished it better. We were next served with a few sugar plums; and here ended the feast and the ceremonies of the day. They told me, the religious part of the ceremony was daily repeated five times. I now took my leave, inviting some of the principal men amongst them, who were about to return to their own country through *Banaris*, to pay me a visit.

In the course of the conversation I was engaged in with the two *Seeks* before the service, I was able to gather the following circumstances: That the founder of their faith was called *Naneeek Sah*, who flourished about four hundred years ago at *Punjab*, and who, before his apotheosis, was a *Hindoo* of the *Kshetry*, or military tribe; and that his body disappeared as the *Hindoos* and the *Mussulmans* were disputing for it; for upon their removing the cloth which covered it, it was gone. That he left behind him a book, composed by himself, in verse and the language of *Punjab*, but a character partly of his own invention; which teaches the doctrines of the faith he had established. That they call this character, in honour of their founder, *Gooroo Mookhee*; from the mouth of the preceptor; that this book, of which that standing near the altar, and several others in the hall, were copies, teaches that there is but one God, omnipotent and omnipresent; filling all space, and pervading all matter; and that he is to be worshipped and invoked. That there will be a day of retribution, when virtue will be rewarded and vice punished (I forgot to ask in what manner); that it not only commands universal toleration, but forbids disputes with those of another persuasion. That it forbids murder, theft, and such other deeds as are, by the majority of mankind, esteemed crimes against society; and inculcates the practice of all the virtues, but particularly an universal philanthropy, and a general hospitality to strangers and travellers. This is all my short visit would permit me to learn of this book. It is a folio volume, containing about four or five hundred pages.

They told me further, that some years after this book of *Naneeek Sah* had been promulgated, another made its appearance, now held in almost as much esteem as the former. The name of the author has escaped my memory; but they favoured me with an extract from the book

itself in praise of the Deity. The passage had struck my ear on my first entering the hall, when the students were all engaged in reading. From the similarity of the language to the *Hindoo*vee, and many *Shanferit* words, I was able to understand a good deal of it, and I hope, at some future period, to have the honour of laying a translation of it before the Society. They told me I might have copies of both their books, if I would be at the expence of transcribing them.

I next inquired why they were called *Seeks*; and they told me it was a word borrowed from one of the commandments of their founder, which signifies "*Learn thou*;" and that it was adopted to distinguish the sect soon after he disappeared. The word, as is well known, has the same import in the *Hindoo*vee.

I asked them what were the ceremonies used in admitting a proselyte. A person having shewn a sincere inclination to renounce his former opinions, to any five or more *Seeks* assembled together, in any place, as well on the highway as in a house of worship, they send to the first shop where sweetmeats are sold, and procure a small quantity of a particular sort, which is very common, and as I recollect, they call *Batafa*; and having diluted it in pure water, they sprinkle some of it on the body, and into the eyes of the convert, whilst one of the best instructed repeats to him, in any language with which he is conversant, the chief canons of their faith, exacting from him a solemn promise to abide by them the rest of his life. This is the whole of the ceremony. The new convert may then choose a *Gooroo*, or preceptor, to teach him the language of their scriptures, who first gives him the alphabet to learn, and so leads him on, by slow degrees, until he wants no further instruction. They offered to admit me into their society; but I declined the honour; contenting myself with the alphabet, which they told me to guard as the apple of my eye, as it was a sacred character. I find it differs but little from the *Devanagur*: The number, order, and powers, of the letters are exactly the same. The language itself is a mixture of *Persian*, *Arabic*, and some *Shanferit*, grafted upon the provincial dialect of *Punjab*, which is a kind of *Hindoo*vee, or, as it is vulgarly called by us, *Moors*.

PROCESS of MAKING ATTAR, or ESSENTIAL OIL of ROSES. By Lt. Col. POLIER.

[FROM THE SAME.]

THE *Attar* is obtained from the roses by simple distillation, and the following is the mode in which I have made it. A quantity of fresh roses, for example forty pounds, are put in a still with sixty pounds of water, the roses being left as they are with their calyxes, but with the stems cut close. The mass is then well mixed together with the hands, and a gentle fire is made under the still: when the water begins to grow hot, and fumes to rise, the cap of the still is put on, and the pipe fixed; the chinks are then well luted with paste, and cold water put on the refrigeratory at top: the receiver is also adapted at the end of the pipe; and the fire is continued under the still, neither too violent nor too weak. When the impregnated water begins to come over, and the still is very hot, the fire is lessened by gentle degrees, and the distillation continued, till thirty pounds of water are come over, which is generally done in about four or five hours; this rose-water is to be poured again on a fresh quantity (forty pounds) of roses, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of water are to be drawn by distillation, following the same process as before: the rose-water thus made and cohobated, will be found, if the roses were good and fresh, and the distillation carefully performed, highly scented with the roses. It is then poured into pans either of earthen ware or of tinned metal, and left exposed to the fresh air for the night. The *attar*, or *essence*, will be found in the morning congealed, and swimming on the top of the water; this is to be carefully separated and collected, either with a thin shell or a skimmer, and poured into a vial. When a certain quantity has thus been obtained, the water and feces must be separated from the clear essence, which, with respect to the first, will not be difficult to do, as the essence congeals with a slight cold, and the water may then be made to run off. If, after that, the essence is kept fluid by heat, the feces will subside and may be separated, but, if the operation has been neatly performed, there will be little or none. The feces are as highly pertumed as the essence, and must be kept, after as much of the essence has been skimmed from the rose-water as could be. The remaining water should be used for fresh distillations, instead of common water, at least as far as it will go.

The above is the whole process of making genuine *attar* of roses. But as the roses of this country give but a very small

quantity of essence, and it is in high esteem, various ways have been thought of to augment the quantity, though at the expense of the quality. In this country, it is usual to add to the roses when put in the still, a quantity of sandal-wood raspings, some more, some less (from one to five *tolahs*, or half ounces). The sandal contains a deal of essential oil, which comes over freely in the common distillation; and mixing with the rose-water and essence, becomes strongly impregnated with their perfume: the imposition however cannot be concealed; the essential oil of sandal will not congeal in common cold, and its smell cannot be kept under, but will be apparent and predominate, spite of every art. In *Cashemire* they seldom use sandal to adulterate the *attar*; but I have been informed, to encrease the quantity, they distill with the roses a sweet scented grass, which does not communicate any unpleasant scent, and gives the *attar* a high clear green colour; this essence also does not congeal in a slight cold, as that of roses.

The quantity of essential oil to be obtained from the roses, is very precarious and uncertain, as it depends not only on the skill of the distiller, but also on the quality of the roses, and the favourableness of the season: Even in Europe, where the chemists are so perfect in their business, some, as TACHENIUS, obtained only half an ounce of oil from one hundred pounds of roses.—HAMBERG obtained one ounce from the same quantity; and HOFFMAN above two ounces. (N. B. The roses in those instances were stripped of their calyxes and only the leaves used). In this country nothing like either can be had, and to obtain four *mashtas* (about one drachm and half) from eighty pounds, which, deducting the calyxes, comes to something less than three drachms per hundred pounds of rose-leaves, the season must be very favourable and the operation carefully performed.

The colour of the *attar* of roses is no criterion of its goodness, quality, or country. I have had this year, *attar* of a fine emerald green, of a bright yellow, and of a reddish hue, from the same ground, and obtained by the same process, only of roses collected at different days.

The calyxes do not in any shape diminish the quality of the *attar*; nor impart any green colour to it; though perhaps they may augment the quantity: but the trouble necessary to strip them must, and ought to, prevent its being ever put in practice.

ACCOUNT

enact laws which an arbitrary Monarch could refuse to carry into execution. — Nothing at this meeting was determined, according to a former resolution, that every question should be discussed three days before decision.

M. De Lally, who was one of the principal speakers on the question, not only entered very profoundly into the subject, but made a report from the Committee who had been named to consider of this Article of the Constitution; an abstract of which follows:

“ That the Legislative being divisible in its nature, and the Executive Power being indivisible, to the totality of the last should be added a part of the first.

“ One Chamber only was necessary at present, because they had every thing to destroy, and almost every thing to create; but that for the future, one only power would swallow up all. Three powers will support each other; England is an example of it from the year 1688.

“ The Second Chamber should have a different interest, otherwise they will both be actuated by the same spirit.

“ The Legislative Power shall be composed of the Representatives of the People, of a Senate, and of a King.

“ The First Chamber will deliberate with greater reflection; the Second will correct its errors.

“ The Chamber of Representatives will be composed of Members elected in common, according to the proportions which shall be determined.

“ It shall be composed of Six Hundred Members at most; a greater number would be tumultuous, and would lose time.

“ The age of the Representatives fixed to 25 years; the laws cannot be made by those who are not free before that age.

“ They must be possessed of a real estate.

“ The Senate shall not be formed entirely of Clergy and Noblesse: that would be perpetuating the spirit of distinction which Patriotism has just extinguished.

“ The number of the Senate confined to 200.

“ Citizens of every class may be admitted, not under the age of 35.

“ The Provinces shall present a certain number to the King, from which his Majesty shall make a choice.

“ These places shall not be hereditary.

“ To the Chamber of Representatives will belong the exclusive right of deliberating on subsidies. The Senate may consent or refuse them.

“ The Senate shall be a *Tribunal of justice* for crimes of treason against the nation. The

Representatives shall bring there their accusations.

“ Acts of Legislation may take their rise in either Chamber.

“ Acts passed in one Chamber shall be carried to the other; and at length be enacted by the three Powers.

“ The sanction only shall belong to the King; the beginning shall be with the nation.

“ If the King is not a part of the Legislative Body, the invasion and confusion of powers, and the oppression of the people, cannot be avoided.

“ The Constitution once fixed, and the money edicts with the nation, there will be nothing to fear.

“ If the law is advantageous, the King will subscribe to it; if the law is indifferent, he can have no interest to prevent it; if hurtful, it will be good to stop it.

“ An absolute negative stops, a suspending negative initiates.

“ To ask if there should be an absolute negative, would be to question if there should be a *King*.”

When M. de Lally had gone through the above Articles, M. Mounier made a report from another Committee on the Organization of the Legislative Power, a sketch of which follows:

“ The Committee decides for the permanency of the National Assemblies.

“ The King's *Sanction* not necessary for the Constitution.

“ The King's *Sanction* for Legislative Acts established for the future.

“ The duration of taxes limited.

“ The Legislative Body to consist of two parts.

“ Representatives to be freely elected: to be French, or naturalized.

“ The Ministers and Commissaries of the King not eligible.

“ No procuration to be given for elections.

“ An elector to have a year's settlement in the place where he votes.

“ No one can vote in two places.

“ The Representative must have a settlement, and a real estate.

“ France to be divided into equal districts, each containing about one hundred and fifty thousand souls.

“ Each district shall have one Deputy; as also every town that has the same population.

“ There shall be as many *suppléans* as Deputies.

“ Convocation to be made by the Municipal Officers.

“ Five electors for every one thousand inhabitants;

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

[Continued from VOL. XVI. Page 458.]

AUGUST 31.

IN the choice of a President for the ensu-
ing fifteen days, the numbers were, for
Bishop the Duke de Langres, 499 } In all
The Bishop D'Autun, 228 } 727

Majority 271

The Ex-President and the new President
made their complimentary addresses, and the
thanks of the Assembly were given to M. le
Comte de Clermont Tonnerre, for the dis-
tinguished manner in which he filled the
chair.

POPULAR TUMULT*.

In consequence of various rumours propa-
gated in Paris, of intrigues and cabals in the
National Assembly, the minds of the mul-
titude were inflamed to a high degree.
They were told of a coalition between the
Clergy and Noblesse; and that having ac-
quired an ascendancy, it was no longer to
be expected, that the nation could derive a
free constitution from the labours of the Pa-
triotic Minority. They were told also, that
the life of M. Mirabeau was in danger—that
he had been attacked and wounded. One
story had killed him with a sword, and ano-
ther by poison. The ferment raged violent-
ly; and at the Café de Foi, on the preced-
ing evening, at nine o'clock, the following
resolution was come to:

“ The right of a *Veto* is destructive of all
liberty. It will replunge us in the abyss of
evils from which we are just delivered.
We must send a deputation to the National
Assembly to declare the sense of the nation
on this point. Intrigue and corruption has
gained over many Members of that Assembly;
we must therefore denounce vengeance on
them, send them back, and chuse others. It
is true, that they profess to act according to
the instructions of their constituents. These
instructions were digested in times of dark-
ness, when we still groaned under the yoke

of prejudices and arbitrary power. But now
that we have broken our fetters, that the
natural energy of man in the exercise of his
rights has succeeded to helpless sloth, preju-
dices have disappeared before the bright day
of truth, &c. &c. It is only therefore now
that the nation can truly give instructions,
or express its will to its mandataries. The
King is surrounded at Versailles. It is ne-
cessary to his safety, that he should commit
himself to the love and protection of his
faithful Parisians. Six Deputies shall be sent
to the Hotel de Ville, and twelve to the Na-
tional Assembly; but to support with more
efficacy the representations of the latter, they
shall be attended by a certain number of arm-
ed men, of whom fifty shall compose a
guard for M. de Mirabeau. They shall as-
semble by sound of bell the sixty districts,
and make known to them the resolution of
the Assembly of the Café de Foi.”

The Patriotic Committee made known
this Resolution to M. St. Priest, by a letter,
in which they demanded justice on the Aris-
tocratic Party, who were endeavouring to
prevail in the National Assembly; and that
they were coming with 15,000 men to Ver-
sailles to enforce their resolution.

M. de St. Priest, alarmed at this commo-
tion, and particularly at the enormous list of
names proscribed by the Committee, as being
guilty of *liberticide* (the French incessantly
invent new words to express their ideas;
this word *liberticide* is now used instead of
lese-nation), gave an account of it to the Pre-
sident of the Assembly.

At the opening of the sitting of this day,
therefore, the Bishop de Langres laid the
matter before the Assembly. He had also
received seven anonymous letters, one to
himself †, and six to the Secretaries, full of
the severest menaces against those who were
for the Royal Sanction, and for the periodi-
city of the Assembly. That 2000 letters
were ready to be sent into the Provinces,

* M. de St. Hurugue, a gentleman of Burgundy, and a long time confined for a disor-
dered mind, was the hero of this riot. He, with a few more persons equally mad, ran
about the coffee-houses with the news of the Emperor's having made peace with the Turks,
and that he was advancing with 100,000 men. This, and some other reports equally false, soon
encreased the numbers of insurgents, who set out at midnight for Versailles.

† The threatening letter addressed to the President of the National Assembly, was in
these terms:

“ The Patriotic Assembly of the Palais Royal has the honour to acquaint you, that if the
Coalition of the Aristocratic Party continues to trouble the harmony of the Assembly, and
allow the King the power of the Negative, 15,000 men are ready to light up their houses,
and your's among the rest, Sir.”

with orders to burn their castles. "*Songez-y, ou Sauvez-vous,*" said the letters addressed to the Secretaries.

These letters being read, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, after a short speech, in which he adverted to the delicate circumstances of the Assembly, and to the inflexible courage they had manifested, desired that the list of the proscribed members should be made public; and if the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Paris* could not answer for the safety of the Assembly, they must remove to another place. He then proposed the following resolution:

"The National Assembly have resolved, That the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the Militia of the same city, shall be requested to appear in their places, to declare if they can answer for the tranquillity of Paris; and provided that they cannot undertake for the peace of the city, nor consequently for the liberty of the National Assembly, the King shall be supplicated to remove the Assembly to another place. That the names of the Members proscribed by the factious citizens shall be made honourable mention of in their *Proces-verbal* (a publication by the Assembly, answering to our votes). That the Courts shall be instructed to prosecute the authors of these disturbances, but the execution of the guilty to be suspended until a report shall be made of the case to the Committee of Twelve."

This resolution was strongly opposed by several Members. The Duke de Liancourt said, that all factions of this kind could only be treated with contempt. It was unworthy their dignity to take up their time with the

subject, and they should instantly proceed to discuss the question of the Royal Sanction.

M. le Comte de Clermont Tonnerre and several other Members spoke on this subject; but their opinions were not adopted. The Assembly unanimously resolved, "That it was inconsistent with its dignity, to suffer itself to be surprized into any hasty resolution on this occasion; that the good which it proposed to do, constituted its best safeguard; that the body of the people, just and prudent, would guard the Assembly and themselves against the precipitate resolutions of a few enthusiasts."

The question of the propriety of the King's Sanction to the laws, was next resumed, and there were many speakers for and against the question. The party in favour of it argued, that if the King should be obliged to execute laws to which he did not give his consent, it would be reducing him to a state inferior to that of the lowest officer of justice; and that, in accepting the throne, he would deprive himself of the common right of a citizen; that most of the instructions received from their constituents acknowledged the King's right of approbation; that if the laws voted by the Assembly were of general utility, the King could have no interest in rejecting them; that if they were indifferent, it would be indifferent whether the King approved them or not; if they were bad, it would be advantageous to the public that the King should refuse them. Many more arguments were used to support the question. On the other side, it was contended, that the Executive Power should be totally distinct from the Legislative; and that it would be useless to

* The citizens of Paris, after dispersing the mob by a numerous distribution of militia, and shutting up the *Café de Foi*, published the following notice, which had the desired effect:

ABSTRACT OF THE DECLARATION OF THE COMMONS OF PARIS.

"The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons, filled with indignation at what has happened within these few days at the Palais Royal, observing with great sorrow, that, while 60 Committees of Districts are open to the zeal of all citizens, to attend and discuss their opinions concerning the public good, many ill-disposed persons still continue to disturb the public tranquillity by their seditious behaviour; convinced of the necessity of stifling such a noxious spirit in its birth—and having been asked by the National Assembly, "If the Chiefs of the Commons of Paris could guarantee the Representatives of the Nation the tranquillity of their deliberations?" to express a doubt of which, would be the most humiliating circumstance to them;—determined by these considerations,

"The Assembly declares, that it persists in its former resolutions against the people forming themselves into bodies and occasional riots;—that nothing shall any longer withhold them from putting in force the most efficacious measures to prevent such disorders, which might deprive France of the fruits of the most happy Revolution, and dishonour the National character; in consequence, the Assembly strictly commands the Commandant General to employ all his forces against these insurgents, and commit them to prison to take their trials.

"That this order shall be immediately distributed all over the city, that the citizens of Paris may not be suspected of being accomplices in disturbances which would make mankind blush!"

inhabitants; one for every two hundred in the village.

“No absolute orders to be given to the Deputies, but instructions permitted for the general good.

“The Assembly shall be held every year, on the 1st of December, and last four months.

“The same Representatives shall continue three years.

“Every three years, Writs of Election shall be sent in October, that the Election may be finished before the 1st of December.

“In case of *rebellion* or *invasion*, the Assembly may be held sooner.

“The King shall dissolve the Assemblies according to forms to be established; and may hold a *Seance Royal* when he pleases.

“A Tribunal of Appeal shall be established, instead of the arbitrary Privy Council.

“The King can project no law, but may send messages to either of the Chambers.

“Pensions shall be fixed at the beginning of every reign.

“The form of the King’s Sanction shall be, “*His Majesty gives his Royal Sanction.*”

“The refusal of the Sanction shall be, “*His Majesty will examine.*”

“The laws shall be sanctioned thus; “*Made and confirmed in General Assembly of the Legislative Body.*”

“They shall be signed by the King, the President, and Secretaries of each Chamber.”

The debates on the King’s Right were continued on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 1 and 2, but nothing passed of any great consequence, except the following.

Monf. Petion remarked, that the two projects above-mentioned were formed on the English Constitution; of which the supporters of them had shewn all the advantages, but none of the inconveniences. The House of Lords, he said, at every instant threatened the public liberty; a great many of them are sold to the King: new Peers have been created on purpose to pass a particular bill: that it is not at all surprizing that the King should seldom reject a bill; since he is able to pass any that he pleases. That the House of Lords is always composed of Royalists.

Monf. Mirabeau maintained the right of the King to sanction an act, and spoke with a degree of eloquence beyond his accustomed force.

The Count de Entragues spoke warmly in favour of the Royal Prerogative, and maintained the necessity of granting the King a

power sufficient to secure the Executive authority from being encroached on by the Legislative power; that it was the essence of every good Government to establish this maxim; and that it was not less interesting for the people to be protected against the despotism of Kings, than against that of their Representatives. He concluded a very forcible speech by urging this argument,—that the tyranny of an individual was no doubt a great evil, but the tyranny of many was far more terrible.

M. Guillard observed, that if an absolute negative was allowed the King, it would elevate him above the nation itself. This was against the general wish, and was even a property which the Assembly could not alienate. The nation would cease to be free the moment any power whatever could oppose its laws, or refrain it from having those laws it desired.

M. Barnave contended, that to allow the King an absolute negative was only fit to arm the Chief against the liberty of the people.

M. Volney defined the word “monarchy” to be a power where *one person* executes the *law of all*. If the monarch enjoys an absolute *negative*, he annihilates the will of the *sovereignty* of the nation. The executive power which is entrusted to him is sufficient; he has all the superiority of an active force.

M. Target spoke with great eloquence, and examined the question in its double reference of *theory* and *practice*. He maintained that the general will ought not to be submissive to any kind of *negative*, and concluded by saying, “We all wish for the public welfare; let us then march on with an equal pace, and let the tranquillity of this peaceful Assembly be an omen, the fore-runner of the liberty of the whole empire.

M. Gregoire was more brilliant than any other. He said, the King being only an integral part of the legislative power by the will of the people, you cannot bestow on him the *absolute negative*, without your liberty being compromised. You must prove to me that the King is not liable to human passions, that he possesses every moral virtue, before I grant him the sovereign authority. “But the Representatives of the nation may err;”—I feel it, I agree to it;—let us then place a bulwark against our errors; and let that be, a suspension of the negative.

The Abbe Maury took a different side of the question, and spoke with great ability. He was for the Royal negative in its most abso-

absolute sense. He considered this rampart of the power of the throne as the surest way to preserve the liberty of the people.

M. Target proposed to dismiss the question for the present, and proceed to the next in order. It was agreed, accordingly, to begin the debate on the question, Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical?

SEPTEMBER 3.

Several Addresses were presented to the Assembly;—among others, one from a Gentleman of Languedoc, in which he asked leave to give up a pension he received from Government of 8000 livres; and another from a Nobleman, who wished to renounce the right of seniority, and make an equal division with his brother of the paternal estate.

SEPTEMBER 4.

M. Target explained the leading principles on which he conceived the question,—Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical? ought to be decided. He observed that, in the present state of things, annual sessions were indispensably necessary to preserve the liberty they had just acquired. Were the Assembly to be periodical, there would often be occasion for new laws in the interval between one session and another; and the power of making laws provisionally could not be entrusted to the executive government, without laying the foundation of a formidable despotism. The extirpation of abuses continually reviving, required the watchful eye of the Legislature; and could not be delegated without giving birth to a principle subversive of liberty. Taxes could neither be imposed nor assessed, without the presence of the legislative body, which, to be a due counterpoise and check to its rival, the executive power, must, like it, be permanent, and always fit for action: In the formation of the legislative body, he thought unity essentially necessary.

M. Mounier said, it was idle to consult the instructions of their constituents on this subject. They would neither discharge their duty to them, nor to their own consciences, if in the middle of a Revolution, which might be called a conquest, they should slumber over the victory they had so gloriously obtained. A thousand motives of the most urgent nature demanded that the Legislative Body should meet annually. After establishing the Constitution—to revise the civil and criminal law—to assess taxes and regulate the finances—to order suppressions, indemnifications and redemptions—to form Municipalities and Provincial Assemblies—to

make useful regulations and correct abuses—to construct the whole political edifice—all required that the National Assembly should be permanent, and that no other period should be assigned to its activity, than the conclusion of the business committed to its care. To guard against any casual precipitation in the Representatives of the people, he proposed to form a Senate, the members to be chosen by the Bailiwicks, whose business it should be, without an absolute negative to examine laws before their promulgation, to try Ministers accused of mal-administration, and to revise the judgments of the Courts of Law.

M. Rabaud de Saint Etienne made a most eloquent and impressive speech, on the abuses of tyranny, and the advantages of a responsible government. He was for granting the King a suspensive, but by no means an absolute negative; for declaring the National Assembly permanent, and that it should sit four months annually.

M. Dupont, after an exordium in which he pointed out the means of arriving at liberty, and surmounting the obstacles which stand between a people and this most valuable of human possessions, proposed,

1. That the National Assembly should meet annually, after a complete re-election of all its members:

2. That this body, for the dispatch of business, should divide into a Senate and a House of Representatives:

3. That the Deputies should be elected of all orders and conditions; and that the electors should choose one out of three to be a Member of the Senate:

4. That the powers of the two Houses should be the same, and that the one should have no authority over the other:

5. That no law should be proposed but by the House of Representatives:

6. That before being adopted, it should be discussed provisionally by the Senate:

7. That no resolution could be passed into a law before being three times debated by the Senate:

8. That if the Senate should disapprove of any law proposed, it should be obliged to assign reasons; and this it might do three times, provided not more than eight days should elapse between each discussion:

9. That if after three discussions the Senate should refuse its consent to a law, the law should be debated anew in the general Assembly of both Houses, and passed or rejected by plurality of voices:

10. That no resolution should pass into a law without the Royal sanction:

11. That if the King should refuse his

consent,

consent, a new election of the National Assembly should take place :

12. That a law rejected by the Bailiwicks should not be proposed again :

13. That if the law should be thought useful, the House of Representatives should propose it again ; and if the Assembly should again agree to it, the King should not be at liberty to withhold his assent.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The discussion of the Royal negative, although suspended in form, is continued in fact. The ostensible question before the Assembly is, Whether the legislative body shall be permanent or periodic? but our readers will observe, that there is hardly any avowed difference of opinion on this point, and that the real subjects of debate are, the Royal negative, and the unity of the National Assembly.

M. de Harambures assuming, as an incontrovertible position, that the National Assembly ought to be permanent, was of opinion that it should meet annually in April, and sit for six months ; that the number of Deputies should be reduced one half, or at least one third ; that there should be no distinction of orders ; and that having sat one session should not disqualify any man to sit the next, or as long as the constituent body might choose to re-elect him. He seemed also to think that all the Members should sit and vote in one house ; but he maintained that the Royal sanction was necessary to every act of the legislature, because it would be absurd to commit to the King the execution of laws enacted without his concurrence. In support of this doctrine he argued, that of all sorts of despotism, aristocratic despotism is the worst ; that the King could hardly ever mistake the general will of the nation ; and if he should, an appeal to the people would infallibly convince him of his error ; that whenever he should think proper to interpose his negative, he would have a right to dissolve the Assembly, and call a new one ; and if this second Diet should present the same law to him, he would be obliged to give his assent.

M. Armand d'Aurillac said, the manner in which the Assembly was constituted was equally adverse to any division into separate houses, and an absolute negative. He thought it should be permanent, and removed twenty leagues at least from the Court and the capital. The history of France made no mention of the Royal sanction, and the instructions of their constituents respecting it were neither uniform nor clear. Some of them, from the Noblesse of Auvergne, for example, went the length of entrusting the whole

legislative power to the King ; but it would be absurd in the representatives of the nation to bind themselves to adopt the errors of those whom they represented. He was for allowing the King a provisional negative only.

M. Thouret, with much eloquence and force of argument, maintained the permanence of the Assembly, and exposted the inconveniences to be apprehended from the Senate proposed by the Committee of Constitution ; but he endeavoured to prove that the good of the people, their liberty, and the preservation of the body politic, required that the King should have an absolute negative ; and that the refusal of supplies, public opinion, the permanence of the National Assembly, the establishment of Provincial Assemblies, a national militia, the responsibility of men in office, and above all, the LIBERTY of the PRESS, the increasing scourge of bad Ministers, would always be sufficient checks against the unconstitutional exercise of this prerogative.

M. Peyton, after recapitulating the arguments for the permanence of the Assembly, and corroborating them by quoting the practice of the ancient Champs de Mars, held annually in order to make laws, observed, that the want of permanence in the legislative body was a defect in the constitution of the British Parliament, which had been annihilated, in effect, for seventeen years by Charles II. ; and insisted, that as soon as the Provincial Assemblies were properly organized, and the mode of election ascertained, the National Diet should have the right to assemble, without the concurrence of the Executive Power. He objected to the Senate proposed by the Committee ; but added, that he should not be against dividing the Assembly into two parts, formed either by the Assembly itself, or by the elementary Assemblies ; and suggested the American Constitution as a model for that purpose. On the whole, however, he inclined to think that the Assembly should continue undivided, taking care to provide, by wise regulations, against hasty or inconsiderate decisions. M. Peyton then reviewed the arguments in support of an absolute negative. " Public opinion," says one, " will prevent the King from refusing his sanction to a wholesome law." Public opinion is slow in its motions, and rarely approaches Kings. The opinion that surrounds the throne, is by no means the opinion of the public. " We will refuse supplies," says another. The remedy is more dangerous than the abuse ; it is, in fact, to stop the whole political machine. Circumstances may arise, in which it would be impossible

to have recourse to it. In case of war, for instance, shall we suffer our possessions to be ravished from us, our cities to be burnt, and the whole nation to be ruined, that we may procure the Royal Assent to a law? If we grant to the King a negative, till a law shall be sent up to him by three successive sessions, we begin from that instant to exercise a despotism of our own body. Our constituents, on whose instructions we build with so much confidence, have given us no such power. No reference, it would seem, is to be had to the people, on the differences that may arise between their Representatives and the Executive Power, because, as is pretended, the multitude are incapable of judging of their own interests. Were this to be the case, we should have only the will of the Representatives, but never that of the represented, which would be absurd; for let us talk of it as we please, the Royal negative, when fairly analyzed, can mean nothing but an appeal to the people."

M. Mounier, a Member of the Committee of Constitution, and who is generally considered as the author of the plan proposed by that Committee, defended with great ability the plan in general, and the Senate and absolute negative which it recommends.

The Count de Montmorency opposed a Senate, as a complete State Inquisition; and an absolute negative, as a thousand times more dangerous than Ministerial tyranny. M. Dupont, whose sentiments we have already given in our account of the proceedings of the 4th, closed the debate.

SEPTEMBER 7.

LADIES OF PARIS.

The President announced to the Assembly, that there was a deputation of Ladies from Paris, chiefly the wives and daughters of artists, who in the present moment of national embarrassment were solicitous of devoting to the necessities of their country, their jewels and other valuable ornaments. He took the sense of the House, whether they would accept the homage of this truly noble and heroic body. The plaudits testified the general sense of the Assembly. The politeness and gallantry which in the most serious deliberations never abandon the French, would not permit them to receive at the bar merely these respectable citizens; the President, at the desire of the Assembly, admitted them into the body of the House, when they presented the following Address to M. Bouche, one of the Deputies for Aix in Provence, to be read by him in their name:

"NOSSEIGNEURS, (such is the Title of the Assembly)

"The regeneration of the State will be the work of the Representatives of the Nation. The liberation of the State should be that of all good citizens. When the Roman Women offered up the tribute of their jewels to the Senate, it was to procure money, without which that body could not accomplish the vow made to Apollo by Camillus previous to the taking of Veii.

"The engagements contracted toward the Creditors of the State, are as sacred as any vow. The public debt should be scrupulously acquitted, but by means not onerous to the people. It is with this view that some female citizens, the wives or daughters of artists, come to offer to the august National Assembly, jewels, which they should blush to wear when patriotism demands their sacrifice. Where is the woman who will not prefer the inexpressible satisfaction of converting them to so noble a use, to the sterile pleasure of gratifying her vanity? Our offering, 'tis true, is but of little value, but glory rather than fortune is the object of the arts: our homage is proportioned to our means, and not to the sentiments which inspire it.

"May our example be followed by the numerous classes of our male and female citizens, whose faculties greatly surpass ours! It will be followed, NOSSEIGNEURS, if you put it in the power of all the true friends of the country to offer voluntary contributions, by establishing from this day a treasury solely destined to receive donations in jewels or specie, to form a fund to be invariably applied to the payment of the public debt."

One of the Ladies then stepped up to the table of the Secretaries, and deposited, as on the Altar of the Country, a box containing their free offering. The President then addressed them in these words:

"The National Assembly sees with true satisfaction, with what generous devotion to the public weal you have signalized your patriotism. May your example inspire the sentiments of heroism which constitute the character of a free people, and find as many imitators as you have found admirers. The National Assembly will take into consideration your proposal with all the zeal and interest which it inspires."

An Honourable Member afterwards made an eulogium on this act of generosity, surpassing even the boasted patriotism of the Roman Camilla, and proposed a resolution, 1st, To vote an address of thanks to these generous female citizens:

2d, That their names should be published
in

in the *Proces-verbal* (the votes of the Assembly):

3d, That they should be authorised to wear a mark of distinction, to preserve the memory of this honourable sacrifice.

The plaudits were redoubled, and were so loud as to make it impracticable to take the voice of the Assembly. The Ladies were seated in the centre of the Hall, opposite to the President, all dressed in white, with great simplicity—and here they received the thanks of the Assembly. Their gift was computed to be of the value of 600,000 livres.

PERMANENCY and ORGANIZATION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, and ROYAL SANCTION.

The Assembly proceeded again in the discussion of the above important topics, and though they had been so frequently agitated, they still received new lights from the talents of the Speakers.

M. de Lanjuinais, who began the debate, referred to England in a manner highly deserving the attention of our fellow-citizens. He endeavoured to shew the dangers that Monarchy would suffer, if, in organizing the Legislative Power, they admitted a Senate in the manner suggested by M. Mounier, or an Upper House like that of England, which was the focus of aristocracy. He added, that the people of England, whose Constitution is so loudly boasted of, were anxious for the overthrow and extinction of their House of Lords spiritual and temporal; that the Royal negative was never exercised in England, because the Minister substituted seduction in its stead; that in that Island all were venal; that at the end of the eighteenth century it would be disgraceful to take a vitiated Government for a model; that the Americans had been wise enough to improve on the English system; and that nothing now prevented them from improving on the Anglo-American.

In regard to the *Veto*, he observed, that, intolerable as it was, there was nothing in their history to justify it; that the word *sanctio*, found in the old historians, meant only the right enjoyed by the King, of publishing the laws. In fine, M. Lanjuinais, after having combated all that had been advanced by the partizans of an absolute negative, said, that they could not safely give to the King more than the power of suspension; and he concluded, that at least every twenty years they should revise the Constitution; and for this purpose that this examination should be renewed every fifteen years.

The Abbé Syeyes made an admirable speech, which evidently had a great effect on the Assembly. He was of opinion, that they ought to begin by organizing of the Provincial Assemblies, so as that they severally should have no power except by their union and integrity; that as the Legislative Power should not have any influence on the Executive, it would be absurd to give to it the right of a negative; that this negative, if it was necessary, might be exercised by the Legislature itself, by dividing itself into two Chambers; that they could not object to the permanency of the Assembly, on condition that each Member should be chosen for three years, and that one third of the Assembly should be changed every year. The Honourable Member concluded by proposing a Committee, who, before they should decide on these great questions, should submit to the Assembly a plan for organizing the Provincial Assemblies.

The Marquis de Sillery succeeded the Abbé Syeyes; and such was the impression he made, that every sentence almost was accompanied by the most lively plaudits. He was for the suspensive negative merely.

At the conclusion it was decided, that they would not permit further discussion of these three topics, but would proceed on Wednesday the 9th to take the sense of the Assembly upon them. [*To be continued.*]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

To the DRAMATIST,

Written by ROBERT MERRY, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. BERNARD.

IN this blest land, thro' ev'ry varying age,
Public and private life have had their rage.
In good King Arthur's days, with cumb'rous
shield,

The iron champions pranc'd upon the field;
Relentless beauty bade the knights advance,
And bear the *Rage* romantic on their lance.

From length of time this fury found its death,
And wiser fashions mark'd Elizabeth,
Her modest dames were form'd of milder
stuff,

But check'd presumption by a monstrous ruff;
Their breakfast *Rage* all delicacy shocks,
Early they pick'd the pinion of—an ox;
Then rode in state behind the sceptred Fair
On horseback—full as well as my Lord
Mayor.

These modes howe'er are alter'd, and of late,
Beef, but not modesty, is out of date;

For now, instead of rich fir-loins, we see
Green calipash, and yellow calipee.
Now ladies shine from phaetons afar,
And very soon perhaps may learn—to spar.
Each modest dame may quit her *cara sposa*,
To take a hug with Humphries or Mendoza.
At leisure hours they work fettees and chairs,
And waste their youth on puddings, or on
prayers.

As thus the manners differ, writers try
To trace the whimsical variety,
With observation just, and mirror true,
Present each reigning folly to the view.
Yet hold—our Author's scene all *Rage* out-
goes,

A new, eccentric character he shows;
No doughty Quixote, and no modern fighter,
A dramatizing hero—play inditer;
One, who to gain applause, like wits in
vogue,

Torments with Prologue. or with Epilogue:
At every house with incident he meets,
And thinks he sees processions in the streets.
In common life will unities expect,
Looks up in politics for stage-effect,
And so misled, that if his wife should die,
“She's made a charming exit!” he would
cry.

But let me not our Comedy forestall,
Or court your judgment till the curtain fall;
Meanwhile we'll strive your patience to be-
guile,
And win from loveliest lips the bright'ning
smile,

Welcome th' approving lustre as it flies
From this resplendent hemisphere of eyes;
Such as it is, we give it to your view,
And trust our cause to candour, and to you.

EPILOGUE

Written by M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS,

In the Character of VAPID.

As he advances, the Curtain suddenly drops.

GADSO, I'm caught! the wags have shut
me out;

But why? my part's to scribble, not to spout;
I could write Epilogues for all who seek 'em;
But may my play be damn'd, if I can speak
'em—

“Die all! die nobly!” that's the plan, my
boys—

Fun, fire, and pathos; metre, mirth and noise;
To make you die with laughter, or the
hiccup,

Tickle your favourites, or smash your tea-
cups,

VAPID's the man; have at ye, great and
small—

Here will I stand, and dramatise you all.

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Come forth my javelin (*pulls out a penell*)
strike th' astonish'd town;

Say, shall I write you up, or cut you down?
Nay, never tremble, gents—or slink away;
'Tis what we authors suffer every day.

Stop that thin Jemmy, in the thickset coat,
Him with the towel underneath his throat;
If so tied up, he plays the willing fool,
I'll hang him up at once to ridicule.

Perhaps 'twill help to keep the lobby quiet,
And save it from this nighty noise and riot.
And you, my little madam in the bonnet,
Don't grin, I'll have you down, depend
upon it;

For while fo furbelow'd a screen you keep,
Not one behind can get a single peep.
S' blood! when my play appears, what crouds
there'll be!

What an o'erflowing house methinks I see!
Here, box-keeper, are these my places?—
Ne—

Madam Van Bulk has taken all that row.
Then I'll go back—you can't—you can—
the fibs—

Keep down your elbows, or yo'll break my
ribs—

Zounds, how you squeeze! of what, d'y'e
think, one made is?

Is this your wig, Sir? No, Sir, it's *that*
Lady's,

Then the side-boxes—what delightful rows!
Peers, Poets, Nabobs, Jews and Prentice
Beaux!

Alderman Cramp, a gouty rich old cit,
With his young bride so lovingly will sit;
While a gay rake, who sees the happy pair,
A bliss fo wonderful resolves to share.
He whispers madam, *You've a charming*
spouse,

So neat in limb, and then so smooth his brows!
Sir, I don't understand you—What's say,
dove?

Nothing, my duck, I'd only dropt my glove—
'To-morrow, at the Fruit-shop, will you
come,

At twelve o'clock?—Lord, Sir; how you
presume!

Who's that that *seroudges*? you shan't shove
my wife—

I shove her! a good joke upon my life?
Leave him to me—how dare you thus to
treat me?

I dare do any thing if you'll but meet me.
Me meet a man? I sho'dn't have thought
of you!

At twelve indeed! I can't get out 'till two.
Then all the parties, whether pleas'd or not,
Turn towards the stage and muse upon the
plot.

So catch the author at some *that* or *therefore*,
And praise or damn him, without why or
wherefore.

If such friends cherish, or such foes assail,
Who knows, but even *comedy* may fail?
Should then my writing prove but time mis-
spent,
Let me but act to please, and I'm content.

DECEMBER 21.

Harlequin's Obaplet, a compilation from a number of former Pantomimes, was performed at Covent Garden. It was received with great approbation; and, as far as any merit is to be ascribed to such kind of entertainments, not undeservedly.

22. A Farce called *Trick upon Trick*, taken from the *Woman's Revenge*, of Bullock, which was borrowed from Betterton's *Revenge*, and that again from Marston's *Dutch Courtezan*, was acted at Drury Lane. This piece, which has entertained the vulgar at Fairs and in Barns for half a century, met with no success, nor did it deserve any, on the London Theatre. The performances of Mr. Bannister, jun. and Mrs. Hopkins, however, were entitled to much praise.

23. Mr. Pearce appeared the first time at Drury Lane in the character of Steady in the *Quaker*. He is in figure about the middle size, his voice musical; but he wanted the simplicity which the character required, to intitle him to much applause. He is a better singer than an actor, but without any great share of merit in either.

26. *Harlequin's Frolicks; or, The Power of Witchcraft*, compiled from various Pantomimes of former times, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. This is executed less happily than the rival Pantomime at Covent Garden.

WESTMINSTER THEATRICALS.

PROLOGUE

TO

KING JOHN.

Spoken by Mr. BOURKE.

HAVE you ne'er seen (a quaint device 'tis reckon'd),

In DODSLEY'S Poems, Vol. I. page the second,
A troop of BOYS, in sportive guise, who bear
The arms of MARS, and attributes of War,
Assay the sword to draw, the spear to wield,
And raise with force combin'd, the massy shield;

Whilst one o'erwhelm'd, yet dreadful to the rest,
Nods the dire plumes that threaten o'er his crest!

Not quite so young, yet, as we hope, more fit,
Lo! we attempt, before this crowded pit,
In feudal arms, and royal robes, to stalk
With tragic dignity of mien and walk;

And, deck'd with terrors from THEATRICAL
SHELVES,
Start at the PHANTOMS we have RAIS'D OUR-
SELVES.

Yet, let not harsh severity deride
These early efforts of ingenuous pride;
Think, but how oft, with more inglorious
art,

Men MIMICK us, and ACT A BOYISH PART.
Whoe'er in trifles, or in trash delights—
In truant sport consumes his days and nights—
Is STILL A BOY, however he may brag,
And well deserves to ride on BUSBY'S NAG.
Heavens, how they MULTIPLY by this NEW
RULE!

ENGLAND itself is one great PUBLIC
SCHOOL!

With MANY WICKED BOYS——O! dire
disaster!—

Spite of the GOOD EXAMPLE OF ITS MAS-
TER!—

Pardon our flippant Wit—the Scene, the Stage
Inspire, perhaps, this pert satyric rage—
We lash not you, whom rather we must
court,

To stoop your manly judgments to our sport!
Nor with you punishment, as things now
stand,

Except a little CLAPPING on the hand.

PROLOGUE

TO

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Spoken by Mr. BUNBURY.

WHEN first these Scenes our Author's
pen design'd,

The FORCE OF TON was partial and confin'd;
Yet, even then, while Fashion yet was young,
Her rage was catching, and her influence
strong—

Swift from the travell'd Beau and titled
Dame,

Lacquies and Abigails confess'd the flame.
The vast ambition fires the menial Band,
And RETAIL FOLLIES bloom at SECOND-
HAND.

Does LOVELACE drink or game? The FOR
betwixt

His CAST-OFF VICES with his CAST-OFF
CLOTHES.

Does he redeem his losses at Duke's Place,
And raise supplies from ISRAEL'S flinty race?
His Gentleman pursues the same career—
And, "Damme—is distress'd like any
Peer;"

Follows thro' Dissipation's various Stages,
Takes Money on Reversionary WAGES:

Like

Like LEVELACK' self, his waſting Purſe recruits,
And grants POST-OBITS upon BIRTH-DAY SUITS.

“ High Life's the word !” The rage of Imitation

Burns high in every breaſt throughout the Nation,

The phrenzy rages wide each paſſing hour,
Exhibits growing Ton's encreaſing pow'r :

On ev'ry brain the changeful Dæmon flies,
Now bids TOUPRES to fall—now CAPES to riſe ;

Now, at his word, th' obedient Maſſin ſwells,

And Beaux, with “ Monſtrous Craws,”—peep out at Pouting Belles.

No longer now confin'd to courtly air,
TAſTE ſweeps reſiſtleſs on thro' Temple Bar ;

Above, below, the wild contagion ſpreads,
And dreams of Faſhion float round City Heads.

Sir BALAAM's toils have realiz'd a Plum !
My Lady's ſpirit kindles at the ſum.

“ Lard, LOVEY, who can live in Lombard-ſtreet ?

“ Haſte, let us quit the mercantile retreat.
“ Here we grub on—while wealth no fame bettows—

“ We're nobody that any-body knows.
“ How vain the cumb'rous pride of opulence !

“ Let Faſhion rule, and Taſte direct ex-
pence.”

Thus ſpeaks the glory of my LORD MAYOR's BALL,

The pond'rous HILLIGSBERG of GROCERS HALL.”

Thus ſpeaks the fair, and gives her wiſhes vent,

The paſſive Huſband nods a gruff aſſent.
Now civic joys, and LOMBARD-STREET, farewel,

My Lady quits you all, for dear PALL-MALL.
By brilliant equipage and depth of play,

At length to certain ſets ſhe makes her way ;
And gains the point her heart deſir'd ſo long,

To flounce and flounder in exceſs of TON.

Yet ſome there are, and thoſe high life can
boast,

With nobler claims than thoſe of wit or toaſt ;
Whoſe rank and faſhion are their Virtue's
foils—

[Bowing to the Audience.

Their approbation may o'er-pay our toils.

EPILOGUE

To the CONSTANT COUPLE,

Written by Mr. BLACKSTONE.

Spoken by Mrs. GOODALL,

In the Character of SIR HARRY WILD-
AIR, at Lord BARRYMORE's private
Theatre at Wargrave.

“ FAREWEL th' impaſſion'd vow, the
tender War *,

“ The well-feign'd frown, the nail-indent-
ed ſcar,

“ The ſong of triumph, and the melting tone,

“ Farewel—poor WILDAIR's occupation's
gone !”

Each *Fopling's* rival, and each *fair one's* flame,
To a mere HUSBAND dwindled, dull and
tame !

No more the charmers liſp, “ Dear, ſweet
Sir HARRY !”

‘Sdeath ! what could tempt a *Beau Garçon* to
marry ?

’Tis true that I no mighty hazard ran,
The *conſtant* Colonel was the bolder man ;

My lovely Mate's to no exceſs inclin'd,
Her name † the faithful index of her mind ;

But my friend's ſpouſe is quite *au fait* at
jilting ;

Her fav'rite ſport, two rival lovers tilting.
’Twas boldly ventur'd, faith !—but come
what will,

Three thouſand pounds a year ‡ may gild the
pill.

Well, we *may* boaſt, yet ſtill the fair, with
eafe,

Can wind us mighty men which way they
pleaſe ;

Late rav'd the Colonel, “ Woman's form'd
to vex !”

Behold him now the Champion of the ſex ;
Ready, in their defence, to yield his life ;

I almoſt think he'd riſque it for his Wife :
Hence—that the honey-moon's but young,

’tis plain,
He'll alter ſtrangely ere ’tis in the wane.

Confels, ye Fair, this Soldier pleaſes you ;
You've ſeen him *brave*,—and therefore *know*
him true ;

For *Cowards* only wrong the ſacred truſt,
But the *brave Spirit* DARES NOT be unjuſt.

Oft has one tender plaint, one deep-drawn
ſigh,

One anxious tear, diſtream'd from beauty's
eye,

————— Nos prælium virginum,

Sec'is in juvenes unguibus acream

Cantamus

HOR. Lib. 1, Ode 6.

† Angelica.

‡ Lady Lurewell's fortune. Vid. laſt Act.

Dissolv'd to infant tenderness the heart
Which, undismay'd, sustain'd the ROMAN'S
part;

And, 'mid the ensanguin'd field of honour,
rose

Sternly superior to a host of foes;
While the pale Coward shrinks from *manly*
guise,

And proves *his* courage on his helpless wife.

But tho' my friend's the HERO of the play,
He must not bear the honour *all* away!

With HIM our whole dramatic band agree,
In praise, and practice too—of constancy.

He's true to love, but CLINCHER* is as true,
As steady to his wish of pleasing you.

Kindly Indulgent too, yourselves, ere-
while,

Amply repaid SCRUB'S † efforts with a smile;
And in good-humour, sure, you'll constant be,

And CLINCHER, then, here finds the JUBI-
LEE!

* * * * *

‡ But should you scan us with too nice an
eye,

And, judging hardly, all applause deny;

Against your natures, *fickle* prove,—and
frown,

Where we had hop'd your favour would be
shown;

Still, still, will every heart exulting join
In *constant* fealty to the BRUNSWICK line.

~~~~~

#### PROLOGUE,

Written by Mr. ROBERT BURNS,  
the AYRSHIRE BARD.

Spoken by Mr. SUTHERLAND,

At his Theatre in Dumfries, on the Evening  
of New Year's Day last.

NO song, nor dance, I bring from you  
great city

That queens it o'er our taste—the more's  
the pity;

Though, by the bye, abroad why will you  
roam?

Good sense and taste are natives here at home.  
But not for pancyric I appear;

I come—to wish you all a good New Year,  
Old Father Time deposes me here before ye,

Not here to preach, but tell his simple story.  
The sage good ancient cough'd, and bade

me say,

“You're one year older, this important  
day.”

\* Lord BARRYMORE, himself, performed the part of *Beau Clincher*.

† The last theatrical representation at WARGRAVE was *The Beaux Stratagem*, in  
which piece his Lordship played *Scrub*.

‡ The last six lines were written for the evening on which his Royal Highness the PRINCE  
of WALES honoured the performance with his presence.

If wiser too—he hinted some suggestion—  
(But 'twould be rude, you know, to ask the  
question),

And, with a would-be roguish leer and  
wink,

He bade me on you press this one word—  
THINK!

Ye sprightly youths! quite flush in hope and  
spirit,

Who trust to push your path by dint of me-  
rit;

To you the dotard has a deal to say,

In his sly, dry, sententious, proverb way:  
He bids you mind, amidst your thoughtless  
rattle,

That the *first blow* is ever half the battle;  
That, by the *virt*, tho' some may try to  
snatch him,

Yet, by the *fore-lock* is the hold to catch  
him;

That, whether doing, suffering, or forbearing,  
You may do miracles by persevering.

Last, tho' not least in love, ye youthful Fair!  
Angelic forms!—high HEAVEN'S peculiar  
care!

To you old Bald-pate smooths his wrinkled  
brow,

And humbly begs you'll mind the important  
*Now!*

To crown your happiness, he asks your leave,  
And offers bliss, to give and to receive.

For our sincere, though (haply) weak en-  
deavours,

With grateful pride we own your many fa-  
vours!

And howsoever our tongues may ill reveal  
it,

Believe, our glowing bosoms truly feel it!

~~~~~

TRANSLATION OF THE EPILOGUE

To the ADELPHI, 1789.

Spoken in the Character of SYRUS,

See VOL. XVI. p. 460.

(From a CORRESPONDENT,)

BEHOLD! little Syrus, that artful sly
rogue,

Now a freeman comes forward with keen
Epilogue!

As free as a Frenchman—and Frenchmen
(they tell us)

Are lately become such amazing brave fel-
lows,

That for King, Lords, or Commons, no homage they feel,
And now 'tis demolish'd—defy the Bastile.

But Freedom alone you must quickly perceive

Won't suffice, without something whereon I'm to live.

Ev'n Liberty's self is a diet so thin,
That the French can scarce live who have nothing within.

Since this is the case, to improve my condition
I have struck out a plan, and commenc'd a Physician.

No profession on earth brings so easy the pence,

Or requires so little of learning or sense.—
But here, don't mistake me, Old Glauber and Galen

Are not the commodities I mean to deal in.

My plan is quite new; a specific I've got,
And what I have purchas'd I'll sell—and why not?

I have got a Degree too—from Scotland of course,

Who for money degrees will confer on a horse.

And that ought should be wanting to make me complete,

I have got the King's Patent—and here you may see't. *(Shows the patent.)*

Observe how it runs—"George the 11th. and so forth,

"Considering duly the wisdom and worth

"Of the great Dr. Syrus, doth grant and confirm

"To him and his heirs, for the full end and term

"Of seven whole years, the sole power and skill

"To dislodge all disorders with bolus and pill:

"And we hereby require gout, asthma, and phthysic,

"To yield to the force of his wonderful "physic!"

But this art, tho' so great, is at length grown so common,

That we now a days scarce can deceive an old woman.

So I've now got a Nostrum of wonderful fame,

That rules like a magnet the whole human frame.

Hence whatever I do, or whatever I say,
My patient of course is obliged to obey.—

Should I bend my finger, or make a wry phiz,

The very fame gestures will he make with his!

Do I force a laugh? he with laughing will die:

Do I shed a tear? he will instantly cry.

In fact there is something so wonderful in it,

That all sorts of maladies fly in a minute.

Ev'n a scolding old jade (which you all to be sure

Will allow is the hardest of all plagues to cure)

In instant compliance with every one's wish,
Lo! Mum is the word—and she's mute as a fish.

Of an artful coquette should a lover complain,
Or a damsel forsaken lament her false swain,

I just put them together, tho' dying with grief,

And each to the other gives instant relief.

As a present example, in proof of my fame,
Myself I'll applaud—and you'll all do the same!

P O E T R Y.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Public Library at Cambridge is a copy of HARRINGTON's ORLANDO FURIOSO, which had been presented by the Author to his Mother-in-law. At the end, in Sir John's own hand-writing, are several of his Epigrams, and amongst the rest the following, which are not collected in his works, and were never yet printed. They are chiefly domestic, which probably prevented their appearance hitherto in public. This reason can have no weight at present, and therefore I send them to your Magazine.

I am, &c.

J. R.

Prefixed is the following curious Address, also in Sir John's hand-writing:

To the right vertuous and his kynde Mother-in-law the Ladie JANE ROGERS.

Madam,

I HAVE sent you my long promised Orlando, and that it may properly belonge to

you and your heire femall, I have added to it as manie of the toys I have formerly written to you and your daughter, as I could collect out of my scatterd papers; supposing (though you have seene some of them long since

since) yet now to renew them againe, and remember the kynde and sometime the unkynde occasions on which some of them were written, will not be unpleasent; and because there was spare roome, I have added a few others that were shewd to our Sovereigne Lady, and some that I durst never show any Ladie but you two. And so wishing you to lock me up as safe in your love, as I know you will lay up this booke safe in your chest, I commend me to you.

Your sonne-in-law,
and in love,

19 December JOHN HARYNGTON.
1600.

—————
To my LADY ROGERS.

Frow'd and yet fortunate, if fortune knew yt,
Beleeve me, Madam, she might make you
rew it.

—————
To his WIFE.—Of Womens Vertues.

A well learn'd man, in rules of life no Stoyk
Yet one that careles epicures derided,
Of weomens vertues talking, them divided
In three, the private, civill, and heroyke.

And what he said of these, to tell you briefly,
He first began discoursing of the private,
Which each playn cuntry hufwife may
arrive at,

As homely, and that home concerneth
chiefly.

The fruit, malt, hops, to tend, to dry, to utter,
To beat, strip, spin the woll, the homp,
the flax,

Breed poultry, gather honey, try the wax,
And more than all to have good cheefe and
butter.

Then next a step, but yet a lardge step higher
Was civill vertue, fitter for the city,

With modest lookes, good cloths, and an-
swers witty,

Those baser things not done but guided by her.

Her idle tymes and ydle coyne she spends
On needle works; and, when the season
sarvs,

In making dainty junketts and consarvs
To welcom in kynd fort his dearest friends.

But far above them all, he most extolled
The stately Heroyns, whose noble minde
Itself to those poore orders cannot bynde,
Anomelous that still live uncontrol'd.

Theis intertayne great Princes; theis have
learned

The tongs, toys, tricks of Rome, of
Spayn, of Fraunce;

Theis can correntes and lavoltas daunce,
And though they foote it false 'tis near dis-
searned.

The vertues of theis dames are so transcen-
dant,

Themselves are learn'd, and their heroyke
spirit

Can make disgrace an honor, sin a merit;
All pens, all penitars are on them dependant.

Well, gentle wife, thou knowst I am not
fitycally,

Yet would I wish, take not the wish in
evill,

You knew the private vertue, kept the
civill,

But in no fort aspire to that hearoycall.

—————
To my WIFE.

Your mother layes yt to me as a cryme,
That I to long do stay from you sometime,
And by her fond furrise would make you
feare

My love doth grow more cold, or lesf sin-
ccare:

But let no causes doubts make you beleeve
That being false yt being trew would greeve.

I, when I goe from thee the furthest dis-
tance,

Do in my soule, by my true-loves assistance,
Inteed of sweet imbracements, dove-like
kisses,

Send kindest thoughts, and most indeered
wishes:—

Then letters, then kind tokens pass, and then
My busie Muse employes my ydle pen.

Then memory in loves defence alledges
Scavn organ-pipes, our loves assured pledges,
Alas, how many live still with their wives,
Yet in true kindnes absent all their lives!—
Absence is true loves sauce, and serves to
whet it—

They never lov'd whom absence makes for-
get it.

—————
To his WIFE, in Excuse of his Absence.

Mall, in mine absence this is still your
song,

Come home, sweetheart, you stay from
home too long;—

That thou lov'st home, my love, I like it
well,

Wives from be like thy tortas in the shell.
I love to seeke, to see, learne, know, be
known—

Men nothing know, know nothing but their
own.

Yea, but you saie to me, home homely is,
And comely thereunto, and what of this?
Among wife men they deemed are but Momes
That always are abiding in their homes.

To have no home, perhaps it is a curse;
To be a prisoner at home, 'tis wursf.

Yea

To my LADY ROGERS, that she loved not
him yet she loved his Wife.

You tell among your many aunting faws,
Which you have learn'd of writers of re-
nown,—

That love is heavy, still descending down;
And yet in this your self doe break loves laws,
For still on Mall you fawn, on me you frown;
I see th' effect, yet cannot finde the cause.
Your love which draws to her, from me
withdraws.

But if your love be neither verb or noun,
He prove clear by an unexpected clause
You then should love me first:—nay never
wonder—

For let the Harolds set our places down,
I hope when Mall and I be least asunder,
Your daughter's place is not above but under.

To his WIFE.—Of Love without Lust.
Thou tellest me, Mall, and I believe thee must,
That thou canst love me much with little lust.
But while of this chaste love thou dost devise,
And lookest chaste babies in my wanton eyes,
Thy want of lust makes my lust wantonnyfe.
Then think, but say't no more, for if thou dost,
Trust me, I find an aptnes to mistrust,
I cannot love thee long without my lust.

To his WIFE'S MOTHER.
When with your daughter, Madam, you be
chattring,
I finde that oft against me you infense her,
And then, forsooth, my kindnes all is flatterring,
My love is all but lust; this is your censure.

'Tis not my flatterring her moves you hereto,
Yt is bycause I will not flatter you.

To my LADY ROGERS.
Among the mortall sins, in number seven,
That shut against our soules the gates of
heav'n,
You still doe say that Letchery is wurst,—
Most loathd of Saynts, and most of God ac-
curst.

But, Madam, either you are ill advisd,
Or in your youth you were ill catechisd;
For thus learnt I of my good ghostly father,
And by his works as well as words I gather,
Those sinns are least, as all the learned teach,
Where love and charity have smallest breach;
Those sins of which we soonest doe repent us,
For those a pardon soonest shall be sent us.
Now Letchery (as shewes the common sen-
tence)
Begins with love and endeth with repentance;

Besides, all those that take delight therein,
Finde it a lively, not a deadly sinn.
Then let this question bee no more disputed—
You see how playn your error is confuted:
But be'er agreed thus you and me betwixt,
Yt is the greatest sin of seven, save six.

OF MOYSES.

Most worthy Prophet, that by inspiration
Didst tell of heaven and earth and seas crea-
tion,
That first deliver'dst the name of Sacred Poet,
Now so prophand, that fooles on fooles be-
stow it;
Thou, for thy peopls liberty and good
Didst scorne the tytle of the Royall blood:—
Thou that by grace obtayned from thy God,
From rocks deryv'dst rivers by thy rod,—
And in that rodds true, reall alteration
Didst show undoubted transubstantiation:
Thou that didst plague all Ægypt with their
Prince;

That ten such plagues were nere before nor
fince:—
Thou that didst by thy Makers speciall grace
Speak with him in the mountayn face to face,
And there receav'dst of Him ten hy behests,
In stony bookes, for our more stony breast:
Thou that twice forty dayes lookt no repast,
And gavst two samples of one Lenton fast:
Thou that in zeale revenge didst take so fast
Upon a damned crew, Dathan and Core;
And at another tyme in rightfull yre,
Consumedst some with sword and some with
fyre;

Obtayne my pardon, if (untoward scholler)
I prove in nothing like thee but in choller.
And now give leave unto my awfull Muse,
To tell one fault of thine in mine excuse;
For though I needs must graunt my foolish
wrath
Those lawes to breake sometimes me caus'd
bath,
I breake but one and one, none for the nonce,
Thou in thy wrath didst breake them all
at
once.

MISACMOS * to his Muse.

My Muse is like King Edward's concubine,
Whose minde did to devotion fo encline,
She duty did each day to church resort,
Save if she wear intyft to Venus sport—
So would my Muse write gravely, nere the
latter
She slips sometimes into some wanton matter.

* In the year 1596, Sir John Harrington published a Tract, intituled, "A new Dis-
course of a State Subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax, written by MISACMOS, to
his friend and cousin Philostipnos; London, printed by Richard Field, 8vo."—This work,
of which the title-page points out the subject, is executed with a considerable deal of hu-
mour, and is frequently alluded to by contemporary writers; as in Shakspeare's Love's La-
bour

From Mr. ST. LAMBERT's "AUTUMN."

By the Author of

"MISCELLANEOUS POEMS," inscribed to
The DUCHESS of DEVONSHIRE.

Privileg'd by fate to spend a life
Of virtuous labour, and of glorious
strife;

Ye youthful warriors, who deduce your line
From heroes that in arms appear'd divine,
In these blest woods avoid the worst of woes,
Enervating, ignoble, dull repose:

Here prove your strength, your courage
here essay,

Our sports (war's image) train to war's
affray;

Hunger and thirst disdain, through tempests
go,

Lay the fierce tyrants of the desert low,
That would with man contend for nature's
fway,

And make our harvests their luxuriant prey;
Destroy the wolf that rends the panting limbs
Of harmless sheep, and in the slaughter
swims;

Pierce the wild boar, that, ere the dawn of
morn,

Trampling the furrows, chokes the rising
corn.

Thus let your early leisure fame deserve,
Patriots, your country in your pleasures
serve:

Despise the worthless great, who manhood
drown

In luxuries and follies of the town.

Gods! dare the wretches wreaths of honour
claim,

Slaves to their Delias, and in soul the same?
Their trivial characters they can't sustain,
Being impertinent, and life a pain.

Destructive leisure! time in vain bestow'd!
The rural dweller never feels thy load.

His cheerful day in virtuous action flows,
The night he yields to love and sweet repose;

No forms restrain him, and no lord con-
trouls,

Blest with the privilege of lib'ral souls,
To toil, to rest, to mirth, his hours he gives,
And in the friendship of fair conscience lives.

Blest, who retired from courts within the
wood,

Respects his country's laws, and plans her
good;

And, stealing from the cares of place and
state.

Escapes the notice of the guilty great;
By love enthron'd in every tenant's breast,
He holds the mansion which his fires pos-
sess'd;

His bosom is not tortur'd with alarms,
From the delusion of Ambition's charms;
Though his most secret thoughts might face
the light,

Contentment veils him from the public sight;
To the world's gods their statues he resigns,
Which Time or Envy hourly undermines;
His heart's his judge, his equals are his
friends,

His rivals none, from fame or private ends;
He knows at least a mortal not unjust,
And no ill eye in friendship can mistrust.

He is not lur'd by Fancy's treach'rous
dreams,

To vex his bosom with uncertain schemes;
He cannot suffer by these turns of fate,
Which oft embitter life's remaining date:

To nurse the flow'ry race, his flocks to tend,
Not to increase his acres, but t' amend;
T' improve his income from the gen'rous
soil,

Is Wisdom's dictate, and his only toil;
His hourly wish is, by the smoothest way,
To verge on Heav'n, and meet his setting
day.

Nor China nor Japan in pomp preside,
The needle's labour, or the pencil's pride,

bour Lost, A. 5. S. 2; and the several writers quoted by Mr. Steevens in his note on that passage. It is remarkable, that for writing this pamphlet Sir John fell into disgrace with Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Robert Markham writing to him two years after, in 1598, says, "Since your departure from hence, you have been spoken of, and with no ill-will, both by the Nobles and the Queene herselfe. Your booke is almost forgiven, and I may say, forgotten; but not for its lacke of wit or satyr. Those whome you feared moste are now, bosoming themselves in the Queene's grace; and tho' her Highnesse signified displeasur in outward sorte, yet she did like the marrow of your booke.—Your great enemye, Sir James, did once mention the Star-chamber; but your good esteem in better mindes outdid his endeavors, and all is silente againe. The Queene is minded to take you to her favour; but she sweareth that she believes you will make epigrams and write MISACMOS again, on her and all the Courte. She hath been heard to say, "That merry Poet her god-son must not come to Greenwich till he hath grown sober, and leaveth the Ladies sportes and frolicks." She did conceive much disquiet on being told you had aimed a shaft at Leicester. I wish you knew the author of that ill deed; I woud not be in his best jerkin for a thousand markes." *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. II. 242. Note to Doufley's Old Plays, vol. IX. p. 133.

Yet on the walls his ancestors appear,
 Whose simple taste in life to him is dear.
 The speaking features his fond heart admires,
 That bring to mind the virtues of his fires.
 Shall luxury, or arts he ne'er can need,
 With trivial pomp, his nobler aim mislead?
 O'er rivers, meads and orchards he may
 range,
 Where charms and colours ev'ry moment
 change.

Gold and carnation deck the glitt'ring morn,
 Purple and azure cloudy eve adorn;
 While each is lost in each, nor can the eye
 Mark where this ends, or where begins that
 dye.

But what is nature in her beauteous strife,
 To his sportiving views of rural life?
 Man undebauch'd he sees, of soul sincere,
 The toils and triumphs of his little sphere,
 The sacrifice of piety's chaste flame,
 Servant and master diff'ring but in name,
 Friendship by venal motives ne'er undone,
 And guileless love that pants for only one.
 Virtue and joy he marks together flow,
 Finds others happy, and himself is so.

Contented with the object of his choice,
 He is not wretched, when he can't rejoice.
 Let fortune's vengeance do what'er it will,
 To be belov'd, is consolation still.
 O'er rural hearts the smile of Hymen reigns,
 No base invader the chaste rite profanes.
 E'en when the good man sinks with age op-
 prest,
 His better half he presses to his breast.
 For dove-eyed peace and modesty's bright
 beam

Kindle the sacred fire of pure esteem;
 And love for ever glows with new desires,
 Amid the virtues that himself inspires.
 Blest pain! whose knees the lovely load sus-
 tain
 (Their passions pledge), a sportive infant
 train;

Who see to instinct busy thought succeed,
 Whose care is dawning reason right to lead;
 To guide their wills, and, elevating, form
 Their little hearts, with dutious fondness
 warm.

Their model and their master is the sire,
 To ancient probity he bids aspire,
 Before politeness her false colours spread,
 When merit only to preferment led.
 "Your ancestors," he cries, "from nought
 would swerve,

"Whene'er their King and country they
 could serve;
 "For these their dear repose they sacrific'd,
 "Abandon'd fortune, and e'en life despis'd.
 "At court they flourish'd in those golden
 "days,
 "Nor stabb'd a foe, nor stoop'd to guilty
 "praise

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"Amply deserving, ere they claim'd the
 "prize,
 "For honourable toils they hop'd to rise;
 "Without the stratagems that baseness
 "needs,
 "They nam'd their grand-sires, and their
 "glorious deeds."

He loves his children should the bounty
 know

Of those who sympathize with others woe.
 The son attempts the virtues he admires,
 The fire applauds the virtues he inspires.

Oft at his table, nothing proud, but neat,
 Some worthy friend is welcom'd to a seat.
 No high provocatives afresh invite
 The languid pow'rs of sated appetite;
 And luscious nectar from a foreign vine
 Debauches not the taste of those who dine.
 Commerce of souls that in esteem agree,
 Mirth void of felly, love from weakness free,
 The tender transports of the fondest zeal
 For their young race, which none but pa-
 rents feel,
 Vows of attachment from the heart sincere,
 Are the chaste pleasures that the feast en-
 dear.

O you, my friends, who modestly make
 known
 The manners our forefathers joy'd to own;
 Ch——, blest pair! accept the wreath
 your due,
 I sing the virtues all revere in you.

J. C. SEYMOUR.

THE ORIGIN OF CROG.

Written on board the Berwick, a few days
 before Admiral Parker's engagement with
 the Dutch fleet on the 5th of August
 1781.

By DOCTOR TROTTER.

[Tune, "Vulcan contrive me such a Cup."]

'TIS sung on proud Olympus hill,
 The Muses bear record,
 Ere half the gods had drank their fill
 The sacred nectar four'd.

At Neptune's toast the bumper flood,
 Britannia crown'd the cup;
 A thousand Nereids from the flood
 Attend to serve it up.

"This nauseous juice," the monarch cries,
 "Thou darling child of fame,
 "Tho' it each earthly clime denies,
 "Shall never bathe thy name.

"Ye azure tribes that rule the sea,
 "And rise at my command,
 "Bid Vernon mix a draught for me
 "To toast his native land."

I

Swift

Swift o'er the waves the Nereids flew,
Where Vernon's flag appear'd;
Around the shores they sung "True Blue *,"
And Britain's hero cheer'd.

A mighty bowl on deck he drew,
And fill'd it to the brink;
Such drank the Burford's gallant crew †,
And such the gods shall drink.

The sacred robe which Vernon wore ‡,
Was drench'd within the fame;
From hence his virtues guard our shore,
And Grog derives its name.

To Heaven they bore the pond'rous vase,
From Porto Bello's spoil;
And all Olympia's bumpers blaze
With "Health to Britain's isle!"

Gay with a cup Apollo sung,
The Muses join'd the strain;
Mars cried "Encore!" and Vulcan rung—
"Let's drink her o'er again."

"Some signal gift," they all exclaim,
"And worthy of the skies,
"Shall long protect this island's name,
"And see her Genius rise.

"Henceforth no foes her coasts shall brave,
"Her arts and arms shall crown,
"Her gallant tars shall rule the wave,
"And Freedom be her own."

With three times three, the deed was sign'd
And seal'd at Jove's command,
The mandate sent on wings of wind,
To hail the happy land.

(CHORUS.)

This cup divine, ye sons of worth,
Was fill'd for you alone,
And he that drinks is bound by oath,
To sink with Britain's fun.

STANZAS

For the Festival of CHRISTMAS,

By W. HAMILTON REID.

PURE as the snowy bosom of the morn,
Now may Urania all her graces bend;
First, let Benevolence the hours adorn,
And Charity o'er all her mantle wend,
Ah! let not aught restrain the fostering
friend!

* A favourite Song.

† Flag-ship, at the taking of Porto Bello.

‡ Admiral Vernon usually wore a program cloke in bad weather, from which the sailors called him Old Grog; hence the name, in honour of him, was transferred to the spirit and water, because he was the first officer who ordered it in this manner on board his Majesty's ships.

Ill would it suit when Riot foams around,
O'erpaid with blessing on this festive day,
That e'en Misfortune cheerless should be
found,
Or Worth excluded from the glad scenes
stray,
Where Heav'n has smil'd on man with
warm benignant ray.

And come, Philanthropy! devoid of gall,
Who like the sun a constant smile sup-
plies;
Now may Contraction shrink from off the
ball,
Smit with the milder radiance of thine eyes,
Maugre the groveling Bigot's bursting sighs;
Nor let th' unthinking mock thy god-like
power,
Who never knew the thrilling joy to bless;
Who never check'd the swollen eye-burning
show'r,
Nor hush'd the wild waves of acute dis-
tress;
Nor gave a tongue to Heav'n its grateful
aid to bless.

Then, tho' the wintry waste should heap
around,
And Nature's gay variety destroy,
Each cheerful trace in icy sheen confound,
The mind's bright orb shall know no
damp alloy;
Nor time nor age exhaust the source of
joy!
But like th' Equatorial clime shall bring
Perennial blossoms to adorn the year;
And oft to Happiness renew the spring,
More richly redolent, serenely clear,
To fame-recording song and every virtue
dear.

VERSES,

Composed for a Tablet to be placed over the
Door of a Gentleman's Room house, erect-
ed in a Romantic and Solitary Wood.

WHOE'ER thou art that tread'st this sa-
cred floor,
A moment stay, the moral lesson hear;
Ere thy unhallow'd footsteps pass the door,
To seek the solitude that dwelleth here.
If e'er thy bosom burn'd with lawless love,
Art thou to pining Avarice a slave?

Do Envy's stings thy canker'd bosom move
(Ah! Vices seldom of the wife or brave)?

Oh quit the scene: but should thy bosom glow

With holy Charity's resplendent flame;
Does thy fond heart Love's soft endearments know

(More grateful than the loudest blast of Fame)?

Hast thou e'er still'd Affliction's raging storm?

Hast thou from Mis'ry's cheek e'er wip'd the tear?

Bade Want rejoice in Bounty's radiant form;
Stay'd Grief's loud groans, or hush'd the sigh of Care?

If such thy soul, one moment here employ,
This lonely spot shall still that soul improve;

Shed the mild influence of reflective Joy,
And waken every thrill of virtuous Love.

F—, Gloucestershire, HORTENSIVS.
Jan. 9, 1790.

S O N N E T,

Inscribed to the accomplished

MISS SEWARD.

'TIS thou, O SEWARD! pleasing strik'st
the lyre,

Which thou can'st make melodiously impart

Its lovely notes to thrill the human heart,
With sounds that all approving must desire!

Go on, enchantress! tune again thy lays,
So well deserving of the greatest praise

That can be given by a grateful land

To Sonnets fraught with true poetic fire,
As is in thine, fair ANNA! ever bland

With ev'ry grace and merit to admire:

Long may you flourish in a vernal morn,
Nor pass away too like the fleeting gale,

But here remain, your country to adorn
With thy sweet Muse, which fragrance does exhale.

WILLIAM ———

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

H O U S E o f L O R D S.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

HIS Majesty went to the House of Peers in the usual state, and arrived there a quarter before three o'clock. After being robed and seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod went to the House of Commons, and addressed the Speaker in the following words:—"The King commands this Honourable House to attend his Majesty immediately in the House of Peers." The Black Rod being returned with the Speaker and many of the Members, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since I last met you in Parliament, the continuance of the war on the Continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, have been productive of events which have engaged my most serious attention.

"While I see with a just concern the interruption of the tranquillity of other countries, I have at the same time great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continued assurances of the good disposition of all Foreign Powers towards these kingdoms; and I am persuaded that you will entertain with me a deep and grateful sense of the favour of Providence in continuing to my subjects the increasing advan-

tages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which they have so long derived from our excellent Constitution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have given directions that the Estimates for the present year should be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to grant such Supplies as the circumstances of the several branches of the public service may be found to require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Regulations prescribed by the Act of the last Session of Parliament relative to the Corn Trade not having been duly carried into effect in several parts of the kingdom, there appeared reason to apprehend that such an exportation of Corn might take place, and such difficulties occur in the importation of foreign corn, as would have been productive of the most serious inconvenience to my subjects. Under these circumstances it appeared indispensably necessary to take immediate measures for preventing the exportation and facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn; and I therefore, by the advice of my Privy Council, issued an order for that purpose, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I have only further to desire, that you will continue to apply yourselves to those objects

objects which may require your attention, with the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto appeared in all your proceedings, and of which the effects have been so happily manifested in the increase of the public revenue, the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and the general prosperity of my people."

His Majesty then retired, and the Commons withdrew.

As soon as their Lordships were unrobed, and the House was cleared of the greater part of the Ladies and strangers, the following Noble Personages were introduced, viz.

The Marquis of Bath between the Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Leicester; the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Peter Burrell, Sir F. Molyneux, and Sir Isaac Heard (Garter King at Arms) preceding. His Lordship's patent was read at the table, and having taken the oaths, he was led to his proper seat, and afterwards to the Speaker (Lord Kenyon) who congratulated him on the occasion.

The Marquis of Salisbury, with the same ceremony, was introduced between the Marquis of Stafford and the Marquis of Bath; and

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe between Earl Harcourt and Earl Beaulieu; and

The Earl of Dartmouth between the Earl of Leicester and Earl of Chesterfield; and

Lord Viscount Hamilton (Earl Abercorn) between Lord Viscount Falmouth and Lord Viscount Wentworth.

This ceremony being over, Lord Kenyon (as Speaker) reported his Majesty's Speech; and the same being afterwards read by the Clerk,

Lord Viscount Falmouth arose, and began with an exordium aptly calculated to bespeak the candour of their Lordships, and their indulgence for a person who, though not in the habits of public speaking, ventured to offer himself to their notice on the present occasion, and upon the impression of that idea with which he flattered himself they were all inspired in consequence of the very pleasing and satisfactory communication made from the Throne, to move an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious Speech. His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the circumstances alluded to by his Majesty, to support the verity of the facts adverted to in his Speech, and to point out the propriety that would evidently attend the House's manifesting their grateful sense of the various blessings enjoyed under the mild government of their beloved Sovereign, who had lately been afforded an opportunity of observing the zealous loyalty and ardent affec-

tion which his subjects in general entertained for his Royal Person, and the confidence they reposed in his present Ministers, in the course of his tour through a considerable district of his kingdom. His Lordship followed the detail of his Majesty's Speech regularly in the course of his observations, and, after mentioning the troubles abroad, paid a compliment to his Majesty and the nation on their generous, though perhaps ill-deserved, concern for the interruption of the tranquillity of neighbouring countries. He took notice of the struggle for Liberty that had been made in France, and thence deduced a proof of the excellence of the British Constitution, which had not only rendered us the envy, but the object of imitation of Foreign Powers. After congratulating their Lordships on the evident advantages peculiar to the British nation from the wise and useful form of our Government, his Lordship proceeded to the subsequent part of the Speech, and was large in praise of the conduct of Ministers in regard to the Order of Council issued for the prohibition of the exportation and the facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn, in a moment of well-grounded apprehension of the danger of a scarcity of that most necessary article within the kingdom. After a word or two on the other parts of the Speech, his Lordship concluded a well-arranged and well-delivered series of observations, with moving an Address to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty that their Lordships were sincerely inclined to manifest their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their usual zeal for the public service in all the respects which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to suggest to them from the throne.

Lord Cathcart seconded the Address, and, in an able speech, supported the principles laid down by Lord Falmouth. His Lordship pointed out the very different situation in which the nation was placed at present, thro' the wisdom and prudence of his Majesty's Ministers, and that in which we stood during the American war: at that time we were labouring under all the difficulties of a limited and embarrassed commerce, an increasing debt, a drooping and damped spirit of trade, a chilling discouragement of our manufactures, and a sinking and exhausted revenue; at war with nearly the whole world, and almost without a single ally; whereas, we had now formed alliances with some of the most powerful States on the Continent, were in the full enjoyment of an uninterrupted peace, with its attendant advantages, an enlarged and enlarging commerce, an improving state of manufactures, an increasing revenue, and every prospect of continuing prosperity. Af-

ter touching on the other topics adverted to in the King's Speech his Lordship concluded with seconding the motion for the Address.

The Duke of Leeds said a few words in justification of his Majesty's servants relative to the Order of Council for the prohibition of the exportation of Corn.

A Committee was appointed to draw up the Address, and having returned, the same was read and agreed to, *nemine dissentiente*.

It was then moved, That the said Address be presented by the Lords with white staves, and humbly to know when his Majesty will be pleased to be attended therewith.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

The House met in order to proceed to St. James's with an humble Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech of yesterday.

As soon as prayers were over, the Duke of Dorset rose and acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been waited upon by the Lords with white staves, to know when he would be pleased to be attended with the Address, and that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint this day at three o'clock.

The House was moved, That the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. John Douglas) be desired to preach in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Saturday, the 30th instant, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom.

The Duke of Dorset moved, That this House do proceed further on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Monday the first day of February next, and that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

A Scotch appeal was presented, and an answer ordered to be brought in within a month.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the throne.

"We are sensible of the importance of the events produced by the continuance of the war on the Continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, which have

naturally attracted your Majesty's most serious attention.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that while we see with a just concern the interruption of the tranquillity of other countries, we feel the truest satisfaction from the assurances your Majesty has been graciously pleased to give us of the good disposition manifested by all Foreign Powers towards these kingdoms; and that we entertain, with your Majesty, a deep and grateful sense of the favour of Providence, in continuing to these kingdoms, the increasing advantages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which your Majesty's most faithful subjects have so long derived from our excellent Constitution.

"We return your Majesty our dutiful thanks for the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us of the reasons which induced your Majesty to take such immediate measures as appeared indispensably necessary for preventing the exportation and facilitating the importation of corn; and for your Majesty's gracious condescension, in directing to be laid before this House a copy of the order which your Majesty, by the advice of your Privy Council, thought proper to issue for that purpose.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer your Majesty our humble acknowledgements for the gracious approbation which your Majesty is pleased to declare of our former conduct; and to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that, animated by the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto directed our proceedings, and gratefully acknowledging the happiness and security which we experience under your Majesty's auspicious government, we will diligently continue to apply ourselves to those objects which may require our attention, and may best contribute to the maintenance of the public revenue, the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and the general prosperity of these kingdoms."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

"I receive with great pleasure your dutiful and loyal Address.

"The first object of my wishes being the prosperity of my people, I cannot but express my satisfaction at receiving such strong assurances of your disposition to apply your attention to those important objects which I have recommended to your consideration."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

AS soon as the Speaker returned from the House of Peers and had taken the Chair, he acquainted the House with the number

of writs issued during the recess of Parliament, viz.

A new writ for Morpeth, in the room of Peter Delme, Esq. deceased.

Also a new writ for Bodmin, in the room of Thomas Hunt, Esq. deceased.

Also a new writ for Litchfield, in the room of George Anson, Esq. deceased.

The following Members then took the oaths :

The Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Belgrave, for East Loos.

The Right Hon. Lord Hood, for Rygate. And Francis Greg, Esq. for Morpeth.

The Speaker next went through the ceremony of reading *pro forma* the Bill to prevent *Clandestine Outlawries* a first time, after which he produced a copy of his Majesty's Speech, and read it to the House.

Lord Villetort immediately rose, and in a very neat, pertinent, and well-turned harangue, moved an Address to his Majesty to thank him for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. His Lordship began with apologizing for his own inability, declaring himself conscious of his want of talents sufficient to excuse such an intrusion on the time of the House; but relying on their candour, and hoping to be favoured with that indulgence which they were known to be ready at all times to extend to persons not accustomed to speak in public, he said, he would venture to obey the impulse of his heart, and the more confidently as he flattered himself the motion he should conclude with, would be such as must meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House. He wished, however, to trespass on their time only for a very few minutes. This he was enabled to promise, as the facts stated in his Majesty's Speech were so plain, obvious and satisfactory, that they required no ingenuity to explain, no eloquence to embellish. The Speech presented what must to the minds of Englishmen afford a sincere joy and gratification mixed indeed with a just concern for others, viz. a comparison between the situation of other European States and our own as they now stood. His Lordship here, with a forcible pencil, drew a picture composed of the different circumstances that formed the contrast. At home all was peace, happiness and prosperity; abroad almost a general scene of distraction; some countries engaged in foreign war, others in what was still more grievous, internal commotions, a contest between the subjects and their Sovereign, tending to the subversion of the established Government, and an entire change of the Constitution. He did not mean to go into a large detail of these undeniable facts, but he could not help observing, that in France scarcely a province was free from anarchy and confusion; the old laws had been extinguished without being as yet replaced by new ones; the capital was at the

will of a licentious mob, who had already practised the most unexampled cruelties, and the King was almost a prisoner in his own palace. In the Netherlands the Standard of Independence had been erected, and there appeared to be a general determination in the inhabitants to withdraw their allegiance from the Sovereign under whose government they had so long continued. If we turned our eyes to the North, we should see the northern powers equally involved in all the horrors of war. In the midst of these jarring interests, in the midst of this scene of general warfare, foreign and domestic, we had the happiness to find, that all the European powers were united in one sentiment, that of a pacific disposition towards Great Britain. We therefore stood almost the single example, of a country enjoying all the blessings of peace, with those its most beneficial effects, an uninterrupted commerce, and daily extending trade, to the manifest advantage of our manufactures, the considerable increase of our revenues, and the most flattering proof of our growing prosperity. Having described the happiness we enjoyed very forcibly, and touched upon the benefits derived from our excellent Constitution, his Lordship proceeded to advert to the subsequent parts of his Majesty's Speech, and appealed to the House whether they could enough admire the paternal care of his Majesty, and the wisdom and prudence of his Ministers, exemplified in the measure taken to put a stop to the exportation of corn at a moment when there was reason to apprehend a scarcity of that essentially necessary commodity. Among the various evils occasioned by the distractions in foreign parts, not the least alarming was the present general want of grain, and the fear of a famine, owing to their having, in consequence of the different political struggles in which they were engaged, neglected the cultivation of their lands, from whence alone they could have been enabled to secure themselves from so dreadful a dilemma. His Majesty therefore, and his Ministers, were entitled to the gratitude and confidence of that House for not having solely confined their attention to the improvement of our revenues and the increase of our commerce, but for having wisely taken the necessary steps to avert so great a mischief as a scarcity of corn at home, and the more especially as they had thereby put a stop to the illicit practices that would have been carried on, perhaps to an extent enormously mischievous and detrimental to the revenue, had they not been prevented by a timely publication of the Order of Council. Having emphatically observed, that by the paternal care of his Majesty, and the atten-

tion of his Ministers, we had been delivered from those bitter evils in which others had participated, and left to sympathize in their miseries without sharing them ourselves; his Lordship said, he thought it unnecessary to say more on the subject, nor should he touch on the other parts of the Speech, but leave them to be discussed by others, who, from greater experience in political affairs, were more able to judge of them than he could pretend to be. After handsomely returning thanks to the House for their favourable attention, his Lordship concluded with reading his Motion for an Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech.

Mr. Cawthorne rose to second the Address, but confined himself to a compliment to the Mover on his very eloquent speech, and to declaring, that after the topics adverted to in his Majesty's Speech had been so ably and so amply discussed, he should not go into any argument respecting them, but rest contented with avowing his approbation of the Address, and therefore he gave it his support.

As the Speaker was putting the question, The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose just to say a word or two on that part of the Speech which related to the Order of Council relative to the Exportation of Corn. From the reasons that there had been to apprehend that such an Exportation of Corn would take place, as would occasion great difficulties and inconveniencies to his Majesty's subjects, those who had the honour of advising his Majesty, had thought it their duty to recommend the measure that had been adopted, in order to prevent the evil apprehended. At the same time they were conscious, that the mode in question was not strictly conformable to law; but they had adopted it, relying on the candour of Parliament to measure the necessity of the case with the irregularity of the proceeding, and to give them the security of a Bill of Indemnity, if, upon a due consideration of all the circumstances, when they should hereafter come before the House, it should appear proper that such a Bill ought to pass on the subject. He could not, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, avoid taking the earliest opportunity of stating to the House these particulars, lest it should for a moment be conceived, that his Majesty's Ministers thought their conduct in respect to the proclamation alluded to strictly legal; or that the judgment of Parliament ought not in all such cases to be appealed to.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge said, he was very happy to have heard what had just fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and hoped, when the fit time came, his Majesty's Ministers might be able to justify themselves;

since, if no notice had been taken of the circumstance, he should have thought it his duty to have risen, and declared that he did very greatly object to the mode that had been adopted respecting the Exportation of Corn. Because, what was it but to say, that when Parliament has carried through a Bill for the purposes that it was to answer, and that Bill in practice was found to be inadequate and defective, then the sole remedy was to be an arbitrary proclamation from the Crown? That proclamation appeared to him to have been unnecessary; there were other modes of curing the grievance; Parliament might have been called together, and a new law made, by which means no unconstitutional irregularity would have been practised. He wished therefore that at the proper time Ministers might be able to shew such reasons for their conduct in this particular, as should be found to be satisfactory.

The Address was unanimously agreed to.

A Committee was appointed to draw up the Address.

It was then ordered that his Majesty's most gracious Speech be referred to the said Committee.

A new Writ was moved for Newport in the room of the Hon. John Thomas Townsend.

And also, a new Writ for Plymouth, in the room of Captain Robert Fanshaw, Comptroller of the Navy.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

As soon as prayers were over, and the Speaker had taken the Chair,

The Grand Committees and Committee of Privileges were appointed, and the other orders customary at the beginning of every Session were made.

Lord Valletort reported the Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech, which was read and agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

It was then ordered, That his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, be taken into consideration this day.

A new writ was moved for Dorchester, in the room of Thomas Ewer, Esq. deceased; also

A new writ for Malmesbury, in the room of Lord Maitland, now Earl of Lauderdale; also

A new writ for St. Germain's, in the room of John James Hamilton, now Earl of Abercorn; and also

A new writ for East Looe, in the room of Alexander Irvine, Esq. deceased.

A petition from the debtors in Winchester gaol was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Seven petitions for enclosing lands and repairing roads in different counties, were presented and read.

Thomas Wyndham, Esq. for Glamorgan-shire, Sir G. Allanson Wyon, for Ripon, and Sir Alexander Campbell, for Stirling, took the oaths and their seats.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented several Orders of Council, and other papers, respecting the Corn Exportation. A Committee was then, upon motion, appointed for Monday next, to consider of the several laws respecting Corn and Grain; and the several papers presented, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he would on Monday next move, that the House would resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Slave Trade. Mr. Wilberforce explained, that his intention was to move the Committee of the whole House on Monday, for a Select Committee to sit above stairs, examine evidence, and ultimately report the same to the House. He said farther, that although, according to the rules of the House, the Committee above stairs must nominally be a *Select* Committee, yet he meant that it should be open to every Member who chose to attend.

The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

The House met in order to go in Procession to St. James's with the humble Address of that House to his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

As soon as prayers were over, the Marquis of Graham was introduced, took the oaths and his seat.

A message was brought from the Lords by the two Messengers in Chancery, Mr. Holford and Mr. Graves, that the Lords had appointed the further consideration of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. for Monday the 1st day of February next.

The order of the day was read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Speech.

It was moved, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty.

The said motion was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. Secretary Grenville, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House several papers from Quebec relative to corn; which, upon motion, were ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed for this day.

The papers were ordered to lie on the table, and copies to be printed for the use of the Members.

Lord Courthorn reported that his Majesty had been attended by Privy Counsellors, and had been pleased to appoint that day, at

half past two o'clock, to be attended with the Address of that Right Hon. House.

The House then adjourned 'till

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

The Speaker informed the Members present, that the House had waited on his Majesty with the Address *, to which he was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer:

" Gentlemen,

" I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and receive with the greatest satisfaction the repeated marks of your attachment and attention to those objects so essentially connected with the happiness and prosperity of my people."

Lord Bayham, who had vacated his seat on being removed from the Admiralty to the Treasury, took the usual oaths, and resumed his former seat.

The House resolved, That no petitions for private Bills should be received after the 5th day of March.

Mr. Le Mesurier presented a petition, for the purpose of building a new church at Hackney.

Lord Eardley presented a petition from the Commissioners for paving and lighting the city of Coventry.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Uik, in Monmouthshire.

Alderman Sawbridge arose and observed, that at the last sitting of Parliament, an Act had been passed for laying an Excise on Tobacco and Snuff. The manufacturers at that time stated their apprehensions, that the Act would be destructive to the trade, and diminish the revenue. These predictions had proved too true, and he therefore moved, That a petition which he held in his hand from the Manufacturers of Snuff and Tobacco, stating their grievances, should be received. All the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Rose moved, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty; after which the Committee was adjourned.

The report to be received to-morrow.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade, should be read, agreeably to the vote of the last Session.

* We omit the Address, as being almost *verbatim* the same with that presented by the Lords.

The Clerk having read the order from the Journals, Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade on Wednesday next.

Mr. Gascoyne was of opinion, that on a question of such moment the House should not be hurried into a decision. On a business of such magnitude, he thought it rather singular that notice should be given on Friday, that it would be discussed on the Wednesday following. He had cautiously weighed the subject, and the more he considered it, the more he was confirmed in his opinion of the danger which must arise from adopting the sentiments of Mr. Wilberforce. He was not singular in his objections, for he had consulted several respectable Members of the House, who joined with him in reprobating the system which had been recommended by the Honourable Gentleman and other reformers. It had been hinted to him, that it was intended to bring on a motion this day, to have the business submitted to a Select Committee above stairs: this he had mentioned to several gentlemen, who agreed unanimously that such a measure would be highly improper. He could not, he said, avoid addressing the candour and justice of the House, not to accede to any such proposition. He had no objection to have the matter come before Parliament, as it did last Session, before a Committee of the whole House; but he must enter his formal protest against having it agitated above stairs. It was not now the time to enter into the merits or demerits of the question, and he wished that any further consideration on the Slave Trade should be deferred to Thursday se'night. The question was of that nature, that he saw infinite danger in establishing a precedent similar to that proposed by Mr. Wilberforce, to have a matter of such importance come before a private Committee, and hoped that the part he had taken would not be imputed to motives of delay, as he had no doubt but, if the subject was once thoroughly understood, that the House would unanimously agree with him in opinion. He therefore moved an amendment, that the words "Wednesday next" should be left out, and "Thursday se'night" be substituted in their room.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his surprise, that a question so well understood should now suffer by unnecessary delay.—He said, that whatever he had to propose, was not his sentiments alone. He had conversed with others better acquainted with the subject than he was, who agreed with him in opinion, as to the mode which he wished to pursue, being the most likely to expedite the business. If the matter was to be con-

ducted agreeable to Mr. Gascoyne's wish, it would come on when the pressure of public business would be so great, that there would be no prospect of bringing it to a conclusion. He trusted that he would withdraw the amendment, and not occasion, by his opposition to the motion, a division of the House. As some objection had been made to a private Committee, he would take that opportunity of observing, that in such case the business would be conducted in the same manner as it was last Session, as the Minutes would be regularly printed, and sent down to the House, and Counsel heard at the bar. This mode of proceeding would accelerate, and not delay the business. Substantial justice would be done to all parties, and that procrastination avoided, which should be the wish of Mr. Gascoyne and his noble colleague (Lord Penrhyn), for whose opinion, Mr. Wilberforce said, he had every species of deference and respect.

Mr. Gascoyne wished that it might not be thought that delay was his object. He thought the proceeding by a Committee above stairs, on a business of such importance, a novel proceeding; and that the Members should be summoned to give their opinion on the measure, and ought not to be taken by surprise.

Mr. Fox expressed his disapprobation at such a mode of arguing, which, if attended to by Parliament, would be of the worst consequences to the progress of public business.—If on every trivial business the Members were to be summoned, it would not only consume their time, but harass them in such a manner, that when a business of real moment required their appearance, they could not be prevailed on to attend. The vote of the House last Session was a sufficient notice, and the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion had acted strictly in conformity to it.—In his opinion it signified not whether a week or a fortnight's notice was given, since the meeting of Parliament was sufficient to apprise the House of the discussion of the question. He warned Parliament against any unfair methods, which might be used to create delay; it behoved them to resist every proposition which might be made to excite procrastination.

Sr William Young was of opinion, that from the order of the day, which had been read from the Journals, it was presumable that the House intended to proceed on the discussion of the Slave Trade, in the same manner as it did before; and said, though he should agree to the amendment, that he did not pledge himself to vote in the question at large, with Mr. Gascoyne.

Mr. Pitt did not agree thoroughly with

Mr. Fox; if the precise time had not been specified last Session, he did not think there was any impropriety in giving the notice required by Mr. Gascoyne. It was not only a question of debate the last meeting of Parliament, but a subject of much private conversation since. Mr. Wilberforce did not use any unbecoming precipitancy in the business; he only had recourse to those preliminary steps to bring it before the House, without mentioning any specific mode to be adopted hereafter; that would be a matter of future discussion; and he thought that the amendment could not be agreed to by the House, without incurring a charge of voluntary delay.

Allerman Sawbridge said, that there was not an instance in the annals of Parliament, of a question of such magnitude being submitted to a Private Committee above stairs, and would therefore cheerfully second the mover of the amendment.

Mr. Burke observed, that the practice of Parliament was various, and occasionally subservient to the exigency of the case.—It

was the peculiar privilege of the House to express that mode which it thought the least liable to obstruction;—he concluded by declaring, that he felt the strongest conviction in his mind of the necessity of adopting the original motion.

The Speaker then read the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, and the amendment; and having put the question on the original motion, it was carried without a division.

Several petitions and papers relative to the Slave Trade were then ordered to be referred to the Committee on Wednesday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Bill, Mr. Rose in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt said, he should, for the present, content himself with moving, That a Bill be brought in to indemnify his Majesty's Ministers for what they had done relative to the exportation of corn and grain; and that the regulations they had adopted should be continued. Agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned.

[To be continued.]

IRISH PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF LORDS.

JAN. 21.

A LITTLE before five o'clock, the Speaker having taken the Chair, a message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords. The Commons immediately attended, and his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The King having been graciously pleased to place me in the Government of this Kingdom, I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction that I enter upon the discharge of this most important trust at a period when this country, in common with the rest of his Majesty's dominions, is in the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and of the inestimable advantages arising from our free Constitution. This happy situation will undoubtedly encourage you to persevere in the maintenance of good government, and to adhere to that wise system of policy which has established the credit, the industry, and the prosperity of your country upon a firm and steady foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the National accounts to be laid before you, and I trust you will make such provisions as shall be necessary for the exigencies of the State, and the honourable support of his Majesty's Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your zeal for the interests of this country will naturally direct your attention to whatever can increase the wealth, and extend the industry of Ireland. Her Agriculture and Linen manufacture will claim your especial care, and the institutions of the Charter and other Protestant schools, will, I am persuaded, receive from you that consideration which the interests of religion and the good education of youth peculiarly demand. I earnestly recommend to your attention the improving and continuing such laws as experience has shewn to be of national benefit, and I have the King's commands to assure you that such measures as may contribute to that end will meet with his Majesty's most gracious concurrence. Impressed with a deep sense of the distinguished honour which his Majesty has conferred upon me by my appointment to this arduous situation, I shall endeavour with the utmost zeal and attention to promote the happiness and welfare of Ireland; fully sensible that I cannot otherwise hope, either to render my services acceptable to my Sovereign, or to ensure your favourable opinion and confidence."

The Lord Lieutenant and the Commons being retired, and the speech read by the Clerk,

Lord Viscount Powerscourt rose, and, after an exordium on the unspotted character of the Earl, and the fair promise held out to the country, of the blessings to be expected from

rom his Administration, moved, that an Address should be presented to his Excellency, thanking him for his Speech.—The motion

was carried, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address; after which the House adjourned*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAN. 21.

THE Commons being returned to their own House, several new Members were sworn in; which done, the Speaker read from the Chair a copy of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Speech.

The Right Hon. Richard Longfield then said, "From long usage, and from the custom of Parliament, an Address to the Throne in answer to the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, has been found the most approved practice; and the well known loyalty of this nation to his Majesty has ever given to the adoption of the measure the most cordial unanimity. But the circumstances of the present times call upon the nation, and demand from us, the Representative body, every expression of zeal and loyalty, which in Irishmen always increases in proportion to the exigencies of Government, and the situation of their Sovereign. There is no man in the nation who does not rejoice in the recovery and continuance of the good health of the best of Kings, and upon this principle I am convinced that the present Address will surpass all former Addresses in terms of duty, loyalty, affection, and unanimity. The Speech from the Throne does not desire us to make provision for any extraordinary supplies; it does not come forward with complaints of failure in the Revenue and deficiencies which must be made good; but it calls on you to improve all the advantages you have gained, and engages to co-operate with you in every measure that may tend to promote the public welfare. I shall not therefore hesitate to propose to the House a motion on which there can be no difference of opinion nor any contention, except how we shall most forcibly express our affectionate, dutiful, and loyal feelings to the best of Sovereigns." Mr. Longfield then moved,—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, being fully sensible of the peculiar benefits this country enjoys under his Majesty's mild and auspicious government, in the blessings of peace and the inestimable advantages of our free Constitution, beg leave to approach his Throne with the most dutiful professions of grateful loyalty and attachment to his Royal Person, Family

and Government. That in reflecting upon the established credit, increasing industry, and rising prosperity of our country, we are filled with additional incentives to maintain good order, and permanently to uphold that wise system of policy which has been attended with such extensive and beneficial consequences. That his Majesty may rely upon his faithful Commons making such provisions, as may be necessary for the honourable support of the establishment, and the exigencies of the public service. That the just consideration of our interests, which has been manifested in the Speech from the Throne, by directing our especial attention to the Agriculture and Linen manufacture, to the Institution of Charter and other Protestant schools, and to the improving and continuing such laws as experience hath shewn to be of public benefit, demands our sincerest acknowledgements; and that we beg leave to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons, encouraged by his gracious declarations, to concur in whatever may promote those beneficial ends, will apply themselves with unremitting zeal and fidelity to the speedy discharge of the national business, and to the pursuit of those salutary objects which his Majesty has been pleased to recommend to our notice. That we cannot forbear to express our warmest acknowledgements to his Majesty for the appointment of a Chief Governor, from whose many and amiable virtues we have every reason to expect a just and prosperous administration, and whose faithful representations will ensure the continuance of his Majesty's confidence in an affectionate and loyal people."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howard, who had been just sworn in. He in a very handsome speech expatiated on the happy situation of this country, enjoying every blessing of peace, while the greater part of Europe was exhausting itself in foreign wars, the offspring of wild ambition, and while other parts were torn with domestic convulsions, struggling for that liberty which it was the boast and the happiness of Ireland to possess perfect and unalloyed.

The Right Hon. Mr. Grattan rose to give his assent to the Address; but he did not thereby preclude himself from the right of making some observations on the state of the

* On the report of the Address next day, Lord Portarlington moved an amendment, in substance expressing the apprehensions of the House, from the great increase of ministerial influence and corruption, and requesting his Majesty to apply a remedy to the growing evil. The amendment was rejected by 40 to 7, and the Address agreed to.

The report of an Address to the Lord Lieutenant was afterwards received and agreed to.

nation naturally suggested by the Speech; and this he intended to do to-morrow. He therefore took the liberty of mentioning to the House the very inconvenient practice which had obtained, of very late and irregular attendance in that House,—a practice which left no certainty of any thing but one, “that no sickly person, no gentleman who did not possess a very strong constitution, could attend at all.”

The Right Honourable Major Hobart said, he was happy in an opportunity of agreeing with the Right Hon. Gentleman; and on this occasion he rose to declare, that he most perfectly coincided in his opinion,

that an early and regular attendance would prove of the utmost advantage.

The Right Hon. the Speaker then rose and declared, that he would, for the future, take the Chair every day at three o'clock, and at half after three proceed to business.

The Motion for the Address passed unanimously.

Mr. Dillon moved an Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, thanking him for his Speech from the Throne. He was seconded by Sir Charles De Voux.

The Motion passed unanimously.

The House then proceeded to make the Orders usual at the commencement of a Session; which being done, they adjourned*.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

CEREMONIAL of, and COMPANY present at the DRAWING-ROOM, with a DESCRIPTION of the most FASHIONABLE DRESSES, new CARRIAGES, and ETIQUETTE of the BALL, held at St. JAMES' s in Honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, JAN. 18, 1790.

THE Court was uncommonly splendid.

The concourse of foreign Nobility was great beyond precedent, and they added much to the distinction of the day.

The King and Princess Royal came from Buckingham-house to St. James's before one o'clock; her Majesty and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth soon after; and before two, the three younger Princesses with their attendants.

The Drawing-room commenced about two o'clock.

Present: their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth th.

The French, Spanish, Sardinian, Dutch, Imperial, Prussian, Saxon, Danish, Russian, Swedish, Polish, Venetian, and other Ministers. Prince Galitzin, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Duke of Luxembourg, and Monsieur Calonne; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other Cabinet Ministers; Master of the Rolls, Attorney and Solicitor General; Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and most of the Bench. Duchesses Rutland, Dorset and Richmond; Marchionesses Stafford, Salisbury, and De Grey.

Countesses Sutherland, Rothes Effingham, Holden's, Aylesbury, Essex, Edgcombe, Macclesfield, Abercorn, Bristol, Warwick, and Harcourt, Lady in Waiting.

* On the report being brought up next day, do agree to it," Mr. Grattan moved a similar amendment to that proposed in the House of Peers by Lord Portarlington. The amendment, however, was rejected, and the Address agreed to.

Viscountesses Sidney, Grimstone, Parker, Bayham, Hampden, and Wentworth.

Ladies Harrowby, Willoughby de Eresby, E. Waldegrave, C. Johnson, F. Bruce, S. and G. Gower, Hamilton, F. Douglas Leigh, H. Coniers, Gould, Arden, Walsingham, F. Bellafyse, Faucit, Louvaine, Leigh, Lewis, L. Macdonald.

Dukes Montagu, Leeds, Richmond, and Dorset.

Marquisses Townshend, Stafford, Bath, and Salisbury.

Earls Guildford, Gower, Camden, Fauconberg, Hertford, Dartmouth, Harrington, Aylesbury, Courtoun, Fife, Delawar, Howe, Uxbridge, Essex, Harcourt, and Wanchelsea, Lord in Waiting.

Viscounts Hinchinbroke, Stormont, Barrington, Cremorne, Netterville, and Sydney.

Lords Amherst, Auckland, Eardley, Hawkesbury, A. and W. Gordon, Arden, Norton, Willoughby, F. Cavendish, Herbert, Orslow, Heathfield, Orford, Walsingham, Rivers, Louvaine, Digby, Petre, Ducie, and Cathcart.

Sirs G. Howard, William Faucit, J. Peachy, C. Gould, G. Collier, F. Haldimand, R. Curtis, A. Campbell, R. Boyde, J. Banks, G. Yonge, J. Dick, G. Osborne, and E. Hughes.

Generals Conway, Debbieg, Stevens, Bland, Smith, Adeane, and Trappaud;

and Mr. Longfield moving, "That the House amendment to that proposed in the House of Peers by Lord Portarlington. The amendment, however, was rejected, and the Address agreed to.

Colonels Hotham and Greville; Major Scott, and other Officers.

Mr. Grenville, Messrs. Villiers, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Howard, &c.

Lord Mayor of London, Sheriff Newman, Aldermen Curtis and Watson.

The Court broke up at five o'clock.

Their Majesties and Princesses dined at St. James's Palace.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

The King—a scarlet cloth gala suit, with a very rich embroidery in stars of gold, enriched with wreaths of laurel; the loop, star, and George, of diamonds.

The Prince of Wales—in a most beautiful cut velvet gala suit, of a dark colour with green stripes, and superbly embroidered down the front and seams with a broad embroidery of silver flowers intermixed with foil stones; waistcoat, white and silver tissue, embroidered like the coat; the garter fastened with a shoulder-knot of brilliants, brilliant star, George, &c. The effect of this dress surpassed any thing we ever have seen.

The Duke of Gloucester—was in scarlet and gold.

The Duke of Cumberland—appeared in a handsome ruby-coloured velvet and gold. His ensigns of the *Order of the Garter*, sword-knot, &c. were very splendid.

Duke of Dorset—pale coloured striped velvet, with a very broad embroidery of flowers in silver, gold, and foil stones, white satin waistcoat richly embroidered.

Marquis of Lorn—a striped silk coat, with a beautiful fancy embroidery, in different coloured silks.

The Earl of Chesterfield—a very neat purple figured velvet, beautifully embroidered with different shades of silk; white satin waistcoat the same.

Lord Paget—a striped and spotted velvet, the embroidery of gold and silver silks, and stones over point lace.

The Earl of Galloway—a dark green velvet coat, richly embroidered with silver, &c. diamond loop and star.

Most of the gentlemen were dressed in dark brown velvets, with lace, embroidery, &c.

The other dresses chiefly plain rattens, with embroidered buttons on some, and highly polished steel on others, at the price of three guineas each button. Many of the steel ones had "God save the King!" cut in the centre. Steel swords were universally worn, and large square buckles with a rosette in the middle, the borders serpentine, cut in diamonds.

LADIES DRESSES.

In giving an account of the ladies and their

dresses, we request their indulgence, should we omit many of them, who had perhaps equal pretensions to be noticed, it being impossible, in so crowded and brilliant an assembly, to observe minutely every beauty and attraction of the company.

THE QUEEN—as is usual on her Birth-Day, was more neat than splendid. Her Majesty's train was a dark striped satin, the petticoat a fine embroidered crape.

The Princess Royal—a train of purple and gold, with a petticoat of rich embroidered crape, ornamented in a very superior style of fashion, in superb stripes of green and purple foils, with curious devices, in embroidery of gold, jewellery and spangles.

The Princess Augusta—was likewise very richly and beautifully attired in blue and gold. Her Highness's petticoat, which was admirably wrought in gold and coloured foils, though very different to her Royal Sister's, was much admired for its uncommon taste, and elegance of design.

The Princess Elizabeth—was in royal purple and gold, of the same pattern, and beautiful embroidery, as the Princess Augusta's, except different coloured foils to correspond with the train, which was consequently extremely brilliant, and equally admired.

The three younger Princesses, not making their appearance in the Drawing Room, received the compliments of their relatives, and many of the Nobility, in the Queen's Apartments. Their Highnesses were richly attired in white and gold figured satins, very handsomely trimmed; their head-dresses were of wreaths of flowers.

Among the reigning beauties of the Court,

The Duchess of Rutland—appeared in a rose-colour satin train; her Grace's petticoat was ornamented with wreaths of green and coloured *exotic branches* from *Nature*, extremely novel and elegant; and her whole dress had a profusion of jewels.

The Duchess of Dorset.—Her Grace appeared arrayed with great elegance: her train white, spangled with silver; the petticoat extremely rich, with spangles, and blue foil.

The Countess of Chatham—a train of white satin; her Ladyship's petticoat was beautifully embroidered in broad rich stripes, in various devices of medallions, &c. in blue and coloured foils.

The Countess of Sutherland—was likewise in a white satin train; the petticoat covered with a handsome embroidered crape, with great taste and fancy, in gold, and foils of different colours.

Viscountess Hampden.—The dress of her Ladyship consisted of a petticoat of puckered crape; with pendant gold chains and gold

tassels; and at proportionate spaces, embroidered stripes of *laurel* in green foil, *berries* of poppy foil, and gold spangles. The bottom was trimmed with a rich gold fringe; and a *sash* of white and gold, tied up with *gold tassels*, was suspended on the front of the petticoat, in an oblique direction. The train was green satin with gold fringe. This dress was highly elegant in effect, and displayed considerable invention.

Miss Haywood,—sister to Mrs. Masters, was in a petticoat ornamented with slanting stripes of gold and *olive leaves* in foil, and starred with gold. The train was white satin, decorated with gold spangles; her cap was of a *helmet* form, embroidered in front, and adorned with flowers, feathers, and diamonds.

Lady Pembroke.—Her Ladyship's dress was distinguished by a train of *blue* and *silver*; the petticoat was trimmed at the bottom with a rich *embroidering*, very curious and beautiful in effect. A *sash* of white and silver, tied up in festoons, added to the decorative beauty of her Ladyship's habit.

Lady Harrowby—wore a brown and gold striped velvet train; a crape petticoat embroidered with shells, and stripes of brown velvet.

The Hon. Miss Ryder—appeared in a pale blue satin train, a crape petticoat with fanciful ornaments in embroidery, blue *convolvulus* gold fringe, and spangles; there was much peculiarity in the simple yet elegant style of this dress.

Lady Warwick—The train of her Ladyship was of white striped velvet, an embroidered crape petticoat, with festoons of white velvet, gold, and coloured foils; a rich fringe of gold, and green *foil stones pendant*, forming a *nouvelle* and striking effect.

The Countess of Westmoreland—a white satin train, with an embroidered coat. This dress was particularly noticed for the brilliancy of its jewellery and stone pendants, which, terminating at bottom with a rich fringe and tassels in gold and spangles, had a very charming effect.

Lady Boston—a coquelicot and gold striped chambery gauze, with gold spots, and richly trimmed.

The Countess of Aylesbury—a white train, with the petticoat embroidered in a very unusual style of fancy and elegance, *entre coupés*, with large united medallions, in rose colour and black.

Lady Digby—was habited in an emerald green satin train, with a crape petticoat, very richly embroidered with gold and silver spangles, in stripes of shells; and broad gold fringe.

Lady Frances Bruce—was in a rose colour-

ed satin train, trimmed with gold, a crape petticoat embroidered with slanting stripes of *lilies* of the *valley*, spotted with gold, and broad gold fringe.

Lady Mary Howe—a white spangled train; the petticoat beautifully embroidered in broad stripes, with rich fringes and tassels.

Lady Arden.—The train her Ladyship wore was pink satin, a crape petticoat, with silver spots, ornamented with black velvet, and pink satin, in the form of a *sash*, and broad silver fringe.

Lady Eardley.—Her Ladyship's dress was most strikingly elegant. A train of white and silver tulle, the petticoat covered with crape, and with *foil stones* in *stars*, and a very beautiful border of *green pearls*, with a rich silver fringe. The *tout-en-semble* of this dress was adapted to the charms of the admired wearer.

It appears from the dresses worn at Court, as above, that the fashionable colours are, coquelicot, emerald green, royal purple, pale blue, and plain white; and, for second dresses, the ladies in general wear a coloured satin gown, either figured or plain, with a plain white satin petticoat.

On most of the elegant dresses, the trimmings chiefly consisted of silver and gold fringes and sea-weed flowers.

HEAD DRESSES.

Satin caps, very high and remarkably narrow, trimmed with crape and spotted with foil. They were fashioned so as to answer the other parts of the dress. Oilrich and *Vautering* feathers broad, but not very high, were generally worn.

THE SHOES

Were chiefly white satin, fastened with roses.

THE BALL-ROOM.

By eight o'clock the Ball Room was filled with company. At half past eight the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland entered.

At a quarter before nine, their Majesties and the three Princesses entered the room. The King appeared in excellent spirits, and her Majesty was Happiness and Benignity personified.

About nine the Minnets began: they were more numerous than they have been for some years, and were moved according to the following arrangement:

Prince of Wales	{ Princess Royal
	{ Princess Augusta
D. of Cumberland	{ Princess Eliz. Bath
	{ Duchess of Dorset
Mar. of Worcester	{ March. of Salisbury
	{ Countess Talbot

Marquis of Lorn	{ Lady Hillsborough
	{ L. C. Lev. son Gower
Earl of Morton	{ Lady Harriot Thynne
	{ Lady Isabella Thynne
Lord Weymouth	{ Lady Caroline Tufton
	{ Lady Charlotte Bruce
Lord Valletort	{ Lady Ann Bellafyse
	{ Lady Mary Howe
Lord Strathaven	{ Hon. Miss Townshend
	{ Hon. Miss Digby
Hon. Mr. Townshend	Two Miss Eardleys.

At half past ten the Minuets were ended, and the Country Dances commenced in the following order :

Prince of Wales	- -	Princess Royal
Duke of Cumberland	-	Princess Augusta
Marquis of Worcester	-	Princess Elizabeth
Earl of Morton	- - -	Duchess of Dorset
Marquis of Lorn	- -	March. of Salisbury
Lord Weymouth	- -	Lady Caroline Tufton
Lord Valletort	- - -	Lady C. Lev. Gower
Lord Strathaven	- - -	Lady Charlotte Bruce
Hon. Mr. Townshend	-	Hon. Miss Eardley.

After three dances having been led down by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, with infinite vivacity, their Majesties retired, and the Ball ended.

Neither the Dukes of York, Clarence, or Prince Edward, were at Court, nor the Lord Chancellor.

The Princess Mary was at the Ball for the first time.

NEW CARRIAGES.

Earl Fitzwilliam.—A crane-necked chariot, painted an olive brown, a broad handsome border, on a white ground, with flowers spangled, silver mouldings, lined with white cloth trimmed with white lace.

Lord Camelford.—A yellow perch-coach, ornamented with plated beads, the carriage yellow, with springs on a new plan.

Lord Auckland.—His superb state coach, new varnished and ornamented with singular taste.

Captain Cockburn.—An elegant town chariot; the pannels of a bright garter blue, beautifully ornamented with silver waved net work, glazed with pale blue, a rich broad white fillet surrounding the body, with an elegant scroll, border of flowers, &c. in pale blue and gold, most highly finished.

Mr. Sturt.—A post chariot, painted and striped yellow, with silver plated work all round, in a style of uncommon elegance.

Sir John Dick.—A blue painted chariot, the pannels enriched with a beautifully spangled blue and white border.

Lady Bridget Tollemache.—A new coach, with a potent yellow and quaker coloured stripe, the arms done in a very neat manner.

Sir John Smith.—A crane-necked coach, painted olive, very highly varnished, the arms in circles, with plated joints, silver crests, and other silver ornaments, the carriage painted white, picked out.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The eye that saw the illuminations of last night, and compared them with those of the preceding year on a similar occasion, must acknowledge that there was very little difference, and that little for the worse. The illumination furor is gone by, and people begin now to think that, like the Bishop's steeple of *Nolo Episcopari*, these are things of course.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MR. Howard was in good health and spirits on the 17th of November, at Cherson in Little Tartary, to the North of the Black Sea, in his way to Turkey, visiting the army and navy hospitals in that part of the Russian dominions, after having visited these of Riga, Cronstadt, &c. which he found throughout in such sad order, that no less than the shocking number of seventy thousand recruits, sailors, and soldiers, had died in that country in the course of the preceding year, owing, undoubtedly, in a great measure to inattention, ignorance, and inhumanity, whose influence is always checked at least, if it cannot be overcome, by his persevering benevolence, his fortitude, and his skill, wherever human misery attracts *this friend to every clime, this patriot of the world.*—

His desire of doing good, in a far distant clime, may even now be friendly to several of his fellow-creatures when they read the following words of the letter which he has written from Cherson:—‘Many here are suffering with the ague (a morass of twenty miles before my window). I give the ounce of bark, and drachm of snake-root and wormwood, which has not failed me once.’

It is a circumstance not generally known, that his Majesty, on his recovery in April last, sent his annual donation of 1000l. for the poor of the city to the Chamberlain's Office. The 1000l. for the same purpose for this year, has been paid into the same office.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. David's,

to the clergy of his diocese, in regard to the Test Act :

“ Sir William Mansfell has declared himself a candidate to represent the borough of Carmarthen in the next Parliament : I cannot refrain from declaring that he has my heartiest good wishes. Mr. Phillips, the present member, has received the thanks of the dissenters for the part he took in the late attempt to overthrow our ecclesiastical constitution, by the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. By this it is easy to guess what part he is likely to take in any future attempt for that purpose. I hope I shall not have the mortification to find a single clergyman in my diocese, who will be so false to his own character, and his duty to the established church, as to give his vote to any man who has discovered such principles.

“ I am, Reverend Sir,

“ Your affectionate brother, and

“ Faithful servant,

“ SAMUEL ST. DAVID'S.

“ *Soerguilly, Aug. 24, 1789.*”

Useful Discovery.—M. Hoffman, of Leir, in East Friesland, took six pounds of the fresh roots of couch, or dogs grass, and, after cutting them in pieces and bruising them, made a mash of them with boiling water. This he fermented with four ounces of yeast, and when the fermentation was finished, put the liquor into an alembic, and drew off a watery spirit from it, which, after being rectified, produced four ounces of liquor as strong as a common malt spirit, and of a much more agreeable flavour. From three ounces of the expressed juice, Mr H. obtained two drams and 33 grains of crystalized saccharine acid. In some parts of Sweden, in scarcity of corn, they make those roots into bread.

Statement of Porter brewed last Year in London.

Whitbread,	171461	Barrels.
F. Calvert,	142605	
Thrale,	123938	
Giffards,	95222	
Grant, late Trueman,	95863	
J. Calvert,	80537	

In Glamorganshire an experiment has been made on the use of potatoes in fattening oxen. They are found to answer admirably well. The cattle soon are voraciously fond of them, and prefer them to hay, or any other food. They are well washed, and given raw. Some gentlemen have sliced the potatoes with an engine, others give them whole. They answer very well either way. Of potatoes, we are assured, an acre may produce 10 tons.

By the general yearly bill of mortality,

made up from the 16th of December 1788, to the 15th of December 1789, it appears that 20,749 persons have been buried within the year, viz.

1522 in the 97 Parishes within the walls
4206 in the 16 Parishes without the walls
9934 in the 23 Out-parishes in Middlesex
and Surry

5087 in the 10 Parishes of Westminster.
Of this number 10 persons have lived to upwards of 100, being in the proportion of about 1 in 2075.

76 to upwards of 90; being nearly 1 in 273

491 to upwards of 80; being nearly 1 in 42 1-4th

1584 to upwards of 70; being nearly 1 in 13 1-10th

3039 to upwards of 60; being above 1 in 7

4725 to upwards of 50; being above 1 in 4 1-3d

6618 to upwards of 40; being nearly 1 in 3 1-7th.

JANUARY 1. This day there was no Court either at Windsor or St. James's, as usual on New Year's Day, consequently the Laureat's Ode was omitted. The New Year's Ode not being performed as usual, has occasioned much speculation—It may not be unacceptable to our readers to give them the following passage from Mr. Gibbon's last volume of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire: “ The title of Poet Laureat, which custom rather than vanity perpetuates in the English Court, was first invented by the Cæsars of Germany. From Augustus to Louis, the Muse has been too often false and venal; but I much doubt whether any age or Court can produce a similar establishment of a stipendiary poet, who in every reign, and at all events, is bound to furnish, twice a year, a measure of praise and verse, such as may be sung in the chapel, and, I believe, in the presence, of the Sovereign. I speak the more freely, as the best time for abolishing this ridiculous custom is while the Prince is a man of virtue, and the Poet a man of genius.”

The Oxford Canal was this day opened by the arrival of upwards of 200 ton of coals, besides corn and other effects. The first boat entered the basin a few minutes before twelve o'clock, displaying the union flag and having on board the band belonging to the Oxfordshire militia. They were received by a vast concourse of people, with loud huzzas; and an ox having been roasted whole upon the wharf, on approaching, the band struck up “ The Roast Beef of Old England,” a favourite old tune, and well applied.

2. His Majesty experienced a narrow escape, a few days since, from being overturned in his carriage in Colnbrook river, which separates Iwer and Uxbridge Moor: when returning from hunting, the two leaders fell into a hole; but fortunately were immediately extricated by the extraordinary agility and presence of mind of the postilion. Two days after, a waggon, loaded with corn, was overturned at the same spot, on its way to Uxbridge market.

Omai, of Otaheite, is dead; he did not choose to live in his native island, and therefore settled in another, and soon squandered or gave away the greatest part of his property; but there being a cow and a few European animals belonging to him, the King of Otaheite, his Liege Lord, demanded them of the King under whose protection Omai died; they were refused; the consequence was, a war between the two chiefs, which ended in the ruin of the principality of the latter.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 5. His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, embarked on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, at Holyhead, yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived early this morning off Howth, where his Excellency landed about nine o'clock, and proceeded to the seat of the Earl of Howth. A squadron of horse was immediately dispatched thither, and attended his Excellency to this city. On his Excellency's arrival at the Castle, he was invested with the Collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of state from the Lords Justices. His Excellency afterwards received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival and taking upon him the government of this kingdom.—*Lord. Gaz.*

A young man in a yawl was driven out to sea, by a sudden gust of wind, from the harbour of Lairn, in Ireland, on the 26th ult. Alone, without any means of directing the vessel, or the least article to subsist on, he was for three days and two nights exposed to the mercy of the waves, in the most imminent danger of perishing; but at the end of that time, the vessel providentially drove into the water of Doon, near Ayr, 32 leagues from Lairn.

5. The several prisoners convicted at the last Admiralty sessions, were executed at Execution Dock, pursuant to the sentence pronounced on them, viz. Thomas Brett, for piratically and feloniously stealing 16 hides, and other articles, on board a Dutch hoy, in Dungeness Road. John Williams and Hugh Wilson, for piratically and feloniously making a revolt on board the Gregson, near the

Coast of Africa. John Clark, and Edward, alias Ned Hobbins, for piratically and feloniously stealing a boat, a compass, and sails, belonging to the Arno, the property of Messrs. Hurry and Co. about 15 leagues from the Coast of Africa.

6. The election of a Clerk to the Commissioners of Land-tax, in the room of the late J. Patterfon, Esq. came on at Guildhall. At four o'clock the poll closed, when the numbers were, for

Mr. Withers	—	214
Mr. R. Dixon	—	171
Mr. Crowder	—	92

On which Mr. Withers was declared duly elected.

7. At the election of a Clerk to the Commissioners of the Window and House Duties, on casting up the poll books the numbers appeared for

Mr. Crowder	—	312
Mr. Maynard	—	18
Mr. Miles Burton Allen		1

Majority for Mr. Crowder, 294; whereupon he was declared duly elected.

A man, for a trifling wager, actually eat a live cat, at a public-house in Windsor, on Tuesday evening last.

The Bankrupts in 1788, were 709; in 1752, were 116. These were the most and least numerous since 1740; in 1789 there were 584.

9. At a meeting held in London of the Trustees of John Stock, Esq. late of Hampstead, who bequeathed a bounty of 100*l.* a year to be divided amongst ten Curates of the Church of England, whose incomes should not exceed 40*l.* per annum, 38 petitions were presented and read, from poor Curates, to partake of his benevolence, many of whose yearly stipends were not more than 25*l.*; with which they have to support numerous and burthenfome families. As ten only could receive the gift, 28 were unsuccessful candidates.

10. The 2d instant, and the Monday and Tuesday following, the play of the Constant Couple, with the entertainments of the Citizen and Don Juan, were performed at Lord Barrymore's at Wargrave, to numerous and splendid audiences; the part of Beau Clincher in the play, and Young Philpot in the Citizen, were supported with great spirit and success by his Lordship. Mrs. Goodall played Sir Harry Wildair; and the other characters were ably sustained by gentlemen, his Lordship's friends, &c.

On Friday evening his Lordship gave a splendid masked ball and supper, which was honoured by the attendance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Bolton,

Bolton, Lord Craven and family, and many others of the first distinction.

The Prince wore a black domino—and dominos constituted the dresses of the greatest part of the company.—The fancy dresses were however numerous, and among the wearers were several of our most elegant women of fashion.

At half past two the supper-rooms were opened, and every table was supplied with the choicest dishes, wines, and dessert.

After supper the country dances were again resumed, and continued till 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Owing to the darkness of the evening, the following accident happened to John Stirrup, a coachman: he had set his company down at the rooms at Wargrave, and endeavouring to avoid a coach that was drawing up, he drove against a post, which forced him from his box, and, pitching on his head, he was killed on the spot. He had drove the Oxford coach many years.

11. The following transports sailed from Portsmouth, with convicts for the settlement at New South Wales, viz. Neptune, Trail; Supply, Ainslie; and Scarborough, Marshall.

While the weather has been so uncommonly warm here, all through the three months of October, November, and December, letters from Rome inform us, that it has been as remarkably cold there, inasmuch that they have not only had snow, but likewise that the frost has been severer than it usually is in England.

13. This day their Majesties, with their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, removed from Windsor to the Queen's Palace, to reside during the winter.

During the rejoicings at Bengal on his Majesty's happy recovery, one Armenian merchant nobly liberated 200 debtors from the goal of Calcutta, and sent them to join with their families in the general felicity.—What is the illuminating squares and streets, to such an act of munificence!

14. At four o'clock this morning, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, their Majesties' fourth son, arrived at Nerot's Hotel, in King-street, St. James's-square, from Geneva.

On notice of his arrival being sent to Carleton-house, the Prince of Wales immediately went to the Hotel, and returned with his brother to Carleton-house, where they breakfasted, and afterwards paid a visit to their Royal Brother at York-house.

The arrival of Prince Edward in England was totally unexpected, and is said to have excited some displeasure in two very Great Persons. Permission was not given for this visit, and the departure of the young gentle-

man, to join his regiment at Gibraltar, for which place he set out the 29th inst. proved a step absolutely necessary to appease the resentment.

A letter from Pisa, dated Dec. 19, says, "During my last moments in Italy, it is to me matter of no small consolation to see in this country the first Prince of the Blood Royal, the son of a British Sovereign, that has for centuries crossed the Alps.—The 4th of December Prince Augustus arrived at Florence with three Hanoverian officers in his retinue. The 8th he arrived at Pisa, where his Royal Highness, for the winter, fixes his residence. The next day the Grand Duke was informed of his arrival, and appointed the following morning for receiving the Prince; he likewise waited upon the Prince, and accompanied him in his carriage to the palace, where his Royal Highness was received by the Grand Duchess, surrounded by the Royal family, and experienced every mark of honour due to his high rank, with every expression of politeness and tenderness, so naturally peculiar to the Sovereigns of Tuscany."

15. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a most splendid ball to about 200 of the nobility of both sexes at Carleton-house. This *fete* was rather a private entertainment than a grand gala, being given principally in honour of the Princess Gallitzin, who had expressed a strong desire to see the English country dances.

Side-boards, abounding with every delicacy of the season, supplied the ceremony of regular suppers.

The appendages were a Faro-table, &c, —Captain Payne won 1000 guineas; Martindale retired with a bank richer at least by 2000 than he brought in.

Most of the distinguished foreigners were present, but not the Duke of Orleans! The Duke of Orleans, a day or two before, went to Newmarket.

A female mendicant was apprehended a few days ago at Ingatestone, in Essex, with a beautiful child under two years of age. Suspicion arising that she was not its mother, but stole it from its real parents, the woman was taken before the Magistrates then attending a petty session in that town, and committed to the house of correction; she confessed, that the infant was not her's, but that she had it from a person in Shoreditch; and the object was to excite compassion whilst begging.

The child since proves to be the daughter of one Mr. Cooper, a pasteboard-maker in Shoreditch.—Mary Mucket, the woman by whom she was stolen, is committed to Newgate, for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions,

16. The Severn flooded a few days ago higher than has been known for these twenty years. At Shrewsbury and its environs, particularly at the Abbey Forge, Frankwell, and cotton-mill, there was no passing without a boat.

On the lakes and high mountainous land of Cumberland and Westmoreland, there has been scarcely any snow, and not any ice two inches thick. The wind and rain have exceeded, as much as the snow and ice fall short of, the usual proportions. Both are unexampled in the memory of man.

19. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed upon 13 convicts; one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years, 29 to be transported for seven years, seven to be imprisoned in Newgate, 18 in Clerkenwell Bridewell, 21 to be publicly whipped, and 16 were delivered by proclamation.

20. A Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the progress of the Excise Laws, and how far a further extension of them will affect the trade and commerce of this city. Several resolutions passed unanimously, and the Representatives were intrusted to and the Representatives were intrusted to and endeavour, by all legal means in their power, to carry them into effect.

The following singular circumstance occurred during the last Old Bailey sessions:—two men, one named Roberts, the other Robertson, were tried for stealing linen. Robertson was found guilty, and Roberts acquitted; but by some mistake the guilty man was discharged, and Roberts detained. The friends of Robertson were overjoyed, of course, at seeing him at liberty, and advised him to go out of the kingdom, but the fellow, greatly to his credit, surrendered himself at Newgate before the sessions ended—He was of course brought up to receive judgment; but his conduct having been properly stated, he was sentenced to only six months imprisonment, whereas he would probably have gone to Botany Bay, had it not been for this proof of his *bonesty*.

Noah Mann, the famous cricketer, has been accidentally burnt to death, at Northchapel, in Suffex; the poor fellow was intoxicated, and laid himself down to sleep before a public-house fire, when his clothes caught from a spark, and the melancholy catastrophe ensued.

21. As his Majesty was going in state to the House of Peers, on passing the corner opposite Carlton House, in St. James's Park, a stone was thrown at the coach by a tall man dressed in a scarlet coat, black breeches, a striped waistcoat, a cocked hat, with an orange-coloured cockade; he was immediately

apprehended and taken to Mr. Grenville's Office, in the Treasury, Whitehall, where he underwent an examination by the Attorney-General and Sir Sampson Wright, before Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grenville, the Duke of Leeds, Earl of Chatham, &c. which lasted four hours, when he was committed to prison for further examination. He proves to be the same person who wrote a libel against his Majesty, and stuck it on the whalebone in the Court-yard, St. James's, about a fortnight since, and signed his name John Frith, Lieutenant of the second battalion of Royals. After undergoing several other examinations, he was committed to Newgate for trial on a charge of high treason.

The five following malefactors were brought out of the debtors door adjoining to Newgate, and executed on a temporary gallows, viz. Lyon Hart and Emanuel Marks, two Jews, and Andrew Haikes, for a footpad robbery; and John Fletcher and Matthew Crutchfield, for highway robberies.

Humphreys and Mendoza have agreed to fight on the 12th of May next, for 20l. on a turf 43 feet square; the place to be chosen by Mendoza; if either party falls without a blow, to lose the battle. The door-money to be equally divided, and the loser to pay 50l. to the poor of the parish where the battle is fought.

Benzieltierna, the Swede, who was condemned to be beheaded at Copenhagen, has been pardoned at the intercession of the Empress of Russia, but he is to be imprisoned for life.

The King of Sweden has hit upon an admirable expedient to increase his popularity, and mortify his refractory Nobles.—He has admitted a certain number of citizens into his Privy Council, who sit and deliberate with the same powers and influence as Nobles.

The settlements at Surinam and Demerara, as also at St. Domingo, are full of perturbation and revolt. From Holland, a knot of opulent individuals have sent the negroes all possible encouragement; and, among other dangerous aids, 12,000 muskets have been sent.

The soldiers composing the garrison of the Isle of St. Marguerite, observing that seven prisoners in confinement there experienced no alleviation of their sufferings, notwithstanding the decrees of the National Assembly proscribing *Lettres de Cachet*, resolved to wait on the Governor, and demand their liberty. The Governor, either from the motives of fear or humanity, complied, and the prisoners were released, and an account of the proceedings sent to the National Assembly.

The Count de Montaille, who is now 72

years of age, and has been 32 years in confinement, declined leaving the prison, on account of his age and infirmities.

In proof of the mildness of the present season, on Christmas day a blackbird's nest, with four eggs, was found at Nineveh farm near Nuneham in Oxfordshire; and there is a sparrow's nest, with five young ones, now to be seen at Shilton near Burford.

For the Rot in Sheep.—Give to each sheep one spoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed with two of water, after fasting twelve hours; let them have each three doses, staying six days between each dose.—This distemper arises from certain animalculæ which are found in the livers of the infected sheep, resembling flat fish. The turpentine, by destroying them, effects a cure; at least the experiment is simple, and worthy trial.

NETHERLANDS.

The States General of the United Netherlands have at length settled the terms of a Federal Union.

The debates on this important subject lasted several days: the last debate began on the 10th instant, and lasted till half past two o'clock of the morning of the 11th; at which time the Assembly having formed the articles of the Union, and agreed to them, all the Members present signed them.

The Articles were *twelve* in number; the following true copy of them has been transmitted to us by our correspondent at Brussels:

Article I. All the Provinces agree to unite and confederate under the denomination and title of "The United Belgic States."

Art. II. They agree to form and concentrate among themselves a Sovereign Power, limited to their mutual defence—the right of making war and peace—raising and paying a national army—making and repairing fortifications—forming and concluding alliances offensive and defensive with foreign powers—sending and receiving Ambassadors, Residents, Agents, &c. the whole of which, without distinction, shall be done by, and under the sole authority of the power thus united, without any reference to the respective Provinces; each of which, however, will have its due influence, through the medium of its Representatives, in the deliberations that shall take place relative to the different objects included in this Treaty.

Art. III. For the exercise of this Sovereign Power, there shall be a Congress of Deputies from each Province, under the name of the "Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States."

Art. IV. The Provinces shall always profess the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, and inviolably maintain the Unity of the Church; and the Congress shall, therefore, be bound to follow and maintain connexion with the Holy See.

Art. V. The Congress alone shall have the power of coining money in the name of the United Belgic States, and to fix its standard and value.

Art. VI. The Provinces of the Union shall make provision for the expences attending the exercise of Sovereign Power, in the same proportion as under their last Sovereign.

Art. VII. Each Province shall preserve all its rights of Sovereignty, its laws, liberty, and independence, in all cases except those in which they have mutually agreed to cede them to the Sovereign Congress.

Art. VIII. In case any difference shall arise respecting the general contribution towards the expences of the State, or any other object whatever, either between the Congress and one of the Provinces, or between one Province and another, the Congress shall endeavour to settle them amicably; but should the endeavours of Congress fail, then each Province shall, at the requisition of either party, nominate a person to settle the matter in dispute; and both parties shall be bound to abide by the decision or award that shall be made by the persons thus nominated.

Art. IX. The United States pledge and bind themselves mutually to assist each other, and to make a common cause, as often as any one of them shall be attacked.

Art. X. One Province shall not be at liberty to contract any alliance or engagement with another Province, without the consent of Congress. The Province of Flanders, however, shall be at liberty to re-unite with West Flanders, on condition that each shall have its Representatives in Congress, with a right to vote freely, and without controul.

Art. XI. The Union shall be *permanent* and *irrevocable*.

Art. XII. Civil and Military employments shall never be intrusted to one and the same person. No Member of Congress shall be employed in any military service, nor shall any officer in the army be capable of being elected a Member of Congress.

All persons in the service of, or receiving a pension under any name whatever from any foreign power, shall be incapable of sitting in Congress; as shall likewise all persons who, after the ratification of this Treaty of Union, shall accept of any title of honour, or any military or other order of Knighthood from any Foreign Power.

The Members who signed these Articles were those from

BRABANT,
FLEMISH GUELDERLAND,
FLANDERS.

WEST FLANDERS,
HAINAULT,
NAMUR,
TOURNAY,
TOURNAISIS and MECHLIN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Stockholm, Dec. 4.

THE King of Sweden arrived here the day before yesterday, after a difficult and dangerous passage from Finland.

The new Austrian Minister, Count Ludolf, is arrived here, and will probably have his audiences to-morrow or next day.

Vienna, Dec. 9. Letters from Trieste mention the arrival there, from Constantinople, of the Russian Minister, M. de Bulgakow, in a French frigate.

The blockade of Orsova is continued with the most vigilant attention.

Vienna, Dec. 26. His Imperial Majesty, who has been for some days indisposed, is now much better.

Last Wednesday evening Marshal Laudohn arrived in good health at his country-house in this neighbourhood.

Vienna, Dec. 28. Letters from Constantinople of the 22d of November mention, that Hassan Pacha, late Captain Pacha, is appointed Grand Vizir.

PROMOTIONS.

EARL Fauconberg, Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Hon. Miss Julia Digby, to be one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Miss Charlotte Margaret Gunning.

William Bellingham, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy, vice William Campbell, esq. dec.

Francis Stephens, esq. to be a Commissioner for victualling his Majesty's Navy, vice William Bellingham, esq.

Alan Gardner, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. to be Secretary, Register, Clerk of Council, and Clerk of the Enrolments, in the Island of Grenada, vice Patrick Maxwell, esq. dec.

James Simpson, esq. to be Consul for her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, in the city and port of Gibraltar.

Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, to be rector of the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. William Hodson, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to be vice-master of that society.

B. Haywood, M. B. F. R. S. professor of anatomy, to the degree of Doctor in physic.

MARRIAGES.

HIS Grace the Duke of Dorset to Miss Cope, eldest daughter of Lady Hawkebury.

Sir Charles Ventris Field, to Mrs. Birch, of the Close, Salisbury.

John Clark, esq. of Bunkers, Herts, to Miss Cotton, daughter of the late Dr. Cotton.

Burgoyne Tomkins, esq. to Miss Weston, of Sydenham, Kent.

James Bailey, esq. Capt. of the second Devon militia, to Miss Marianne Courant, eldest daughter of the late C. L. Courant, esq. of Bedford-row, London.

The Rev. Alan Lyde, of Totness, to Miss Lufcumb, of Lufcumb,

At Rattery, Lieut. Cummings, of the navy, to Miss Lyde.

At Norwich, Mr. West, grocer and draper, aged 70, to Miss Webb, of Tibbham, aged 20.

Mr. Smith, surgeon at Bury, to Miss Rudge, of Norwich.

At Christ-church, Hants, John Brander, esq. to Miss Williams, niece to Lord Coventry.

Henry Hare Towniend, son of the late James Townsend, esq. of Bruce Castle, to Miss Charlotte Lake, second daughter of Sir James Lake, bart.

Francis Foiley, esq. of Louth, to Miss Margaretta Christiana Anne Ward, of Hackney.

Geo. Slomaker, esq. cousin to Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster, to Miss Gibson.

At Dublin, David Latouche, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Leeson, daughter of the late Earl of Milltown.

Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Pimlott, of Bromley, Kent.

Peter Newcome, esq. eldest son of the late Dean of Rochester, to Miss Honoria Stocks, youngest daughter of Tho. Stock, esq. of Bead's-hall in Essex.

The Rev. John Parry, of Reading, to Miss Docwra, eldest daughter of the late Edward Docwra, esq. of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, to Lady A. Wesley, daughter of the Earl of Mornington.

The Hon. Mr. Digby to Miss Gunning, daughter of Sir Robert Gunning, bart. and one of the Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay, to Miss Fydell, only daughter of Tho. Fydell, esq. of Boston.

Thomas Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere in Cheshire, to Miss Broughton, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Dodington.

William Gray, esq. of Dartmouth, to Miss Jane Lys, eldest daughter of Henry Lys, esq. of Gosport.

Mr. Reece, attorney, of Gray's-inn, to Miss Trye, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Trye, of Leekhampton.

John Liptrap, of Mile-end, esq. to Miss Hunt, daughter of James Hunt, esq. of Union-hall.

The Rev. William Bond, fellow of Gonville and Caius college, to Miss Martha Hayles, of Cambridge.

Thomas Gregory, esq. nephew of Mark Gregory, esq. member for Newton, to Miss Brograve, of Worstead in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Gabel, fellow of New-college, Oxford, to Miss Gage, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gage, of Holton.

At Gibraltar, James Simpson, esq. Russian Consul, to Miss Harriet Mawby, daughter of Major Mawby, of the 18th regiment.

At Dublin, William Smyth, esq. of Drummerce, member for Westmeath, to Miss Frances Mazwell.

William Stur, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Fraser, daughter of William Fraser, esq. late Under Secretary of State in the office of the Duke of Leeds.

Capt. Sutherland, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Louisa Colebrooke, daughter of Sir George Colebrooke, bart.

Capt. Madden, of the 15th regiment (son of the late Dean Madoen) to Miss Pearse, sister to the late Col. Pearse, and niece to the late Admiral Purvis.

Mr. Christopher Teasdale, cotton-broker, Upper Thames-street, to Miss Horne, niece to the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

Capt. Woolmore, of the Earl Talbot East Indiaman, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late John Turner, esq. of Limehouse.

Robert Uniacke, esq. of Woodhouse in the county of Waterford, Ireland, to Miss Anne Constantine Beresford, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue for that kingdom.

Samuel Orr, esq. of Watren's Mount, Wilts, Captain in his Majesty's 73d regiment, to Miss Sarton, only daughter and sole heiress to the late John Sarton, esq. of Harrow.

At Pontefract, Yorkshire, Charles Hopkins, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Bellingham, of Ackworth-park, in Yorkshire, eldest daughter of John Bellingham, esq. of Drogheda, in Ireland.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1790.

JUNE 15.

COL. PEARCE, of the corps of artillery, Bengal.

OCT. 28. At Philadelphia, Dr. John Morgan, one of the Medical Professors of the College in that city.

DEC. 11. John Buchanan, schoolmaster and Session Clerk of Eastwood, near Glasgow, aged 74.

17. John Wright, esq. banker, at Nottingham.

18. Mr. Mills, surgeon, Carey-street.

Richard Lane, esq. of Mill End, near Henley.

The Rev. John Darwell, Vicar of Walsall, Staffordshire.

19. The Rev. William Hassell, Vicar of Hellingbourn with Huckinge, in Kent.

At Boddington, the only son of the Rev. Mr. Ford, Rector of Midsummer Norton, and Norton-under-Ham, Somersetshire, and next day Mr. Ford himself.

25. At Paris, M^{rs}. De Bercheny, author of "The Caduceus," a poem.

21. The Rev. Thomas Shrigly, M. A. Curate of St. Botolph Bishopsgate.

Gerard Martin, esq. of Bath.

22. Weston Varlo, esq. a superannuated Rear Admiral.

The Rev. John Shepard, Rector of Woodford, Essex, aged 77.

Mrs. S. Caillaud, sister of General Caillaud.

At Florence, aged 52, George Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper. He married in 1775 Miss Hannah A. Gore, youngest daughter of Charles Gore, of Southampton, esq.

23. Mr. Thomas Evans, in partnership with Mr. Coles, stationer, in Fleet-street.

Mr. John Fowler, at Cole, in Gloucestershire, many years merchant and banker at Bristol.

24. Miss Lowther, daughter of Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.

Mrs. Laing, widow of the late Gilbert Laing, Russia merchant.

Alexander Irvine, esq. Member for East Loos, and Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of foot guards.

Bennet Cuthbertson, esq. Captain and Adjutant in the Northamptonshire militia.

Lately, the Rev. George Eccles, Rector of Stoke Bruerne, and Justice of Peace for Northamptonshire.

25. Morgan William Clifford, esq. Barrister at Law.

Mr. Stead, builder, Mare-street, Hackney.

The Rev. Mr. Crookshanks, Rector of a parish near Town Malling.

Lately, at his country seat in the county of Meath, Ireland, George Cleghorn, M. D. Professor of Anatomy at Dublin (see p. 13).

26. William Lane, esq. Alderman of Gloucester.

Hanania Modigliani, of the Crescent, Black-friars.

The Rev. Richard Lloyd, Vicar of Llan St. Asaph, in his 80th year.

The Rev. Robert Twycrofs, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, and Oakley Brill and Boatfall, Bucks, in his 80th year.

Dr. Willis, Walcot Parade, Bath.

27. Mr. James Duthoit, of Highbury Place, Islington.

Mr. William Green, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

Capt. William Grant, of the Royal Navy.

George Blagrove, esq. late of Bulmarsh Court, Berks.

At Melvill House, Scotland, James Lord Ruthven.

At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Robertson, youngest daughter of Dr. Robertson.

28. Thomas Hotchkin, esq. Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankruptcy.

Mr. James Webster, merchant, of London, reputed worth 150,000l.

Mrs. Jefferys, wife of John Jefferys, esq. Bath.

William Beechy, esq. of Dublin.

29. William Sotheron, esq. father to the Member for Pontefract.

Mr. John Chandler, Town's Husband at Hull.

The Rev. John Warren, Rector of Little Saxham, in Suffex, and of Bretenham, in Norfolk.

Lately, John Ford, esq. of Guildford, many years Deputy Receiver of the county of Surrey.

30. Mrs. Harrison, widow of the Rev. Robert Harrison, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Cork, Edward Colthurst, esq. brother to Sir Nicholas Colthurst.

31. Mr. James Wilton, of Drury-lane Theatre.

John Clough, esq. Distributor and Collector of the Stamp Duties, Receiver of the Deanery of York, and one of the Proctors of the Ecclesiastical Court there, aged 58.

George Crosby, Esq. Upton, Essex.

Mrs. Walter, relict of Peter Walter, esq. of Stralbridge, in the county of Dorset.

Lately, Miss Maria Malone, daughter of Stackpool Malone, of Cattle Malone, in the county of Clare.

JANUARY 1, 1790. Capt. Robert Hay, of his Majesty's Navy, at Aberdeen.

2. Nathaniel Chauncy, esq. Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

At Edinburgh, Major General Archibald Mc'Nab, Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.

In the 88th year of his age, James Spence, esq. late Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, who had been in office in the Bank 66 years.

Lately, Mr. Michael Taylor, an eminent Computer employed by the Board of Longitude.

3. John Morley, esq. Newmarket.

Lately, at Kilrudery, Wicklow, Ireland, the Right Hon. Anthony Brabazon, Earl of Meath.

4. Snow Clayton, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Lately, at Bywell, Northumberland, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Vicar of that place.

5. Mr. Emerick Vidal, merchant, Black-friars-road, Southwark.

Walter Brett, esq. Odiham.

Lately, Capt. William Wood, formerly in the Dunkirk trade.

6. At Tottenham, Mr. Stranger, cheesemonger, Bithopsgate-street.

John Rutherford, jun. esq. at Perth.

Lately, at Chelsea, Mr. Henry Jaffrey, formerly of the Strand.

Lately, Lady Grefley, at Litchfield.

Lately, in Dublin, Henry Burroughs, esq. Barrister.

7. Dr. David Goodfir, physician at Leven, aged 76.

8. Mr. Rupert Davids, callico-printer, at Crayford, Kent.

Mrs. Jean Anstruther, sister to Lord Newark.

Lately, at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Gardener, of Bennet College, Cambridge.

9. Mr. John Blair, Agent for the Royal Boroughs, Scotland.

10. The Rev. James Bain, of Edinburgh.

At her son's house, on Bank Side, Southwark, Mrs. Martha Tunnard, in the 66th year of her age.

Lately, at Canterbury, Gregory Greydon, esq. son of Admiral Greydon.

11. John Barnell, esq. Alderman for Aldgate Ward, in the 85th year of his age. He was elected Alderman in 1780, served the office of Sheriff in 1779, and Lord Mayor in 1788.

Philip Burlton, esq. of St. James's street, Inspector-General and Director of Hospitals in Germany the war before last.

Mr. William Briggs, Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

Mr. Geo. Pemberton, Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, aged 84.

The Rev. Mr. Billinghamurst, Farnham, Surry.

Lately, at Cambridge, the Rev. Samuel Knight, M. A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College.

12. Mr. John Harrison, wine merchant, Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane.

Mr. Charles Elliot, bookseller, in Edinburgh.

Sir William Nairne, of Dunfinnan, bart.

Geo. Cayley, esq. son of the late Recorder of Hull.

Lately, in King's County, Ireland, Charles Frederick Ramsay, uncle to the Earl of Dalhousie.

13. Mrs. Dornford, wife of Mr. Josiah Dornford, of Depford Road.

Mrs. Brett, wife of Charles Brett, Esq. Member for Sandwich.

The Rev. Samuel Prince, Rector of Sherfield and Tisted, in Hampshire.

14. Mr. Fairclough, Nayland, Suffolk.

Lately, in Dublin, Joseph Keane, esq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

15. At Milton, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam, James Londe, esq. aged 73.

Mrs. Jenour, Pond street, Hampstead.

16. Mr. John Lefevre, banker, at Old Ford, aged 67.

Mr. George Cheveley, farmer, Boyton Hall, Essex.

17. Mr. Moseley, London Road.

William Eayer, esq. of the Admiralty.

Mr. John Elam, merchant, at Leeds.

18. At Newington Butts, Thomas Mitchell, esq. First Assistant Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. Joseph Harrington, one of the Agents to the Duke of Bedford.

Thomas Swer, esq. Member for Dorchester.

19. Mr. Robert Albion Cox, refiner, in Little Britain.

Henry Topham, esq. at Sudbury.

Christopher Langloys, esq. Clifford-street, Burlington Gardens.

Mr. Robert Joslin, at Shadwell.

20. Benjamin Tate, esq. at Bureleigh, in Leicestershire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Breton, widow of Eliab Breton, esq.

Mr. Samuel Leeder, formerly brewer in Portpool-lane.

Lately, at Lochrea, Ireland, Mrs. French, sister to Edmund Burke, esq.

Lately, at the same place, Walter Hardiman, M. D.

22. Hugh Hammersley, esq. Spring Gardens, formerly a Solicitor.

Lately, Dr. Seward, Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

23. Mr. Culver, proprietor of the iron-works called Brompton Forge, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

24. Mr. Watts, attorney, at Thatcham.

This month an account arrived of the death of Sir William Meredith, at Lyons. He was formerly a Member of Parliament and Comptroller of the Household, and was famed for his oratorical talents, and was the author of some pamphlets on the doctrine of General Warrants, on the Middlesex Election, and on the late Peace. The rest of his character is best buried in oblivion.

Lately, at Miles Court, Bath, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Barr, grand-niece of Sir Isaac Newton. She had a perfect recollection of that great philosopher, and remembered passing much time at his house in St. Martin's-lane, and that when a child she had spent whole evenings in his study, as he was remarkably fond of the company of children; she remembered also the strength of his sight, his old coins, and reading the smallest print without spectacles, the strict economy of his expences, with the regularity of his domestic arrangements; and that he seldom dined without company in his latter years, with whom he was remarkably pleasant and cheerful. She possessed a portrait of him better than those at Trinity College, Cambridge.

26. At his house on the Adelphi Terrace, Christopher Henderson, esq.

