

T H E European Magazine,

For F E B R U A R Y 1790.

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received more letters on the subject of the Test Act, all which we beg to decline printing. *Alphonso's* is sent, according to his desire, to the newspaper, where he will see it inserted.

Minos and *Philalethes* will be both inserted.

The forgery in the name of Mr. Gibbon, and the attempt to impose on us a piece from *Victor's Works* as an original, are both received with due contempt.

††† In our next Number, or at farthest in our Magazine for *April*, will be given a REVIEW of CAPT. TOPHAM'S LIFE of Mr. ELWES, with CORRECTIONS of MISTAKES, IMPROVEMENTS and AMENDMENTS; and, we hope, a PORTRAIT of strong resemblance.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 1, to Feb. 6, 1790.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES.

North Wales	7	0	5	2	3	8	1	9	4	4
South Wales	6	8	4	9	3	6	1	8	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY 1790.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
26—30	17	38	W.
27—29	29	40	W.
28—29	50	41	S.
29—29	20	38	W.
30—29	50	38	N.
31—29	50	49	S.

FEBRUARY.

1—29	87	37	N.
2—30	15	38	S.W.
3—30	38	45	W.
4—30	58	46	W.
5—30	61	46	S.W.
6—30	63	42	W.
7—30	35	37	W.N.W.
8—30	22	38	N.
9—30	05	40	W.
10—30	07	43	N.N.E.
11—30	20	40	W.
12—30	15	45	W.
13—30	40	42	S.W.
14—30	15	43	S.S.W.

15—30	22	41	W.
16—29	95	45	S.
17—30	20	38	W.
18—30	43	41	W.
19—30	48	44	S.
20—30	42	37	S.E.
21—30	41	38	S.S.W.
22—30	43	39	S.W.
23—29	97	47	S.

PRICES of STOCKS,

F.b. 23, 1790.	
Bank Stock, 184 $\frac{7}{8}$	India Stock, —
New 4 per Cent. 1777 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Scrip. $\frac{3}{4}$
100 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. India Ann.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785	India Bonds, 5l. 13s.
shut 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
a $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. shut	3 per Cent. 1754, —
77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	New Navy & Vict Bills
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. 23 7 16ths	Lot. Tick. 15l. 19s. 318d
30 Years Ann. 1778 & Tontine —	
1779, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loyalist Debenture

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
LONDON REVIEW,

For FEBRUARY, 1790.

SOME ACCOUNT of the WRITINGS, &c. of M. DE LA LANDE.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

EXCLUSIVE of the motives which a contemplation of the celestial phenomena may be supposed to afford to mere curiosity, ASTRONOMY is a science, perhaps of all others, the most sublime, interesting, and useful. By a knowledge of the magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, and order of the heavenly bodies, the bulk of the earth is discovered, the extent and situation of its several countries and kingdoms ascertained, and trade and commerce carried on, through the medium of navigation, to the remotest corners of the world. The cultivation of a science so extensively beneficial in its effects, has ever been considered as an object of high importance to every civilized community; but of all the modern nations of Europe who have contended for pre-eminence upon this subject, England perhaps may boast of having produced, in the characters of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, and many others, the greatest and rarest geniuses that ever arose for the ornament and instruction of the species.

Genius, however, is not indigenous to any certain soil; and France has of late years as boldly contended with us in the fields of science as in seats of arms. Of the truth of this remark, generally applied, an inspection of the annals of the Academy of Paris would furnish many instances; but in the science of Astronomy, the successful efforts of the celebrated character who forms the subject of the present memoir, afford the most convincing proofs.

JOSEPH JEROM FRANCIS DE LA LANDE, Royal Professor of Astronomy, and Censor Royal, of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, London, Boston, Berlin, Peterburgh, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Gottengen, Rotterdam, Haerlem, Flushing, Brussels, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Florence, Padua, Cortona, Mantua, Brett, Nancy, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Dijon, Marseilles, Thoulouse, Beziers, Rouen, Caen, and Auxerre; Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris; was born at Bourgen-Bresse, in the province of Burgundy, on the 11th of July 1732. The college of the Jesuits at Lyons was the seat of his earliest studies; but his mind, attaching itself with great devotion to the sciences, he went to Paris in 1748, where he studied astronomy under those celebrated professors M. de L'Isle and M. LeMonnier. The strength and fertility of his genius enabled him to make so rapid a progress, during the short space of three years, that he immediately became an object of high renown; and in the year 1751 he was selected by the King of France, and sent to Berlin to make observations on the moon's distance from the earth. The Members of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin immediately elected him into their Society. On his return he was, on the 7th of February 1753, admitted a Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, and advanced to the degree of Pensioner on the 4th of March 1772.

The extent of his knowledge, and the facility and success with which he communicated his learned acquisitions to the world, will best be described by an account of the various and important works he has already published.

1. Halley's Astronomical Tables for Planets and Comets, augmented by many new Tables; together with the History of the Comet which appeared in the year 1759. Paris 1759, 8vo.
2. An Explanation of the Method of making Astronomical Calculations.
3. An Historical Almanac, for the use of the Province of Bresse.
4. A Dissertation on the Causes of the Elevation of the Fluids in the Capillary Tubes. Paris 1770, in 8vo.; published by the widow De Saint, Rue de Foin.
5. The Travels of a Frenchman into Italy, in the Years 1765 and 1766. Paris 1769, in eight volumes in twelves, with one volume of copper-plates. This work was reprinted at Yverdon in Switzerland; and the author printed a new edition in 1786, in nine volumes. It has become the common *vade mecum* of all travellers into Italy, from the opportunities it affords of gratifying the curiosity of persons of every description.
6. A Discourse, which obtained the Prize offered by the Academy of Marseilles in 1757, upon the following subject:—The Spirit of Justice secures the Glory, and establishes the Duration of Empires. Marseilles 1757.
7. An Essay on Good Nature.
8. An Eulogium upon Marshal Saxe. April 1760.
9. Every Article upon Subjects of Astronomy contained in the Cyclopaedia of Yverdon, in fifty-eight volumes, quarto.
10. Those on Astronomy in the Supplement to the Paris edition of the Cyclopaedia, in five volumes folio; published in 1776, 1777.
11. The same in the New Cyclopaedia, in 1782.
12. All the Reviews of Mathematical and Philosophical Publications and many others in the *Journal des Sçavans*, &c. with detached Letters upon different Subjects in the same Work.
13. Astronomical Ephemerides; or, *Connoissance des Temps*, &c. in sixteen volumes, &c. He has enriched this work with all the new discoveries in Astronomy, and has made it a true journal of the science.
14. Astronomy, in two volumes quarto, published at Paris 1764; reprinted in three volumes quarto in 1771; the most perfect work extant upon this subject, containing new Tables of the Celestial Motions. It has been translated into Dutch, and, since the commencement of the present year, a third edition has been sent to the press.
15. The Arts of Manufacturing Paper, Parchment, Pasteboard, Shammy, Tan, Tawes, Morocco, and of Currying different species of Leather. In the great collection of Arts in the Academy of Sciences, in folio.
16. One hundred and thirty-four Astronomical Memoirs interpersed in the several volumes of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, from the year 1751 to 1789.
17. A variety of Memoirs in the *Leipfic Acts*; in the *Philosophical Transactions*; in the *Memoirs of the Academies of Berlin and Dijon*; and in different Journals.
18. Panegyrics of divers learned Men, published in "The Necrology of Celebrated Men;" in "Abbé Rozier's Journal of Natural Philosophy," in the "Lettres Edifiantes;" in "the Paris Journal;" and in "Letters on Astronomy," by Mr. Bernoulli, of Berlin.
19. Astronomy Abridged, in octavo, published at Paris in 1775; reprinted in Holland; and translated into German, Dutch, and Italian, by M. Toaldo, the celebrated Professor of Astronomy at Padua.
20. Reflections upon those Comets which may approach the Earth. Published in 1773. This treatise, which had been much spoken of before it appeared, caused an extraordinary alarm, which the author removed by the publication of it.
21. Reflections on the Solar Eclipse of the 24th of June 1778. Published at Paris by Lattre, engraver, Rue Saint Jacques.
22. A Memoir upon the Transit of Venus in 1760 and 1769, published by Lattre.
23. Ephemerides of the Motions of Celestial Bodies, for the Term of Eighteen Years, from 1775 to 1792, Vols. VII. and VIII. quarto. Published in 1774. The ninth volume, which carries it to 1800, is now in the press.
24. A compleat History of Navigable Canals, and particularly of the Canal of Languedoc; printed in 1778, in one large volume folio. This work treats of all the canals, ancient and modern, the making of which have been projected, undertaken,

undertaken, or executed, in the different parts of the world; and has been extremely useful to engineers.

25. In the year 1781 he published a Treatise on the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, with a Supplement, which forms the fourth volume of his Astronomy, and a new edition of "The compleat System of Astronomy," by M. De La Caille, with notes.

26. The Ladies' Astronomy: published in 12mo in 1786. This work is dedicated to Madame du Piery, who reads Lectures on Astronomy to Ladies at Paris, and who has been very useful to M. De La Lande in his different publications.

During the course of the thirty years that M. De La Lande has enjoyed the station of Astronomical Professor in the Royal Academy, he has been indefatigable in his endeavours to form proficient in this science; and many of his pupils have done infinite honour to his instructions, by the distinguished eminence they have attained. Among many others, we may mention Monsieur de L'Embre, who is now considered as one of the first Astronomers of France; Mons. Mechain, and Mons. D'Ageles, who sailed round the world with M. De la Peyrouse; M. de Beauchamp, who has established an ob-

servatory at Bagdad; Mr. Barry, who superintends the observatory at Mannheim; and M. Ungelchick, who is designed to be his successor. Aided by the abilities of his nephew, M. le Francois, who is already highly celebrated as an Astronomer, M. De La Lande procured the construction of a noble observatory at the Military School in Paris, where, with a MURAL ARCH of eight feet radius, executed by the famous artist Mr. Bird, of London, he has fixed three thousand boreal stars.

In the year 1788 M. De La Lande paid a visit to this country to indulge his curiosity in examining the telescopes of Mr. Herschel, the mathematical instruments of Mr. Ramsden, the Observatories of Oxford and Blenheim, and to renew his intimacy with Dr. Maskelyne and Dr. Shepherd, his former friends. He had the honour during this visit to be introduced to the Sovereign, who received him with that kindness and marked attention by which he always distinguishes men of merit; and he perfectly well remembered to have seen him at court in the year 1763, where the Minister of France had directed his attendance in order to receive the explanation which was at that time in agitation respecting the principles and general utility of Mr. Harrison's Time-piece.

G O L D S M I T H.

Still to ourselves in ev'ry place consign'd,
Our own felicity we make or find;

With secret course, which no loud storms
annoy,

Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.

The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel,

LUKE's iron crown, and DAMIEN's bed
of steel,

To men remote from power but rarely
known,

Leave reason, faith, and conscience all
our own.

THE above are the concluding lines of that admirable Poem "The Traveller;" the historical facts, however, alluded to, are not such as every reader can call to his recollection; and in the first example, the name of the person is certainly erroneous. An explanatory note, therefore, ought to attend the lines in every future edition. In the mean time our readers may not be displeas'd to learn that the transaction above referred to forms a part of the History of Hungary

in the beginning of the 16th century. The person on whom the iron crown red-hot was placed, was GEORGE ZECK, whom Goldsmith, trusting to memory, seems to have mistaken for his brother LUKE. The horrible cruelties exercised on these miserable and abandoned wretches, are only to be found in one book, from whence the following extract is accurately taken:

"Anno 1514, magna seditio per Hungariam coorta est: dum enim Cardinalis Strigoniensis crucem ad popululum annunciarct, & multa subd torum millia nomina sua profiterentur, Vladislai interim legatio cum Turcarum Imperatore Selymo paciscitur. Verum qui nomina sua dederant, neutiquam ob id ab armis desistebant: quin imo Capitaneum Georgium Zeck, qui Turcam jam ante aliquoties profligaverat, in Regem sibi constituunt: primum per Hungariam, tanquam furore conciti, castra non pauca & caenobis per-rumpunt. Nobiles quam plurimos, cum uxoribus

uxoribus & liberis, trucidant; bona eorum diripiunt; virgines constuprant; Episcopum Chonadiensem, palo ligneo per corpus adactis, transfigunt; idemque Strigoniensi Archiepiscopo & aliis minitantur. Posteaquam autem novus iste Rex *Georgius*, una cum Ducibus, a Comite Joanne Vayvoda caperetur, inaudito & horribili pro fus supplicii genere affectus fuit. Primum Rex ipse corona candescente ferrea coronatur: dehinc sanguis ipsi & duabus venis sectis detractus, fratri ejus *Lucæ* ad bibendum proinat. Præterea, triginta rusticos, per triduum fame maccratos, eo immanitatis compellebant, ut dentibus Regis sui adhuc viventis viscera dilaniarent deglutirentque. Rex autem

ipse miram interim constantiam præ se ferendo, ne ingemiscebat quidem nec expavecebat ullum tormenti genus: hoc unum obtulitans, ut fratri suo *Lucæ* parceretur, siquidem à se ad bellum istud compulsus fuisset. Tandem ubi jam omnia ferme membra discerpta essent, exenterarunt eum, & corpus frustulatum concisum, partim veribus tostum, partim lebetes decoctum, militibus ejus manducandum apposuerunt. Quos, ita passos, pariter cum *Lucæ Zeck*, et varie excarnificatos, supplicio sustulerunt. Uladislus Rex Budæ obiit Anno 1516, & Albæ Regali sepelitur."

Respublica & Status Hungariæ, Ex Offic. Elziv. 1634, p. 136, &c.

An ACCOUNT of COLONEL MARTIN'S VILLA, near LUCKNOW, in the EAST INDIES.

[With a PLATE.]

AS a monument of European taste and elegance in a remote part of the world, near eight hundred miles within land in the North of India, a short account of the accompanying engraving, done from a drawing taken on the spot in the year 1784, may prove acceptable to some of our readers; and will point out, among many other instances of British taste displayed in the East, how ill-founded the assertion of a celebrated gentleman has been, viz. "That were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed during the inglorious period of our dominion; by any thing better than the ourang-outang or the tyger*." The contrary had long, previous to this assertion, been established in every part of India where British subjects reside; and here, by the ingenious owner of the above, Colonel Claud Martin, in this and other instances, to the great benefit and improvement of the arts in those parts. Indeed, in justice to this gentleman, it ought to be observed, that the East India Company have been much indebted to his skill on many important occasions, during thirty years of his honourable and faithful services, in almost every department; particularly when their footing in that country was yet in its infant state. A gentleman who having some years ago beheld the spot on which the above elegant building stands, partly over-run with reeds and brambles, says, "The effect which the change it had undergone produced on my mind on view-

ing it afterwards, was attended with a pleasing reflection on the advantages attending works of taste and magnificence in every country; but more particularly when found in such situations as from the state of the arts there, make the display of the former more meritorious, when, as in the present case, superior skill directs the inexperienced hand; for there is no part of the building in question but what was performed by the natives of the neighbouring mean-built city, under the direction of Colonel Martin: nor is there any such, or one corresponding with its decorations, existing within the sphere of their observation in that part of the country." It is situated near the city of Lucknow, in the province of Oude, and is perhaps, for its elegance and numerous conveniences, adapted to the different seasons of India, the completest private building for its size in that part of the world. It is built with brick stuccoed, partly on piers sunk within the current of the river Goomty, which runs with violent rapidity during the periodical rains, joining the Ganges about ten miles to the eastward of the city of Benaris. To enter on a detail of the various conveniences and decorations of this place, would swell the description beyond what the nature of our work would admit the insertion of;—for these we must partly refer to the Drawing.

You approach the house on the land side through an arched gateway, sufficiently lofty to admit an elephant with its

* Vide Mr. Burke's famous Speech of the 1st of December 1783, on Mr. Fox's India Bill, page 32, printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall.

turret: at some distance from this you enter the shrubbery through a winding walk, ornamented with the richest vegetable productions of India and China, with such of those of Europe as thrive in that climate. On your arrival close to the house, a draw-bridge first presents itself thrown over a moat surrounding the building on the land side, communicating with the river, from which it can be filled at pleasure, either for the purpose of cooling the lower apartments, or that of defence from the sudden attacks of banditti or rebels. This latter purpose of its construction will not appear very consistent with European notions of modern buildings, and renews our ideas of feudal jealousy. It is here, however, a most useful precaution; for the want of which Colonel Martin was near suffering severely in a neighbouring habitation during Chait Sing's rebellion, when a body of rebels drew up in front of it to attack it, and had he not placed two small field-pieces at his doors, loaded with grape-shot, and himself at the head of his servants armed, which obliged the former to retreat. If the fine villas on Choultry Plain, in the neighbourhood of Madras, had had some such protection, perhaps they would not have suffered as they did in the late war, from Hyder's parties of horse. From the bridge you ascend by a few steps to an elegant piazza, commanding a prospect of the pleasure-grounds, where you enter a beautiful and spacious hall of an octagon form, with the doors leading into the various apartments with which it is surrounded on three sides, so disposed as to admit at pleasure a free current of air through them from every quarter. This leads to one of the finest rooms in India for size, proportion and finishing, built on the arch in the river: the prospect from hence over the latter, towards the Fazabad road, does not contain much variety, but

is richly interspersed with mango groves and corn fields; that of Lucknow, from one of the end windows, promises a much finer city than on entering it exhibits. After passing through two smaller apartments, communicating with this room and the octagon hall, you descend to a range on a level with the river, containing baths and fountains—the latter so disposed as to keep playing with advantage in the equal distribution of water against the windows, which, when the hot winds prevail during the spring months, are kept covered in the daytime with frames filled with green brambles; those being kept constantly wet by the fountains, cool the wind in its passage into the apartments, and thereby procure a constant temperature within, proportioned to the strength of the wind abroad, and capacity of the frames to retain the water dripping. The upper apartments, with their terraces and turrets, are principally disposed for the purpose of sleeping in the open air, and recreation during the nights of the hot season. The observatory is well supplied with philosophical apparatus.

There are few modern productions of art calculated for instruction, that could be transported hither from Europe, but what are to be found amongst some of the various collections deposited here by Colonel Martin, with many proofs of his own superior talents and ingenuity, to the great delight of the intelligent traveller and neighbouring natives, to which the famous Zoffanij bore testimony when lately at this place.

We are the more happy in having it in our power to present our readers with the above, as this building and its contents have not a little contributed to impress the less-informed of the natives of that remote part of the country with just ideas of the superiority of European taste and knowledge.

A CERTAIN and EXPEDITIOUS METHOD of TUNING the HARPSICHOORD.

[From the Rev. Mr. DAVY's "Letters on Subjects of Literature."]

YOU will please to observe, that in tuning this instrument, the chords are to be harmonized by tuning fifths from any one note, and that if these fifths might be tuned perfect, nothing would be more easy: but this will not answer; for when the fifths are tuned perfect, the instrument as a whole will be discordant, as you have often felt: in order, therefore, to render the Harpsichord agreeable,

we must tune the fifths rather flat, and by pointing out a certain method of proof, we may always determine whether they are too flat or too sharp. Let C be the note from which we begin, which may be determined by a musical fork, at concert pitch; from C, tune a fifth up to G rather flat; from G tune down an eighth, and from this lower G, tune upwards a fifth to D rather flat; from D,

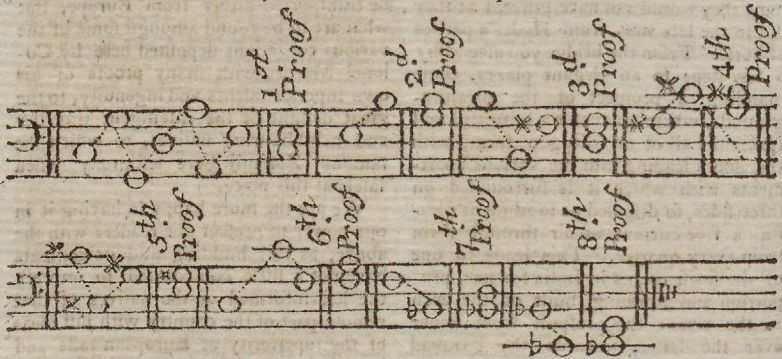
tune

tune a fifth upwards to A rather flat; from A, tune down an eighth, and from this lower A, tune upwards a fifth to E rather flat; strike this E together with C, which is the 1st proof, and if the third be too sharp, the fifths have not been tuned flat enough, and must be flattened till this third become good. Having thus obtained E, tune a fifth to B, and if B is a good third to G, which is your 2^d proof, then this last fifth is properly tuned; if not, it must be altered till this third become good. From this B, tune down an eighth, and from the lower B, tune a fifth to F sharp, which must be a good third to D, your 3^d proof. From F sharp, tune a fifth upwards to C sharp, which will be a natural or sharp third to A, and is your 4th proof. From C sharp, tune down an eighth, and from this lower C sharp, tune a fifth to G sharp, which will be a third to E, and is your 5th proof.

Having thus tuned all the sharp keys, we must now tune an eighth from the first C upwards, and from thence, tune a fifth down to F pretty close, till this F makes a good third to A, and from this F, likewise tune down a fifth to B flat, which will be a third to D; from B flat

likewise, tune down a fifth to E flat, which will be a third to G.

It only remains now to tune octaves, and the instrument will be as completely in tune as the nature of it will admit, that is upon the same string which is made to stand for the sharp of a note immediately below, and the flat of the note immediately above it, and which I have heard an excellent practical musician say, he thought was more agreeable to the ear, than if the instrument were actually constructed with a greater number of strings, so as to render it possible to be tuned with the most precise exactness. This is an affair which I leave to be determined by better judges than myself. The experiment hath been tried, and I can only say, that Harpsichords still retain their old construction in respect of flats and sharps, with the ablest musicians, and those too who could well afford any expence, and would spare none, to render the instrument absolutely perfect. It seems odd to say, that it is more perfect upon account of this imperfection, but such was the expression of an unmathematical musician, whose abilities as a performer, and the judgement of whose ear, were never called in question.



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

EPI T A P H
IN
DURHAM CATHEDRAL,
By Dr. LOWTH.

H. S. E.
HENRICUS BLAND, S. T. P.
Henrici Bland, S. T. P.
Hujus Ecclesie nuper decani,
Filius natu maximus,
Vir excellenti ingenio præditus,
Et, quod eo patre natum, eodem præcep-
tore institutum, decessit,
Eximie eruditus:
A reverendo admodum patre

Edwardo Chandler episcopo Dunelmensi,
Ecclesiarum de WASHINGTON et WERE-
MOUTH episcopi
Restor constitutus A. D. MDCCXXXV^o
Ad VI^{um} in hac ecclesia canonicatum,
Ab eodem promotus
A. D. MDCCXXXVII^o
Quibus muneribus pro virili exequendis,
Quod reliquum erat vite impendit,
Obiit VII^{mo} die Maii
A. D. MDCCCLXVIII^o
Ætatis sue LXV^{to}
Fratri carissimo bene merenti
Soreres superstites
Pofuerunt.

Yes, my friend! I have not a doubt but we are each of us in the list of that chosen number whom it has pleased Madam Melancholy to "mark for her own"—*par nobile fratrum*—a couple of disconsolate ducks waddling amid the pelting showers; or, to speak less metaphorically, a couple of fastidious philosophers bearing up against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." As for *Thee*, I have not a doubt but thou art the very Horatio of the age,

"A man that Fortune's buffets and rewards
Hath ta'en with equal thanks.—And blest
are those

Whose blood and judgement are so well com-
mingled,

That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger
To play what stop she please."—

Thy backwardness in forming new connections, and thy carelessness in preserving them when formed, in my opinion evince extreme sensibility; which, if we are to look upon as a happiness, is, I am apt to think, an exceeding troublesome one; but if we regard as a misery, must, at least, be a misery of *divine* extraction.—It is unnecessary to explain this matter more at large—the feeling mind will comprehend it without any, the unfeeling with no explanation.

And thou hast a turn too for Poetry—Bravo! the very thing itself! Why, man, thou seem'st designed, by an odd kind of fatality, to unite with me in the glorious labour of the Danaïdes.—O, divine Poetry! how many good things might thy votary say of thee, were he so necessitated!—What service hast thou not been of! What honours, what rewards, have not been paid to thee! What manifold and illustrious uses hast thou not been put to!

"*Dictæ per cœmina sortes ;
Et vitæ monstrata via est : et gratia regum
Pennis tentata modis : ludusque repertus,
Dolorum operum finis.*"—

* This peculiarly beneficial effect of the art is thus illustrated by Horace, after his usual comic manner, in his Epistle to Julius Florus:

"Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
Qui se credebat miros audire tragædos,
In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatræ ;
Cæteræ qui vitæ servaret munia recto
More ; bonus sanè vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Corais in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,
Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ:
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.
Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque resectus
Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco,
Et redit ad sese—Pol me occidisti amici,
Non servastis, ait ; cui sic extorta voluptas,
Et demptus per vim MENTIS GRATISSIMUS ERROR."

How too dost thou sweeten the bitter cup of existence! how tranquillize and ennoble the mind by thy flattering and agreeable delusions*!—By Heaven! the man who possesses a ray of thy celestial influence, though he travel through the world a beggar, may yet, nine parts of his existence out of ten, be, to all intents and purposes, a Sovereign of every nation under the sun. Self-conceit, let me tell you, is no bad concomitant, and I would by all means advise thee to "keep it as the apple of thine eye," and "write it upon the table of thine heart;" for though we are informed, and do readily acknowledge, that a man should not be wise in his *own* conceit, when there is any likelihood of his being so accounted of in the conceit of *others*; yet when the probability of such a circumstance goes against him, as it possibly sometimes may, especially in poetical cases, I hold it no breach of the Decalogue, nor any infringement of the law of common civility, for a man to pluck up courage, and dare to be his own encomiast.

As for elevation and depression, it is the ordinary lot of mortality; and sure enough, as thou observest, Hope and Disappointment do tread on the heels of each other.

"Still where rosy Pleasure leads,
See a kindred Grief pursue ;
Behind the steps that Misery treads
Approaching Comfort view."

Be it added, however, for our consolation, that

"The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastis'd by sabler tints of woe ;
And blended form, with artful strife,
The strength and harmony of life."

The spirit of revenge with which, I am sorry to be informed, thou art unfortunately afflicted (in this particular, my friend, I thank Providence, we do *not* join hand in hand), is an evil spirit. Our opinions of it are the same; and as the commission of an acknow-

redged crime can never be justified to a man's own conscience, I therefore venture to recommend to thy constant practice and perusal the philanthropic doctrine contained in our Saviour's excellent Sermon on the Mount.

Thus have I, as nearly as circumstances permit, drawn together, in the same half-serious half-ludicrous manner in which the account was transmitted to me, such evidence, *pro* and *con*, as, so situated, I could lay hold of. It remains now, therefore, only to sum up this evidence, and to pronounce to the world what kind of a character you, Mr. SOMEBODY, may henceforth, with propriety, assume.

Since the convulsions of laughter from frivolous causes argue *superior discernment*;—since composure amid tales of idle mirth argues *superior taste*;—since the sulky intrusions of melancholy argue *superior discontent*;—since the apparent carelessness of forming

and preserving friendships argues *superior sensibility*;—since a turn for Poetry and the Muses argues *superior self-conceit*;—since the ill-boding spirit of revenge argues *superior ingratitude*; and, lastly, since you, Mr. SOMEBODY (with whom, by the bye, I must desire further acquaintance), are affected and afflicted with these and each of these several passions—I do therefore pronounce, balancing in the scales of cool and impartial reflection the aforesaid laudable and illaudable propensities, that you, Mr. SOMEBODY, however difficult you may have hitherto experienced it to dive into and properly “know yourself,” are, in fact, nothing more or less than one of honest David's MOST UNACCOUNTABLE BUNDLE OF HABITS; and, till I have better and clearer grounds to go upon, I for the present take my leave, with this dubious explanation.

Some ACCOUNT of the late Mr. JOHN BROWN, PAINTER.

HE was a native of Edinburgh, and was early destined to take up the profession of a painter. He travelled into Italy, and at Rome met with Sir William Young and Mr. Townley, who, pleased with some very beautiful drawings done by him in pen and ink, took him with them, as a draftsman, into Sicily. Of the antiquities of this celebrated island he took several very fine views in pen and ink, exquisitely finished, yet still preserving the character and spirit of the buildings he intended to represent. He returned some years afterwards from Italy to his native town, where he was much beloved and esteemed by many men of letters, and by many women of elegance; his conversation being extremely acute and entertaining on most subjects, but peculiarly so on those of art; and his knowledge of music being very great, and his taste in it extremely just and refined. Lord Monboddo, with that liberality which has ever characterized him, gave him a general invitation to his elegant and convivial table, and employed him in making several drawings in pencil for him. Mr. Brown, however, in the year 1786, came to London (that great emporium of talents and abilities), and was much caressed by scholars and men of taste in that metropolis, where he was very much employed as a painter of small portraits in black lead pencil, which were always correctly drawn, and exhibited, with a picturesque fidelity, the features and character of the person who sat to him. We had the honour to employ him for our Magazine in a portrait which will appear hereafter; and

have to lament what little use we could make of his talents, death depriving the public of this very ingenious artist in 1787, after a disease of great languor, which he bore with that firmness of mind for which he had been ever distinguished through life.

Mr. Brown was not only known as an exquisite draftsman, he was also a good philosopher, a sound scholar, and endowed with a just and refined taste in all the liberal and polite arts, and a man of consummate worth and integrity. Soon after his death his Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera, 12mo. were published; they were originally written to his friend Lord Monboddo, who wished to have Mr. Brown's opinion on those subjects, which have so intimate a connection with his work on the Origin and Progress of Language; and who was so pleased with the style and observations contained in them, that he wrote an Introduction to them, which was published with them, in one volume, 12mo. 1789, for the benefit of his widow. The Letters are written with great elegance and perspicuity; they are most certainly the production of a strong and fervid mind, acquainted with the subject; and must be of infinite utility to most of the frequenters of the Italian Opera, by enabling them to understand the reasons on which the pleasure they receive at that musical performance is founded. They were most assuredly not written for publication: they have, therefore, that spirit and simplicity which every man of genius diffuses through any subject of which he treats, and which

he is but too apt to refine away, when he seriously sits down to compose a work for the Public. Lord Monbodo, in the fourth volume of the Origin and Progress of Language, speaking of Mr. Brown, says: "The account that I have given of the Italian language is taken from one who resided above ten years in Italy; and who, besides understanding the language perfectly, is more learned in the Italian arts of painting, sculpture, music, and poetry, than any man I ever met with. His natural good taste he has improved by the study of the monuments of ancient art, to be seen at Rome and Florence; and as beauty in all the arts is pretty much the same, consisting of grandeur and simplicity, variety, decorum, and a suitability to the subject, I think he is a good judge of language, and of writing, as well as of painting, sculpture, and music." A very well written character in Latin, by an advocate of Edinburgh, is appended to the Letters. Mr. Brown left behind him several very highly finished portraits in pencil, and many very exquisite sketches in pencil and in pen and ink; which he had taken of persons and of places in Italy; particularly a book of Studies of Heads, taken from the life, an inestimable treasure to any

history painter; as it would have served him as a common-place-book for his pictures, the heads it contained being all of them Italian ones, of great expression, or of high character. He was so enraptured with his art, and so assiduous in the pursuit of it, that he suffered no countenance of beauty, grace, dignity, or expression to pass him unnoticed; and to be enabled to possess merely a sketch for himself, of any subject that struck his fancy, he would make a present of a high-finished drawing to the person who permitted his head to be taken by him. The characteristics of his hand were delicacy, correctness, and taste (as the drawings he made from many of Mr. Townley's best statues very plainly evince). Of his mind, the leading features were acuteness, liberality, and sensibility, joined to a character firm, vigorous, and energetic. The last efforts of this ingenious artist were employed in making two very exquisite drawings, the one from Mr. Townley's celebrated bust of Homer, the other from a fine original bust of Mr. Pope, in general supposed to have been the work of Rysbrac. From these drawings two very beautiful engravings have been made by Mr. Bartolozzi and his pupil Mr. Bovi.

ON EXTERNAL AGREEABLENESS.

Quid verum atque decens, cura & rogo.—Hor.

True decency I seek, and make my care.

TO give a perfect definition of agreeableness is impossible, as it consists not in a particular or determined form of any action, but is the result of the conduct in general; it is one of those things which are better felt than told, and which we conceive fuller than expression can describe; it is, to action, what well-chosen words are to thought, a proper dress, which sets them in a becoming and advantageous light.

The foundation of this necessary quality I take to consist in an happy nature, and its grand improver to be the example of others, and a fortunate conversation with the better sort of the world: without the former it is scarcely possible that it should begin to exist; without the latter, that it should continue, or strengthen into any degree of perfection. The desire of the affection of mankind, which is generally a strong passion in happy tempers, sets them out in search of means to obtain it; and a commerce with those who have necessarily arrived at it, or who are ac-

quainted with men, will point out the proper arts to succeed. That this is so, will further appear, if we consider that the greatest abilities, without this desire, cannot produce agreeableness: we find that some of the greatest philosophers and men of the most shining genius, when they have retired from mankind, have been buried in, and enslaved to a snarling moroseness. It is, then, a proper company with mankind that will temper the rank soil, or enrich the poor one, and thus bring forth this curious plant to bloom. A certain variety is also a great requisite in agreeableness; a set conduct either in words or gesture will not please long, and though it may have been admired for some time, yet it will lose its relish and grow insipid; it is in agreeableness as in a well-executed landscape, in which the great variety of objects strikes us with delight; or as a fine piece of music; where the variety of sounds concurs to the harmony of the whole. Nature, conscious of this, has varied her operations for the pleasure

pleasure of mankind, and this system of the universe pleases us by its beautiful diversity.

These general observations being laid down, I shall take Agreeableness under a closer view, and consider it in a more particular light; and this I shall do by dividing it into external and internal.

By external Agreeableness I understand those graces which appear at first view, which strike immediately, and leave a strong impression in favour of the person possessed of them; and these are what we call Agreeableness of person and carriage. And though this Agreeableness is not to be equally valued with the internal, which consists in the beauties of the mind and conversation, yet they leave I know not what prejudice and prepossession behind; and though the internal loses nothing of its original and real value when unassisted by this, yet it must be confessed that it shines the brighter when properly ornamented by it; and they are complete, who can join both together and form the perfect union. Though we can assign no satisfactory reason for the great power beauty has in this respect, yet we find that wit from a beautiful mouth and a graceful person carries a double edge, and meets with greater applause.

A carriage proper to the character and condition of the person cannot fail of being agreeable; a majestic air in Princes or men of Nobility is necessary and agreeable, which in persons of lower rank is looked upon as the effect of an empty vanity; but to make this agreeable, there must be a proper knowledge when to fall from that grandeur, and when to maintain it: we generally style it haughtiness, and pride, when always supported; and the great man always in Majesty, like Jupiter of old in his glory, is too dazzling for the eyes and approach of inferiors; and as he commands an awful respect, so he cannot excite the softer passion Agreeableness inspires.

But in behaviour great caution must be used not to deviate from nature; whatever is unnatural cannot be agreeable, and as every passion has its peculiar air, as grief and joy, pain and pleasure, shew themselves in different manners; so the true follower of agreeableness, like the exact painter, will express them in their proper attitudes. Some we see, who, having observed a certain air in others meet with applause, have with all the powers of affectation endeavoured to adopt it; but as nature has not been consulted, the awkward imitator has often

been the ridicule of those whose admiration he courted.

A consequence of this strict adherence to nature will be a freedom and ease, which is of no small importance in Agreeableness. Whatever carries an appearance of stiffness never leaves a favourable impression behind; we suspect it to be a disguise troublesome even to the person that wears it, and this assumed formality is scarcely to be endured, as it lays a restraint on those whose livelier temper can hardly brook such a check. Agreeableness flows smooth and easy, and thus steals and wins on the mind; the man that seems to move by springs, though perhaps he contradicts no rule of behaviour, as he is ostentatious of his merit, so he deserves not that applause which modest worth claims as its right; and, like a self-praising courage, he never meets with that esteem a silent bravery deserves.

This observation of the rules of Nature will also make us exact in our conduct with respect to years and time. Mirth and gaiety become youth, gravity and sedateness those of riper years; the young lady of eighteen with a solemn air of thought, is as intolerable as the matron always in a dance; and though we are apt to look upon this in young people as an happy sign of sobriety, yet I can see no reason for it; it discovers at best a gloomy constitution, and as it is not generally natural, so it cannot be agreeable.

Dress is no small appendage to Agreeableness, and though it is the most superficial and least essential of its requisites, yet it is not to be neglected; it is this that strikes first, and great care is to be taken of the first appearance. Fashion, though looked upon as the goddess of fools, should have a proper respect paid to her; they are generally those who can make themselves remarkable no other way, that endeavour to be so by singularity, and as they seem to despise the world, so they cannot be agreeable to it.

Their outward perfections have been more improved among the female than the male part of the world; ladies have a greater delicacy for this external Agreeableness than men, and are chiefly fond of those whom their resemblance in this nice point recommends to their favour. More conquests have been made by a graceful courtesy, an agreeable smile, a respectful bow, and the like accomplishments, than (I fear) by solid virtues; and as the force of this department is so prevailing, endeavours should be used to be thoroughly acquainted with all its arts.

What

What a figure does Camilla make without her fan! Though she is a master-piece of beauty, she loses half of her power at this juncture, she knows not what to do with herself, and her amiable arms seem to be a troublesome burthen; give her the fan, with this returns her loveliness, and the life of all her charms seems to be owing to this. How victorious is Labella when speaking! We gaze with admiration, and hang upon her words; but when she ceases, how cruelly does she torment those lips which pleaded so strong in her favour! and how barbarous does she appear in torturing those beauties which graced her before with such lustre! As strange as it may seem that such small imperfections should have a bad effect, yet it is certain that they cast a shade on all other beauties. Agreeableness requires exactness in the most minute actions, and her greatest influence is derived from the most refined and almost imperceptible beauties. The ancients have always painted the Graces, attendants of their goddess of Beauty, in the most delicate manner; intimating by

this, that what affects us with the greatest pleasure consists in the most subtle and scarcely perceivable charms.

It may not be amiss, before I end this essay, to consider how this external Agreeableness, this outward air is so necessary. As there are many who imagine, that nature has represented in our features the inward frame of the mind, so according to this rule they think that the outward gesture is the true representation of the inward temper; and though there is no certainty in this, yet there is a tendency in man to judge after this manner. We must therefore be careful in our outward air to please the world, and study those arts the generality of mankind use, that we may escape a (perhaps) undeserved censure and ridicule.

I have thus considered external Agreeableness, which I recommend as a proper introducer to the internal, as an auxiliary to beauty, and very necessary, as it makes an happy impression in favour of internal Agreeableness, which shall be the subject of my next paper.

SOME ACCOUNT of the MARQUIS DE PELLEPORT, with an ANECDOTE relative to the TAKING of the BASTILLE.

ANNE-Gedeon de Lafite, Marquis de Pelleport, was born at Stenay, near Clermont. He married a Lady of Neufchatel, of the name of de Leynard. His fortune was small, and his father's marrying a second time, left him but little to expect. The failure of some mercantile concerns in which he engaged having encroached on the fortune he received with his wife, he repaired to London, leaving his wife and four children with a relation in Switzerland. Here they lived peaceably, till Madame de Pelleport learnt that her husband was put into the Bastille for a pamphlet against the Count de Vergennes and the Sieur le Noir, entitled "*Le Diable dans un Bénitier*,"—"The Devil in a Holy-Water Pot." Flying to his assistance, she spent six months in fruitless solicitations for his liberty, when she saw herself left without resource by the death of the relation who supported her. Thrown into despair at the thoughts of her husband in prison, and her children at the point of wanting bread, preferring death to begging it from a stranger's hand, and every day obliged to reject offers which in a corrupt town but too frequently put virtue to the blush, she knew not which way to turn her eyes, when M. de Launay persuaded her to solicit the Chevalier de Pawlet for

the admission of her sons into the military orphan school. The Chevalier, not being at liberty when Madame de Pelleport waited on him, went in the evening to her lodging, and found her sitting in the midst of her four children, whom she was embracing, and bathing with her tears. At the appearance of a stranger she rose hastily, and retired to wipe away the traces of her affliction. The Chevalier, affected at the sight, says to one of the children, "What is the matter with you? why do you cry so?"—"Mama tells us," replied the child, "that we must all die, for she has no more money; we have eaten nothing these two days, and we cannot bear that she should die too." Madame de Pelleport, having a little recovered herself, returned; when the Chevalier, informing her that her son had acquainted him with her situation, offered her a lodging near his school, where she might take care of the children.

For four years she had employed herself in soliciting the liberty of her husband, and performing the duties of a mother to the youngest children of the school, when M. de Villedeuil came into the ministry. Urged by the Chevalier de Pawlet to consider the charges against M. de Pelleport, he found, that if he had taken liberties with the Count de Vergennes, he was guilty

guity of nothing against the state, and obtained from the King an order for his liberation.

M. de Pelleport had spent some time at Stenay after his enlargement, when business called him to Paris, where he arrived the day before the Bastille was taken. He had just been to visit his children at the school, when passing by the *Place de Greve* he saw M. de Launay put to death, and M. de Lofme dragging to the place of execution. Struck with the sad spectacle, he recalled to mind, that M. de Lofme, a man of probity and humanity, had ever studied to console the prisoners, and had frequently shewn much concern for him. Listening only to the voice of gratitude, he flew to the unfortunate Major, whom the enraged mob were dragging along, with a fury that would have intimidated the stoutest heart, and catching him in his arms, cried out to them to desist: "You are going to sacrifice the worthiest man on earth: five years was I a prisoner in the Bastille, and he was my only comfort." These words roused de Lofme, and lifting up his eyes, with the coolness of a spirit truly Roman, not to be expected in a man whom the mob were almost tearing to

pieces, he said, "Young man, what are you doing? Withdraw; you will only sacrifice your own life, without saving mine." The Marquis de Pelleport perceiving the mob were deaf to his exclamation, cried out, "Begone: I will defend him against you all." Forgetting he was unarmed, he began to beat them off with his hands, when a savage gave him a blow in the neck with a hatchet, which occasioned a large wound, and struck off his hat: the fellow was aiming another blow at his head, but was knocked down by the Chevalier de Jean, who had accompanied the Marquis. Though he was thus saved from a blow which must have inevitably killed him, the Marquis did not escape thus. Attacked on all sides, wounded by some with sabres, by others with bayonets, he seized a musquet, and, raging like a lion, knocked down every one near him. His musket was at length torn from him, and he was on the point of perishing; but by new exertions he forced his way through the mob, and escaped to the *Hôtel de Ville*, on the steps of which he fell senseless. He was conveyed thence to a place of safety, where his wounds were dressed, which, happily, were not mortal.

A LETTER on the RETREAT of HOUSE-SWALLOWS in WINTER:
From the HONOURABLE SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. to the HONOUR-
ABLE JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. PRESIDENT A. A.

[From the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I. 4to.
1785, Boston; omitted in the Re-publication at London.]

Dear Sir, *Dedham, June 3, 1783.*

AMONG more important branches of Natural History with which you are conversant, Ornithology cannot have escaped your notice. I know it has been a problem among naturalists, whether certain species of birds emigrate in autumn to distant countries, and return in the spring, or remain with us during the winter in a torpid state; and that the former opinion has generally prevailed. When, therefore, I acquaint you that I have adopted the latter with respect to the House-swallow, you will justly expect that I give you substantial reasons for differing from so many who have maintained the contrary. The late Judge Foster, of Brookfield, a year or two before his death assured me that he saw a certain pond drained about the season of the year when the Swallows first appear. The business being effected, and the weather fair and warm, he with several others observed a rippling motion in many parts of the emptied hollow, which, on a near inspection, they found to be occasioned by a mul-

titude of Swallows endeavouring to disengage themselves from the mud, which was scarcely covered by the shallow remains of water. I shall now mention some other facts which render it probable, that this sort of Swallows sink into ponds and rivers in the fall of the year, and lie there benumbed and motionless until the return of spring.

You know, Sir, that my house is near a large river. This river is in many parts shallow, and has a muddy bottom. A former neighbour of mine, a plain honest and sensible man now deceased, who lived still nearer to the river, used frequently to say to me, as the warm weather came on in the spring, "It is almost time for the Swallows to come out of the mud, where they have lain all winter." On my calling his philosophy once and again in question, and saying (as I formerly believed) that, doubtless, they were birds of passage; he has repeatedly assured me, he had in the autumn of many years seen great numbers of them on one day only in each year, and nearly about, but not always on

on the same day of the month, sitting on the willow-bushes (which by the way they are not wont to rest upon at other times), on the borders of the rivers, a little after sunset; that they seemed as if their torpidity had already begun, as they would not stir from the twigs, which by the weight of the Swallows were bent down almost to the water; and that although he had never seen them sink into it, yet he had waited till it was so dark that he could not discern them at all; and doubted not of their immersion, any more than if he had been a witness of it, for he had never observed any flying about afterwards till the return of spring. He added, that if, as he wished, I would carefully look out for their resurrection, he believed it would not be in vain. He had, he said, often taken notice that only a few appeared at first, and the main body in about a week after. Although I paid little regard to it for some years, yet I followed his advice at length, and watched for their appearance several seasons as carefully as I could. I have not indeed beheld them rising out of the water, yet I and my family have, in more years than one, seen at the proper time of the spring very large flocks of them in my own and in my neighbour's land, so near the margin of the river, that from this circumstance, the appearance of the feathers, and their be-

ing unable to use their wings as at other times, we concluded they were newly emerged from the water. When they attempted to fly, they could not reach above eight or ten yards, before they settled on the ground, and then might be drove about like chickens. They appeared unwilling to be disturbed, and if not frightened by some noise or motion would cluster together, seeming to want to rest themselves, as if feeble or fatigued. They were not entirely recovered from their stupor, there was a viscous substance on and about their wings, or they were too weak to fly away. We had seen none in those years before; but in each of them, after a day or two, they were flying about as usual in summer.

In addition to the foregoing, I can assure you on the most credible testimony, that there have been more instances than one of a pickerel's being caught in this river at the season of the coming of Swallows with one of those birds in its belly. I may possibly over-rate these discoveries; yet as I cannot over-rate your candour, I hope to lose no credit by communicating them to an old and faithful friend, who, though he should not be informed, may possibly be amused by them.

I am, with the sincerest esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL DEXTER.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R V.

ANECDOTES of some EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS.

CARDINAL ALBERONI.

HE was the son of a gardener in the Dutchy of Parma; was bell-ringer to a small parish church in that country; and on being discovered by the priest of his parish to have some acuteness of mind, was taught Latin by him, and afterwards took orders himself.

He made himself of use to the Duc de Vendôme, who commanded the French army in that country in the year 1706, and was taken by him to France; and from thence to Spain, where the Duke was Commander in Chief.

Alberoni was sent by that Court as Envoy to his own country, to ask in marriage one of the daughters of the Sovereign of it (whom indeed he had particularly recommended himself, knowing her to be a woman of ambition and intrigue, and hoping to make himself useful to her when she should become Queen of Spain).

The French Court knowing the character of this lady as well as the Cardinal, prevailed upon the Spanish Monarch to demand the other sister in marriage for himself; who was modest and unassuming. The messenger who brought this dispatch arrived only one day before the other match was concluded upon. Alberoni, on being informed of this, gave him the choice of assassination, or of delaying to present his credentials for one day. He chose the latter.

Elizabeth Farnese, whom Alberoni recommended, became Queen of Spain, and out of gratitude made him Prime Minister and Cardinal; in which situation he gave loose the reins to his unbounded and daring projects. He intended to have seized on Sicily and Sardinia for his matter; he intended to have placed the Pretender on the throne of England; he made Spain enter into a league with Peter the Great, Charles the

XIIth. and the Grand Seignior against the Emperor of Germany, and intended to have dispossessed the Duke of Orleans of the Regency of France, and to have given it to his master. This conspiracy, however, against the Regent being discovered, the Duke of Orleans and our George the First insisted on his being deprived of his place, and sent into banishment. He took refuge at Rome, where his conduct was examined into by a Commission of Cardinals, and he was confined a year in the Jesuits College at Rome.

Afterwards, however, being appointed Legate of Romagna, he made an attempt upon the liberties of the little Republic of St. Marino (a State about thirteen miles in circuit, and containing about three thousand inhabitants). These Republicans had consented to receive him and his suite into the great church of St. Marino (where he was to officiate under a canopy, and in *pontificalibus*), and to receive the homage of that State for his sovereign the Pope. Unluckily, however, their mafs began with the word *Libertas*, as usual, I suppose. This word had such an effect on the hearers of it, that they all rose upon the Cardinal and his attendants, and compelled them to the shortest and the speediest way possible out of the territory of the Republic. He died in 1752, aged 87 years.

It is a pity there is no good Life written of him; that by Rouffet contains only his political character, not well done. His testament is a forgery of Father Norbert's. At the Duke of Beaufort's seat at Badminton there is a very fine portrait of him, which represents him as a man of a wonderfully acute and marking countenance.

Voltaire, in a letter written to him in the year 1735, says,

“La lettre dont votre Eminence m'a honoré est un prix assez flatteur de mes ouvrages que l'estime de l'Europe a dû vous l'être de vos actions. Vous ne me devez aucun remerciement; je n'ai été que l'organe du public en parlant de vous. La Liberté & la Verité, qui ont toujours conduit ma plume, m'ont valu votre suffrage. Les deux caracteres doivent plaire à un genie tel que le votre. Qui conque ne les aime pas, pourra bien être un homme puissant, mais il ne sera jamais un grand homme.”

In the Life of Cardinal de Polignac, written by Pere Seraphin I think, in two vols. 12mo. about eight years ago, that writer

represents Cardinal Alberoni as a man of strong parts and passions, living at Rome in great magnificence, and much respected by his brethren of the Sacred College. He was thought so highly of by the French Court, that one of the instructions given to Polignac was, to endeavour to attach Alberoni to their interest.

LORD PETERBORO' MORDAUNT,

the *omnis homo*, if ever there was one; a great warrior, a great orator, an elegant scholar, a man of exquisite address, a man of undoubted courage. When very near his death he was cut for the stone at Bristol Hot Wells, he would not suffer himself to be bound, saying, that no one should ever see him in that situation. To this his surgeon with difficulty consented; in three weeks time, however, he was at his seat near Southampton, perfectly well.

Dr. Friend, in his account of his conduct in Spain, says, he never sent off a detachment of one hundred men without going with them himself. Of his courage he used to say, that it proceeded most probably from his not knowing his danger; in this agreeing with Turenne, that a coward had only one of the three faculties of the mind, “Apprehension.”

Lord Peterboro', when he lodged with Fenelon at Cambay, was so charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbishop, that he used to say, “If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself.”

He used to say of himself (as he was always on the wing), that he had seen more Kings and more Postilions than any one.

The Queen's Ministers said, they never wrote to him but *at* him.

When he was in Spain, the remittances from England not coming to his troops, he supplied them for some time with money from his own pocket.

Speaking of himself and the French General who opposed him in the business of the Spanish succession, he said, “Comme nous sommes des grandes ânes pour combattre pour ces deux gros benets,” alluding to the character of the competitors for the Spanish monarchy. “Sacre l'on les rois chez vous,” said a Frenchman to him, “Je ne sçais pas fe on les sacre ou les massacre quelques fois.”

Of his activity of mind and of body, of his great talents, of his great liberality, there can be no doubt. He appears,

how-

however, to have been loose in his principles, which hardly ever fails to superinduce laxity of conduct.

This Nobleman, had he been born in an ancient Republic, would have better deserved the name of a Hero than many other great men to whom that appellation was given.

In his person he was short, hump-backed, and extremely thin :

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Had wrought the mure *, that should confine
it in,

So thin, that Life look'd through †——

continually, indeed, but did not break out till a very advanced age—seventy I believe.

That ingenious and elegant writer Dr. Burney mentions, in his *Life of Mrs. Anastasia Robinson* (afterwards Lady Peterboro'), that on the death of her husband she found the *Memoirs of his Life* written by Himself; in which he acknowledged himself guilty of three capital crimes before he had attained the age of twenty-one. These *Memoirs* his Counsellors, with a delicacy not common amongst modern biographers, suppressed by throwing them into the fire, as thinking them derogatory to the fame of her friend.

Who, after all, can deny but that the perpetual irritation of his mind, his constant change of place, his desire of perpetual employment or amusement, might not have arisen from that principle which Juvenal mentions, the

—— *diri conscia facti*

Mens habet attonitos, & surdo verberare cecidit;

and that vanity, when set up against any other bad passion less strong, may occasionally imitate the effects of virtue? Or, on a more liberal supposition, might not these efforts of courage, of liberality, and of intellect, be attributed to the workings of an ardent and ingenuous mind, endeavouring, by acts of romantic effort, to regain some share of that self-esteem from which it had fallen in its own opinion.

—————

FENELON.

He was so universally beloved, that the Generals who commanded against the French with great unwillingness permitted their soldiers to plunder his domains.

When any prisoners were brought into Cambrai, he attended them himself in the hospitals, and used to invite the officers to dinner at his palace.

Having one day invited some German

officers that were prisoners to dine with him, they, in the usual manner of their country at that time, drank to him at table. Some French officers, with the usual spirit of ridicule of their country, burst out a-laughing at this. The Prelate, by no means discomposed, rose up very gravely, and drank the health of the German officers. This act of good sense and true politeness soon put an end to the laughing.

This Prelate has been known to assist some of his poor Diocesans in looking after their strayed cattle. His magnanimity in condemning his own book from his own pulpit (because the Pope, the Head of the Church, had condemned it), and his giving ornaments to the altar emblematical of his errors, show how readily a real great man can own himself occasionally mistaken. His Letters to his Pupil the Duke of Burgundy, and his Letter to Louis XIV. to be delivered after his death to him, are models of piety, good sense, and eloquence. His person was extremely beautiful; his eyes flamed with intelligence, tempered with sweetness; he ever brought himself to the level of the persons with whom he was conversing. In the charms of his person, in the virtues of his mind, in the graces of his manner, in his piety, in his liberality, in the independency of his character, the present Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin has ever appeared to me to resemble him very much; and I cannot help congratulating the Patriots of Brabant, that they (differently from many others of that name) have at their head one of the best, the wisest, and the most upright of men.

—————

BERNARD MANDEVILLE,

AUTHOR of the FABLE of the BEES,

was a physician of Dort, in Holland; and coming over to England was so pleased with it, that he took up his residence in it, and acquired the language as perfectly as if he had been born in it. He had a pension from some Dutch merchants in this country, which Mr. H. a very eminent attorney in the city, used to pay him. Of his betters, it seems, he was a very gross flatterer, though in ordinary company insolent and overbearing. He wrote some pamphlets in praise of spirituous liquors for the distillers, by whom, I have been told, he was well paid for his trouble. He lived somewhere in the outskirts of the city, as I have been told, in no very elegant apartments.

* That is, the wall.

† Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* Part II.

Besides his famous Fable of the Bees, we have of his writing, a Vindication of that Book from the Strictures of Bishop Berkeley; a Treatise on Honour; an Essay on Public Executions; the Virgin Unmasked; Free Thoughts on Religion, &c.; Treatise on the Hyp, in Dialogue, and some very indifferent doggrel poems.

In his very ingenious Dialogue on the Hypochondriac Disease, he has introduced his own character under that of the physician.

An outcry has been raised against the Fable of the Bees, of this author, as well as against his *Maximes de Rochefoucault*, because "il a dit le secret de tout le monde." Religion and law always proceed upon the supposition of the wickedness of mankind; and one of the most ancient maxims is, that the majority is bad. If one may take an allusion from Mandeville's own profession, he has only acted as a physician who, seeing his patient in a desperate way, tells him that he is so, and advises him to make use of medicines that may cure him. *Sunt certa piaculamentis*: Reason and Religion are sufficiently strong remedies to counteract any morbid affections of the human mind, and are afforded us, by the Author of all Good, for that purpose.

REGNARD, the FRENCH COMIC POET, in humour and character exceeded only by Moliere himself. His *Legataire*, his *Joueur*, his *Democrite à la Cour*, are most excellent Comedies: his account of his Travels into Lapland, and his ingenuity in telling the reasons that induced him to go so far,

"Sistitur hic tandem qua nobis deficit orbis,"

are admirable pictures of the countries he saw, and of his own mind. He is one of

the few persons who really plead guilty to *ennui* and idleness; and says how much happier he should have been had he passed through life floating "sur les douces ailes d'une profession," as he should then have had something for his mind to rest upon, some "point d'appui" to proceed from. The friends of that ingenious and honest man George Lord Lyttelton say, he used to make the same confession.

Dr. Priestley, in his most excellent Treatise on Education, says, "It is great mistake to suppose that a state of independence is necessary to happiness. Experience might convince us that an obligation to the constant but moderate exertion of our faculties, even for our support, at least for our easy support, is generally much more favourable to the real enjoyment of life, both because it is a greater obligation to Virtue, and because it enforces a *regular exercise*, without which we should be a prey to languor and wearisomeness, which are far more insupportable than bodily labour, or than any other kind of anxiety; for the mind really suffers more in a state of suspense and uncertainty what to do, and how to get the time over, than in any other situation whatsoever. In a long course of time, when a person has no sufficiently interesting pursuit, this wearisomeness often becomes intolerable; and it is, perhaps, more frequently the cause of *suicide*, from life becoming insupportable, than all the other causes of it put together."

Voltaire, in his lively way, says, "le travail nous delivre des trois grands maux, l'ennui, le besoin, le vice."

Regnard's Works are in four volumes, 12mo.

ERRATUM.—In the *Droffiana*, No. IV, inserted in our last Magazine, page 10, line 18, col. 2. for *nec* read *non*.

T H E P E E P E R.

N U M B E R X V.

THERE is not a more common folly among parents, and certainly there is not one more reprehensible, than choosing improper professions for their children. To have an anxious care for the welfare of our offspring is a duty dictated to us by the feelings of nature, and sanctioned by all laws, divine and human. But from the same principles we are directed to have

a prudent solicitude in ordering their future stations in life. In a case, upon the determination of which the welfare of a child, both here and hereafter, so greatly depends, it highly concerns us not to make a precipitate nor a preposterous choice.

Besides consulting the abilities and disposition of the youth, his parents should consider what lies in their power to equip him

him with, for the station they choose for him; and also what they will, probably, be able to leave behind, for enabling him to act in it with propriety and credit.

But, notwithstanding the truth and benefit of these cautions must strike every person of reason, we are perpetually observing parents naming professions for their children, while mere infants, and consequently when their capacities and inclinations are entirely unknown.

Many persons having magnificent ideas of the importance attached to the learned professions, if they are blessed with sons, kindly sentence them to Law, Physic, or Divinity, without once thinking of the great probability of their children's entertaining an aversion to those stations, when they shall be capable of judging for themselves.

I once knew an honest country farmer who had three sons in whom he might have been happy, but for his foolish prejudice for the three grand professions, as he considered them. The eldest was accordingly brought up to the church, when he was much better adapted by nature for the plough. The second was placed clerk to an attorney, though his inclination led him to a trade: and the third, instead of going to sea, agreeable to his desire, was obliged to serve his apprenticeship to a surgeon. The father reduced himself to poverty in bringing them up so much above their rank, and in supplying them with money afterwards; but, notwithstanding all this, the eldest is at this day starving upon a paltry curacy, and is universally despised for his ignorance and sottishness: the second is a pitiful cheating pettifogger, with little practice, in a country town: and the last went surgeon in a ship to Africa, where he died of an epidemic distemper.

Innumerable instances might be produced of people's suffering the greatest misfortunes throughout life, for want of being brought up to proper occupations when first entered actively upon it. If young persons are trained to professions suitable to their genius and inclinations, we rarely observe them careless or profligate; but when they are obliged to exercise callings which are aversive to them, they are unsollicitous about thriving, and not at all emulous of making respectable figures in them.

The first thing a parent should consult, preparatory to placing out his son to a profession by which he is to support himself with credit and advantage, is his genius; and then to give him an education according to his future destination. If

the youth is to be brought up to trade, he should be taught such things only as shall be serviceable to him in that line of life. Polite literature, or a liberal education, is thrown away upon such an one; rather it is an injury to him; for the time taken up in learning the Roman and Greek classics, &c. ought to be devoted to merchants accounts, and such other branches of knowledge, for which he will have occasion every day of his life.

Educating of a youth whose future destination will require the use of no other language than his own, in the learned tongues, is an absurdity which must strike every one's observation; and yet nothing can be more common than to see lads wasting away years in learning Latin and Greek, to the neglect of every thing useful. I would only ask, What benefit scraps of Latin will be of to a shoemaker or a taylor? And supposing that a tradesman should be a most acute grammarian, and ever so excellently versed in the ancient writers of Greece and Rome, will these qualifications supply those necessary ones of being a good workman, and of being a man of punctuality and honesty?—But notwithstanding this, we may observe our grammar-schools full of youths who, in a few years, will be as ignorant of Latin grammar as though they had never been initiated into it, and that because they will not have the least occasion for it.

If, indeed, we had no good books in our language, some excuse might be made for making youths acquainted with the learned languages, merely that they may hereafter be provided with the means of rational entertainment. But as we abound with original publications of every kind, and such as are not excelled by those of any age or language, there is surely a sufficient fund of information and amusement provided in our own tongue for the purpose of unbending or relieving the mind in all circumstances, and for filling up the vacant hours in a manner suited to every one's disposition.

Giving youths, therefore, a learned education, and a genteel profession, when their abilities, inclinations, and rank in life do not call for them, are customs equally ridiculous and pernicious.

No doubt these follies owe their origin to a mistaken tenderness and a foolish pride in parents; but if they would only consider that the honour and happiness of their children are much more likely to be ensured by their being educated in a plain manner, and to plain callings, than by making them gentlemen; they would gladly

gladly endeavour to secure for them such a comfortable situation in life, as will brighten their own days with the most

delightful satisfaction, as well as of those who are so justly the objects of their most anxious concern.

L A N G H O R N E.

IN answer to a Correspondent's Enquiry concerning the late Dr. John Langhorne (See Vol. XV. page 351), we have received two accounts, both which we shall present to our Readers.

JOHN LANGHORNE was born at Kirby Stephen, in Westmorland*. His father was the Rev. Joseph Langhorne, of Winston, who died when his son was young. The place of his education has not come to our knowledge, nor is it known where he obtained the degree by which he was dis-

tinguished, as his name does not appear in the List of Graduates either of Oxford or Cambridge. From some circumstances which may be collected from his Poems, it seems as though he resided, about the year 1758, in Yorkshire, near Studley, which place he has celebrated in a Poem, though he did not afterwards think proper to retain it in his works. The first notice we find of him as an author, was in the year 1758, when several pieces of poetry written by him were inserted in "The Grand Magazine," a periodical work published

* See Burn's History of Westmorland, Vol. I. p. 549. The second account having too hastily asserted the place of the Doctor's birth to be elsewhere, we shall establish our present Correspondent's accuracy by referring to the Ode to the River Eden, and various other parts of Dr. Langhorne's Works. In the "Effusions of Friendship and Fancy," Vol. I. Let. 25, he says, "I was led into this train of thinking by the pleasure I received in a late visit to the place of my nativity. The scenes of thoughtless gaiety and puerile amusement, which I had so long ago forsaken, restored to my mind many pleasing images which were connected with them. I had, from my childhood, a remarkable turn for retirement, and have frequently walked when I was very young, two miles from home, to a place whose shady privacy aided contemplation. The romantic aspect of my native country probably added to this innocent enthusiasm; and the rude contrast of rocks, and woods, and waters, impressed something of their own wild irregularity on my imagination. When I re-visited these scenes, you will suppose that they rekindled, in some measure, that enthusiasm which they first cherished and inspired. They did; and, before I left them, I wrote the following stanzas:

To the GENIUS of WESTMORLAND.

Hail, hidden Power of these wild groves,
These uncouth rocks, and mountains grey!
Where oft, as fades the closing day,
The family of Fancy roves.

In what lone cave, what sacred cell,
Coæval with the birth of time,
Wrapt in high cares, and thought sublime,
In awful silence dost thou dwell?

Oft in the depth of Winter's reign,
As blew the bleak winds o'er the dale,
Moaning along the distant gale,
Has Fancy heard thy voice complain.

Oft in the dark wood's lonely way
Swift has she seen thee glancing by;
Or, down the summer evening sky,
Sporting in clouds of gilded day.

If caught from thee the sacred fire
That glow'd within my youthful breast,
Those thoughts too high to be express'd,
Genius, if thou didst once inspire;

O, pleas'd, accept this votive lay,
That in my native shades retir'd,
And, once, once more, by thee inspir'd,
In gratitude I pay.

EDITOR.

by

by Mr. Griffiths, which lasted only three years. From this period he became a very frequent, and sometimes successful, publisher of various performances, a list of which is subjoined to the present account. In 1760 he resided at Hackthorne, in Lincolnshire, the seat of Robert Cracroft, Esq. whose children's education he then superintended; and while there, in that year, published a volume of Poems, in quarto, for the benefit of a Gentleman. In the Preface to this volume he says, "If any one into whose hands these works may fall should be dissatisfied with his purchase, let him remember that they are published for the relief of a Gentleman in distress, and that he has not thrown away five shillings in the purchase of a worthless book, but contributed to much to the assistance of indigent merit. I had rather have my readers feel that pleasure which arises from the sense of having done one virtuous deed, than all they can enjoy from the works of Poetry and Wit." In the year 1761, he was at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and wrote a Poem on the Marriage of their Majesties, printed in the collection published by that University*. Soon after he removed to London; and, engaging as a writer in the Monthly Review, he became the object of satire in Churchill's Candidate, in these lines:

Why may not Langhorne, simple in his lay,
Esfusion on Esfusion pour away,
With Friendship and with Fancy trifle here,
Or sleep in Pastoral at Belvedere?
Sleep let them all, with Dulness on her throne,
Secure from any malice but their own.

And a few years afterwards he fell under the censure of another writer, much inferior to the former, in the following invective:

Triumphant Dance, illustrious LANGHORNE,
rise, [despise,
And while whole worlds detest thee and
With rage uncommon, cruelly deny
Thy hapless muse e'en privilege to die.
While THEODOSTUS, basely torn from night,
Becks, festers, stinks, and putrifies to light;
And mad CONSTANTIA damns thy recreant
name, [Fame;
To drive with FLECKNOE down the sink of
Say with what charm, what magic, art thou
blest, [breast;
That grief or shame ne'er rankle in thy

* Also in Solyman and Almena.

† By Mr. Badcock's Letters it appears, he was the Reviewer of the first edition of Chatterton's pieces under the name of Rowley.

‡ About this time Mr. Shaw (of whom see Vol. IX. p. 14.) published also a Monody on the Death of his Wife; which occasioning some severe lines in a Newspaper, which were imputed to Dr. Langhorne, they produced a paper war between the two bards, which was conducted very liberally on either side.

That e'en mere instinct never points a way
To fly from man, and refuge from the day;
Ne'er kindly tells thee of some pitying grave
To snatch the blockhead and to hide the
slave? — [face

Oh! that like LANGHORNE, with a blushless
I bore the stroke of merited disgrace;
Like him, with some fine apathy of soul,
I stood the thunder in its mightiest roll;
Smil'd while the bolt indignantly was hurl'd,
Or gap'd unconscious on a scorning world!
Then could I view, with temper in my look,
The just damnation of a fav'rite book;
Could see my labours, with unaching eye,
Form the grand outwork of a giblet-pye;
Pil'd in nice order for the suburb stalls,
Or sent in carts to CLEMENTS at St. Paul's.
Then the sharp censure, or the biting jeer,
Had fall'n, all blunted, on my nerveless ear;
And, leagu'd perhaps with ———, I might
stand

To save or damn at random through the land;
To blast each work of excellence e'er known,
And write eternal praises of my own.

KILLY'S *Thespis*, p. 2.

Besides these, his connection with the Review † occasioned other attacks on him, and generally as illiberal and harsh. Having dedicated the Correspondence of Theodosius and Constantia to Bishop Warburton, he became known to that Prelate; by whose assistance, it may be presumed, he was, in December 1763, appointed Preacher Assistant at Lincoln's Inn. On the 15th of January 1767, he married Miss Cracroft, sister of his former pupils; but his prospects of happiness, from his union with this lady, were soon clouded by her death in child-bed of a daughter who survived him. On this event he wrote some very pathetic lines, as did two of his friends: Mr. Cartwright, in a Poem called Constantia; and Mr. Abraham Portal, in one printed in a volume of his works ‡. About 1768 he added the title of Doctor of Divinity to his name. He afterwards obtained the living of Blagden, in Somersetshire, and was appointed Prebendary of Wells. He became also an acting Justice of Peace in his County; and, in the latter part of his life, a less frequent publisher. He is recollected to have been a very constant visitor at the Burton Ale-house, in Gray's Inn Lane, where he is supposed to have taken too liberally that substitute for the Castalian

fountain which the house supplied. His death happened the 1st of April 1779. It is apprehended he married a second time. After his death an Elegy was published by Mr. Portal, who mentions, that he left the care of his daughter to Mrs. Gilman.

The following list of Dr. Langhorne's works is furnished by a Friend to the European Magazine :

1. The Death of Adonis. A Pastoral Elegy, from Bion. 4to. 1759.
2. The Tears of Music. A Poem to the Memory of Mr. Handel. With an Ode to the River Eden. 4to. 1759.
3. Poems on several Occasions. 4to. 1760. Printed at Lincoln.
4. A Hymn to Hope. 4to. 1760.
5. The Viceroy. A Poem. 4to. 1762.
6. Letters on Religious Retirement, Melancholy, and Enthusiasm. 8vo. 1762.
7. Solyma and Almena. 12mo. 1762.
8. The Visions of Fancy, in four Elegies. 4to. 1762.
9. Genius and Valour. A Scotch Pastoral. 4to. 1763.
10. The Effusions of Friendship and Fancy: In several Letters to and from select Friends. 2 vols. 12mo. 1763.—A second edition of these Effusions was published in 1766, with alterations and additions.
11. The Letters that passed between Theodosius and Constantia after she had taken the Veil. Now first published from the original Manuscripts. 12mo. 1763.
12. The Enlargement of the Mind. Epistle the First. To General Crawford. Written at Belvedere 1763. 4to. 1763.
13. Sermons. 2 vols. 12mo. 1764.

These Sermons have been severely censured by a writer of eminence, where speaking of specimens of *false pathos*, he refers to sermons "by writers of little judgement and no genius—to those of Dr. Langhorne in particular, and of the Methodists in general, where the instances of *false pathos* are so numerous, and so easy to be found, that I think it needless to quote them." *Mainwaring's Sermons*, Preface, p. 87.—Again: "Although method cannot be too exact, it may be too studiously displayed. There are sermons of the first merit in all other respects, that may justly be compared to fine skeletons, in which the bones, muscles and sinews are fashioned, arranged, and adjusted in the most perfect manner; but a composition of this sort, though ever so consummate for its strength and symmetry, can only be pleasing to the eye of a Virtuoso. The extreme opposed to this, is the loose soft texture of Dr. Langhorne's style."

14. The Correspondence between Theodosius and Constantia, from their first Ac-

quaintance to the Departure of Theodosius. Now first published from the original Manuscripts. 12mo. 1765.

15. The Poetical Works of Mr. William Collins. With Memoirs of the Author, and Observations on his Genius and Writings. 12mo. 1765.
16. The Enlargement of the Mind.—Epistle the Second. To William Langhorne, M. A. 4to. 1765.
17. Letters on the Eloquence of the Pulpit. 8vo. 1765.
18. The Poetical Works of John Langhorne. 2 vols. 12mo. 1766.
19. Precepts of Conjugal Happiness.—Addressed to a Lady on her Marriage. 4to. 1768.
20. Verses to the Memory of a Lady. Written at Sandgate Castle 1768. 4to. 1768.
21. Letters supposed to have passed between M. de St. Evremond and Mr. Waller. 2 vols. 12mo. 1769.
22. Frederick and Pharamond; or, the Consolations of Human Life. 12mo. 1769.
23. Plutarch's Lives: Translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch. By John Langhorne, D. D. and William Langhorne, M. A. 6 vols. 8vo. 1770.
24. The Fables of Flora. 4to. 1771.
25. The Origin of the Veil. A Poem. 4to. 1773.
26. A Dissertation, Historical and Political, on the Ancient Republics of Italy: from the Italian of Carlo Denina. With original Notes and Observations. 8vo. 1773.
27. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the First. 4to. 1774.
28. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the Second. 4to. 1775.
29. The proper Happiness of Ecclesiastical Life in a public and private Sphere. A Sermon preached before the Bishop of Bath at a Wells, at his primary Visitation at Axbridge, July 4, 1776. 4to. 1776.
30. The Love of Mankind, the Fundamental Principle of the Christian Religion. A Sermon preached before the Gentlemen Natives of the County of Somerset, at their Annual Meeting in the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol, Sept. 26, 1776. 4to. 1776.
31. Milton's Italian Poems, translated and addressed to a Gentleman of Italy. 4to. 1776.
32. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the Third. 4to. 1777.
33. Owen of Carron. A Poem. 4to. 1778.

From another Correspondent we have received the following account, which we print without alteration, as it came to our hands. The Reader need not be reminded

minded that some of the facts in the first paragraph are not well founded :

The Reverend John Langhorne, D. D. was the son of a Yorkshire farmer, and born in 1736. He took orders without his father's consent, and thereby forfeited his patrimony to his brother. Leaving his native country in disgust, he advertised for a curacy near London, which involved him in difficulties that reduced him to the necessity of writing for the book-sellers. Mr. Ralph Griffiths, proprietor of the Monthly Review, employed him some years, and at length recommended him to Mr. Becket, who published his *Theodosius and Constantia*, as a trial-piece, with good success; after which he became an author of consequence, had a valuable living given him by Mr. Bampfyld, married a woman of fortune, and purchased the rectory of Blagdon, in Somersetshire, where he resided in the capacity of an acting justice of the peace, and where he wrote "The Country Justice, a Poem." He died April 1, 1779, much lamented by his brother justices and convivial friends.

In 1773 the Doctor resided for a few months at Weston-supra-Mare, in Somersetshire, for the benefit of the sea-air. The celebrated Miss Hannah More at the same time, and for the same reason, resided at Uphill, a mile from Weston.—Meeting one day upon the sea-strand, the Doctor wrote, with the end of his stick, upon the sand,

Along the shore
Walk'd Hannah More:
Waves, let this record last,
Sooner shall ye,
Proud earth and sea,
Than what *she* writes on past.

JOHN LANGHORNE.

Underneath the above Miss More scratched with her whip :

Some surer basis, polish'd Langhorne ! chuse,
To write the dictates of thy charming muse ;
Her strains in solid characters rehearse,
And be thy tablet lasting as thy verse.

HANNAH MORE.

The Doctor praised her wit, and copied the lines, which he presented to her at a house near the sea where they adjourned, and Miss More immediately wrote under as follows :

To the Rev. Dr. LANGHORNE.

Langhorne ! whose sweetly-varying Muse
has pow'r

To raise the pensive, crown the social hour ;
Whose very trifling has the charm to please
With native wit and unaffected ease ;
How soon, obedient to thy forming hand,
The letters grew upon the flexile sand,
Should some lost traveller the scene explore,
And trace thy verses on the dreary shore,
What sudden joy would flash his eager eyes !
How from his eyes would burst the glad sur-
prize !

Methinks I hear, or seem to hear him say,
" This letter'd shore has smooth'd my toil-
" some way.

" Hannah ! (he adds) tho' honest truths may
" pain,

" Yet here I see an emblem of the twain ;
" As these frail characters, with ease im-
" prest

" Upon the yielding sand's soft wat'ry breast,
" Which when some few short hours they
" shall have flood,

" Shall soon be swept by yon impetuous
" flood ;

" Presumptuous maid ! so shall expire thy
" name,

" Thou wretched, feeble candidate for fame !
" But Langhorne's fate in yon firm rock *

" I read,
" Which rears above the cloud its tow'ring
" head :

" Long as that rock shall rear its head on
" high,

" And lift its bold front to the azure sky ;
" Long as these adamantine hills survive,

" So long, harmonious Langhorne ! shalt
" thou live ;

" While Envy's waves shall lash and vainly
" roar,

" And only fix thy solid base the more."
Uphill, Sept. 11, HANNAH MORE.

1773.

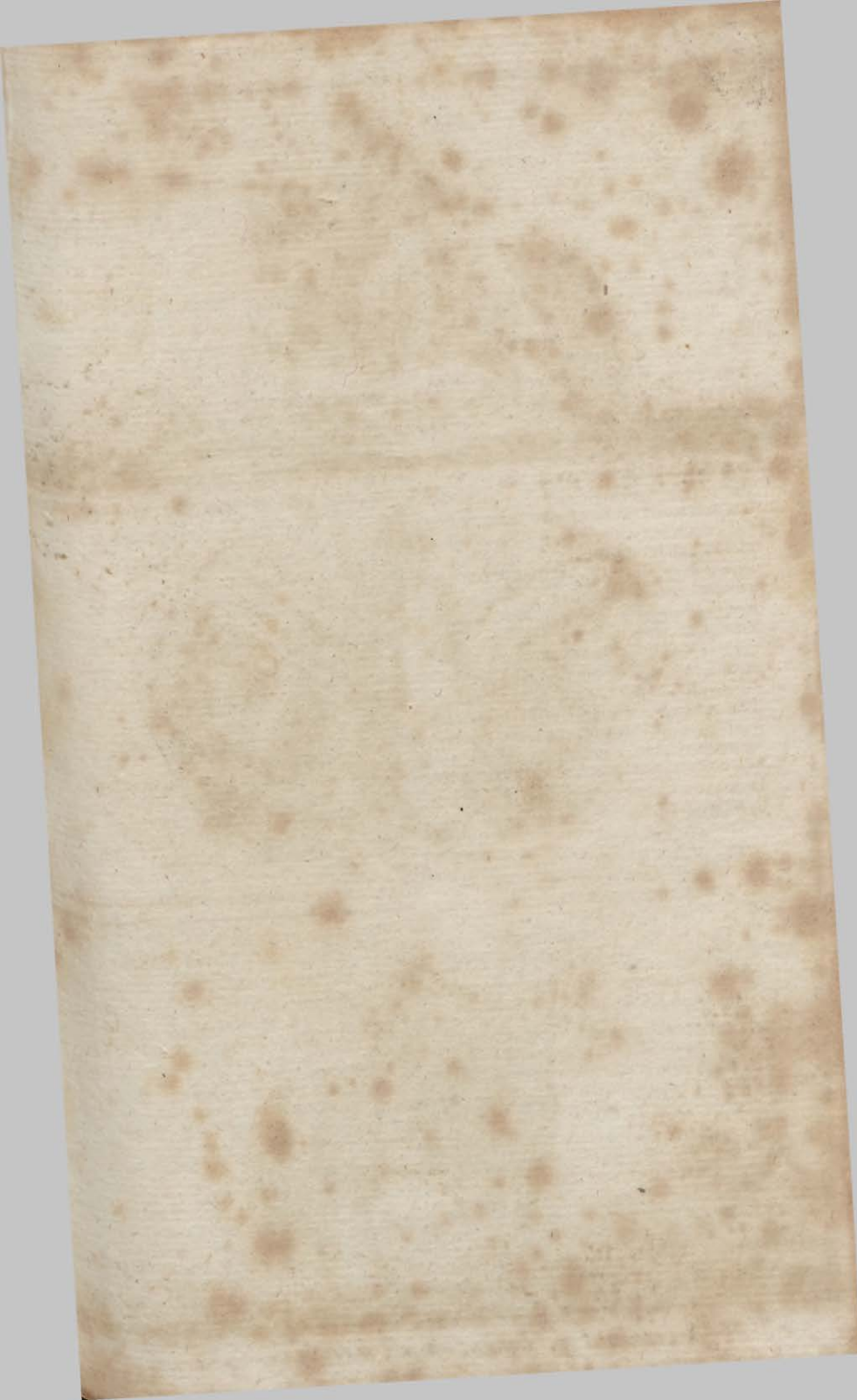
The Clergyman of Weston being in company was asked his opinion of the above verses, which he expressed thus :

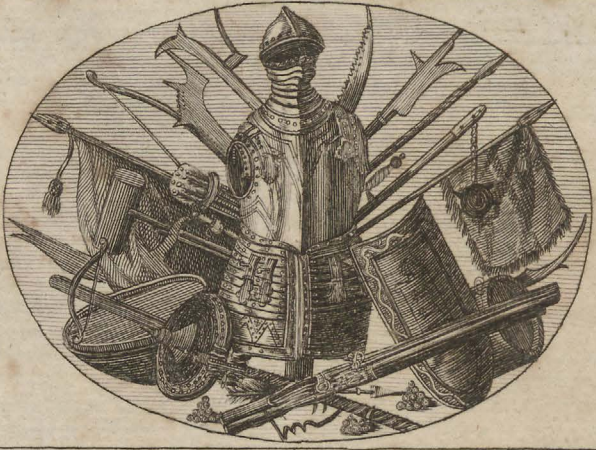
Weston may justly boast a bard divine,
And Uphill too, great praise is due to thine.
Weston's great genius we must all confess ;
Uphill ! thy maid will Search for Happiness †-
Rise Fame, and to the world their works re-
peat,

Then as their merit will their praise be great.
DAVID POWELL.

* Brean Down is a high rocky mountain that extends itself into the sea a full mile in length, and forms an isthmus from the main land, which is divided from Uphill by the river Ax.

† Miss More had before published her Poem intitled *A Search after Happiness*.





Specimens of Antient English Armour & Arms.

Copied by Permission of the Author from Cap.^t GROSE'S Treatise on ANTIENT ARMOUR.

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 F E B R U A R Y , 1796.

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

A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, illustrated by Plates taken from the Original Armour in the Tower of London, and other Arsenals, Museums, and Cabinets. Also, a Supplement, illustrating more ancient Armour; and Asiatic Armour and Weapons. By Francis Grose, Esq. F. A. S. The Treatise, one Volume 4to. 2l. 2s. Boards. The Supplement, 4to. 10s. 6d. Boards. Hicoper.

[ILLUSTRATED BY A PLATE.]

THE admirers of the science of arms, as well as all military gentlemen whose genius may lead them to enquire into the antiquity of their profession, must find a sensible gratification in the perusal of this very curious Treatise and its Supplement. The Military Antiquities, which furnished our author with the idea, and, in part, with the materials for a history of the English army from the Conquest to the present time (see our Review for April 1789, Vol. XV. p. 289, and for June, p. 446.), could not pass into the hands of liberal-minded men of letters, and gentlemen of rank and fortune, in such a country as Britain, without producing a spirited emulation generously to communicate to this useful Antiquary every information, and every valuable article relative to his noble subject, which either came to their knowledge or was in their possession. From these supplies, and his own unwearied researches, a series of authentic delineations and descriptions are given of the different kinds of armour and weapons used by our ancestors, together with similar representations of the arms, offensive and defensive, formerly used and still in use among the different Asiatic nations, particularly those of the East Indies.

To give any thing like a copious abstract of this curious Treatise, and its attendant companion the Supplement, would require more space than we can possibly allot to any single work, however important or meritorious. All that could with propriety be undertaken was attempted;

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and through the generosity of the Proprietor and of the Publisher leave was obtained to engrave a PLATE containing an assemblage of the principal armour and weapons, both for the cavalry and infantry, illustrated in the Treatise. Thus have we been enabled to preserve in our repository, a permanent memorial of a performance not only uncommonly curious, but in many respects peculiarly useful. “Sculptors, painters, and designers, by consulting this work will avoid those anachronisms, and violations of the *costume*, which we too often meet with in works otherwise excellently performed. The antiquarian and military collectors will find these performances an acceptable addition to their libraries. The visitors of arsenals and museums, by being better informed, will review repositories of armour and ancient weapons with greater satisfaction; and even the polished frequenters of our theatres will derive some pleasure from being enabled to explain the military trophies and decorations introduced in the pompous processions and triumphal entries which occasionally grace the Stage, when ancient historical plays are presented.”

But though Captain Grose is, as usual, greatly indebted to his friends, which upon all occasions he politely acknowledges, yet the chief sources from which he has drawn his illustrations are the armour and weapons themselves, preserved either in the public arsenals, or in private cabinets to which he has had free access; but as several specimens are wanting in those

P

repositories,

repositories, he supplied the deficiency occasionally by the aid of sepulchral monuments, the Great Seals of our Kings and ancient Barons, and figures on painted glass; these however he has used as sparingly as possible, and with the utmost caution respecting their authenticity.

The plan of both Treatise and Supplement is to define and describe every article or piece of armour distinctly and separately, with its construction and use. Then follows a general history of armour and arms, shewing their original forms and materials, with their successive improvements, and the different laws and regulations made respecting them, with their prices. The alterations in defensive armour caused by the use of gunpowder, and the armour directed by our statutes to be worn and kept by the different ranks of people, with its gradual use and decline, are subjects properly discussed in the historical part of the work. Those who are in possession of the Military Antiquities before mentioned, will unavoidably discover a sameness, and repetitions which should have been avoided: the present Treatise, and some part of the History of the English Army, play too much into one another's hands, to the detriment of both. Having been so diffuse in our review of that performance, we shall chiefly confine our investigations to the new and entertaining articles defined and illustrated.

Of the plates in the Treatise we can give no better encomium than the bare recital; that they are etched in a masterly manner by the ingenious Mr. John Hamilton, Vice President of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, who has given them a grace and ease which they could not have obtained from the graver. An ill state of health having prevented his etching the drawings for the Supplement, they are engraved by the most capital artists in that line. And, indeed, it would not be doing common justice if we did not mention, to the credit of the pressman, that the plates are worked off with a degree of neatness and clearness oftener wished for than executed.

THE COLLECTIVE PLATE we have been allowed to form, for the satisfaction of our friends, must be viewed with an attentive eye, when it will be found to contain one specimen of every species of armour and weapons described in the Treatise, which in every plate illustrates a great variety of each species or class.

Following the order of the original, we must begin with *Helmets* or *Casques*. In

the Treatise there are twelve plates exhibiting different views of a number of ancient helmets, or head-pieces. They were made in the most ancient times of the skins of beasts, and afterwards of brass and iron, which, for Kings, Generals, and other great men, were embossed, studded, or otherwise ornamented with gold and silver.

A helmet is either open or close. An open helmet covers only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face unguarded. Some helmets, deemed open, have a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a broad sword, but this affords little or no defence against the point of a lance or sword.

A close helmet entirely covers the head, face, and neck, having on the front perforations for the admission of air, and slits through which the wearer may see the objects around him: this part, which is styled the *visor*, lifts up by means of a pivot over each ear.

For the numerous denominations of helmets, we must refer the accurate Antiquary to the Treatise; it is sufficient for our purpose to remark, that the top figure in the central compartment of our Plate exhibits one of the open helmets with bars and a crest, being an elevated ridge, serving to strengthen it against a blow, and affording a place for a plume or other ornamental decoration. It has likewise a broad brim, and is of that class called *pots*, or iron hats, said to be taken from the French in the time of Charles I. and there are many of them in the Tower. Viewed in profile with a plume of feathers on the crest, they very much resemble the caps or demi-helmets worn by our present light-horse; with this difference, that the latter are much neater and lighter, being made of leather, except the crest, which is of white metal.

The helmet on the head of the horseman in the top compartment is taken from the effigies of Robert de Ghines, who lived about the year 1250. It is a close helmet, and of that species called the *castle*, a figurative name for a close head-piece, deduced from its enclosing and defending the head as a castle does the whole body. The lower figure in the Plate discovers an open helmet of the same denomination.

The pieces of defensive armour which follow next in order, are the coat of mail, or haubergon, the shirt of mail, the jazuant, the aketon, the jack, the vambresium, the cuirass, the hallicret, and the brigandine. It will be sufficient to give

a general idea of this part of ancient armour, without entering into a minute detail concerning the various distinctions of coats of mail ranged under different denominations, all of them answering the same purpose of covering the body. They were made in different forms and of various materials, as leather, horn, soft linen, hemp, cotton, and wool. But the most known and used were of two sorts, chain and plate mail. The chain mail is formed by a number of iron rings, each ring having four others inserted into it; the whole exhibiting a kind of network, with circular meshes, every ring separately rivetted. Plate mail consisted of a number of small laminæ of metal, commonly iron, laid one over the other, like the scales of fish, and sewed down to strong linen or leathern jackets. Both the plate and the chain mail are so clearly distinguishable in our representations of them, that the eye will readily trace them without further description. The coverings of the arms were no more than pieces of chain mail called by different names. The hands were defended by gauntlets composed in the same manner; and the thighs of the cavalry were defended by small strips of iron-plate, laid horizontally over each other, and rivetted together. They were made flexible at the knees by joints, like those in the tail of a lobster, and were called *genouillieres*, or knee-pieces.

A kind of iron boots, called *greespes*, were worn for the defence of the legs. In a word, if the armour guarding the whole body covered it from head to foot in a connected form, it was as a complete suit known by one name; whereas if it consisted of separate detached pieces, partially defending particular parts of the body, other terms distinguished each piece, of little importance to be known, except by military men.

We must now refer again to the top and bottom compartments of our Plate, in which specimens are exhibited of the *Tilting Armour*; and as we are now explaining only the defensive armour, the *Shield* is the next subject requiring our attention.

The Shields used by our Norman ancestors were, the triangular or *Heater-Shield*, the *Target* or *Buckler*, the *Roundel* or *Roundache*, and the *Pavais*, *Pavache*, or *Tallevas*. The lower figure we had armed with the *Heater-Shield*, of which our Author remarks, that no specimen has reached us; but the united testimony of seals, monuments, painted

glass, and ancient tapestry, sufficiently demonstrate that shields of that form were in use at the period abovementioned.

“The *Target* or *Buckler* was carried by the heavy-armed foot; it answered to the *Scutum* of the Romans: it had its bottom rounded off; it was generally convex, being curved in its breadth. Targets were mostly made of wood, covered with many folds of bull’s hide or jacked leather, and occasionally with brass or iron; the extremities were always bound with metal, and frequently from the centre of the front projected a boss or umbo armed with a spike. On the inside were two handles. Men of family usually had their armorial bearings painted on their targets. After the invention of fire-arms, instead of a spike the centres of some targets were armed with one or more small gun-barrels, a grate or aperture being left in the target for the convenience of taking aim; which alteration made these kinds of targets both defensive and offensive armour. One of them is preserved in the Spanish Armory in the Tower. See each kind of target represented on the right and left sides of the middle compartment towards the bottom. That on the left side, from which the gun-barrel projects is of a circular form, and from thence called a *Roundel*, or *Roundache*.

“The *Pavais*, *Pavache*, or *Tallevas*, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. They were much in use in the time of Edward III. and by him employed at the siege of Calais.

“The *Shield* or *Target* of the ancients must have been of the same kind as the *Pavais*, since they are described to us as being so large, that when a sentinel had set the base of his shield on the ground, he could rest his head on the upper margin. They were also large enough to convey the dead, or those dangerously wounded, from the field; as is evident from the well-known exhortation of the Lacedæmonian women to their sons and husbands—“Bring this back, or come back upon it.”

Captain Grose having more amply described the defensive armour of the ancients, proceeds next to the defensive armour worn by their horses; into the minutiae of which we shall not enter; but as a guide

to our readers, and particularly to such who may visit the Horse Armory in the Tower, —which they will do with much more satisfaction by taking our descriptions in their pockets—we shall copy his concise explanation of the figures at the top and bottom of our Plate.

The top figure represents a Cavalier of the 12th and 13th century in the act of charging an enemy; he is armed much the same as the other Knight, except that he has a *hawbeck* of chain mail.

The bottom figure shews a Knight, or man at arms, completely armed and mounted according to the fashion of the time of Henry II. His horse is completely *barded* (armed), having a *chaffron* of iron covering his head; a *criniere*, small plates of iron or chain mail, to protect his neck; a *poitrinal*, or breast-plate of the same; a *croapiere*, or buttock-piece, formed sometimes of plates of copper or iron, but more frequently of jacked leather; it descended to the hocks.

OFFENSIVE ARMS OR WEAPONS fall next under our author's investigation, and the pains he must have taken to examine them, to arrange them properly, and to describe them accurately, is as conspicuous in this department as in the foregoing. And here likewise we shall be able to give much assistance and satisfaction to the future visitors of the Small Armory in the Tower.

The attentive observer must now principally have in view the curious assemblage of arms in our middle compartment.

The first arms or weapons used by mankind were undoubtedly those with which nature had furnished them; that is, their hands, nails, and teeth, assisted by stones, branches and roots of trees, and bones of dead animals. On the discovery of metals, weapons, first of brass and afterwards of iron, were adopted.

The *Sword* seems to have been the first artificial weapon made use of, probably even before the discovery of metals; fashioned perhaps of some heavy wood hardened by fire: this conjecture is justified from similar weapons having been found by different travellers in the possession of divers savage tribes or nations. *Brass* or rather copper swords seem to have been next introduced: these in process of time workmen learned to harden by the addition of some other metal or mineral which rendered them almost equal in temper to iron. Several of these swords have been found in Ireland: they are all nearly of the same figure. Swords always had various forms and denominations, generally

allusive to their qualities and uses—such as *piercing, death, ruin, &c.* Some were made solely to thrust, others to cut, and many were equally adapted to both. Their chief difference being in the metal of which they are composed, the length or breadth, the form or ornaments, it will not be necessary to say any thing more of a weapon so familiarly known in our day; but it would be injustice to the author not to mention that he is very curious, distinct, and accurate in his plates and illustrations of this subject.

The *Dagger* or *Pugio* was used by the Romans; a species of that weapon, called the *Hand-seax*, was worn by the Saxons, with which they massacred the English on Salisbury Plain, A. D. 476. Under the title of *Cuttellum* and *Misericorde*, the dagger was known and in use with us from the time of Edward I. till the introduction of the bayonet, in many respects its substitute. So late as the *sixteenth* century fencing-masters taught a mode of attack and defence wherein the sword and dagger were used in conjunction; the dagger being chiefly used for defence, the sword to assail.

The *Bow* is a weapon of the most remote antiquity; we read of them in Holy Writ as being in use in the very early ages of the world: and in the Asiatic nations it was much esteemed, and still continues to be a principal weapon.

Bows were of different forms; sometimes of two arches, connected in the middle by a straight piece; and sometimes making one uniform curve, like the English bows of the present time. They were chiefly made of wood, of which yew was deemed the best; ash, elm, and witch-hazel were also used. The bow of a single curve is visible in our Plate. According to some of our ancient historians, the bow was introduced into England by the Normans who therewith gained the battle of Hastings; but be this as it may, it is well known that soon after its introduction it became the favourite weapon of the people, and by constant practice the English were allowed to be the best archers in Europe; and from time to time divers acts of Parliament were made to enforce the practice of archery, to procure a supply of bow-staves from foreign countries, to oblige the arrow-head makers to be careful in finishing and tempering their work, and to furnish the distant counties with bowyers, fletchers, and arrow-makers.

Every man under the age of sixty, except ecclesiastics and judges, was directed to exercise the art of shooting in the long

long bow, and fathers, governors, and masters, to bring up the children under their care in the use thereof. Every man having a boy or boys in his house, was to provide for each of them above the age of seven and under that of seventeen years, a bow and two shafts: if servants, the cost of the bow and arrows might be deducted out of their wages. The inhabitants of all cities and towns were ordered to make butts, and to keep them in repair, under a penalty of twenty shillings *per* month, and to exercise themselves in shooting at them on holidays. And hence it is that we derive the present names of sundry places, as Newington-butts, Brentford-butts, &c.

ARROWS were antiently made of reeds, afterwards of cornel wood, and occasionally of every species of wood: but ash was esteemed the best: they were reckoned by sheaves, and a sheaf consisted of twenty-four arrows. They were carried in a quiver, called also an arrow-case, which served for the store; those for immediate use were worn in the girdle.

The length of our antient bows was above six feet; but a gentleman of the Archers Club, now existing, informed Captain Grose, that the best length for a bow is *five feet* eight inches from nock to nock, and that of an arrow two feet three inches; though they were formerly a cloth-ell long. Our author is very diffuse upon the subject of bows and arrows, and the statutes respecting them; and we earnestly recommend this part of his elegant Treatise to the beautiful band of Amazons who have lately reanimated the spirit and society of archers in England. We congratulate the Marchioness of Salisbury on the patriotic amusement she has so nobly protected and revived, as we heartily wish to see prizes worth contending for established for this antient hardy exercise; and hope it may tend to discountenance the lavishing so much waste money on the most worthless set of wretches that ever disgraced a civilized nation, viz. rascally boxers or bruisers, or rather vile assassins and murderers. If to strengthen the arm, if to guide the sight and render it correct, may have their uses in making our soldiers handle and bear the weight of their musquets, and hit a mark accurately, the practice of archery ought to be encouraged. As for boxing, the brutal nobles and gentlemen who are its patrons cannot pretend today that it will make men either better soldiers or sailors; but it is evident that it increases the number of footpad robberies in our streets and

on our roads, attended with horrid barbarities, to the utter reproach of the abettors of such lawless assemblies of blackguards as are brought together at boxing matches. To the eternal disgrace of the present times, in the metropolis of Great Britain a fashion is gaining ground daily at the houses of the *Great*, falsely styled, to order menial servants to open all letters to their masters from persons not intimately known; and if they come from literary men of avowed merit tendering proposals for any book upon the most important subjects; or contain any petitions or memorials stating the cases of undeserved indigence sinking under penury, sickness, or imprisonment, such papers are not to be delivered—the porter may burn them in the hall fire; but a line from Mendoza, announcing that he has hired the Lyceum, and has boxes for the ladies, who may send servants to keep places; or from Johnson, Big Ben, or Perrins, giving an account of their convalescence, that they have got an eye or a fist left and will fight again, is to be carried directly to my Lord, or to Sir G —, or to my Lady's toilette; and if neglected, the guilty lacquey shall be discharged.—But to return from this painful digression—let us proceed to the LANCE, PIKE, or SPEAR.

The spear, lance, javelin, darts of different kinds, and even the modern pikes, according to Capt. Grose, all come under one description; that is, a long staff, pole, or rod, armed with a pointed head of stone or metal at one or both ends, constructed for the purpose of piercing or wounding with their points only, either by being pushed or thrown with the hand.

Long spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly by the cavalry of the latter. Specimens of this weapon are to be found at the top and in the middle division of our Plate, and a great variety of them may be seen in the Horse Armory at the Tower. Some lances were ornamented with a banderole near the point, which gave them a handsome appearance.

THE MACE is an ancient weapon, formerly much used by the cavalry of all nations. It was commonly made of iron; its figure much resembles a chocolate-mill; many specimens may be seen in the Tower. It was with one of these, that Walworth, Mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler from off his horse in Smithfield for approaching the young King Richard II. in an insolent manner; and as he fell, he dispatched him with his dagger. The Mace

in modern times changed its form, and being no longer a war instrument, is made of copper, or silver gilt, ornamented with a crown, globe and cross, and is now the chief insignia of authority throughout Great Britain. Similar to the ancient Maces, were those staves at the end of which iron or leaden balls armed with spikes were suspended by chains; they were till lately carried by the pioneers of the Trained Bands, or City Militia. One of this sort is also given in our Plate, on the right side, next to the Pike with a banner.

BATTLE AXES, Pole Axes, Bills, and many other weapons of the same class, differing much in their form, and bearing but little resemblance to the common axe, were formerly of great service in clearing the way for an army on a march through a woody country, and for various other purposes: specimens are discoverable in the middle compartment, to the right and left of the Helmet.

A little lower on the left side will be found the *Horseman's Hammer*. It was commonly made of iron, both head and handle; the latter rarely exceeding two feet in length. The equestrian figure of King Edward I. in the Horse Armoury in the Tower, is armed with one of these hammers.

THE CROSS BOW was an offensive weapon, which consisted of a bow fixed on the top of a sort of staff, or stock of wood, which the string of the bow, when unbent, crossed at right angles. Cross Bows not only shot arrows, but also darts, bones, and leaden balls. They were made of wood, horn, or steel, and the English had two sorts in use; the one sort called Latches, the other Prodds: these instruments would kill point blank at

from forty to sixty yards distance, and, when elevated, above eight score. The figure of one of these Bows is placed just under the Hammer.

The ancient *Fire-arms* are variously denominated. The first guns fired in hand were called *hand-cannons, culverins, haquebut,* &c. The description of them would be tedious, and is wholly useless in this place, especially as our Author has entered amply into this subject in his History of the English Army; we shall therefore only refer to one specimen in the Plate, the original of which is in the Small Armoury in the Tower.

Having thus given a general sketch of the ancient armour delineated in the Treatise on Fifty Plates, we have only to mention a very beautiful Frontispiece from a rich embossed shield, representing the delivery of the keys of some ancient city to a conquering General, supposed to be those of Carthage to Scipio.

With respect to the Supplement, little more need be added to what has been already noticed. An interesting, well-executed Frontispiece exhibits an assemblage of Asiatic armour and weapons perfectly novel and curious. Besides this, there are twelve Plates, exhibiting a variety of ancient European and Asiatic swords, guns, match locks, javelins, bows, quivers, battle-axes, daggers, arrows, saddles for dromedaries, and other singular pieces scarcely known in this country; amongst which the armour formerly worn by the famous Nabob Sujah Dowla, and his battle-axe, are particularly curious: the Turkish guns likewise merit attention; and upon the whole, we think ourselves warranted to recommend the Supplement to all lovers of the military art, and to antiquaries.

Lettres par un Officier du Centième Regiment : Contenant un Detail exact de la Guerre dernière sur la Côte de Malabar, avec des Observations sur les Mœurs, les Coutumes, et les Usages des Indiens. Traduites d'un Manuscrit Anglois. A Nîmes. 1789.

Letters from an Officer of the Hundredth Regiment : Containing an accurate Account of the late War on the Coast of Malabar, with Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Practices of the Indians. Translated from an English Manuscript. Nîmes. 1789.

THE Writer of these Letters, a young gentleman of genius, learning, and good sense, embarked with his regiment on board the fleet that set sail from England in the beginning of the year 1781, under the command of Commodore Johnstone, for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. He served in the late war on the Coast of Malabar un-

der the Colonels Humberstone and Macleod, and was taken prisoner at Bednore with the army unfortunately commanded by Brigadier General Matthews. Having obtained his liberty on the conclusion of peace with Tippoo Sultan, he returned to Europe, touching on his way at the French African Islands, and at the island of St. Helena. In this extensive coun-
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 valt

vast variety of objects were presented to the observation of our Author, which he narrates and describes in a clear, elegant, and lively manner, and on which he makes many ingenious and just reflections. He gives an entertaining account of St. Jago, one of the principal Cape de Verd islands, where our fleet stood in for refreshments, and of its inhabitants and government; the surprizing of Johnstone by Suffrein; the capture by Johnstone of the Dutch ships at Saldannha Bay near the Cape of Good Hope; the island of Johanna with its inhabitants; and the Arabs at Morabat.—He lands at Bombay—His regiment re-embarks with other troops destined for the Coast of Coromandel, Intelligence of a French fleet off the Island of Ceylon determined the Commander of the Forces to make a descent, and to annoy the enemy on, and from the Coast of Malabar. The military operations and incidents that ensued are related by our Author in a perspicuous and satisfactory manner, and in exact conformity to the narrative of military transactions on the Malabar Coast contained in Memoirs of the Late War in Asia; a coincidence which shews that the truth has been fairly stated to the public, and which does equal credit to the Memoirs and to the Letters under consideration.

The Author of the Letters makes free observations on the conduct of both civil and military Chiefs, and intermixes his military details with many curious remarks and amusing digressions. The epistolary form in which he writes gives greater scope for digression and anecdote than if he had chosen the order of legitimate history, or even the looser form of memoirs.—Our Author discovers a natural turn to abstraction.—As he has not yet had time for learning all that has been published on some of the abstruse points on which he touches, he seems in one or two instances to have fallen into mistakes which a more general acquaintance with books would have corrected.

In returning home to Great Britain, he gives a very lively and pleasing account of the face of nature, and the state of society

in the French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and the English East India Company's island of St. Helena, which they purchased, he informs us, for no larger a sum than Thirty Thousand Pounds sterling. Speaking of St. Helena he says, "Though nature has withheld many of her blessings from the inhabitants of this place, she has bestowed one which supplies the want of every other. The ladies possess qualities and charms fitted to sweeten all the bitter ingredients in the cup of life, and to drown the calamities of those who have the happiness of possessing them, in oblivion. The sequestration in which they live from the world keeps them in a state of innocence and natural simplicity which is not to be found in any other part of the world. So many graces and charms united captivated every heart, and produced a thousand complaints and a thousand tears when we took our leave and set sail for Europe."

Though this is said to be a translation from the English, we have some doubts whether it was not written originally in French—though, in order to avoid any explanation of the circumstances that brought a gentleman into the English service, to whom it was most natural and easy to express his sentiments in the French tongue, it is held forth as a translation, by one of those innocent fictions or *lennemas*, if we may say so, which are sanctioned by custom, and fairly allowed to every writer.—If it be indeed a translation, it is, perhaps, the very best that ever was made: for it is tinged and formed by the very idiom and genius of the French language, and the French National character. That the Letters were really written on the spot, at the times and places specified, there is the strongest degree of internal evidence. The ease, the impression of truth and nature which is stamped on the face of this publication, clearly distinguish it from those impudent fabrications which, under the name of Letters, are compiled from printed books after the soldier or traveller has returned to his own country.

Chefs. Vol. II. 8vo. 4s. Robinsons.

THE Work called "Chefs," to which the present volume forms a species of appendix, was published about two years since; and, during its state of probation, underwent such a variety of "curious criticisms," that its zealous compiler conceives "it may be thought not uninter-

taining to see them presented in one point of view in chronological order, with remarks, by way of familiar epistle to the reader," and this pre-lect conception furnishes the subject of Introduction to the present volume. In enumerating the several periodical publications in which

these

these "curious criticisms" have appeared, the European Magazine obtains priority; but as the Editors of that work, whether from motives of good-nature, or from an unintentional neglect, have not expressed a *criticism* of any kind on the merits of Mr. Twiss's performance, he is forced to accuse them of the folly and temerity of having, in the months of July and August 1787, made two *extracts* from HIS work, for the amusement and instruction of their readers, without sufficiently acknowledging that it was "Mr. Twiss" who had furnished them with the means of their disappointment. Of the two extracts alluded to, the one, "The Morals of Chefs," was attributed to the pen of Dr. Franklin; and the other, "Anecdotes of Philidor," was said to be communicated by himself, "from Chefs, 8vo. lately published." The production of Dr. Franklin was first communicated to the world by Mr. Herbert Croft; and therefore Mr. Twiss cannot, with justice, expect to be considered as the original publisher of it. As to the Anecdotes of Philidor, one would think that the recital abovementioned was sufficient to satisfy a reasonable man; but as the Editors of the European Magazine have neither a wish to perjure the fair fame of any Author, nor to hurt the vanity of Mr. Twiss, they take this opportunity again to make known, that from whatever quarter he procured these anecdotes, he has had good sense and judgement enough to insert both of them in his work.

Mr. Twiss, having dispatched the European Magazine, proceeds in his familiar epistle to remark on the curious criticisms contained in the Critical Review for September 1787; the Monthly Review for October 1787; the English Review for the same month; and the Gentleman's Magazine for October and November 1788; and, candidly acknowledging that he has no claim to immortality*; that the whole of the former volume, excepting the account of Philidor, is an *Olla Podrida* of quotations †; that the present volume is a compilation of incoherent passages incapable of methodical arrangement ‡, but in which perspicuity has been endeavoured to be preserved §; he trusts the reader will join in THE LAUGH §; but on which side he expects that *laugh* will prevail he has not ventured to suggest.

To the faithful representation which Mr. Twiss has thus candidly given of the general complexion of his work we shall only add, that the component parts of it are quotations, poems, anecdotes, and stories, collected, with indefatigable though impatient industry, from every book, in every language, of almost every age and every country, in which *any thing* the least interesting on the subject of Chefs could be found; but, says the Author, "it is unnecessary to particularize the number of books, many of them tedious and disgusting, I have waded through, *swallowing and execrating* to the end."

The Fair Hibernian. A Novel.

2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Robinson.

NOVEL-writing is a species of composition which of late years has become so base and degenerated, that when a publication of this kind appears above the common level, the mind, warmed by the unexpected pleasure, is apt to attribute greater merits to it than it may perhaps in reality deserve. The standard of true taste and fine writing, however, ought not to be erected upon every occasion; and the excellence of novels may fairly enough be estimated by comparison. Judging of the present performance by this rule, we may very safely pronounce it to be a sensible and entertaining work. The character of *The Fair Hibernian* is drawn with great delicacy; and her conduct, through a variety of very interesting

scenes, managed with infinite address. The warmth of expression in which most of the sentiments are conveyed, the light and airy fabric of the story, and the devotion everywhere paid to the God of Love, induce us to imagine that these letters are the production of an *unmarried lady*. The pictures she has drawn of *perfection* in the character of Sir Edward Marchmont; of *friendship* in the character of Lord Methuen; of *conjugal affection* and *fidelity* in Mrs. Wentworth, and of *envy* in Lady Mary Emmore, discover no mean talent of discrimination. A lively, cheerful ray animates many of the descriptions; and in several parts of the work there are proofs of good sense and accurate observation.

* Page vii. † Page xi. *in notis*. ‡ Page xiii. § Page xiv. § Page vii.

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

(Continued from Page 24.)

CHAP. IV. *Of the Origin of modern Languages, to which written Melody and Harmony were first applied; and of the general State of Music till the Invention of Printing, about the year 1450.*

This chapter, which is as interesting to men of letters as to those who seek for information concerning the state of music at this early period of its cultivation, will excite surprise in the reader at the diligence and extent of Dr. Burney's inquiries and knowledge in *philology*, as well as in every branch of the musical art.

A few passages from the opening of this section, will best explain to our readers the author's intention.

"Having made some progress in the mechanism of melody and harmony, by tracing as near its source as possible, the first formation of the musical alphabet or *scale*, whence single sounds are drawn, and given very early specimens of their *measure*, and simultaneous use in *consonance*; the reader will, perhaps, not be sorry to quit for a while such minute researches, in order to inquire at what time, and in what manner, these tones were first applied to modern languages, when the

"Bless'd pair of Sirens—Voice and Verse," attempted friendly union amidst the according murmurs of their new companion Harmony, who, increasing in power by a numerous offspring, soon grew so loud and insolent, that she was able to overwhelm them both, and, by her *artful contrivances*, to render them almost indifferent and useless to each other, as well as to the public.

"Every nation aspiring at high descent, will be ready to claim priority in the formation and culture of their language and antiquity of their songs; and it would perhaps be as difficult to settle these demands equitably, and to the satisfaction of all parties, as the political claims of ambitious and contending Powers at a General Diet.

"Perhaps the specimens of the Welch and Saxon languages that might be produced in favour of our own pretensions

in this island, are of such antiquity as no other country can equal; for the poems of Taliesin, Lyward Hen, Aneurin Gwawdrydd, Myrddin Wyllt, and Avan Veidig, who all flourished about the year 560, are preserved, though hardly intelligible to the most learned Cambro-British Antiquary*. And the dialect of our Alfred, of the ninth century, in his Saxon translation of Boethius and Bede, is more clear and intelligible than the vulgar language, equally ancient, of any other country in Europe. For I am acquainted with no other language, which, like our own, can mount, in a regular and intelligible series, from the dialect in present use to that of the ninth century: that is, from pure English to pure Saxon, such as was spoken and written by King Alfred, unmixed with Latin, Welch, or Norman. And this may be done for a period of nine hundred years, by means of the *Chronicon Saxonicum* of Bishop Gibson, the excellent Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of the late Rev. Mr. Lye, and such a chain of specimens of our tongue at different stages of its perfection as Dr. Johnson has inserted in the History of our Language prefixed to his Dictionary. Indeed we have the authority of Bede for social and domestic singing to the harp in the Saxon language, upon this island, at the beginning of the eighth century; though he himself wrote in Latin, the only language of the church and the learned then, and for many ages afterwards †. But the question is not, What people had songs first in their own language? for wherever there is a language, there is poetry; and wherever there is poetry, there is music of some kind or other: the present inquiry is, Where such music as that of which we have been tracing the origin, was first applied to a modern language? For it is not meant to speak here of those wild and irregular melodies which come within the description of *national music*; such as the old and rustic tunes of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which remained for many ages traditional, and, if not more ancient than the scale ascribed to Guido, were certainly formed without

* "See Evans's Specimens of Welch Poetry."

† "Dr. Percy, in his Essay on the Ancient English Minstrels (note G), has given so ample and satisfactory an account of the Saxon manner of singing to the harp in Bede's time, as to leave his reader nothing to wish, or me to add, on the subject."

his assistance, as we may judge by the little attention that was paid to keys, and the awkward difficulties to which those are subject who attempt to clothe them with harmony.

“Songs have at all times, and in all places, afforded amusement and consolation to mankind: every passion of the human breast has been vented in song; and the most savage as well as civilized inhabitants of the earth have encouraged these effusions. The natives of New Zealand, who seem to live as nearly in a state of nature as any animals that are merely gregarious, have their songs, and their *Improvisatori*; and the ancient Greeks, during every period of their history and refinement, had their *Solia* for almost every circumstance and occasion incident to society.”

After this Dr. Burney traces the passion for song, in the principal nations of Europe, from the time of the Roman republic, to the formation of the PROVENÇAL LANGUAGE.

“Every refined and polished nation (says he) has a vulgar language in its remote provinces, and even in its capital, among the common people, in which there are innumerable words and phrases that have never been admitted into books. This must doubtless have been the case with the Romans; and it is the opinion of some persons of great eminence in literature, among whom may be numbered the learned Cardinal Bembo, and the Marquis Maffei, that the ancient Romans had at all times an oral vulgar language which was different from that of books; and that this colloquial language, less grammatical and elegant than that of the learned, was carried by the Romans into all the provinces under their dominion. It is therefore probable that this, and not the written language of Italy, was the mother of the Provençal, Sicilian, Italian, and Spanish dialects.

“In the ninth century historians tell us, that Charlemagne and his sons and successors spoke the *Romanse* language, specimens of which may be seen in Fauchet, Pasquier, and several other writers on the French language. And in the twelfth century it began to be the general language of poets and polite writers.”

After this we have the history of RAYNE in poetical compositions. “Cardinal Bembo (he tells us) was of opinion that the first rhymers and poets who wrote in a modern language were of Provence; after them the Tuscan, who had more assistance from them than any other peo-

ple; and both Crescembeni and Gravina make the same concession.”

Here we have a satisfactory sketch of the history of the TROUBADOURS, or Provençal poets. The following period on this subject contains so much truth, good taste, and good sense, that we cannot resist the desire of presenting it to our readers:

“As these founders of modern versification, these new poetical architects, constructed their poems upon plans of their own invention; and as all classical authority was laid aside, either through ignorance or design, each individual gave unlimited indulgence to fancy, in the subject, form, and species of his composition. And it does not appear, during the cultivation and favour of Provençal literature, that any one Troubadour so far outstript his brethren in the approaches he made towards perfection as to be considered as a model for his successors. We find, though military prowess, hospitality, Gothic gallantry, and a rage for feasts and revelry prevailed, that taste, refinement, and elegance, were never attained during this period, either in public or private amusements. The want of originality of composition is frequently lamented when licence is repressed by laws, and the wild effusions of an ardent imagination are bounded by authority; but the productions that have been preserved of the Provençal Bards, which may be called the offspring of writers in a *state of nature*, seem to prove the necessity of rule, order, and example, even in the *liberal arts*, as well as the government of a *free state*. For the progress of taste must ever be impeded by the ignorance and caprice of those who cultivate an art without science or principles.”

It is however allowed by Dr. Burney that, “as almost every species of Italian poetry is derived from the Provençals, so AIR, the most captivating part of secular vocal melody, seems to have had the same origin. At least the most ancient strains that have been spared by time, are such as were set to the songs of the Troubadours.”

Among these bards has been always ranked our RICHARD THE FIRST, *Cour de Lion*. And here we have a history of this heroic prince's imprisonment in the *Tour Tenebreuse*, or Black Tower, in Germany, with specimens of his poetry, admirably translated by our author; who has likewise not only given us an account of Richard's favourite Provençal bard, ANSELM FAIDIT, and a translation of a

very affecting song on his royal patron's death, but the original melody from the Vatican MS. of this ancient Elegy, both in Gregorian square notes, and in the present notation. We regard this song as the best specimen of Provençal poetry which we have seen, and think that ample justice has been done to it by the translator.

The History of the FRENCH LANGUAGE follows that of Provence. "The present language of France," says Dr. Burney, "is allowed to have originated from corrupt Latin, ancient *Gallic*, and Teutonic brought into Gaul by the Franks."

Our diligent author has furnished us with ancient specimens of this language, as well as of the chants or melodies to which they were sung in the Gallic church.

"It was not till the reign of Philip Augustus (who died 1223), that SONGS in the French language became common.—The most ancient of these compositions are called *Lays*, written on occasions of sorrow and complaint.—The word seems purely Francic and Saxon (says Dr. Burney), and is neither to be found in the Armoric language, nor in the dialect of Provence."

He proves *Fabliaux & Contes*, Tales and Stories in Verse, to have been the most ancient and common species of poetry in France. To these Boccace and other Italian novelists were much obliged.

After this we have a very curious and entertaining account of the early use and favour of the HARP and VIOL in France, and drawings of both engraved from a ewer dug up at Soissons, of which the workmanship is supposed to have been executed before the year 752.

The History of the MINSTRELS and MINSTRELSY of the middle ages is rendered extremely amusing, as well as instructive, by the researches and translations of our author.

The *military songs* of France come next under consideration, and nothing but the want of room prevents us from inserting this article entire, from page 275 to 280. The translation *totidem verbis*, of the celebrated Champion's song in praise of *Roland*, "the *Orlando Inamorato* and *Furioso* of Boiardo, Beni and Ariosto," is uncommonly close and spirited.

The account of the *Châtelain de Cruey*, of the *Roman d'Alexandre*, of THIBAUT, King of Navarre, and translated extracts from their songs, with the original music, are extremely curious and pleasing.

Our Author's next inquiry is after the

origin of the ITALIAN language and secular melody, which he begins in the following manner:

"From the intimate connection and close union of the arts, it is hardly possible to trace the progress of music in Italy without speaking of its language, which has long been universally allowed to be more favourable to singing than any one that the numerous combinations of letters in all the alphabets of modern times has produced. And if the French, Provençal, and Spanish dialects can be deduced from the Latin, how much more easy is it to trace the Italian from that source; which is itself frequently so near pure and classical Latin, that no other change or arrangement of words seems to have been made, than what contributed to its sweetness and facility of utterance."

In these inquiries the same diligence, ingenuity and success attend the author, as in the preceding part of this critical chapter; which a taste for Poetry, joined to much uncommon reading and a profound knowledge of music, have rendered doubly valuable.

In the account of the Poet DANTE and his friend CASETTA, the Musician, Dr. Burney has inserted a translation of the verses which describe their meeting in purgatory, which we think admirable.

"Dante, after visiting the infernal regions with Virgil, is conducted by the same poet into purgatory; where, soon after his arrival, he saw a vessel approach the shore laden with departed souls, under the conduct of an angel, who brought them thither to be cleansed from their sins, and rendered fit for Paradise: as soon as they were disembarked, says the poet, 'they began like beings landed on a foreign shore, to look around them:'

"On me when first these spirits fix their eyes,

They all regard me with a wild surprisè,
A most forgetting that their sins require
The purg'ing remedy of penal fire: [pace
When one of these advanc'd with eager
And open arms, as me he would embrace;
At sight of which I found myself impell'd
To imitate each gesture I beheld;
But vain, alas! was ev'ry effort made,
My disappointed arms embrace a shade:
Thrice did vacuity my grasp elude,
Yet still the friendly phantom I pursued.
My wild astonishment with smiling grace
The spectre saw, and said my fruitless
chase.

The voice and form now known my fear
suspend,

O stay, cried I, one moment with thy

No suit of thine is vain, the vision said,
I lov'd thee living, and I love thee, dead.
But whence this haste?—not long allow'd
to stay, [way—

Back to the world thy Dante takes his
Yet let this fleeting hour one boon obtain:
If no new laws thy tuneful pow'rs restrain,
Some song predominant o'er grief and woe,
As once thou sung'st above, now sing
below;

So shall my soul, releas'd from dire dismay,
O'ercome the horrors of this dreadful way.
Casella kindly deign'd his voice to raise,
And sung how *Love the human bosom*
sways,

In strains so exquisitely sweet and clear,
The sound still vibrates on my ravish'd ear;
The shadowy troops, extatic, listening
round,
Forgot the past and future in the sound."

The most ancient specimens of melody that Dr. Burney was able to find in Italy, which had been originally set to Italian words, "were in a collection of *Laudi Spirituali*, or Sacred Songs, preserved in a MS. of the Magliabecchi Library, at Florence, dated 1536." One of these is inserted, with the original music, in which we fancy we can discover more grace and elegance than in any melodies, equally ancient, of other countries.

This is followed by a detailed account of the Poet PETRARCA; of his coronation, as Laureat, at Rome, 1341; and a translation of two of his Sonnets, in which that exquisite Poet speaks of Music.

After this Dr. Burney points his attention to BOCCACCIO, the father of Italian *Prose*, as Dante and Petrarca were of

Verse. In the account of Boccace is inserted a fine translation of some beautiful lines in the *Medea* of Euripides upon the misapplication of music at festivals. Dr. Burney says he was obliged to a learned friend (whom we suspect to have been Dr. Johnson) for this translation.

Before our Author quits Italy, he gives an account of the early practical Musicians, as well as theoretical, of the period under consideration.

He then proceeds to the investigation of our *Lyric Poetry*, in its several British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and English dialects, and the melody to which it was sung. Near a hundred pages are occupied with these inquiries, in the course of which our Author has given us many curious particulars of our minstrels, customs, manners, and musical institutions. After this we have an examination of the musical passages and allusions in the works of CHAUCER, and their explanation; with an account of several scarce and curious tracts on practical Music, preserved in public Libraries on the Continent, and in those of our Universities and the British Museum, and elsewhere; among which those of *John de Muris*, *Simon Tunsted*, *John Torksey*, *Thomas of Walsingham*, *Lionel Power*, *Walter Odington*, and *Theinrede of Dover*, are the principal. Dr. Burney, in the discovery and critical examination of these MSS. has manifested such an uncommon share of industry, patience, and ingenuity, as leave future musical historians of this high period little more to do than to avail themselves of his discoveries and remarks.

(To be continued.)

Paul and Mary. An Indian Story. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Doddsley.

GENUINE strokes of nature awaken the tenderest and most refined sensibilities of the human heart in almost every page of this chaste and simple, but deeply affecting story; and dispose the mind to imbibe, with equal advantage and delight, the precepts of true wisdom and sound morality with which the work abounds. The portrait of a wounded mind peaceably retiring from the storms of fortune, to enjoy content and ease among the rock-encircled vallies of the Isle of France, is finely contrasted with the more vivacious, but equally well-drawn picture of the passion of pure love, which gradually fills the innocent bosoms of *Paul and Mary*, and animates all their actions. The little episode, in which the

impulses of virtue and humanity lead the steps of these happy lovers over a romantic country, to perform the benevolent act of reconciling an oppressed and fugitive slave to her irritated master; their being lost amidst the horrors of the night in the tangled mazes of a wood; and the discovery of their situation by the industry of their affectionate servant *Domingo*, assisted by the sagacious fidelity of their dog *Tayo*, is, of its kind, a master-piece of judgement and fine writing. It would indeed be endless to enumerate the many beauties which these volumes contain. They were originally written in French, by the celebrated pen of *M. de St. Pierre*, and published by him under the name, and at the end of his "*Etudes de la Nature*," which have

have been so favourably received by the Public."

To this testimony of the authenticity of this story, THE TRANSLATOR who appears to have done uncommon justice to the spirit of his Author, adds, that "the principal facts are generally known in the Isle of France, and by many persons at Paris, where some individuals of Madame de la Tour's family still exist."—We, however, cannot help wishing, that the

story had rather been framed by *fiction*, than founded on *facts*; for the catastrophe, in which the beautiful and affectionate *Mary* fell a sacrifice to the relentless fury of the waves, in the sight of her admiring but helpless lover, is attended with circumstances too agonizing, when we reflect that they were true: the heart cannot easily sustain the recollection of such painful conflicts.

A Picture of England: Containing a Description of the Laws, Customs, and Manners of England. By M. D'Archenholz, formerly a Captain in the Service of the King of Prussia. Translated from the French, 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Jefferys.

THE breast of every patriot Englishman must glow with equal pride and pleasure, when his mind reflects with what fond curiosity the constitution of his country, and the envied enjoyments of its inhabitants have attracted the study and attention of admiring foreigners. Of *the Constitution of England*, perhaps, no work has exhibited a more perfect delineation than that which does so much honour to the sentiments and abilities of *Mons. De Lolme*; and the work at present before us, which was originally written in French by *M. D'Archenholz*, an officer in the service of the King of Prussia, affords a picture equally faithful and entertaining, of *the Manners of the People*. This ingenious and observant foreigner justly remarks, that Great Britain is so different from all the other states of Europe in the form of its government, its laws, its customs, its manners, and the mode of thinking and of acting adopted

by its inhabitants, that it seems rather to belong to some other globe than that on which the surrounding nations are placed. To trace out, therefore, with greater certainty and effect the characteristic singularities of the nation, he has given a detached narrative of every extraordinary or curious event which has occurred in England during the later periods of the present century; and accompanied each detail with observations and reflections, most of which are just, and all of them sensible and ingenious. The style and language in which this professed translation appears, are in all respects so truly *English*, and carry with them such an air of *originality*, that we almost suspect this very pleasant and entertaining work to be a plant of English growth, rather than an exotic of France; but *merit*, in whatever climate it may have been produced, is, in England, equally intitled to the tribute of admiration and applause.

The Solitary Castle: A Romance of the Eighteenth Century. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s.

THERE is a classical unity in the design and construction of this novel, which discovers that the author is not unacquainted with the established rules of good composition; and he has endeavoured to fill up the pleasing outline by a high diversity and contrast of character. The story, in its abstract, represents an old naval commander of the name of *Gunthorpe* retired, under the assumed name of *Vernon*, to a lonely mansion situated in the surrounding forests of Nottinghamshire, accompanied by his innocent and lovely daughter *Margaret*; a trusty and familiar servant of the name of *Andrew*, who had been the constant companion of his several voyages; and a Mrs. *Dejolinie*, a favourite female domestic, the widow of a French officer. The gloominess of this retreat, together with the

natural tendency of Captain *Vernon's* disposition, possess his mind with a very extraordinary degree of superstition; and the implicit faith which filial fondness pays to the recititude of paternal sentiments, tinges the innocent mind of the lovely *Margaret* with the same defect; but honest *Andrew* and Mrs. *Dejolinie* are so far from imitating, or being tainted by the superstitious of their master and mistress, that *Andrew* retains the rough and dauntless habits of his sea-faring life; and Mrs. *Dejolinie* partakes of all the characteristic levities of her sex and nation. *Andrew*, under the inspection of his superstitious master, in digging round the deep inserted roots of the hollow trunk of a once sacred and venerable oak, throws up among the dirt with his spade a large incrust of ring, — and the Work opens by

a very humorous dialogue between the captain and his man, on the magic properties which this mysterious ring may contain, in which the Author endeavours to expose the absurd extravagances of the human mind, when "shackled reason is once permitted to be led in triumph by fancy and prejudice." In this disposition to be alarmed at every thing which wore an appearance in any degree supernatural, the captain and his daughter observed the balloon of a celebrated aeronaut sailing in the air over the forests; and this incident, as it will easily be imagined, affords a subject of much fear and apprehension on the one side, and humorous, mirthful, and pleasant observations on the other. The aeronaut in the event becomes the guest of the captain; and the story discloses, if we mistake not, some anecdote of the *private history of a particular person*. Mr. Chartres, for that is the name given to the aerial voyager, becomes deeply enamoured with the lovely *Margaret*, and a very happy *equivoque* is preserved in a garden scene which passes between them, and ends in a rude and violent attempt upon her person, which is interrupted by the fortunate arrival of the captain, who sends his faithless and dishonourable guest adrift upon the current of an adjacent stream. Mr. Chartres, to avenge himself, resolves to steal the innocent *Margaret* from the house of her father; and for this purpose he engaged two of his town companions of the names of *Le Fleur* and *Fletcher* to assist him in the enterprise. By a delusive message, *Fletcher* seduced the captain from his castle to a neighbouring village; and during his absence, *Margaret*, under the deception of being sent for by her father, whose commands she ever fondly obeyed, trusts herself to be conveyed, in a phaeton by *Le Fleur*, as she conceived, to the presence of her father; nor did she find her mistake until all remedy was vain. The place of her destination was *London*; but to elude the detection of pursuit, *Le Fleur* endeavours to pass through bye-

ways and unfrequented roads, in consequence of which he mistakes his route, and they fall in with an assembly of *Gypsies*, who were preparing to celebrate the nuptials of their King: and here a very minute and seemingly accurate account is given of the manners and customs of this extraordinary race of people. From this scene *Le Fleur* and *Margaret* at length escape, and pass through a variety of adventures, in one of which *village justice* is admirably described. Here they are joined by *Fletcher*, and are conducted by him to the principal house of entertainment in *Loughborough*. *Fletcher*, overcome by the charms of *Margaret*, and disregarding the promise of fidelity he had made to *Chartres*, presses her to yield to the entreaties of illicit love. Her cries bring a number of young officers, who were in an adjoining room, to her assistance. Among these was one who had known the person of *Fletcher* when an officer in the East Indies, from whom it is discovered that his name was not *Fletcher* but *Guntlorpe*, a discarded brother to the woman whose chastity he had endeavoured to violate. He of course becomes her protector, and they proceed to London, where the old captain soon after arrives, recognizes his discarded son, and marries his daughter to *Sir William Chambers*, a gentleman of great worth and considerable fortune.

The language in which this novel is written, is correct; the style easy, flowing, and in some parts of it elegant; the incidents are not numerous, but they are natural, and consistent with the story out of which they arise; the manners are in some instances rather extravagant, and some of the thoughts are not very new; but upon the whole it appears to be an entertaining work.

The second volume contains a little poem, called "*St. Genevieve of the Woods*," written with much spirit of thought and harmony of numbers.

Hartley House, Calcutta. 3 Vols. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d. Doddsley.

THE subjects of these volumes are conveyed to the public through the medium of a supposed epistolary correspondence between *Sophia Goldbourne*, a young lady of distinction and address, resident at Calcutta, and her female friend and confidante, *Arabella*, in London; and they appear to represent a true picture of the municipal manners and customs which at present prevail among the European inhabitants of that great emporium of English emigration. The story is extremely feeble, and few of the incidents are

any way interesting; but the style is, in general, elegant and easy, and the language correct. Faithful and lively descriptions of places and persons, of modes of life and rules of behaviour, of private entertainments and public ceremonies, form the principal merit of the work; and to those individuals whose destiny may hereafter lead them to seek their fortunes in that distant and luxurious region of the globe, it may afford not only transient pleasure, but solid and useful information.

ACCOUNT

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

[*Continued from Page 48.*]

SEPTEMBER 8.

IN the evening two propositions were submitted to the Assembly by the Committee of Finance, with the concurrence of M. Necker.

1st. To re-establish the Gabelles, with such modifications that the price of salt shall not exceed six sols in the provinces where the tax is highest. This, according to M. Necker's calculation in his Memoir presented to the Assembly, would produce thirty millions of livres annually, instead of sixty, which the former rate produced.

2d. To order the collection of all other taxes in the usual manner, till the first of July 1790; and since, the Nobles and the Clergy having sacrificed their exclusive privileges to the good of the nation, every citizen ought to bear a fair proportion of the public burdens, to assess all lands hitherto exempted at the same rate with those that formerly paid taxes, on condition that on the first of July 1790, a complete and uniform assessment of all the lands in the kingdom shall be made.

The re-establishment of the Gabelles, under any possible modification, was warmly opposed by several Members, as impolitic and unproductive. Some went so far as to declare, that their constituents would never submit to the revival of a most oppressive and detestable impost, from which the provinces had been released, not by the violence of the unthinking multitude, not by the outrages of an armed banditti, but by the uniform and determined resolution of all ranks of citizens to endure it no longer.

Both propositions were referred to the Bureaux, which were to sit for the purpose of considering them on Tuesday morning, previous to their being decided on by the Assembly on Wednesday evening.

The debates on this business prevented the Abbe Gregoire from being heard in behalf of the Jews, according to notice given. The great Condé, it is said, considered the humiliation of the Jews in Europe for so many ages, as an irrefragable proof of the truth of the Christian religion. The Abbe Gregoire seems to entertain a different opinion; he has declared himself their advocate, and pressed for a hearing in the National Assembly with much earnestness; but the nature of his propositions in their favour has not yet transpired.

SEPTEMBER 9.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This being the day appointed to take the sense of the Assembly on the three important

questions that have been so long and so warmly agitated,

The President stated them in order, and also the proposition of the Abbe Syeyes, to settle as a preliminary the form of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies.

M. Rebell said, they ought first of all to determine whether the King shall have a right to sanction the Constitution.

M. Target said, the Constitution was the declared will of the Sovereign Power, the will of the nation; and that no man before had been so extravagant as to suppose that the Royal Sanction was necessary to it.

M. Densaunier recommended, at once to satisfy the just impatience of the public, and preserve regularity in their deliberations, that they should proceed immediately to decide the questions on which they had already formed their opinions; and it was at length agreed, on the motion of M. Camus, to put them to the vote in the following order:

1. Shall the National Assembly be periodical or permanent?
2. Shall it be divided into several chambers?
3. Shall a negative be granted to the King? and if granted, shall it be absolute or suspensive?

Above an hour was spent in settling the wording of the first of these. The present Assembly, it was said, being invested with higher and more important functions than future assemblies will possess, unless by express grant from the people, ought not to be confounded with them, even in name. It was therefore proposed, for "The National Assembly," to substitute "Legislative Body," "Legislature," "Representative Body," &c.

The previous question was, however, carried on all these amendments; and after some confusion, occasioned by a mistake of the President, the first article of the constitution was voted with only three dissenting voices, in these words: "The National Assembly shall be permanent."

M. de Mirabeau then said, that the permanence of the Assembly being thus solemnly decided, the unity of it followed as a necessary consequence; and therefore there was no room for deliberation on the second question.

M. Dupont said, that although the Assembly must be one with respect to its decisions, it ought to be divided into two Houses of equal authority, for the dispatch of business.

M. de

M. de Clermont Tonnerre said, those who had voted for the permanence of the Assembly, had not certainly meant to decide that future Assemblies should possess the same powers that the present possessed. If such was their meaning, he had only to deplore the ruin of his country; but if, in pronouncing its permanence, they had left themselves at liberty to explain in what respects, and to what extent, it should be permanent, there was no ground for supposing the unity of future Assemblies a necessary consequence of the former vote.

M. de Virieux said, mature deliberation was the safety of the state; and he had no idea of permitting the Assembly to be hurried away by *demagogues* and *popular tumult*.

These various several Members applied to themselves, and complained of them loudly, as a libel on individuals, and an insult to the Assembly.

M. de Virieux replied with vehemence and asperity; and for some time all was clamour and tumult. The good sense of the majority succeeded in restoring order. M. de Virieux sat down, and the affair was passed over.

But, as usually happens in numerous assemblies, one scene of disorder gave rise to another. The Members, disgusted with the debate which M. de Virieux's warmth had occasioned, wished instantly to put the unity of the Assembly to the vote. M. de Lally rose to speak; they refused to hear him; he persisted; and during this contest several Members complained that the President did not do his duty, and transmitted notes to him, accusing him of want of spirit. Stung by these reproaches, he forgot his duty to the Nation, the Assembly, and to himself; quitted the chair, and went out.

The confusion which this occasioned may more easily be conceived than described. As the rule is, that in the absence of the President, the last Ex-President shall take his place,

M. de Clermont Tonnerre was desired to take the chair. He refused. The Duke de Liancourt was then called on, who excused himself by saying that he could not preside but in the absence of M. de Clermont Tonnerre. This gentleman was at length prevailed on, and, after an apology for the President, intreated the Assembly to consider his leaving the chair as an adjournment; since, before he left it, he had announced that they were to sit again at seven in the evening. As this did not appear to be the sense of the majority, he was obliged, in quality of Vice-President, to put the question of adjournment, which was carried unanimously.

Before the meeting of the Assembly in the evening, the President sent the following letter to M. de Clermont Tonnerre:

“ SIR,

“ I Have requested the Assembly to accept my resignation of the office with which I was honoured. I know not if it was possible to hear me amidst the tumult that prevailed. After the disorder which took place this morning, I cannot think of resuming functions which it has rendered impossible for me to execute.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.”

The letter being read, the question was put, and it was resolved, by a considerable majority, not to accept the Bishop's resignation. M. de Clermont Tonnerre, as the last Ex-President, took the chair *pro tempore*.

FINANCE.

The Bishop of Autun then read a speech, in which he condemned the re-establishment of the Gabelles under any modifications, and the substitution of a capitation or any other tax in lieu of it, as impracticable and impolitic; insisted much on the necessity of an equal assessment of taxes and a more economical plan of collecting them, of separating the expenses of the King's household from those of the State, of granting to the King a civil list besting the Monarch of a great nation, but of circumscribing it by certain limits; and concluded with moving the following Resolutions:

“ The National Assembly, convinced of the necessity of collecting the taxes to supply the wants of the State, declare:

“ 1. That they persist in their former decrees respecting the payment of taxes, and are of opinion, that there is no room to deliberate on the proposition of the Committee of Finance.

“ 2. That the said Committee shall apply, with the utmost possible dispatch, to the examination of the Finances, to establishing a balance between the public expenditure and the revenue, and to reducing the expenditure within the bounds of the most rigorous necessity.”

M. Savarin seemed willing to adopt the plan of the Committee, with an amendment, to take from the collectors of taxes the power of entering private houses, which, he said, was the source of most dangerous abuses.

All the other speakers were against the revival of the Gabelles in any shape; and the discussion was referred to another sitting.

SEPTEMBER 10.

ADDRESS from the CITY of RENNES.

An Address from the city of Rennes, addressed to by that of Dinant, on the subject of

of the Royal negative, declaring that man a traitor to his country who should dare to propose granting to the executive power rights dangerous to public liberty, occasioned a warm debate. By some it was considered as an insult to the Assembly, as a dangerous attack on the freedom of debate, which ought to be repelled by a vigorous and decisive resolution; while others thought it ought to be passed over with contempt, as the vain effusion of an overweening Club, unworthy the attention of the National Assembly, which was accountable for its actions to the nation alone.

M. le Chapelier desired that a province eminent for patriotism might be treated with more deference; and defended the Address, as containing nothing disrespectful or improper. The principles expressed in it were such as had been maintained in the Assembly. Their constituents had a right to make known their wishes, which the Assembly could not deny them.

M. Poupart, a Deputy from Dinant, said, he would not have presented the Address, had he supposed it would occasion this commotion; and leave was given to withdraw it.

THE CONSTITUTION.

2. "The National Assembly shall be composed of one house only."

The Count de Crillon wished to renew the debate on this article. But it was said that the discussion had been finally concluded on Monday, and that yesterday they had agreed on the precise words in which the question should be put. The President took the sense of the Assembly, and it was carried against further debate.

The voices were then collected on the article, which was carried by 842 against 89.

On pretence that it had not been sufficiently debated, 122 Members, among whom was M. Mounier, refused to vote.

SEPTEMBER II.

The President announced a letter addressed to the Assembly from M. Necker, containing the determination of a Council on the Royal Negative.

M. Baumetz, M. Target, and M. Gregoire observed, that whatever respect might be due to the King's Majesty, which was, in fact, the Majesty of the nation, this very reverence must oppose the reading of the memoir, which might influence Members in giving their votes; that at no time could freedom of suffrage be more necessary, than when they were engaged in establishing the Constitution; and that to read it, would either have some effect or none, be useless in the one case, and dangerous in the other.

M. Thouret was of a different opinion. In the division of the three Orders, they were thankful for the King's mediation. He was the first Counsellor of the nation, and they could not, with decency, neglect advice offered by the Restorer of French Liberty to the Representatives of the People, through the medium of his Council.

M. de Mirabeau said, that after having resolved that there should be no farther discussion on the Royal Sanction, they could not suffer the opinion of the Council to be read, which would be a new source of debate, and overturn the former resolution.

Several members laid hold of this as an occasion for renewing the debate.

M. Mounier demonstrated that it would be dangerous at all times to permit the King's interference; that, were the case otherwise, it was not after a formal discussion, more especially on the Royal Prerogative, that they could hear the opinion of the King's Council; and that, on a branch of the prerogative which it belonged to the Assembly alone to confirm or annul, they ought to listen to no person whatever, least of all to Ministers, whose opinion might have a very pernicious influence.

The President put the question, and it was carried that the letter should not be opened.

A debate ensued on the meaning of the Royal Sanction; and whether it was necessary that it should be given to the Constitution.

M. Mounier said, it was unnecessary to come to any express declaration on this point; and the previous question was carried.

After a debate on the form of the article, it was agreed to divide it into two.

A third debate took place, whether the question should be decided by those of one opinion rising up, and those of the contrary sitting still (*assis et leve*), or the voices collected *nominatim*; and it was carried by a great majority for the latter.

A negative merely suspensive, was carried by 673 voices against 325.

M. d'Espremenil, when his name was called, said the Assembly was not free, and refused to vote. Ten other members refused also.

The two articles are as follow:

"3. The King may refuse his assent to the acts of the Legislative Body.

"4. This refusal shall be only suspensive."

On Saturday the Assembly revived the consideration of the duration of the National Assembly, when, after a long debate, it was determined that it should sit two years. The numbers were 835 against 46.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The Baron de Vinck informed the Assembly, that a correspondence was carrying on, and a sort of confederacy entering into by the different regiments of the kingdom, for the purpose of forming a new military constitution. To prevent the ill effects to be apprehended from any proceeding of this sort by the military, without the concurrence of the Legislature; he proposed appointing a Committee to draw up a plan for the organization of the army, to be submitted as soon as possible to the consideration of the Assembly. The motion was referred to the Bureaux.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

In consequence of the celebrated resolution by which the venality of the courts was abolished, it appeared that they became careless and inactive, to the great inconvenience and detriment of the country. Many memoirs were presented to the National Assembly on the subject, and the matter engaged their attention this day.—After a long conversation, M. Camus observed, that they were not then at liberty to censure or condemn the courts: That their resolution on the subject must first be transmitted to the Keeper of the Seals, to receive the Royal Authority; and that if after the promulgation of the law, they should receive complaints on the subject, they would take proper measures on the occasion.

This advice was unanimously agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 4TH OF AUGUST.

It was proposed to revive the consideration of the memorable resolutions of the 4th of August, containing the great sacrifices and reforms which gave such joy to the oppressed people of France. They had not yet received the Royal Assent. The Noblesse and Clergy thought by delay to gain advantages; and therefore, when it was proposed to transmit them to the Keeper of the Seals for the Royal sanction, an attempt was made to adjourn the consideration of the time.

The Abbe Maury said, that neither he nor any member of the body to which he belonged, meant to oppose them; but they were not digested. The resolutions were imperfect. "We conjure you only," said the Abbe, "to be correct; you came to these resolutions before you had established the first principles of your Constitution. You should surely revise them, and see that they are compatible with those principles."

The Abbe Desmars added, that he had received from the Province of Alsace, observations on the arrest, proper to be considered by the Assembly before they should be finally passed.

M. Target, however, who had no benefits nor titles to influence his opinion, spoke a different language. He shewed that the arrest was completely and finally made, according to all their established forms; and that it was now susceptible neither of amendment, nor of revision; that the laws which followed did not entrench upon it in any degree; and that it must, according to their rule, be transmitted to the Lord Keeper for the Royal sanction.

It was accordingly put to the vote, and it was carried by a great majority, that it should be taken into consideration on Monday, whether it should be transmitted to the King, with the bill for the importation of grain, to be sanctioned.

SEPTEMBER 14.

The election of a President came on, according to rule, and the numbers were:

For M. Clermont de Tonnerre	380
M. Pétion de Villeneuve	183
M. Rhedon	87

M. Clermont de Tonnerre was therefore re-elected, and made his address of thanks.

No vote of thanks was proposed to the Bishop of Langres, though he was present.

The three new Secretaries were:

The Abbe Desmars	313 votes
M. Desmeuniers	222
Viscount de Mirabeau	131

CONSTITUTION.

It was resolved without much discussion, that the sixth article, as proposed by M. Guillin, should stand part of their fundamental Constitution, viz.

"6. That the Assembly on each re-election should be re-chosen *in toto*."

The next article was then ordered to be read.

"7. In case of the dissent of the King, shall his suspensive *veto* continue in force for the duration of one or two Legislatures?"

M. Barnave complained that the order of the day was changed; and that they should proceed to decide, whether the arrests of the 4th ult. should be submitted to the Royal sanction or not; and he accordingly moved, that they should deliberate whether it shall be definitively ordered, whether the arrests of the 4th and 5th of August should or should not be submitted to the Royal sanction.

M. le Chapelier moved an amendment, "Whether the King should order the promulgation of these arrests."

On this question the whole morning of this day was occupied.

M. de Mirabeau thought that they stood in need of no sanction. They were not so much laws themselves, as the principles of

laws; the constitutional basis of those laws which they were about to frame.

M. de Virieux averred, that without the consent of the King, they would be null. An Honourable Member said, that the Clergy had been attempting to inflame the provinces, by circular letters, and by misrepresentations. This the Abbe de Montesquieu endeavoured to disprove.

The Abbe Maury, with his usual spirit, was violent against the patriot proceedings. He said, that all those who used to pay taxes were armed, and all those who were now doomed to pay were unarmed. That they must not publish incoherent laws; laws which had not been considered, but which had been the fruits of enthusiasm.

M. Peytion replied to this speech with great spirit and with sound argument; and the question was postponed to the next day.

SEPTEMBER 14.

This evening, after a long debate, it was resolved, that the President should wait on his Majesty, and present to him, in the name of the Assembly, the decrees of the memorable 4th of August, and that of the 29th, ordaining the free circulation of grain within the kingdom, for the Royal sanction.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The order of the day, which was to consider of how many members the Assembly shall consist, and the length of each session, was adjourned; and it was resolved unanimously, by acclamation,

That the King's person is inviolable;

That the Crown is indivisible; and

That the succession to it is hereditary.

It was next proposed to form these Resolutions into a Decree, in these terms:

"The National Assembly recognizes, by acclamation, and unanimously declares, as fundamental principles of the French Monarchy,

"1st, That the King's person is sacred and inviolable.

"2d, That the Crown is indivisible.

"3d, That the Crown is hereditary in the reigning family, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual and absolute exclusion of females and their descendants."

A Member proposed to add to the first article, "and that the persons of the heirs presumptive to the Crown are also inviolable." But the amendment was overruled as dangerous, since it appeared from history that Louis XI. had taken up arms against his father.

It was then moved to exclude the foreign branches of the House of Bourbon from the succession.

This was opposed as unseasonable, and

likely to embroil the nation with Spain; and after a warm debate, the Assembly resolved that there was no room to deliberate on it.

The third article was still the ground of great dispute, and the discussion was postponed till next day.

In the evening the Assembly agreed on the terms of the decree for the free circulation of grain.

At eight o'clock the President waited on the King by appointment, and presented the decrees of the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 20th of August, with the above.

Being returned, he reported, "That his Majesty would take into consideration the requisition of the National Assembly, and make known his answer with all possible dispatch."

The Bishop of Langres, as Ex-President, took the chair in his absence.

This day also, the Abbé Syeyes, M. Target, the Bishop of Autun, M. Desmeuniers, M. Rabaut de Saint-Etienne, M. Tronchet, and M. Chapelier, were declared the members of the new Committee of Constitution.

SEPTEMBER 16.

The debate on the succession was resumed.

M. Cazales said, that if there was a question over which the Assembly ought to throw a religious veil, it was the rights of the Houses of Spain and Orleans. He therefore proposed to get rid of it, by adding to the third article, "and should a case occur in which the House of Orleans shall take an exception to these principles, it shall be determined by a National Convention, called for the purpose."

M. Bouche said, the question was both idle and dangerous. If the Assembly should decide against the House of Orleans, it would excite discontents, and increase the troubles of the nation. It was useless to agitate the question, when the succession was secured by several Princes of the family on the Throne. It would be dangerous to decide against Spain, with whom they were connected by the strongest ties of interest. England had been long endeavouring to conclude a Commercial Treaty with that nation, and it would be the height of folly to give Spain any cause of discontent, which might expose the commerce of France to ruin. To these considerations he added, that, by the edict of Louis XIV. in 1714, the Princes of the Blood were called to the throne, in case of the reigning family becoming extinct, to the exclusion of those established in Spain; that this edict having been revoked in 1717, the King was requested not to pronounce on this important article till the States of the kingdom should have

given their opinion; that in these edicts, as well as that of 1723, it was expressly said, that the nation had a right to choose a King in case of the family on the throne becoming extinct; that the Crown had been elective under the first race of Kings, and during the commencement of the second; and that should the extinction of the reigning family ever happen, it would only give the nation an opportunity of reviving the ancient and indisputable right of choosing their own Kings. Above all, they ought to study to live in friendship with Spain, and in case of dispute would always have the treaty of Utrecht for their guide, which the nations who had guaranteed it would see duly executed. He concluded with proposing, instead of the former amendment, "That in default of heirs of the family on the throne, the nation shall assemble to deliberate."

Several other amendments were moved; and

M. Target, to reconcile the differences, proposed, "without meaning to pre-determine any thing on the effect of renunciations." This amendment was adopted.

The President was then going to put the question on the three articles, with the amendment, when

M. Emmery observed, that although they were unanimous on the first and second, and the principle of the third, they were by no means agreed on the wording of it, even as amended.

The President proposed to separate them, which was opposed by M. d'Espremont, the Bishop of Langres, and others. He then moved to decide by *avis et leuæ*, instead of collecting the voices *nomination*, and to express in the resolution, that the principles of the three articles were carried unanimously, but the drawing up of the third by a majority. This question being put, the President declared it to be carried for collecting the voices *nomination*; but the same party, whose object throughout the debate seemed to be to prevent the main question from being put at all, exclaimed that the majority was for the other mode; the Assembly was thrown into confusion, and the President, finding it impossible to restore order, put an end to the sitting.

In the evening a debate took place on the abolition of the Gabelles, but nothing was determined on the subject.

SEPTEMBER 17.

The members having had time to reflect on the indecent uproar of yesterday, the sentiments of patriotism prevailed over all personal considerations. The conciliatory proposition of the President was adopted; and

the form of the third article, with M. Target's amendment, was carried by 698 against 265.—The decree now stands as given above, in the Proceedings of Tuesday, except that the word *unanimously* is omitted in the preamble.

ANSWER of the KING.

M. Clermont de Tonnerre acquainted the Assembly, that he had received from his Majesty a memorial, containing observations on the different articles decreed by the National Assembly.

The King commences by observing, that many of the articles presented to him to sanction, are only the text of laws upon which they ought to occupy themselves; that in approving the general spirit of these resolutions, there were yet several of them to which he could give only his assent provisionally; and that, however, he would qualify his opinions, or even renounce them altogether, if upon reconsideration the Assembly should persevere in their first resolutions.

The King then recapitulates the different articles transmitted to him, and accompanies them with observations more or less detailed, as the object appeared to his Council more or less interesting.

ARTICLE I. *Suppression of the Feudal System.*

The King approves of the suppression of mainmort, contained in this article, and calls to mind what he himself did in his own domains in 1779; but his Majesty observes, that personal services, which are tainted in no degree with the disgraceful pollution that disfigures mortmain property so called, are an evident advantage to the land-holders; that it is impossible to suppress them without an indemnity; that there are many personal duties which have been for many ages converted into pecuniary equivalents; of which it would be unjust to deprive the proprietors without any recompence; that they are founded on contracts made in mutual good faith, and that this sort of property is transferrable from family to family without alteration; that this would, in fact, go to the introduction of an embarrassing inquisition, as they must distinguish between this sort of commutations, and the other feigniorial rents; that in truth they could not do otherwise than place them in the class of recoverable rents; that among the feigniorial rights voted to be suppressed by this article, there are many in Alsace belonging to foreign sovereigns, whom they could not deprive of them, without violating the solemn treaties subsisting between those Princes and the Crown of France. That in regard to the feudal rights, he cheerfully adopted the disposition that declared them to be recoverable,

variable, provided the recovery was made in an equitable manner, but that they could not separate the one from the other; that thus, for example, they could not separate the recovery of quit-rents from the eventual right of fines of alienation; that the extinction of this right of fines of alienation would be injurious to the prosperity of the State, because the laws, anxious to preserve to themselves the right, leave the small estates in the hands of their vassals; instead of which, without this prospect, they would infensibly reunite to their own manors all the neighbouring estates; and it was well known that vast estates were singularly hurtful to the commonweal.

2. *Suppression of the Pigeon Houses.*

The King adopts this article without modification.

3. *Suppression of the Game Laws*.*

The King approves the disposition of this article, and that without speaking of the suppression, mentioned by the Legislative Body, of the absurd Right of Rangerhips. His Majesty has already suppressed them, himself, by an order of Council. The King, however, invites the Assembly to take care that this right of hunting and sporting shall not increase the carrying of arms. He adds, that he has given orders to stop all prosecutions, and to release from punishment all those convicted of trespassing against these laws.

4. *Suppression of Seigneurial Tribunals.*

The King will also approve of this as soon as the Assembly shall have made known to him the new organization that they propose for the judicial power.

5. *Suppression of Tythes.*

"If the common good," says the King, "is to depend upon justice, I think that, upon this occasion, it is essential to reflect upon this unlimited suppression." He accepts with the most lively acknowledgement, the sacrifices made by the Noblesse and Clergy, although he observes that they may not have reflected on the numerical extent of the tythes of France, which are from 60 to 80 millions a-year. That if they confined themselves to the pure and simple suppression of these tythes, the proprietors of the lands would alone profit from the munificence, each in proportion to the extent of his lands; that such just proportion, if it were to act in the nature of a tax, could not be considered as a benefit; that merchants, traders, and all those who had no property in lands, would not profit from this liberality; that many persons would gain 30 mil-

lions of annual revenue by this suppression, without reason; that, perhaps, it would be more essential, in the present derangement of the finances, to convert this suppression to the assistance of the State; that it was incumbent on them to inquire if the income of the Clergy, when deprived, would be sufficient to the support of the church, and to its indispensable safety; that they must not lose sight of the interests of the Order of Malta who possessed tythes in France, and which made a part of the subsidy that the commanders sent to Malta, a power to which the commerce of France owed obligations.

6. *That Rents shall be recoverable.*

The King approves of this article without modification.

7. *Suppression of the Venality of Offices.*

The King approves this article, provided that they give assurance that the Judges, who shall be substituted in the room of those who now exercise the functions, shall be worthy of his confidence, and of that of his people. His Majesty adds, that the venality of offices supposes in those who purchase, a certain education; that the extent of the judicial finances is such, that it is impossible to reimburse them, without making immense sacrifices; that if the Judges were henceforward to be paid by new contributions, such an institution would oppress the people; and that the suppression of the venality of offices includes that of certain rights, which form a considerable part of the public revenue.

8. *Suppression of the Casual Rights of Rectors.*

The King approves of this article.

9. *Suppression of particular Privileges respecting Subsidies.*

The King approves it, and he here makes an eulogium on the generosity of the two Orders, who have consented to this wise equality, which alone can render the State happy.

10. *Suppression of the Privileges of the Provinces.*

The King approves, provided it meets with no opposition from the privileged Provinces.

11. *Admissibility of Citizens to all Offices.*

His Majesty approves this disposition, and wishes that all his subjects indiscriminately should fill those places wherein they can serve the State; he will see with pleasure merit rising to employment.

12. *Suppression of the First Fruits.*

The right belongs to the Court of Rome, in consequence of treaties, contracts, and

* *Droit de Chasse.* We adopt the expression by which the same thing is familiarly understood in Britain.

acts passed between sovereigns; neither of the parties can be deprived of their rights unheard; but the King adds, that the wish of the National Assembly shall induce him to negotiate the matter with the Court of Rome.

13. *Suppression of the First-Fruits of Livings, &c.*

The King observes that these rights cannot be suppressed without indemnity; that they frequently form an essential part of the episcopal revenues to which they are attached, and that were they deprived of these and their tythes, it would not be possible for them to contribute to the public imposts.

14. *Suppression of the Plurality of Benefices.*
The King assents to this article.

15. *Examination of Court Pensions.*

The King pledges himself not to object to the examination required by the National Assembly, of those pensions; but he is of opinion, such an inquisition might occasion alarms; he, therefore, proposes to the Assembly to examine if a reduction, founded on general principles, would not be preferable.

As to the decree relative to the exportation and importation of grain, his Majesty promises his sanction; but observes, that while the present ferment reigns throughout the kingdom, it would be a want of discretion to put a law of that nature in force with severity; that he has given orders to prevent exportation, but that the agents of the farmers had absconded, and that the public forces were not in a situation to prevent fraud entirely. The King concluded his discourse by recommending to the National Assembly, to think seriously of the imposts; adding, that he had already several times requested them to take into consideration this important object, but that his request had not yet been complied with.

Our readers will anticipate the reception of this memorial. If the Clergy and the Nobility gave marks of approbation when M. de Clermont Tonnerre read it, the Commons, who justly dread its consequences, shewed far other dispositions. The first motion was for its being immediately printed and distributed throughout the provinces, which motion was received with approbation.

M. Goupy de Preseln spoke first on this subject, and the honourable member, ignorant, no doubt, of the danger of leaving to the executive power the right of renewing at will a discussion of the laws made by the Legislative Body, proposed appointing a

Committee of sixty persons to examine this memorial, and make their report to the Assembly.

M. le Chapelier, during whose Presidency these important proceedings were carried, declared that, on the contrary, it would be losing sight of the power of the Assembly to discuss them again; that the President should be directed to wait on the King, and intreat him to promulgate these decrees; and that he ought not to quit the Royal presence, without obtaining this sanction.

M. le Camus proposed naming four Committees, between whom should be divided the different business contained in the King's memorial; and M. le Viscomte de Mirabeau, who spoke much of the necessity of profiting from the King's representations, appeared to be of the same opinion.

M. le Comte de Mirabeau (brother to the latter) and M. Chaffey strongly supported M. le Chapelier's ideas; these two Honourable members explained, with as much wisdom as judgment, the fundamental principles of the National Liberty. Mess. Bonnet, Robespierre, de la Rochefoucault, Rebell, and Peytton, supported the same opinion; and omitted nothing to enforce the knowledge of the limits that separate the executive from the constituting power.

M. de Volney almost eclipsed these great orators, by an elegant apostrophe with which he began a discourse against the Genius of Perturbation that had, within this fortnight, begun to introduce itself into the Assembly; and concluded by moving, that they should first seriously think of forming a Constitution; that when that great work was completed, they should next apply themselves to settle the number of members who shall henceforward compose the Assembly, the necessary qualifications of the electors and elected, and the mode of election; and all this being done, that the Assembly, without discontinuing its labours, should order a new election, in order to substitute a truly national representation to an incoherent one, of which several members are desirous of preferring their personal interests to those of the public. This motion, and a second by M. de Mirapois, "That no member of the present Assembly be capable of being re-elected," which were received with equal applause, made much noise; and it being then near four o'clock, the President adjourned the Assembly till the next day.

[To be continued.]

M E M O R I A L

Relating to the TRADE in SLAVES carried on in EGYPT, the NUMBERS annually brought into it, and sold; distinguishing those who are NATIVES of ASIA from those who are NATIVES of AFRICA; from what PARTS they are brought, and whether the Male Slaves are usually castrated.

AND FURTHER,

Relating to the CARAVANS periodically sent from EGYPT into the INTERIOR PARTS of AFRICA; to what COUNTRIES they go; of what ARTICLES their COMMERCE consists, and the PROBABLE AMOUNT of each Article; together with what CIRCUMSTANCES may tend to throw Light on the NATURE and EXTENT of this COMMERCE, and on the CONDITION, POPULATION, STATE of CULTIVATION, and GOVERNMENT of those COUNTRIES in the INTERIOR of AFRICA with which this Trade is carried on.

AND First, To distinguish between the Slaves of Asia, and those of Africa.

The Slaves of Asia are brought from Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and the borders of Persia. They are of that race of men from which the Janissaries, so victorious and invincible in the history of the Turks, were centinantly selected. They do not lose the name of Slave when they are bought in Egypt; for the appellation of Mameluk, which is given them, signifies it; but in stead, it confers a title to reign. Their number, in all Egypt, does not now exceed four thousand; and the annual importation, since Russia has asserted the independency of their native provinces, does not surpass one hundred. The Beys, who originated from the same fount, are generally their purchasers. They become, by this act, of the body of Mamelukes, espouse the Mussulman religion, are trained to arms, and start in a career which infallibly leads the valiant and expert to grandeur and power.

In the time of Ali Bey, their numbers ascended to ten thousand; but his wars, and the spirit of contention and rebellion he left behind him, has wasted them to their present state. The sources of their replenishment too being obstructed, we are hastening to the period which will extinguish them quite, and leave Egypt naked to any power which may be preparing to subdue it.

The African Slaves, on the contrary, are bought to serve. They retain their characteristic title of Alid, signifying Property Slave; and their colour, diversified only by a few shades, is black. Their condition, however, in Egypt, is mild; for whether from humanity or interest, whether nature or good sense, it is remarkable that their masters treat them with a parental tenderness, adopt them with confidence, entrust them with the management of their concerns, marry them, and, in fact, pursue this plan of benevolence to the last. We see in return, generally speaking, a devotion, an attachment, a fidelity, which nothing can re-

move. We see a gravity in their demeanour, which seems the election of the mind. We see a discernment in their actions, which is not far from refinement. Yet these men are slaves, negroes of that same nursery from which our plantations are supplied, and considered as being barely possessed of the form only of men.

It is true, that in this country they are not wanted for the laborious duties of life; the native peasantry does all that; and of course the numbers annually imported are inconsiderable, compared with the astonishing drains for the West Indies. I am well assured that they do not exceed five thousand, comprising male and female; of which the latter are the greater part. They are taken in the kingdoms of Sennar, Darfour, Fezane, and Abyssinia; and the smallest number, though, on account of their docility, the most desired, is from Abyssinia.

The Slave in Egypt is completely at the mercy of his master; but I cannot learn, from all my information, a single instance of any rash or revengeful exercise of that power. The Master says, "I can dispose of him if he displeases me: why should I destroy my property?"—And the Slave can say, "My Master is cruel; proclaim me in the market;" (i. e. Soke il Sultan), and he must be sold.

This seems a contradiction to the absolute power of the Master; but there is so much odium in this barbarous country attending the infliction of death upon a Slave, that a claim to mercy has the voice of the law. What harm can result from this order of things? Will the Slave capriciously say, "Sell me?" He does but change one Master for another. Or will the Master suffer by parting with a discontented Slave? I see no great danger of abuse from this lenity in our Government of Slaves; nor does experience contradict me. But how it would be in our islands, where the labour is heavy, where the food is unwholesome, where the irascibility of the Master is provoked by the
very

very nature of the service, I see the propriety of the rule giving way to the diversity of the case. The evil seems to follow the fatal necessity which it serves. Masters might be less exigent of labour, and temper better the necessity which constrains. It might be provided even to sacrifice a few hogheads of sugar to the preservation of the Slaves. They should remember, that of all men these savages are born most free; that to pass from perfect freedom to the most tyrannic servitude, is not the easiest transition of life; that these Slaves feel keenly the sentiment of their fate, a thousand instances of their preferring death in its most desperate forms sufficiently evinces: and shall Englishmen trample upon this sentiment! treat it as a spirit of revenge! Englishmen, who glory in this characteristic—whose boast is death or liberty! I should hope the example of the Turks might operate to soften the condition of the poor men subjected to our service; and if there are necessary evils which must be complied with, at least that the submission to them should be so tempered with all possible humanity as to make it supportable.

The few Slaves that are castrated for the service of the Seraglio, and for other people in power, do not undergo that abominable fate until they arrive in Upper Egypt, where I am informed it is a Copti family who have exercised that profession from father to son for a long time, who continue to live by their dexterity in that practice; but the numbers do not exceed twenty annually.

The caravan, which is the vehicle of this particular commerce, is annual, and visits, as I have said before, the kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fezane, and Abyssinia—They take with them coral, Venetian glais, beads, and other ware, mulket barrels, and linen of the manufacture of Egypt, and exchange them for the Slaves, for gold dust, gums, elephants teeth, tamarinds, and ostrich feathers. The value of this commerce all together amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds; but is capable, in the opinions of most men, were the government of Egypt favourable to commerce, of infinite enlargement.

Egypt dispatches too, annually, a considerable caravan to Mecca; its foundation is for holy purposes, but is encouraged likewise in objects of commerce so much, that the merchandize exported and received by this caravan enjoys a perfect exemption from duty. It employs about six thousand camels, and takes to Mecca and Gedda ordinary linens, coral, beads, amber, cochineal, French cloth, quicksilver, pimento, tinset,

German dollars, and Venetian sequins. The value of these articles amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds, and they are exchanged for India goods, muslins, Surat stuffs, rich shawls, and coffee. But this is but a small portion of the trade carried on from Cairo to Gedda. The other part is carried on by sea, and employs upwards of fifty ships of two hundred tons burthen each, and some of a thousand tons. The amount of this commerce keeps in circulation not less than three millions of pounds sterling.

There is likewise an almost constant intercourse by caravans between Cairo and Syria, composed generally of one hundred camels each. They bring cotton, silk, and soap, and take away linens, coffee, and money. The annual amount of this commerce may be fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Another caravan comes annually with the subjects of the King of Morocco from Fez and Morocco. It is commonly composed of about five thousand camels to carry the merchandize, and of about fifteen thousand mules for the travellers. They bring gold dust and massive currency, and silver in bars; and they take in return India goods and raw silk. The amount of this branch is about one hundred thousand pounds annually. Part of this caravan passes on to Mecca, and part remains to transact business, and to return with the return of the caravan.

I know of no other caravans immediately commercial. What are called caravans from Suez to Cairo, and from place to place, in the dominion of Egypt, are merely caravans of transport. The camels are supplied by the Arabs, who constantly encompass all fertile countries bordering upon the Desert, and who draw a very ample subsistence from this transport service; but they are not always contented with this. They are constantly finding pretences for war, or more properly speaking for rapine, and become as hurtful by their depredations as they are useful in the other sense.

So far I have endeavoured to obey the immediate requisitions at the head of this Memorial; and, by a statement of things as near the truth as the nature of the subject will admit, I am taking measures to come at such materials as may be depended upon to satisfy the further enquiries concerning what other circumstances may tend to throw light on the nature and extent of this commerce, and on the condition, population, state of cultivation, and government of the countries in relation with it; and will do my best to do it well. I can so far say, that an English Gentleman, by the name of Roberts, is at Cairo, deterrained to visit Abyssinia,

and with whom I am in such good intelligence, as warrants me to promise myself every interesting information he can procure. He is a very sensible old man, of a liberal mind, and loves his country. I could already give a general idea of the subject from frequent conversations with people by some

means acquainted with it; but where facts can be obtained, I imagine the wish of Administration must be to be so ascertained, rather than be troubled with reports which may be contradicted.

GEORGE BALDWIN.

Alexandria, June 2, 1789.

IRISH STATE PAPER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the Address to His Majesty being presented to the Lords, Lord PORTARLINGTON moved the following Amendment: "To lay before his Majesty the apprehensions this House entertains of Ministerial Influence; and its hope, that his Majesty will remove them, by abolishing Establishments so unnecessary, burthenfome, and alarming, &c."—which being rejected, the following Protest was entered:

D I S S E N T I E N T,

BECAUSE we conceive it to be the peculiar duty of the Peers of this realm, as hereditary guardians of the Constitution, and Counsellors of the Crown, diligently and unremittingly to watch over the proceedings of Administration, and to seize on the earliest opportunity of informing their Sovereign, by humble address, of every attempt which shall appear to them of a tendency to injure his subjects of Ireland in their liberties, privileges, or properties, either by acts of state dangerous to freedom, or by an inordinate expenditure of the public treasure, especially when such profusion is manifestly meant for the attainment of the worst of purposes, an undue and unconstitutional influence in Parliament: a duty which is rendered in us still more indispensable, inasmuch as we are, from our situation, denied the honour, happiness, and high advantage of his Majesty's Royal presence, and consequent paternal inspection.

Because we conceive that the present occasion peculiarly and indispensably demands our performance of the above-mentioned duty from the following causes:

1st, That we cannot doubt of the purposes for which the new measures referred to in the amendment were adopted, inasmuch as they took place at a critical time when the Ministers of the Crown in Ireland were making extraordinary, public, and indecent efforts to procure a majority in Parliament; and inasmuch as the new charges on the establishment have been distributed to Members of Parliament, or to their immediate connections, and this too at a critical conjuncture, when the idea of combating an opposition to the will of the Minister, by increase of national expence, was publicly avowed; neither have such of those measures as have proceeded to the deprivation of office or pension been attended with any charge of official

or judicial neglect, nor with any change in the condition of the persons so deprived, nor has any cause whatsoever been advanced or presumed, excepting only their parliamentary conduct; and we are the rather inclined to believe such conduct to have been the sole cause, as the principle of making Members of Parliament victims of their vote has not only been adopted, but expressed.

2^{dly}, That though the dismissal of persons from place or pension for their parliamentary conduct, and the multiplication of offices, or rather of salaries with the name of office, for unconstitutional purposes, are measures not new to this country, having ever been the sad and only expedient of corrupt Ministers, yet must we observe that we cannot recollect any period when, in so short a time, so many of these grievances have been crowded together, and inflicted upon the nation.

3^{dly}, That a policy so venal and vindictive, established on principles both of coercion and corruption, met in this country, if suffered to take root, by the worst means, render any Minister completely absolute, inasmuch as by creating on every occasion, such as his own folly and presumption may suggest, places and pensions, and annual gratifications with names annexed, he must in the end totally destroy the balance of the Constitution, and make the two Houses of Parliament his Representatives only, not the Representatives of their own honour, or of the people: to which important consideration may be added, that a policy of this nature is the more dangerous in Ireland, because we have not, as yet, been able, from the opposition of Ministers, to obtain those prudent Acts which in England exist, and check its operation, such as a place and pension-bill; in consequence whereof we are exposed to many dangers, against which the wisdom

of England has fortified her Constitution. The Ministers in Ireland may make not only their public errors, but even their private passions and corrupt affections, the ignominious cause of loading the Irish establishment.

4thly, That whereas we were, by the general declarations of our late Viceroy, confirmed in a belief that the expences of this country were excessive, and by those same declarations taught to expect a reduction, thus having his own authority, if that were necessary, not only against the expences which he found, but against the corruptions which he superseded, we should think ourselves deficient indeed in our public duty, if we did not declare our cordial disapprobation of those enormous charges, which Ministers themselves have not hesitated to condemn, even while they increased them.

5thly, That as we shall ever be ready to check licentiousness in whatever quarter it may make its appearance, so shall we more especially be ardent in our endeavours to check the licentiousness of Ministers in the application of the National Treasure; an offence, which, in its effect, is not of short duration, but entails upon us permanent and prodigal annual charges, with all their attendant baneful influence, and ultimately tends to bring about a dissolution of public virtue, as well as of constitutional freedom, setting up, in the place of both, maxims of Government, false and frivolous, insolent and dissolute; and we cannot avoid expressing our opinion, that the present Ministers of the Crown having shewn themselves particularly indignant at the idea of popular excesses, are, when they commit Ministerial excesses,

exposed to more than ordinary observation and animadversion.

6thly, That the attempts to extend venal influence beyond the limits and decency of former times, have been accompanied with attempts to advance principles and doctrine beyond the zone, and inconsistent with the tenor of the Constitution.

For all these reasons, we should hold ourselves inexcusable to our country, to our King, and to our own honour, if under the conviction we now feel, the alarms we now entertain, we should not seize the earliest opportunity of laying at the feet of our most gracious Sovereign such information as it is our bounden duty to afford him, and of expressing our humble determination, a determination which cannot fail of being approved by the benignant Father of his people, to pursue such loyal and constitutional steps as may relieve our country from the grievances which have been lately inflicted on her, and from the danger of a repetition of the same.

We have also thought it expedient, by the proposed amendment, to obtain the sense of Ministry under the present Chief Governor, on the subject of the redress of national grievance, to the end that we might either co-operate with them towards the attainment of such redress, or by our own sincere and humble, but persisting efforts, endeavour to administer relief to the people of Ireland.

CORK and ORRERY, PORTARLINGTON,
MOIRA, LISMORE,
ARRAN, LEINSTER, by Proxy,
CHARLEMONT, ROSS, by Proxy.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

THEIR Lordships met at four o'clock, pursuant to their last adjournment; received the report of his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House, and adjourned, after sitting a short time, to

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

The trial of Mr. Hastings was, by motion of the Bishop of Bangor, postponed to Tuesday the ninth of February next.

At twelve Lord Kenyon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London, Rochester, Winchester, Salisbury, Bangor and Gloucester, and Lord Cathcart, walked in procession from the House to Westminster-Abbey. After divine service, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, from 1. Chron. chap. xxii. part of verse 11: "For all that is in the Heaven and earth is thine: thine is the kingdom, O Lord!" In the course of the sermon the learned Prelate strongly recommended unanimity in support

of our present invaluable constitution, and declared his opinion, that the great body of the Dissenters were firm friends to the present constitution; although a few of them might indulge idle fancies, yet the great bulk were too sensible of the happiness of this country to create feuds and animosities.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

A vote of thanks was moved to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, for the sermon preached before the House on the 30th of January last, and his Lordship was desired to print the same.

Their Lordships then adjourned till

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The trial of Mr. Hastings was, on motion, postponed to Tuesday the 16th instant.

The House adjourned to Tuesday Feb. 9, when it met; but on and from that day till the 16th, when Mr. Hastings's trial commenced, no public business of any consequence was agitated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

THE Report from the Committee of Supply was brought up, and received, *non. con.*

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify all persons concerned in advising and carrying into execution the order of his Majesty, in Privy Council, for preventing the exportation, and facilitating the importation of certain kinds of corn. The motion passed without opposition; and the Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The Order of the Day was then read, for going into a Committee of the whole House on the African Slave Trade. The Speaker left the Chair, and Mr. Burgess took his seat as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce rose and said, that although there seemed to be some difference of opinion on the mode which he had suggested for conducting the business of the African Slave Trade, yet he trusted no serious opposition was intended to a measure, the sole object of which was to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It was, no doubt, he admitted, necessary, that a certain number of the Gentlemen named to compose a Select Committee, should be present before they could proceed to business; but, in this instance, he wished that the Committee should be open to every Member who chose to attend, which, he hoped, would obviate the principal objection which had been urged against it. If they were to judge from experience, it was not to be expected that in the tedious detail of examination at the bar of the House, Gentlemen would give their attendance—nor even were they, perhaps, deserving of any reproach on that account; because the whole of the evidence would be printed, and they would then have an opportunity of reading and weighing it at their leisure. The business which they had already gone through formed but a small part of the whole; the Committee had only considered that which regarded the trade in Africa; but the whole detail of that which related to the Middle Passage, and the interests of the West India Islands, yet remained to be discussed. No man felt the importance of the subject more than he did; but he was convinced that the most vigorous and effectual mode of proceeding would be to refer it to a Committee above stairs.

As it had been insinuated that his sentiments on the subject of the African Slave Trade had undergone some change, he begged leave to take that opportunity of declaring, that his conviction of the injustice and impolicy of it was rather increased than diminished, and that no exertion of his should be wanting

to rescue this country from that load of dishonour which it had incurred from participating in a traffic so infamous and inhuman. He concluded with moving, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, That in order to facilitate the business of this Committee, they would be pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the evidence called by such persons as have petitioned against the Abolition of the African Slave Trade."

Sir John Miller apprehended there was no precedent for sending a business of so much importance to a Committee above stairs. The rooms above stairs were small, and could not accommodate any great number of Members; and it was of the utmost consequence that the discussion of a subject, in which the interest of the nation at large and the property of individuals were so deeply involved, should be as public as possible.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, he could not see any inconvenience likely to arise from the precedent; nor why, in a matter on which delay was prejudicial, that mode should not be adopted which promised to be most expeditious.

Major Scott went into a detail of the mode of proceeding on the articles exhibited against Mr. Hastings; from which he endeavoured to raise an argument against hearing evidence but in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Francis replied to Major Scott, and said, he should not easily be persuaded to believe those Gentlemen in earnest who preferred an examination at the bar of the House to an examination in such a Committee as was now proposed.

Sir Watkin Lewes said, it was the desire of the parties interested to be heard in the most solemn manner at the bar, where they could have the assistance of Counsel, which, in the Committee, they could not have, at least in the forenoon, while the Courts were sitting.

Sir William Young said, a Committee above stairs would bring the matter sooner to a point, which, as suspense was not only distressing but dangerous, he considered as a strong argument in its favour.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, he was afraid that in a Committee above stairs zeal would prove an over-match for interest: that those Gentlemen who supported the abolition, would be more constant and regular in their attendance than those who opposed it, and manage the examination in their own way.

Mr. Jekyll said, he had always thought a Committee above stairs the most proper for conducting an examination; but desired to be informed whether Counsel would be allowed

to sum up at the bar the evidence taken in the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he had always understood that Counsel were to sum up.

Mr. Gascayne said, he conceived that the present case came within the meaning, if not within the letter, of a standing order of the House, which directed, that all matters relating to trade and navigation should be discussed in a Committee of the whole House.

The Speaker said, the Committee moved for, was not for the purpose of discussion, but of examination. There were many precedents which, though not altogether analogous, would in his opinion cover the mode now proposed; and with regard to precedents in general, he conceived the House at full liberty to adopt, for the sake of convenience, any mode that was not contrary to the express rules of parliamentary proceeding.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative; and a Committee was appointed accordingly. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

The Speaker came down about three o'clock, and waited till four, when there being only twenty-three members present, he adjourned the House to

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Several private bills were received. The army and other estimates were laid upon the table; and upon a motion of Mr. Marfham, the petitioners against the abolition of the Slave Trade were allowed to appear by their Counsel, and examine witnesses before the Select Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; and it being moved, "That 20,000 seamen, including marines, be employed for the sea service of 1790,"

Sir Grey Cooper said, it was his ardent expectation to see the Navy establishment reduced to its original 18,000 men; he knew that the addition of 2000 men last year had been specifically accounted for at that time; but from his Majesty's speech, wherein the House was assured of the pacific disposition of all the world to this country, he had reason to expect the reduction would have taken place this year. He further remarked, that since 1785 the navy debt had increased to the enormous sum of 483,000*l.* that there was moreover no reduction in the army or ordnance establishments, for in these services 866,000*l.* had been expended more than the account estimated; which, with the navy debt, exceeded the sum of 900,000*l.* He begged pardon of the Minister if he alluded to these circumstances in too early a stage of the business of supplies, but he could not help making the remarks at a period when the House had just received from the speech such

assurances of peace.

Mr. Pitt paid a compliment to the candour of Sir Grey Cooper, and doubted not but when the finances of the nation came before the House, he should satisfactorily assign the reasons of the debts, &c. alluded to. He would only now say, that the same causes which were stated last year for employing 20,000 seamen still existed, viz. the Mediterranean and East Indies required a larger and more complete establishment.—After a few words from Capt. Berkley, stating that the ordnance estimates were this year less than heretofore, the 20,000 seamen, at 4*l.* per month per man, were voted, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, came to the resolution of granting to his Majesty the sum of 3,500,000*l.* and also a further sum of 2,000,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills, for the year 1789.

The House in a Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

Resolved to continue the duties on malt, rum, perry, and cyder; as also to continue the land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound.

The House, in a Committee on the Corn Indemnity Bill, Mr. Rose in the chair, went through the said Bill, with several clauses proposed by the Marquis of Graham. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Burgets brought in his Bill for the relief of debtors, the more speedy payment of creditors, and the regulation of gaols, which was read a first time.

The report from the Committee on the Corn Indemnity Bill was brought up, and agreed to. The regulations of this Bill are to continue in force till September the 29th.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider of the duty on tin exported.

The Marquis of Graham stated, that the present duty on all tin exported was three shillings and fourpence *per* hundred weight. It was not intended to give up any part of this duty on tin exported for the European market, because, possessing the only tin mines that could be worked with advantage, we had no reason to fear a rival in the article. It was meant only to take off the duty on tin exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope. There was at present a greater quantity of tin on hand than was likely to be called for either by the European market or home consumption, and this quantity was annually increasing. This increase arose partly from the demand being less than formerly, the use of tin vessels not being near so general as it once was, but chiefly from the additional number of miners employed. Many of the copper mines of

Corn-

Cornwall having been shut up in consequence of the superior richness of the copper mines in another part of the kingdom, it became necessary to employ the miners in the tin mines, and thus a greater quantity of tin was raised from the mines, although the consumption appeared to be less. Under these circumstances, it was highly important to open a new market for a commodity by which a useful and hardy race of men were maintained, and who contributed by consumption to the revenue, and by their numbers to the strength of the kingdom. It would also be of advantage in another point of view; for if a market for tin could be opened in China, the East India Company would not be obliged to send out so much silver for the purpose of making up their China investments. Although he was not so sanguine as those who had applied for taking off the duties, he thought the experiment well worth trying, especially as it could be made at so little expence; for no revenue had been derived from tin exported beyond the Cape, except in 1761 and 1762, when an experiment was tried, which did not succeed, on account of the high price of tin at that time in England, and the low price in China, circumstances which he now understood to be reversed.

He then moved a resolution, that the duties now payable on tin exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope do cease and determine, &c. &c.; which was agreed to without further remark, and ordered to be reported next day. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

A message was received from the Lords, that their Lordships will proceed farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Sir John Miller, pursuant to the notice he had given of bringing forward a motion respecting the state of the weights and measures throughout the kingdom, rose for the purpose. Having stated the purport of his motion, he went into a long detail of the inequality of both in every district in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed. He meant not to make a distinct consideration of those of Scotland, as they were by the Act of Union to avail themselves of those regulated by the standard of England. He considered measures in their lineal and capacious nature. In both he evinced there was no regular standard adopted, those that were used in one district differing considerably from those of another, and that no one corresponded with the standard measure. He asserted, that what was a bushel, pound, or gallon with one, was not a bushel, pound, or gallon with another. This caused many inconveniences to every individual, and greatly embarrassed the transactions of trade

and commerce. Having given this general outline of the subject, we think it unnecessary to enter into any further detail, lest we should trespass on those limits already too confined for the debate which afterwards arose on the subjects of the army and ordnance estimates. We have therefore only to add, that the Hon. Baronet concluded with moving the two following motions:

First, "That the clerks of every district in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, be ordered to give an account to the Sheriff of each county in which those districts are, of the particular state of weights and measures in the respective districts, and every other particular that may tend to illustrate or amend their inequality and uncertainty."

Mr. Bastard seconded the motion; which being agreed to,

Sir John Miller next moved, "That the said order should be sent to every Sheriff of the county, requiring it to be given to the clerks in each district, and to send the returns to the Clerk of the House of Commons."—Agreed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Sir George Yonge moved, "That the estimates of the army, charges of garrison allowances, pay, &c. be now read." The same was read accordingly.

He then moved, that 17,448 effective men be employed for his Majesty's land service for the current year.

Mr. Marham rose, and requested that his Majesty's speech should be read.

The Clerk of the House having read the same,

Mr. Marham said, that the paragraph stating, viz. "I have at the same time great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continued assurances of the good dispositions of all foreign powers towards these kingdoms"—gave certainly a hope that a considerable reduction would take place in the army establishment of the present year, but which he was sorry to find was not the case. He observed, that in 1775 we had but 70 regiments, and the number of men to each regiment was no more than 774; that at the late peace the number of regiments was augmented to 77, and 864 men appointed to each regiment; why the increase of seven regiments should take place, was the information he wanted, but he would not press for any answer, if the circumstances of the times would not permit it to be given. He said, that it was possible our situation with regard to France rendered such an increase necessary; he approved of the alliance Ministers had made with the Dutch, it was undoubtedly a beneficial one for this country. We were tied down by France, not to send out any fleets to the East Indies. But the Dutch were not

fo restricted by any power; and certainly on that score, he could not avoid paying the Minister a compliment which he had justly earned: however, he was not satisfied at the increase in the army. We have lost 13 colonies, Minorca, and other places, where a number of forces were employed; and since the event of the last unfortunate war, and our several losses, we are now increasing our army establishment, and our expenditure exceeding our income. He said, that the same number of men was now at Gibraltar as was sufficient to protect Minorca and Gibraltar in the year 1775.

Mr. Pitt replied to the Hon. Member's observations in regular succession. His arguments were of that forcible, convincing, and satisfactory kind, as left no doubts upon the minds of the greater part of the Members, that his conduct respecting the continuing the increase to the army establishment, was, in every degree, for the advantage and welfare of this country. In his statement of the number of troops kept up in the Thirteen Colonies of North America and Minorca, in the year 1775, and the number settled at the last peace, he proved that the difference was scarce more than 200 men—and respecting the number of troops employed at home, he said, that there were no more than what was absolutely necessary.

With regard to that part of the King's Speech alluded to by the Hon. Member, he would only say at present, that although there was no reason for supposing that the tranquillity of this country may be disturbed by foreign powers, yet it was not a proper season, or by any means a fit period of time, to reduce the number of our forces. Many reasons could be urged for keeping up our army establishment, were it prudent to mention them. The Right Hon. Member replied to Mr. Martham's observations in the most explicit manner, as far as could be done with propriety.

Mr. Fox agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in many of his remarks, particularly in one, respecting the taking off some of our taxes, which he said could not at this time be done with any degree of propriety whatever—it was a painful talk, and it was truly irksome to say so: he was persuaded that it was a language that would prove grating to the ears of their constituents, nevertheless it was a language that must be supported and spoken. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a long detail of circumstances respecting the army's increase, the situation of France, the probability of her becoming a good neighbour to us, our treaties with Prussia and the United States, as well as the several subsidiary treaties we have entered

into with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, from each of which he drew arguments endeavouring to prove, that our continuing an increase to the army establishment was injurious to the real interest of this country: he was averse to this country's ever taking any advantage of the present distressed state of France, but by increasing our finances, and diminishing our national debt; by these means we should be always an over-match for her.

Col. Phipps, Lord Fielding, Mr. Ord, and Mr. Martham, said each a few words concerning the subject. After which

Mr. Gilbert reported the resolution.

Capt. Berkley moved, that 1755*l.* be granted towards the ordnance establishment of officers, &c.

Mr. Martham, Capt. M'Bride, and Mr. Rolle, had a conversation respecting the fortifications now carrying on at Portsmouth-dock, &c.

After which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

When Mr. Gilbert was about to bring up the report of the Committee on the Army and Ordnance Estimates,

Sir Grey Cooper begged leave to make the same motion which he had made last year, namely, that there be laid before the House an account of the charges of the consolidated fund during the last year.

This was accordingly done, after which the report was brought up, and read a first time as follows:

That 578,562*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* be granted to his Majesty for the charge of the said 17,448 men, and for guards and garrisons.

317,554*l.* 16*s.* for the forces in the plantations.

8,245*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* difference between the charge of the British and Irish Establishment.

6,400*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* General, and General Staff Officers.

11,455*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* to the dragoons and foot in the East Indies.

10,808*l.* full pay to supernumerary officers.

63,276*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* allowance to Paymaster-General.

162,797*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* reduced officers, land and marines.

202*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* reduced horse-guards.

4,097*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* reduced officers of British American forces.

359*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Officers lately in the service of the States General.

55,082*l.* 10*s.* reduced officers of British American forces.

The Committee then voted

15,865*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for Ordnance not provided for in 1788.

84,111*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for the charge of a corps

of foot, for the service of New South Wales.

411,207l. 17s. 5d. for the charges of the office of Ordnance for the year 1790.

23,795l. 16s. 7d. for service performed by the Office of Ordnance, and not provided for in 1788.

Sir Grey Cooper then rose, to make a few observations on a subject which, although it did not seem directly to bear on the army estimates, had a very clear relation to them, and was mentioned last Session. Sir Grey's observations, if we understood him right, referred principally to 398,000l. that had been voted as extraordinaries for the land service, and which had been represented to be in the hands of the Paymaster-General, directly in the teeth of an Act of Parliament that passed in the year 1783. This Act, he said, was intended to remedy certain abuses, and to prevent the Receiver General from keeping in his hands (perhaps long after he was out of office) large sums of the public money. This Act ordered him to dispose of the money immediately after it came into his possession; and therefore that large sum would not be in possession.

Mr. Steele observed, that this point was very fully, and, as he understood, very satisfactorily explained in the last Session. The 398,000l. which had been mentioned by the Honourable Baronet as being in the hands of the Receiver General, if it was meant that they were in his hands in such a manner that he could apply them to any purpose of his own, as he could any part of his own property; this was undoubtedly not the case. This large sum of money had been deposited in the Bank of England, and had been carried to the account of the Receiver General. Whether it was improper, under these circumstances, to say that this money was in the hands of the Paymaster General? was for the House to say.

Mr. Pulteney said, that in the former peace the establishments were kept up too high, no less than 12,000 men being sent to North America. He said, that there was no particular necessity for strengthening the garrison of Gibraltar at this time; that, on the contrary, there was less; yet the former peace establishment was 2500—the present 4000.—That there was no danger of an attack from America; no use for forts, but a pretext to keep up the army, which was a disadvantage to our trade. He objected to the fortifications in the West-Indies, as the enemy's ships could play on them, and that the planters would yield every thing sooner than have their property consumed by the wasting blasts of fire. From *Lord Cornwallis* and *Sir Archibald Campbell* he derived his information of the unfitness of European constitutions for an East-India climate; and that, willing as he was to allow the necessity of reposing confidence in

a Minister, yet, when a large peace establishment was continued—when expences were continued—he should abate somewhat of that confidence. All Ministers, and all Powers, were the advocates, he said, for establishments.

Mr. Grenville said, that the character and prosperity of a nation depended on its revenues and finances, with which branch it was his lot to be acquainted of late; that it was a mistaken economy to set about plans of defence at the season of danger, which would bring a greater expence on the nation. He would not, he said, go into a detail of the probable exigencies which sudden occasions must suggest; nor would he convey the precise establishment; he said, the subject of West-India concerns should have been treated with more delicacy. When the forts were ceded in the last peace, it was strongly objected to.

He dwelt much on the argument of the Minister's responsibility, and said, that so little are we blessed with a prophetic spirit, that we had no idea three years ago of the present state of France, which though not likely to affect us at present, yet we are equally ignorant of future events, and it was wisdom to guard against them.

Mr. Fox next rose. He said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had gone on such general terms, that no one could hesitate a moment in agreeing to his principal points; for all must acknowledge that it would be wise to keep up a proper establishment, and that it would be improper to attempt an attack. The Right Hon. Secretary had not, however, given sufficient explanation on the present establishment. There was no man more ready than himself to give every proper confidence to Ministers; he thought a degree of confidence necessary to the well-being of the people, but a confidence for permanent establishment was most grossly absurd; he would not refuse a confidence for one year, but would go no further.—He agreed partly with the Hon. Secretary, that it was not proper to discuss the propriety of keeping the American forts; the House had, however, a right to enquire into those negotiations. In answer to what the Hon. Secretary had said of the necessity of guarding Gibraltar from surprise, he said, that it had shewn itself long to be in no such danger. On the important point of the West Indies, he said, that the present system was, in his opinion, the most absurd that had ever been adopted; it was ridiculous to talk of keeping up a sufficient force in each island to defend itself at the breaking out of a war; and before the House could come to such a vote, with any degree of propriety, they should be first acquainted with the necessary number of troops for each island; and when such a

statement should be delivered in, he did not believe that a single military man would declare such number to be adequate to the purpose for which they were intended; and if so, the augmentation of the army would go still further.—If the Islands were to be defended, it must be by a fleet; and the best military station, as he had been informed by some of the first military men in the kingdom, was at Halifax; a far healthier station than any of the Islands, and from which place the troops could be more readily conveyed to the succour of any particular Island, than from one Island to another. The voting men to the West Indies, he considered to be voting them to their graves. The situation of France was a material reason why the present establishment was not necessary; for after her late behaviour in the Dutch dispute, it was not very likely she wished to pick a quarrel with this country.—He was not mortified by the Right Hon. Secretary's noticing his being mistaken in his speculation, made three years since, of the power of France: a change as sudden as unexpected had taken place in her affairs, in which some exulted, and of which number he was one. In three years more it was possible she might again have a turn in her affairs, and become more formidable than ever; it was not likely, however, that the growth of power should be so sudden as to prevent our providing against such power; the difference of pulling down and building up, was very material; a country might easily and rapidly fall from a pinnacle of power, to which it would not find it so easy to rise again. The Hon. Secretary had said, it would be well to be secure, and not to tempt an attack. To this he would answer, that if France was at this moment insecure, and tempting to an attack, it arose not from a neglect of her garrisons, or of her large establishments.—This country could not bear such immense establishments; the being armed at all points, cap-a-pied, would ultimately be her ruin—her reliance ought to be on her revenue; and by a saving from the establishment in the West Indies she would strengthen herself.—He believed it would be difficult for the Right Hon. Gentleman to prove that any of the Islands which were lost, could have been saved by the troops now proposed to be sent. He contended, that it was fit the House should every year consider the establishment according to the state of the Powers of Europe.—At present, viewing those powers, he saw no necessity for our keeping up so large an army; the defence of the East Indies, he imagined, would be more advantageously left to the native troops, than to Europeans, who could

not endure the climate. He observed the army to be continually increasing; that every pretence was seized to increase it, but none to diminish it. The principle on which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) went for the defence of the West Indies, would ultimately prove the present establishment too small, and another year a further increase might be expected to be proposed; the principle he went upon proved the present establishment to be too great. He concluded by saying, that the House, if it voted the present establishment, without the knowledge of the number of troops meant to defend each island, must give their vote in a blind and abusive confidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the arguments of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grenville). He exposed the folly of making a miserable saving at the hazard of a great expence. He justified all that had been done to strengthen Gibraltar, in which no step had been taken but with the advice of that great and gallant veteran, Lord Heathfield, the engineer who served under him, and many other distinguished military men. He considered it the duty of Ministers to be particularly careful in the safety of that fortress, which the events of the last war, and the last peace, proved to be invaluable. With respect to the West Indies, he said, his Majesty's servants had endeavoured to obtain the best military information, and he had no objection to having laid before the House every account the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had alluded to, or any other paper the House might require on the subject. He contradicted the doctrine laid down, that the Islands would be safe if we had a superior fleet in those seas. Their reliance on such a fleet was, he said, in the last war, proved to be false in reason and in fact; the fate of more than one island, when our fleet was superior, proved the necessity of a land-force, to hold out till relief could be brought: the whole expence for the additional strength proposed for the Islands, did not exceed 400,000 *per annum*.—He remarked upon Mr. Fox's mistaken speculation of the power of France, and drew from it an argument that it would not be proper in them, who felt not quite so confident on present circumstances, as that Right Hon. Gentleman had on former, to neglect, for momentary reasons, the safety of their country, with no better an excuse, when mischief should ensue, than, Who would have thought it?—The present convulsions of France, he said, must give way, sooner or later, to order; and though such order might make her more formidable, it might also make her less dangerous. He wished, as an Englishman, and as a

man, for the restoration of their tranquillity, though it appeared to him to be distant. He concluded by saying, that as it was more easy to destroy than rebuild, he conjured Gentlemen to remember that on the present question, and not relax in their exertions for the strength of the country, and rendering her in a state of preparation for any event.

Mr. Burke next rose, and considered the establishment proposed as unnecessarily high. He condemned the confidence given to Ministers for an increase of the army, when no country could be pointed out in the map of the world from which we had to apprehend danger:—He had carefully looked over one, and could see danger from no quarter; he observed a chasm, an immense gap, that was once filled up by a power from whom we might have expected some danger, by a power that was once called France, but which was now sunk, gone, and lost in anarchy.—He could not avoid noticing and differing with the principles laid down as professed by his friend (Mr. Fox).—So far from agreeing with the examples of France as fit for imitation, he reprobated them as extremely pernicious, and as more dangerous than all her hostility.—In the reign of the XIVth Louis they set an example of splendid despotism—in that of the XVIth Louis they have set an example more dangerous; they have shewn the way to innovation and destructive speculation; they have set an example by the establishment of a bloody, a ferocious, and tyrannical democracy; they have destroyed in the space of two short months more than ages will restore; they have madly pulled down their monarchy—destroyed their church—annihilated their laws—ruined the discipline of their army—destroyed their commerce; and, by the exertions of a desperate democracy, formed of desperate men, established in the place of order, anarchy and confusion: they had an army without a head, accountable to no one, making their own will their law, to which the National Assembly were forced to submit—and yet this Revolution, this army, was compared to the British Revolution; it was a comparison, however, that was false. The Revolution in England was against a man who attempted to make himself absolute; the Revolution in France was against a King who was taking the first steps to make his people free: the Revolution in England was not carried on for the subversion of the Constitution, but for its maintenance—all order, and all the ties of Civil Government were not destroyed, but strengthened—and England held her head up prouder on the event than she had ever done before. England, by her Revolution, maintained her natural aristocracy,

as well as the aristocracy of the people: France, in her Revolution, has destroyed her aristocracy, and has involved herself in deep ruin. He could not say what they had done; they had, by their Revolution, destroyed every tie of society and Civil Government. They had separated the People from their King—tenants from their landlords—servants from their masters—they had done *a deed without a name*.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered more fully into the benefits derived from our Constitution, as established at the Revolution; of its superiority over all others; of its well-mixed powers; of the advantage of the aristocracy, without which true liberty could not be maintained; and contrasted the whole with the miserable government attempted by the French. He declared himself to be an enemy to all absolute power, whether in a Monarch, in an Aristocracy, or a Democracy; and concluded by saying, that he would with his latest breath, and with the last drop of blood, if necessary, withstand the following of such horrid examples as the French have set, of wild and desperate innovation, and would endeavour to transmit to posterity, as pure as he found it, the happy and blessed Constitution of this flourishing and prosperous empire.

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, the example he had applauded in the French, was the conduct of their army, in shewing themselves not to be the mere instruments of despotism.

Mr. Burke replied.

Mr. Sheridan, in strong terms, condemned the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) as disgraceful to an Englishman, as supporting despotism, and as libelling men who were virtuously engaged to obtain the rights of men. He considered the Revolution in France to be equally brilliant with our own, and hoped the French might be crowned with success.

Mr. Burke rose with much warmth to reply to the Hon. Gentleman. He had for some time apprehended that the affairs of France would be productive of a separation of many in that House who had frequently acted together; he had not, however, expected that upon a separation being about to take place between him and that Hon. Gentleman, whom he used to call his *Hon. Friend*, that he would have treated him so harshly, so unjustly, and so unbecomingly as he had done, in imputing to him a conduct of which he had never been guilty.—He was no supporter of despotism, but a firm defender of a well-mixed monarchy. He was no libeller of freemen, or any other class of men, but he reprobated, as he always

would do, the conduct of ferocious, bloody, and desperate democracies.—He knew there were persons in this country who would be happy to promote innovation, and cautioned the House against them. He entreated them to be careful, and to maintain, as sacred, the ground of the Constitution. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) might have spared his epithets; his politics were quite sufficient, and he declared that from that moment that Hon. Gentleman and himself were totally separated for ever.—The Hon. Gentleman might possibly find in time, that he had not done wisely in making a sacrifice of a friend for what he knew to be his motives, the obtaining a little paltry momentary popularity, and the mean applause of his Clubs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose, and in a short speech highly complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) for the true principles he had laid down of our happy Constitution; the ground of which he pledged himself, with that gentleman, to exert himself to maintain sacred and inviolate, and to resist all attempts to injure, under what mask soever they might be made.—However he had disagreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman on former points, he felt, for the principles he had that day advanced, the utmost gratitude and reverence, and declared that to the latest posterity the Country ought gratefully to revere his name.

Colonel Phipps spoke, and applauded Mr. Burke.

Sir George Howard approved most fully the necessity of the establishment; he approved of the sentiments of Mr. Burke, and concluded by wishing France might see better times.

Lord Fielding contended in support of his former arguments, in praise of the French soldiers.

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

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Burgess moved the second reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill.

Mr. M. A. Taylor reprobated the Bill as dangerous, and as being contrary to the opinion of all the distinguished law characters in the kingdom.

Mr. Wigley, Mr. Orde, the Attorney General, and the Master of the Rolls, all condemned the Bill as improper and inadequate, and that as such it ought not to pass.

Mr. Jekyll said, the Bill, instead of relieving debtors, had a tendency only to oppress them.

Mr. Mainwaring advised the Hon. Gentleman to put off the second reading of his Bill until that day six months. He had heard

the opinion of all the gentlemen of the law then in the House; and from their unanimity against it, he thought the Hon. Gentleman could have no objection to the proposition.

Mr. Burgess said he could not agree to the proposition, and should be glad on the day of discussion, which was at last agreed should be on Wednesday next, to hear the reasons for opposing the Bill.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade was discharged till Thursday next.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The Sheriffs presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, praying a repeal of the Act framed in the last Session of Parliament for levying an Excise Duty on Tobacco.

The same was ordered to lie on the table.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The Secretary at War stated, that the Bill was precisely the same as that passed last year, except in one instance. In former Bills, he said, there were some words introduced for regulating trials by Courts Martial in our possessions on the River Gambia on the Coast of Africa. As we now had no settlements there, the words to which he alluded had been omitted, and a clause introduced for regulating trials by Courts Martial in our Colony of New South Wales.

Sir James Johnston took notice of the absurd mode of quartering troops in Scotland, scarcely any two places being subject to one uniform regulation. In the town of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, it had been the practice, he said, to quarter the dragoons on the fishermen. In other places they were quartered on the Magistrates. It was not his intention, he said, to make any motion on the subject, but he thought some uniform plan ought to be adopted.

The Secretary at War admitted the truth of Sir James Johnston's statement. It was in many cases, he said, difficult to ascertain the usage; he therefore wished that Scotland could agree on some uniform plan which would equally affect all.

Sir John Miller moved, that Sir William Chambers be directed to lay before the House a plan of the buildings erected, and now carrying on, at Somerset-place. Ordered.

He then asked the Secretary of the Treasury, if any estimate of the expence of purchasing ground contiguous to Somerset Place had been given to the Treasury.

Mr.

Mr. Rose said he did not immediately recollect, but would give him the information on a future day.

Sir James Johnston moved for an ac-

count of the expence of the buildings already finished, and an estimate of the probable expence of completing the same. Ordered.

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

(Continued from Vol. XVI. Page 447.)

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb 16,

BEING the day appointed for resuming the proceedings on the Charges exhibited by the Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq. about one o'clock Mr. Burke appeared, leading the procession of Managers.

The Lords having concluded their procession, and being arranged in due form, Mr. Hastings was brought to the bar on his knees. Having, as usual, obtained permission to rise, the proclamation of silence was made, and the Managers desired to proceed.

Mr. Anstruther then rose. In obedience, he said, to the commands of the Commons of Great Britain, he had now to submit to their Lordships the remaining part of the offences of Mr. Hastings on the score of *Presentes*; the outlines of which he had in some degree described to them at the close of the last Session. What they had hitherto heard in the former Charges, of atrocious offence in the expulsion of a Prince and the plunder of Provinces, related chiefly to the External Government of Mr. Hastings in India, in which he was shewn to be oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical.

They were now to be informed of his Internal Government, which would be found to be corrupt, as well as oppressive and tyrannical. He had to state to them, that in every instance he disobeyed the command and injunction of his masters. He had to state, that he had also acted contradictory to those very regulations he had himself recommended. He had also to state, that in every instance where he practised those unwarrantable innovations and acts of disobedience, it invariably happened that he always received a sum of money. That these sums were either never accounted for, or applied to the service of the Company; or when they were, it was done on the approach of the moment of detection. That he had no right to have

taken these presents, though he should have applied them all to the use of the Company. That he had employed the worst of men for the worst of purposes; and that at the time he knew them to be so, by his raking into the jails of Patna, and selecting the convicted felons of Calcutta, to domineer over and plunder provinces, as the instruments of his rapacity.

The acts of disobedience which he should instance, he said, would be numerous; it would be for their Lordships to infer, from concomitant circumstances, the corrupt motives in which they had originated. To assist their Lordships in drawing this inference, he would contrast the opinions and actions of Mr. Hastings at different periods relating to the same object.

At one period, Mr. Hastings in his minutes in Council, and in his dispatches to the Court of Directors, contended, that the revenue was so intimately connected with the general government of the country, that the Supreme Council could not delegate its powers with safety, even for a moment, to any man or set of men whatever. But at another period he found it convenient to his corrupt purposes to abandon this opinion, and take up another, not only different from it, but diametrically opposite to it; for he established a Revenue Board, to which he delegated the whole power of the Supreme Council over the finances of Bengal.

That the object of this delegation was corrupt, would appear from a variety of circumstances. Had the Supreme Council retained the controul over the revenue, the oppression of the Provinces, the bare-faced speculations must have been known to it, and consequently checked and suppressed, and the Governor-General could not carry on his system of corruption.

At this Board of Revenue he placed Mr. David Anderson, Mr. Shore, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Carter. The evidence of these gentlemen, however attached

they might be to Mr. Hastings, would convince their Lordships, that he had no other object in view in forming this Board, than to carry on his corrupt designs without controul.

In his reasons for appointing Mr. D. Anderson head of that Board, Mr. Hastings had stated to the Court of Directors, that the abilities of this gentleman were so great, that they would be of infinite service to the Company in the collection and management of the revenue. And yet though it was on account of those abilities that Mr. Hastings had appointed Mr. Anderson to a seat at that Board, it was very remarkable that he employed this gentleman's talents in quite another line; and for the space of FOUR YEARS he did not afford him an opportunity of attending the Board more than 44 days. If the formation of this Board was to be of great advantage to the Company, and if Mr. Anderson was the person best qualified by his talents to make it so, how came it to pass, that out of 1460 days that gentleman was not suffered to devote more than 44 to the business of the Board?—Whatever might be the abilities of Mr. Anderson in the management of the revenue, it was clear that Mr. Hastings did not want to employ them in that line of service. In truth, it was not his object that this Board should have it in its power to act according to the spirit of its pretended institution, which was to be a check and controul upon the different offices of revenue in the different Provinces.

That their Lordships might be convinced that he did not make such an assertion as this without authority, Mr. Anstruther said, he would quote the opinion of the Board itself, as delivered by Mr. Shore and Mr. Croft, two members of it.

Here he read the opinion from the Company's records. It was in substance, That the Members of the Board felt that they were but cyphers, the mere *tools* of the Dewan; that let their abilities be ever so great, it would be *folly* and *falsehood* for them to say that they could execute the duties of their office with any advantage to the Company, as the Dewan had it in his power to oppress and ruin the Provinces, not only without any controul from the Board, but even without its know- ledge.

This being the state of the case, Mr. Anstruther said, it would be necessary for him to state who was the Dewan whom Mr. Hastings had given as an assistant to the Board of Revenue, and who made the Members of it his *tools*, and instruments of his oppressions.

This Dewan was no other than the famous or rather infamous Gunga Govin Sing, who was considered as the most unprincipled and flagitious character in all Indostan.

It would be no excuse for Mr. Hastings to say, that when he appointed this person Dewan, he did not know that his character was bad; for it was the business of a Governor-General to make enquiries, and know that a man who was to be appointed to a most important trust had a *good* character.—The truth was, Mr. Hastings knew full well that Gunga Govin Sing was the very outcast of society; that he was despised by every man who had the least pretension to either honour or honesty.

When his appointment was agitated in Council, General Clavering and Col. Monson both declared that they heard every person, as well natives as Europeans, describe him as a most infamous character.

In the minute where this debate was recorded, it appeared that Mr. Hastings himself admitted that every one spoke ill of Gunga Govin Sing, and gave him a bad character; but he knew him to be a man of abilities, and he had not heard that any particular charge had been proved upon him. This, Mr. Anstruther said, was a most singular mode of reasoning. When *character* became a question, every one knew that it was for the *general* character a man was esteemed or despised; and as the *general* character of Gunga Govin Sing was execrably bad, Mr. Hastings should have judged him unfit for any situation of trust, although no one particular charge of guilt should have been proved against him.

Mr. Hastings, he said, was the first person who had placed a dishonest man in a situation of great pecuniary trust, and in which he was to be a check upon corrupt men, and assigned as a reason for such an appointment, that the man possessed great talents:

That Gunga Govin Sing possessed great talents no one could dispute; but they were the talents of corruption, and

and his *coup d'essay* of them was a bribe of 40,000l. sterling, given by him to Mr. Hastings. This bribe it was, and the prospect of getting many more, that made Mr. Hastings place at the head of the Company's revenue the most infamous man in all Indostan. And the conduct of this man, whilst he remained in office, justified the opinion that all Indostan entertained of him—he carried ruin and devastation into the Provinces, and reduced the inhabitants to the very lowest state of distress.

Mr. Anstruther adverted next to the appointment of Deby Sing to the collection of the revenue in Dinapore.

In the year 1774, Deby Sing, he said, had been tried and convicted on the charges of Mr. Hastings as a felon, of extortion and oppression, and had been proved to have conducted himself with a degree of cruelty equal to what the utmost wrath of God could inflict; yet this man was afterwards received as the bosom friend of the prisoner, and made collector of the revenues of Dinapore!

Though Mr. Hastings knew that this man was capable of being guilty of any enormity, and fit for any corrupt purpose, yet he turned a young Rajah out of his country to gratify this monster, under pretence that he was in arrears to the Company, at a deplorable period (1777), when famine had added to the pressure of extortion, and cruelty and oppression had pervaded every part of the country.

This infant Rajah had been exiled from his territories, because, as the prisoner had stated, he was indebted 15,000l. to the Company, at a time when Mr. Hastings had in his coffers 40,000l. of his money. The money received from Dinapore from Deby Sing, by Mr. Hastings, he insisted was a bribe for appointing a vagabond and a felon the successor of the infant Rajah!

The friends of Mr. Hastings, he said, had endeavoured to make out two grounds of defence against the Charges brought against him in consequence of the shocking administration of Deby Sing.

One was, that the cruelties said to have been practised by this man, never had any existence but in fiction or imagination. The other was, that even if all those acts of cruelty ascribed to Deby Sing were founded in truth, they could not be charged upon Mr. Hastings, who

could not, with any shadow of justice, be considered as responsible for them.

Mr. Anstruther, from various documents which he read, removed the first ground of defence, by shewing that the cruelties ascribed to Deby Sing were but too well founded in truth; that confining men in dungeons, loading them with irons, scourging them with rods, &c. &c. were the ordinary modes of collecting revenue; but that fixing sticks between the fingers, and drawing them together with cords, thrusting gun-locks and flashing powder in the muscular parts of the body, tying father to son and scourging both together, scourging children before the eyes of their parents, &c. &c. were methods practised only in 1781 and 1782, the precise period of Deby Sing's administration. By such severities under his administration, armed with the powers of Farmer, Controller, and Guardian to the young Rajah, were the villages depopulated, cultivation destroyed, and the whole face of the country reduced to one dreary waste, with here and there a few wretched inhabitants, whose scanty numbers, haggard looks, and emaciated bodies, presented only the painful idea, that what was now desolate had once been inhabited.

Mr. Anstruther next shewed how far Mr. Hastings was responsible for the acts of Deby Sing. He did not mean to say that he was answerable for all those acts in the same degree as if he had done them with his own hands; but he was answerable for the calamities which a whole Province had suffered in consequence of an appointment made by him from motives of corruption; an appointment which he had every reason before-hand to believe would occasion, as it certainly did afterwards occasion, the complete ruin and devastation of a populous and wealthy Province.

Having dwelt long upon this topic, Mr. Anstruther adverted to the wholesome regulations made by the Court of Directors, and communicated to Mr. Hastings, with orders to see them carried into effect.

Some of these regulations were, that in the letting of lands the hereditary Zemindars should be preferred to all others who should bid for them—that by whatever tenure land was held, the tenant should not be called upon to pay more than the sum mentioned in his lease or grant—that no person, except a
here-

hereditary Zemindar, should be permitted to hold *more than one* farm of the yearly value of *one lack* of rupees; and that it should not be lawful for the Governor-General to give any farm of any value to any native employed as a Banyan by an European.

From every one of these regulations had Mr. Hastings departed. The hereditary Zemindars had been turned off; farms to the yearly value of 30, sometimes 40 and 50 lacks of rupees were given to the same person; and those to whom the largest, best, and greatest number of farms had been given, were the *Banyans* of the *Company's servants*.

But what proved that the deviation from the Company's regulations was for corrupt purposes, was, that not one instance of such deviation occurred, which could not be proved to have been attended with a present, or bribe, to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Anstruther stated a number of instances in support of this assertion. He shewed, that from one person Mr. Hastings had received 40,000*l.*—from another 15,000*l.*—from another 6000*l.*—from another 34,000*l.*

He alluded to Calcutta, another agent of Mr. Hastings, a fellow of infamous character. His notoriety, as an unprincipled knave, had been corroborated by Mr. Anderson. This man Mr. Hastings had vested with a most extensive authority; he was described as the refuse of mankind, who was dreaded by the natives more than a visitation from a Mahratta army; and yet this wretch had been placed in an ostensible situation for the benefit of the East India Company!

This notorious speculator, it had been said, was continued in office merely for the good of the Company; but he begged leave to remind their Lordships, that he had been turned out of office for a defalcation of at least 70,000*l.*—a fine, Mr. Hastings said, for the investiture of the *young Rajah* of Dinapore, and which in fact was the only story, Mr. Anstruther remarked, that could not be true!

He next called their Lordships attention to a man of the name of *Nundool*. This man was a character equally infamous as Deby Sing, who had been also patronized by the prisoner.—Mr. Anstruther, after reciting a number of frauds committed by this accomplished knave, admitted that he was called before

the Committee to account for his flagitious conduct; and the only answer or defence he made was, "*That he saw Mr. Hastings and Mr. Anderson at Benares.*"—Nundool was dismissed in consequence of this defence, and defied in future the Zemindars.

The next sum taken by Mr. Hastings was attended, he remarked, with the most extraordinary circumstances. He had sent to a native of Calcutta (*Rajah Nobkissen*) to borrow three lacks of rupees, and desired him to bring a bond:—being intrusted with the collection of a great province, and supposing he owed a large sum to the Company, he requested Mr. Hastings to accept the money;—but the fact was, the Company owed this Collector 40,000*l.* and therefore, though he dispatched him without perfecting the bond, he could have been, he thought, convicted of refusing a bribe, or be charged with refusing one!

Mr. Anstruther adverted then to another Charge, which he pledged himself to support by the most satisfactory evidence:—This was a firm of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES received, given him by the Rajah of Nadea, who sent for the prisoner to witness his will. This man afterwards fell into arrears with the Company, and was confined in irons, though Mr. Hastings had enough of the unfortunate Rajah's property in his coffers to pay the balance!

All the appointments made in consequence of bribes, proved fatal to the Provinces, and ruinous to the Company's interest. Everywhere the people were required, contrary to the Company's orders, to pay greater rents for their lands than were specified in their leases; and in the end were ruined.

And so completely had these Collectors of the Revenue fleeced the country, that the Supreme Council found it necessary to lower the rents in many districts, and let the lands for less money than had ever been paid, either by the present possessors, or their immediate predecessors.

Mr. Anstruther touched afterwards upon the present of 100,000*l.* from the Nabob of Oude to Mr. Hastings, and upon the defence set up by the latter respecting all the different presents that he had received, and which he said he afterwards paid to the Company, as having taken them originally for the Company's use.

He shewed that *concealment* was the original intention of Mr. Hastings; for when he paid the money received by him in presents into the Company's treasury, he took bonds for it made payable to himself. Why did he do this?—Because it was not his intention that the Company should ever know he was lending it its own money. And why did he afterwards indorse or assign those bonds to the Company? Because he feared he could no longer conceal the means by which he had acquired the money for which he had taken the bonds.—Mr. Anstruther shewed afterwards, that though these bonds had been assigned to the Company, Mr. Hastings had obtained payment for some of them; and this he said he would prove when he should produce his evidence.

Mr. Anstruther afterwards took notice of the letter written by Mr. Hastings from India, in which he made a discovery of the means by which he obtained the money for which he had taken the bonds; and also of his letter from Cheltenham on the same subject. These letters, which Mr. Hastings calls letters of *discovery*, Mr. Anstruther called letters of *concealment*; and he assured the Lords, that he would prove there was not one word of truth in the accounts given by Mr. Hastings in those letters; and that though he wished to be thought entitled to merit for making a discovery in them of the presents he received, his real object in writing these letters was to *conceal*, not *discover* the bribes he had received.

He then proceeded to a dissertation on the strength of circumstantial evidence, with which it was his intention to substantiate this Charge. From human conduct could be drawn the best clue to human motives, and when he described the conduct of Mr. Hastings at the time, about the time, before the time, and after the time of his receiving those Presents, their Lordships would be enabled to draw irresistible conclusions in *favour of his guilt*.

In the praise of circumstantial evidence, he recurred to an illustration which some may think rather an inglorious one, the case of Captain Donnellan who was *hanged*. Circumstantial evidence alone convicted him of Murder, and of his guilt he might safely assert that no man ever doubted. Positive evidence may easily be invent-

ed, but a train of circumstances in a man's conduct always spoke for itself.

Expatriating next on the nature of those offences, he said the attendant circumstances were not merely aggravations, each was in itself strong enough for a substantive charge. Corruption was a crime which always hid its head in the dark, while other vices often appeared in open day. The projects of ambition were criminal and vicious; but as they required qualities and talents that *approached* less *distantly* to virtues, and partook more of their appearance, they were frequently avowed, whilst the meanness of corruption induced the guilty to conceal it.

Mr. Anstruther lastly took notice of a new defence that had been set up *somewhere* (alluding to the news-papers) for the conduct of Mr. Hastings. It had been urged, that though his actions might not be strictly conformable to principles of virtue and morality, yet if the country was made to flourish under his administration, Parliament ought not to look at the *means* he had employed, but at the *end* which they had produced. This was a doctrine which he held to be execrable, and on which he was ready to join issue with those who were so lost to virtue as to maintain it.—If India could not be governed but by a violation of every principle of morality and virtue, if oppression and speculation were the only means of raising a revenue in it, “in the name of God, said he, in the name of virtue, justice, humanity, and integrity, let us abdicate the government of India; for on such terms no nation that holds its own character dear, and respects the principles which in all ages and in all quarters have guided the councils of every honourable and wise people, would wish to hold it.”

He then shewed that those who would defend the most abominable measures, provided they made the country flourish, could not on that ground defend Mr. Hastings. For he proved by a letter from Lord Cornwallis, that India was not left in a flourishing state by Mr. Hastings.

His Lordship said in his letter, that it was a most desirable object to secure to every man in India his property, and shield him from oppression. That in their wish to accomplish to just and honourable an end, the Company should have his most cordial co-operation;

but he thought that in the *reduced* and *deplorable* state of the country, he should find it an *arduous* task indeed to carry the intentions of the Company into effect. That he was of opinion that the Government should begin by restoring to the ancient noble and hereditary Zemindars, and principal landowners in Bengal, the means of rising above poverty, and living with some degree of *decency*.

“What then, said Mr. Anstruther, are persons of this description unable at this moment to live with *decency*, while those are revelling in the enjoyment of every luxury, who had so impoverished and degraded them? Mr. Hastings—Mr. Hastings, said he, is the man who by letting loose upon them a swarm of locusts that devoured up their property, has reduced them from affluence and splendour to a state of indigence and poverty. If such then is the state of the great body of Zemindars, Nobles, and Gentry of Bengal, what must be the condition of the lower orders of the people?—And who can say that Mr. Hastings has left the country in a flourishing situation, or that he is not accountable to your Lordships and to the laws, for the calamities he has brought upon those whom he was sent to govern not destroy; and whose happiness and prosperity it was his bounden duty to promote by every means in his power?”

After a short recapitulation, Mr. Anstruther finally advanced these positions—that in every appointment made by Mr. Hastings, he received a sum of money; that a bribe was also given whenever he disobeyed the orders of the Company; that the bribes were received against the orders of the Company; that they were not intended for the use of the Company, and ought not to have been taken even for the use of the Company, being a disgrace and degradation to Government, to the British character, and an outrage on the laws of God and Nature.

Mr. Anstruther concluded a speech he was *three hours and a half* in delivering, with informing their Lordships, that he would next proceed to lay before them the evidence with which he meant to support his different assertions. But it being then half past four o'clock, their Lordships thought proper to adjourn.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Anstruther proceeded to the proofs of the various allegations against Mr. Hastings which he made in his opening speech.

From the meeting till the rising of the Court, little other than *written* evidence was given, the reading of which was neither amusing nor interesting, though the substance of the papers read was very material.

The first document that was read was a letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in which he informed the Court that he had advanced to the Company three *lacks* of *rupees*, but that the money was not his own: that two-thirds of it he had borrowed for the Company, and the remaining lack was in fact the Company's own property, as it was the produce of a *present* which he had accepted for their use.

Other papers were afterwards produced and read, which proved, that Mr. Hastings had in the above letter disclaimed all property in the whole or any part of these three lacks of rupees: he afterwards took bonds from the Company for the amount of the whole, and thus made the Company debtors to him for their own money. The papers further proved, that these bonds were afterwards given up for bills of exchange on the Company, payable in England to Mr. Hastings, or order, which bills were in due time taken up by the Court of Directors, and the amount of them actually paid to the Agent of Mr. Hastings.

The original bonds and bills of exchange were produced in Court by a Clerk in the Treasurer's Office at the India House.

Mr. Anstruther proved next, that the letter in which Mr. Hastings made the Court of Directors acquainted with the receipt of the above presents, was not written till Mr. Hastings knew that Mr. Francis was on the point of returning to Europe, though he had received the presents a long time before that period.

Mr. Anstruther informed their Lordships, that he would next produce various papers to prove, that the above letter, though written by

by Mr. Hastings *apparently* with a view to make *discoveries* of Presents received, was in fact a letter of *concealment*, by means of which he hoped he should be able to prevent the Court of Directors from making any enquiry into the business of Presents.

To do this, Mr. Anstruther produced another letter, written by Mr. Hastings, by means of which he meant to shew, that the writer had falsified and contradicted his former account of this matter.

Mr. Law said, he objected not to the production of this letter, provided the Hon. Manager did not mean to make any other use of it than that of making Mr. Hastings falsify the former accounts given by himself of this matter.

Mr. Anstruther replied, that it was not necessary for him to say more on this subject, than that the letter which he was going to give in evidence, was applicable to the object for which it was to be produced. Whether it would apply to any other object or not, might be a subject of discussion hereafter.

The letter, which was very long, was read; and appeared to be calculated to discredit the former account given by Mr. Hastings of the Presents he had received.

Mr. Anstruther proceeded next to the charge relative to the bribe or Present received by Mr. Hastings from Rajah Nobkissen.

The amount of this Present he said he could no otherwise ascertain, than by laying before their Lordships the account which Mr. Hastings, in one of his letters, gave of the manner and objects to which he had applied it.

Mr. Law again interfered, and said, that as long as the Hon. Manager wished only to falsify the accounts given by Mr. Hastings of the Presents he had received, it was not his intention to object to the letter in question; on the contrary, he would be ready to admit it as evidence. But if any part of the letter should be urged by the Hon. Manager in support of a part of the Charge relative to the Presents, which was worded so *generally*, that Mr. Hastings could not be called upon to make any defence against it, he certainly would object to it. The part to which he alluded as being too *generally* worded, to be considered as a Charge

to which Mr. Hastings was bound in law to reply, was that which accused him of having taken bribes or Presents from "persons known and unknown."—To such a charge, which contained nothing *specific*, no answer could be required, and therefore no evidence should be received in support of it.

Mr. Anstruther replied, that if the evidence which he offered was applicable to the whole or to any part of the Charge, it was legal evidence, and must be received; their Lordships could not reject it upon the ground that hereafter the Managers might possibly endeavour to extend the application of it.

The Lord Chancellor considered the letter which the Hon. Manager had produced, as applicable to the object for which he had produced it. It would be the business of the Court to see that, as no evidence should be rejected that was applicable to a part of the Charge, so no evidence should be extended to any thing to which it was not applicable.

If a Charge was so *generally* worded that a defendant could not, in the nature of things, make a defence against it, it was the duty of the Court not to suffer any evidence to be given in support of it. And this for two very substantial reasons—One, that it was impossible that any defendant should be prepared or able to make a defence against a Charge that did not contain *specific* allegations.

The other, that the Court could not pronounce any judgment, when no crime was *specifically* charged.

The Managers appeared to be thoroughly of his Lordship's opinion.—The letter was read without further opposition.

Mr. Anstruther then reminded their Lordships, that Mr. Hastings, in one of his letters already in evidence, speaking of the present of *ten lacks* of rupees, 100,000l. sterling, received by him at Chunar from the Nabob of Oude, assigned as a reason for not having disclosed the receipt of it much sooner, that the Present had been made to him in *bills* on Goopal Dofs; that this man was certainly a very great banker, but at the time Mr Hastings received the bills, Goopal Dofs was a *prisoner* to Cheyt Sing; and therefore as he did not know at the time that he ever should get any thing for these bills, he

did not think it necessary to say any thing about them to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Anstruther said, he would produce evidence that this account was false; and that at the very moment when, according to Mr. Hastings, it was uncertain whether he should ever get any thing for these bills, he had actually discounted by far the greatest part of them, and absolutely received in cash

94,000l. sterling, so that at the time there remained only 6000l. of the whole sum unpaid.

Mr. Anstruther proved this by a clerk and some books from the India-House—and here the evidence rested for this day.

The Lords rose at half past four o'clock, and adjourned to Tuesday the 23d.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 15.

THE Two Gentlemen of Verona, by Shakespeare, was revived at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Protheus,	Mr. Wroughton.
Valentine,	Mr. Barrymore.
Duke,	Mr. Aickin.
Thurio,	Mr. Suett.
Sir Eglamour,	Mr. Benson.
Antonio,	Mr. Maddocks.
Host,	Mr. Fawcett.
Panthon,	Mr. Haynes.
Speed,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Launce,	Mr. Dodd.
Sylvia,	Mrs. Kemble.
Lucetta,	Miss Tidwell.
Julia,	Mrs. Goodall.

This play was altered, under the auspices of Mr. Garrick, by Mr. Victor, in the year 1763. The principal characters were then performed by Holland, O'Brien, Vernon, King, Yates, Miss Bride, and Mrs. Yates; but, notwithstanding the great assistance afforded by those admirable performers, it never became popular. It is certainly one of the weakest of Shakespeare's dramas, and on its present revival had but a cool reception.

29. *Eudora*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Hayley, was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre. The characters as follow :

Raymond,	Mr. Holman.
Verino,	Mr. Harley.
King,	Mr. Hull.
Majoni,	Mr. Farren.
Sicardi,	Mr. Macready.
Uberti,	Mr. Powell.
Lelio,	Mr. Davies.
Officer,	Mr. Egan.
Eudora,	Mrs. Pope.

The outline of this Tragedy is as follows : Eudora is the beautiful and accomplished wife of Raymond, a Sicilian General, who is accompanied by the Heir of the kingdom in a glorious victory over the Moors. On their return to Palermo they lodge at the General's Castle, where the Prince dies suddenly : a suspicion is thrown on the Ge-

neral by the artifices of Majoni, which gradually irritates the King to condemn him to imprisonment and death.

To avoid the disgrace of an ignominious death, Raymond persuades his father Verino to stab him; which he engages to do, but finds himself unable to perform. He then promises to procure poison for his son, the administration of which is prevented by the arguments and entreaties of Eudora, who afterwards solicits and obtains an interview with the King, who grants a respite for three months; which is again rendered abortive by the practices of Majoni, and the unhappy General left to his fate.

While the executioner is fastening him to the wheel, the corpse of the Prince is carried in procession by the scaffold, to heighten the popular and military delusion. At this period Eudora alarms the conscience of Uberti, the attending Priest; and uncovering a part of the body, she finds symptoms of life. The Priest suddenly confesses his guilt and that of his employer; Raymond is released; an account is brought that the populace had destroyed his rival; and the piece concludes happily.

This Tragedy is the first dramatic performance written avowedly by Mr. Hayley for the Stage; and when it is considered that the fable is on the whole a good one, and the characters, if not to be judged original, yet are thrown into new situations; that the language and versification are throughout elegant and harmonious; the poetical images beautiful and well applied; the sentiments moral, and even religious; it will become matter of surprize that it was coldly received. The reason to be assigned can only be, that the author did not attend sufficiently to stage effect, and managed his fable with too little art. The catastrophe had also an ill effect; though it might have been easily altered, had the sensibility of the Author permitted a second representation.

Of the performers, Mrs. Pope is to be spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. Before the Play a Prologue was spoken by

by Mr. Farren; and the following Epilogue, which has been ascribed to various persons, was spoken by Mrs. Pope:

OH, what a subject's here for modern spleen!

The curtain drops upon a bloodless scene!
No scattered daggers here appal the sight,
No heroes the undusted carpet bite,
Nor broken groans eke out the dying rant,
And leave the speaker, when stone dead, to pant!

The heroine too — how spiritless and poor!

Cut from her wonted graces—on the floor!
'Twas her's "in airy threads to spin her breath,

"And like the silk-worm spin herself to death.

"On lap of confidant, her eye-lids clos'd,"
In satin folds her rage-tir'd limbs compos'd;
Till in her trance prepar'd, with change of feature,

She starts again to life, a new-form'd creature:

Each look, each gesture of a former kind
Left, with the skin of Tragedy, behind;
Pert, sippant, playful, pat for Comic vogue,
Behold the butterfly—an Epilogue—

See how on Fancy's wing she flits away,
And culls the opening humours of the day!
Heav'ns! what a growth this rich parterre
supplies!

How fashion shoots! how whim diversifies!
What bus of folly on the stem of reason!
'Tis all unnatural bloom this open season;
And Nature, baffled in her plastic power,
The extract mocks, the promise of the flower.

Thus may the maiden-blush that fairest shows
Prove, on the test, an artificial rose;
And full blown widows breathing sweets—
of money,

When tasted, yield—(strange compound!—
bitter honey.

Now into critic heads the rover dips—
How our poor Author trembles as she sips!
Speak for yourselves, dread Sirs! severe or placid!

Will you dispense your sugar—or your acid?
Some smile, propitious as the genial morn,
And others shake their heads—of withering thorn.

Here cease the trifling of this gew-gaw worm—

The serious Muse resumes her pristine form.
The scenes of guilt from foreign climes the drew,

But for the virtues kept this soil in view,
Where cultur'd honour blooms, in manly youth,
And beauty's bosom proves the bed of truth.

FEB. 8. Mrs. Jordan appeared again at Drury Lane, for the first time this season,

in *The Country Girl*, and obtained that applause which the excellence of her acting entitled her to.

10. Mr. Bland, brother to Mrs. Jordan, appeared for the first time in London, at Drury Lane, in the character of Sebastian in *Twelfth Night*. This part is well adapted to a young performer, and particularly so to Mr. Bland, from his resemblance to his sister. His performance, like the character he represented, had little to praise, nothing to offend. It was calculated to familiarize him to the stage. Hereafter something more may be expected.

11. *Lovers Quarrels*, a Comedy in three acts, taken from Vanbrugh's *Mistake*, by Mr. King, was acted at Covent Garden the first time, for his benefit. The characters as follow:

Carlos,	Mr. Holman.
Lorenzo,	Mr. Farren.
Sancho,	Mr. King.
Lopez,	Mr. Ryder.
Leonora,	Mrs. Pope.
Jacinta,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Camillo,	Mrs. Bernard.
Isabella,	Miss Chapman.

The alterations made in this pleasant Comedy of Vanbrugh's, are such as do credit to Mr. King's judgement. Some excessences are removed, little is added, and it now appears what its author would probably have exhibited it, had he written for the present day. Too much praise cannot be given to the acting; King, Ryder, Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Mattocks, were particularly excellent.

18. A lady, whose name is Warrall, appeared for the first time in the part of Rosa, in the Opera of *Fontainebleau*, at Covent Garden Theatre.

Her person, voice, and action, are tolerable, and though she does not menace a rivalry with a Billington, she may become a very pleasing and useful performer.

ORATORIOS.

Both Houses were opened at Playhouse prices, on February 19.

Drury Lane is under the direction of Dr. Arnold, assisted by the vocal abilities of Madame Storace, Mrs. Crouch, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dignum, and Mr. Reinhold; as also by Master Bridgetower, a young musical phenomenon, not yet ten years old, who performs on the Violin with astonishing excellence.

Covent Garden is under the direction of Mr. Harrison, who was associated in the orchestra by Miss Mahon, Miss Cantelo, Miss Pool, and Miss Dall, Mr. Sale, Mr. Saville, &c. assisted by Mad. Gautherot's violin.

P O E T R Y.

IT has been long customary for splenetic writers to declaim on the vices of the times and the depravity of the age. That there is much room for censure cannot be denied ; but that the present times are more vicious than the past, will not be readily assented to. From the following Poem, written in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and extracted from "The Forest of Fancy," 4to. 1579, it will be seen that the same complaints were then made as we hear at present, and probably with equal reason.

A MORAL of the MISERY and MISCHIEF that reigneth amongst wicked WORLD-LINGS: with an ADMONITION to all true CHRISTIANS to forsake their SIN and amend their MANNERS.

WHO so he be that silent sits,
And sets his mind to see
The subtle flights that wily wights
Do work in each degree ;
Shall surely find full great abuse
In every place committed,
And virtue void and out of use,
All reason quite remitted.

Might mastereth right, the poor are pinch'd
Almost in every place ;

Fraud, flattery, gold, and greedy gain,
Each where doth purchase grace,

But truth and plain simplicity
Reaps hatred every where ;
Good deeds are dead, and Charity
Hath hid her head for fear.

Whores hold the place that matrons mild
Do merit most to have ;
And flattery flocks about the court,
Instead of fathers grave.

The covetous carle doth scrape for coin,
The riotous son spends all ;
The true man cannot 'scape the thief,
But in his hands must fall.

The usurer now doth use his trade,
The landlord raise his rent ;
The prowling lawyer plays his part,
The truth to circumvent.

Our gentles now do jet it out
In bravery passing measure,
Till they have lost by vain expence
Both credit, land and treasure.

The yeoman's son, not liking of
His father's honest state,
Will climb to be a gentleman,
And every gentle's mate.

The gentleman will be a knight,
The knight a lord likewise,
The lord an earl, the earl a duke,
The duke will higher rise,

And make himself a puissant prince,
The prince will monarch be ;
So no man now will be content
To 'bide in his degree,

The son doth seek his father's death,
His living to obtain ;
Faith fails in all, few trusty friends
Do any where remain.

The master seeks by rigorous means
His servants to oppress ;
And servants work all means they may,
Their masters to distress.

Now mothers train their daughters up
In loathsome liberty,
Whereby oft-times their honest names
They bring in jeopardy.

Excess is used in every place,
The poor no whit reliev'd,
Labour is loath'd, and Idleness
Each where his web hath weav'd.

The tavern's tiplers ply apace,
Each ale-house hath his knights ;
In dice and dancing, devilish trades !
Are all their whole delights.

All law is left for liberty,
All virtue chang'd for vice,
All truth is turn'd to treachery,
All things inlance their price.

Each craftsman now hath craft at will,
His neighbour to defraud ;
They swear, and oft' forswear themselves
For every foolish gaud.

But is it well where every thing
Doth seem so much amiss ?
No ; doubtless no ; a wicked world,
And wretched state it is :

A world, indeed, divided quite
From godliness and grace ;
A world that greatly God abhors,
From which he turns his face :

A world it is which will not last,
A world whose end is nigh ;
A world that shall His fury taste
That sees our sins from high :

A world that will full well content
The Enemy of our joy ;
A world that works his lewd intent,
That would our souls destroy.

Therefore let each true Christian heart
His secret sins forsake ;
To God let him with speed revert,
And mock subjection make ;

Committing all his actions fill
To his Divine protection ;
So shall he surely shun all ill,
And live without infection.

SWEET COLLINETTE.

A PASTORAL.

THE sun declining in the west,
Behind yon russet hill is set ;
Far is thy cot, and mine were blest,
With thee were blest, sweet Collinette.

My lowly cot then prithee share,
To soothe the while thy fond regret ;
For home foregone shall be my care,
My only care, sweet Collinette.

See as thy lambkins sport with mine,
Their native hills how they forget,
Nor sadly at the change repine,
Like thee repine, sweet Collinette.

Would'st thou the tender hint improve,
Would that soft bosom cease to fret ;
I'd bless the hour I own'd my love,
My love for thee, sweet Collinette.

THE PROSPECT OF SPRING.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

THE Snow-drop marks the early tints of
Spring,

And soon the plumy heralds of the year,
Nestling, shall speak the cheerful season
near,

And vocal melodies in concert sing.

Again with genial glow the nymphs shall
charm,

The whispering groves with leafy green be
hung ;

Love's potent impulse youthful bosoms
'larm,

And soft persuasion dwell upon each
tongue ;

And the broad table of the foodful earth

Recruit the finews of laborious toil ;

And Hope, and Pleasure, and light-footed
Mirth,

Beat tuneful rapture to th' increasing
smile

Of Earth and Heav'n—and summer scenes
enue,

In all the beauties of the sunny hue.

Sung and recited in the CARACTACAN
SOCIETY, at their ANNIVERSARY
MEETING.

(Tune—"Moulines Maria.")

AH! whither is the warrior fled,
Unto what distant shore ;

Or is our mighty chieftain dead,
Shall we see him no more ?

What, shall the harp's melodious sound
With choicest songs be vain,

Nor in the chase the hills rebound
His snouts of joy again ?

RECITATIVE.

On Severn's banks with deepest sorrow prest,
Thus did Silurian Bards in grief complain ;
Oft' rung the hands, and often smote the
breast,

Till tears burst forth, and gave a vent to
pain.

O'er pendant rocks, the head on hands re-
cline,

But ill supported by the trembling knee ;
Whilst pearly drops below wou'd strike the
brine,

Tears of real sorrow flowing plentifully,

The orb of night had gain'd the middle sky,
And all seem'd silent ; all appear'd serene ;
And Severn's glassy tide flow'd gently by,
And ruffled but by sportive fish within ;

When on a sudden stormy winds did rise,
And thickest darkness gather'd on the
brow

Of southern mountains, filling with surprize
The aged Chiefs on Severn's banks below.

Fierce tempests roar'd, and forked lightnings
flew,

The awful scene descending to the plain ;
Quick to each side the murky curtain drew,
And Guardian Angels loudly sung this
strain :

Tune—"Rule Britannia."

No more let Cambria mournful weep ;
For her great Heroes yet shall rise,
With wooden forts shall rule the deep,
And all the world shall feel surprize.

CHO.—Then rule, Great Cambria,
Great Cambria ever free,
Religion's Guard and Liberty.

Tho' direst slaughters rage around,
Thy sons shall still their rights maintain ;
To lead their armies Chiefs be found,
And also rule upon the main.

CHO.—Then rule, &c.

Virtue oppress'd to thee shall fly,
In Virtue's deeds loud sounds thy fame ;
This to secure shall thousands die,
And Britain rule in Cambria's name.

CHO.—Rule Britannia,
Britannia ever free,
Religion's Guard and Liberty.

M. STROTHER.

V E R S E S

Written in the LADIES WALK at LIVER-
POOL, in January 1783.

By DR. TROTTER.

WHILE on thy banks, thou fam'd com-
mercial stream,
Gay splendid seats and glittering villas rise,
Thy waves with wealth in golden currents
gleam,

With every tide increase the swelling prize.

For

For thee the Negro, robb'd of Nature's right,
Bleeds from the lash, and bends, the
planter's slave;

In Christian bondage owns a tyrant's
might,
And stains thy traffic in a shroudless grave.

Did he for wealth e'er tempt the waves or
wind?

Has he for gewgaws British freedom sold?
That sigh which breathes good-will to all
mankind,

How ill exchang'd to barter souls for—
gold!

Behold yon dome, where oft' the massy
bowl

Pours riot staggering from a midnight
flood;

Each drop that glads the haughty owner's
soul,

Cost Afric's sons a torrent of their blood!

Are these the graces that shall mark thy reign
From savage States, fair Empress of the
Sea?

While all earth's blessings crowd thy happy
plain,

Still enviest thou the Negro to be free?

Ah, how unlike that golden age of yore,

When mercy wav'd the freight of every
gale!

That with her commerce British freedom
bore,

And blest the nations where she stretch'd
her sail.

ORIGIN of CATCHING a TARTAR:

A TALE.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN*, Esq.

SOME centuries ago the Austrian troops
Were often hack'd and harass'd

By warlike Tartars, who with yells and
whoops

Their enemies embarrass'd.

At length the Emperor promis'd, in a
charter,

To be the donor

Both of wealth and honor

To any hero who could catch a Tartar!

Two comely lads from blythe Jerne's shore,
Who'd frequent bath'd their limbs in Loch

Killarney,

Amid the German bands their knapsacks bore:
Props of their race were BRODERICK and

BLARNEY.

Forth from the camp these volunteers had
stray'd

In search of plunder

Thro' a Sclavonian wood,

But Fortune meant the Munster-men no
good;

For BLARNEY heard his vehement com-
rade

Rearing like thunder:

"Och, BLARNEY, BLARNEY, by sweet Ire-
land's martyr,

"May I be keelhaul'd but I've catch'd a
"Tartar."

"Bring him along," bawl'd BRODERICK,
big with pride,

"Here's Ireland's boys against the globe—
"who'll bet me?"

But BLARNEY in a lower key replied,

"By the holy Peter he won't let me."

ODE ON NO ODE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

WHAT! not a sprig of annual metre
Neither from Thomas nor from Peter!

Who has shut up the Laureat's shop?

Alas! "poor Tom's a-cold," I fear;

For sack "poor Tom" must drink small-
beer,

And lo!—of that a scanty drop!

St. James's, happy, happy Court,
Where Luxury is thought to sport,

No more his tent shall Thomas pitch in;

Can Odes of praise and wisdom cloy?

Shall Cæsar's bard no more enjoy

The run of mighty Cæsar's kitchen?

Loud roar of Helicon the floods,

Parnassus snakes through all his woods,

To think immortal verse should thus be
sighted.

I see, I see the God of Lyric fire—

Drop suddenly his jaw, and lyre—

I hear, I hear the Muses scream affrighted!

And now I mark the Delphic god

Prepare to speak on this no Ode!

Hark to his solemn Speech: "Alas! alas!"

(He cries) "shall prose record the glorious
things

"Perform'd by glorious Queens and Kings?

"'Tis really setting gems in brass."

Perchance the Royal Pair have puk'd with
praise,

So lullabied, like children in the cradle!

Determin'd now to end the Laureat's days,

Who gives Fame's pap, the Glutton! with
'a ladle.

Indeed, it is a generous mode of finning,

Yet sets, unluckily, the world a grinning!

* For Anecdotes of whom the Reader is referred to Vol. XVI. p. 419.

Perchance (his pow'rs for future actions
boarding)

George thinks the year boasts nothing worth
recording.

Yet what of that?—Tho' nought hath been
effected,

Tom might have told us what might be *ex-*
pected;

Have said that Civil List should sigh no more,
And Charlotte give—a sixpence to the poor!

L I N E S addressed to the L A D I E S,
Members of the ROBIN-HOOD SOCIETY,

At their Anniversary Meeting at Wootton-
Under-Edge, in the Cloathing Part of the
County of GLOUCESTER, December 31,
1789.

Written by P. S. Esq. and spoken by
HUMPHRY AUSTIN, Esq.

*Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu,
Cedere campis.*

I M I T A T E D.

With slacken'd bow chaste Dian's beauteous
train

Now quit for winter's sports the verdant
plain.

I N Lesser * *Asia's* clime was wont to dwell
(As old Mythology and Legends tell)

A warlike nation, yet a female race,

Of active limb, indued with native grace;

O'er whom the Cyprian Queen presum'd to
gain

Her amorous triumphs, but presum'd in vain:

Her son oft' aim'd to strike the torpid heart,

As oft' th' obdurate breast repell'd the dart.

Tho' form'd for love and pleasures of a court,

War was their passion, Conquest their sup-
port;

Deforming Nature's fairest gifts, to throw

With surer aim the lance, or bend the bow.

But now, no fabled tale deludes the ear,

Bright Truth, a fairer train, and less severe,

Holds to th' enchanted sight——whose form
and mind

Combine to shower down blessings on man-
kind:

No mutilated beauty *HERE* we see;

All is perfection! justest symmetry!

Such ease and grace their Paphian mother
own,

Whilst DIAN adds her chaste, defensive zone.

When *Europe's* Kings, impell'd by furious
zeal

(Mistaken holy) 'gainst the *Pagan* weal,

Sent desolation to that distant shore,

But left their plains imbrued with *Christian*
gore,

A poison'd shaft there pierc'd our *Edward's*
side,

And from the wound distill'd th' infectious
tide:

By duty,—faith,—and fond affection mov'd,

Fair *Eleanora* proved how well she loved;

From the deep wound her lips the venom
drain'd,

Her Consort felt it, and his strength regain'd.

To *Jason's* valour and victorious bow

Is due the wealth with which these vallies
glow.

Sure *HERE*, the champion lodged his *GOL-*
DEN FLEECE;

Bade it, unrivall'd thro' the world, encrease

Kings, Nobles, Peasants, these fam'd looms
supply,

And to *their* tints is faint the *Tyrian* dye.

To the firm † *Swiss* th' unerring shaft is
dear,

Whose rapid flight annull'd those laws severe,

That crush'd each infant effort to be free,
And check'd the hopes of civil Liberty.

The *YEW* no more obeys such dread com-
mand,

But lives to feel the tasteless gardener's hand;

To *Nitre's* subtle powers the quiver'd train

Yielded the palm, and fled the tented plain;

Save that at noon-tide hours in shady groves,

With the gay Nymphs, the *Graces*, and the
Loves,

Drawn by the snowy arm to gain the prize

It twangs,—the aim is true—and *Thyrsis* dies.

Henceforth no more we foreign arrows
fear—

The only darts we have to dread—are *HERE*:

More fatal are those weapons in disguise,

That lie array'd within those brilliant eyes.

Then on your powers, BRIGHT TRAIN!

let pity 'tend—

But—if resolved our peaceful breasts to read,

Be like fair *Eleanor* as courteous found,

And heal with balmy lips the sweetly-pain-
ful wound.

PASTORAL BALLAD,

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

THE SWAINS and the VIRGINS so gay

Resort to my fountains and groves;

Joy follows wherever they stray,

And my vales seem the Court of the Loves.

* Not in South America, altho' a river is called after them.

† William Tell, being commanded by the tyrant to strike with an arrow an apple off his son's head (death being the penalty if he missed), happily effected it, and with another killed the tyrant.—A revolution took place, and Liberty was the immediate consequence.

But

But with wonder they mark me forlorn,
 'Mid fountains and valleys so fair—
 Ah! their hearts have no reason to mourn,
 Nor to heave the sad sigh of despair.

To love, and be lov'd not again,
 Is a curse that embitters each hour;
 Then dull are the songs of the plain,
 And faded the blooms of the bower!

But with her who will smile on our sighs,
 Even rocks of the DESERT must bloom,
 Pale Night be a sun to our eyes,
 And the DUNGEON depriv'd of its gloom!

N O W O R N E V E R ;

O R,

A R E V E I L L E E t o t h e C H U R C H .

WHO shall blow the brazen trump,
 By fam'd SACHEVERELL founded,
 That spread confusion thro' the Rump,
 And silenc'd ev'ry Round-Head!

Now, now, if ever, loudly bawl
 "The Church, the Church in danger!"
 Each PREBEND trembles for his stall,
 And eke his rack and manger.

Peers, Knights, and 'Squires, in leagu com-
 bin'd,

Protect your good old mother;
 For should the beldame slip her wind,
 You'll ne'er see such another.

Two hundred years and more, the dame
 Has tightly held together;
 Her glorious motto, "*still the same,*"
 In spite of wind and weather.

Her babes of grace, with tender care,
 She fed on dainty dishes,
 And none but they have had a share
 Among the loaves and fishes.

Shall PRESBYTERIAN SHREEVES and MAY'RS
 Eat custards with the wise men—
 Or Meetings hear the pious pray'rs
 OF SEARCHERS and EXCISEMEN?

The Sects they prate of rights, and stuff,
 And brawl in fierce Committees,
 And soon will put on "*Blue and Buff,*"
 While PRICE sings "*Nunc dimittis.*"

Rouse, then, for shame! ye Church-fed race,
 With Tories true and trusty,
 Turn on the foe your fighting face,
 And fit your armour rusty.

See learned OXFORD, swift to aid,
 Pour from her lumber garret
 Artillery, long on purpose made,
 And pity 'twere to spare it!

NOW CLARENDON's laborious crew
 (Thrown by each Greek and Roman)
 Sweat o'er the pamphlets, vamp'd and new,
 That threat the sturdy foe-man.

And where old CAM's oblivious stream
 Drawls on with current muddy,
 See Fellows starting from their dream,
 And Heads from their brown study.

Welch Parsons now together pull,
 Scar'd by stern H——y's rating
 (Tho' much I fear the PRELATE's Bull
 Will get a cursed baiting).

O could I praise in STERNHOLD's lays
 The HAMPTON Corporation,
 That sprigs of bays might deck always
 Those sages of the nation!

Stout WARWICKSHIRE next takes the field,
 And musters all her sons; more
 Than when his sword brave GUY did wield
 Against the Cow of Danmore.

Let HIGH CHURCH friends stand firmly fast,
 And prop the CROWN and MITRE;
 They need not fear the threaten'd blast
 Of PRIESTLY's grains of nitre.

This time, at least, our tottering house
 Will stand the shock, believe it;
 Or else the rats and Sir J——N R——E
 Would run away and leave it.

T O T H E

M E M O R Y o f L A D Y E . M A N S E L L ,

N I C E E t o t h e M O T H E R o f

S I R H E R V E Y E L W E S .

Written by the first LORD HERVEY, Brother
 of LADY MANSELL.

V I V E pius, moriere pius! cole sacra!
 colentem

Mors gravis e templis in cava busta trahat!

Tho' thy whole life should pass without a
 stain,

With Piety alike in health or pain,
 To Heav'n resign'd, still Death shall be thy
 doom,
 And snatch thee from the Altar to the Tomb.

T H E I N S C R I P T I O N .

Beneath the covering of this little stone
 Lie the poor shrunk yet dear remains of one,
 With merit humble, and with virtue fair;
 With knowledge modest, and with wit sin-
 cere;

Upright in all the social calls of life,
 The Friend, the Daughter, Sister, and the
 Wife!

So just the disposition of her soul,
 Nature left reason nothing to controul:
 Firm, pious, patient, assable of mind,
 Happy in life, and yet in death resign'd!
*Just in the zenith of those golden days,
 When the mind ripens as the form decays,*
 The hand of Fate for ever cut her thread,
 And left the world to weep that Virtue fled,
*Its pride when living, and its grief when
 dead!*

A SECOND

A SECOND IRISH STATE PAPER.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

THE Duke of Leinster made the following motion :

“ Whereas the Lord Viscount Strangford has been deprived of a pension, which, at the request of this House, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him, until an adequate provision should be made for him in his own line of profession : and whereas no cause has been suggested or communicated to the noble Lord for such mark of his Majesty's displeasure : the House, therefore, has every ground to believe, that the same had reference to his conduct in Parliament in the last sessions ; and declare and resolve, that the adviser of the measure acted disrespectfully to this House, unconstitutionally, and undutifully to his Majesty.”

The motion being put, it passed in the negative by a majority of 20.

The following Protest was then entered on the Journals :

DISSENTIENT,

Because we conceive that the power of granting pensions was originally vested in the Crown, to enable the Sovereign, whom the constitution regards as the fountain of gratification and of mercy, to promote public virtue, by rewarding eminent services and transcendent merit, and to relieve the distress into which men of ancient and illustrious family may have fallen, without any fault of their own ; and we are firmly persuaded, that if pensions were to be thus only applied, instead of a disgrace and grievance, they would become an honour and advantage to the country ; and that the national expence, which would by this restriction be reduced to a comparative trifle, would be borne and provided for with the utmost alacrity ; the wanton application and profuse exorbitancy of such gratuities, and not the power of granting them, having ever been the object of complaint and animadversion—the pension list, and not the pension establishment.

Because we conceive, that from his rank and circumstances no man had ever yet a stronger and more rightful claim to the royal bounty than the Lord Viscount Strangford, in consequence of which, and of the unanimous Address of this House, a pension of 400l. per ann. was, by his Majesty's humane goodness and gracious condescension to the wishes of his faithful subjects the Peers of this realm, granted to him ; of which pension, however, he has been lately deprived without

any cause whatsoever having been assigned for such deprivation.

Because that when a pension has been granted to a member of this House, in consequence of an Address from the Lords, we humbly conceive that to advise his Majesty to revoke the said pension, without previously acquainting their Lordships with such intention, and with the reasons of such revocation, is highly disrespectful to Parliament, and derogatory from the dignity of this House.

Because we have every ground to believe that, in the present instance, the Lord Viscount Strangford has been deprived of his pension on account of his conduct in Parliament, as well from the silence of Ministers respecting the cause of this public mark of his Majesty's displeasure, as because at the period of the said deprivation, and of many others evidently on the same account, we have seen pensions and places, some of them created for the occasion, and even the highest favours of the Crown, lavished with a more than usual indecency of profusion and corrupt extravagance, manifestly with the view of obtaining undue influence in Parliament—Ministry having thus evinced the tendency of their punishments by that of their rewards. Neither can we, on this occasion, avoid lamenting the additional conviction, which every day brings along with it, of the justice of our apprehensions, that the aforesaid measures, together with many others, which have for some time past unceasingly alarmed us, are to be considered only as parts of a general system to undermine the liberties of this country by corruption, and to overthrow, by sapping them from within, those bulwarks of our constitution, which are too strong to be openly attacked with any probability of success.

Because we conceive, that to punish any member of Parliament on account of his parliamentary conduct, by depriving him of that which he possessed from his Majesty's favour, is in the highest degree unconstitutional, being a direct interference of the executive power with the peculiar province and privilege of Parliament, and an open attack upon that freedom of the legislative body which is so essential to public liberty ; and we are therefore decidedly and firmly of opinion, that the man who advised our most gracious Sovereign, whose truly royal mind is, we are confident, utterly incapable of any such measure unless grossly abused and misled, to revoke the pension so righteously and hu-

manely granted to the Lord Viscount Strangford, has acted not only disrespectfully to this House, but in manifest violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

LEINSTER,		FARNHAM,
CORK and ORRERY,		CHARLEMONT,
MOIRA,		PORTARLINGTON,
ARRAN,		RD. CLONFERT.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 26.

THE Queen of France having resolved to make every possible retrenchment in her expences, has given up her boxes at the Theatre Francois and the Theatre Italien. On which the Common Council of Paris presented an address to the Queen, to intreat her Majesty to retain her boxes at both theatres.

Her Majesty's answer was, "That at a time when almost every subject in the kingdom was making some sacrifice to the necessities of the state, it would ill become her not to follow an example she ought to set; and there was no sacrifice which ought to be made more readily than that of mere amusement, the sums expended upon which might be so much better employed in relieving the distresses of the poor."

The Queen lately sent for all the ladies who form a society in Paris known by the name of "The Society of Maternal Charity," the object of which is the practice of those acts of beneficence and liberality which more peculiarly belong to the sex. Mrs. Necker waited on her Majesty with the other ladies, in consequence of the Royal Message. Her Majesty was so condescending as to desire that they might be seated in her presence. They were forty in number, and not confined to the higher classes of life. Several of them of course were not personally known to her Majesty. She took down the names of these; she then said, that the institution of so benevolent a society did great honour to their feelings, and it would afford her singular satisfaction, if she could be instrumental in forwarding their humane and charitable wishes; she requested, therefore, that they would apply to her as often as they wanted her assistance to relieve the many objects of charity which they should discover.

What an excellent school is *Adversity!* Those who study in it, make a rapid progress in wisdom. The Queen of France appears to have been greatly improved by the lessons which have been read to her in this school.

The winter in Sweden and Russia has been as mild as in England: At Christmas their navigation was not in the least impeded, and many trees were in bloom.

Ask where's the North, at York 'tis on the Tweed;

In Scotland, at the Orcaides;

Be it where it will, its cold effects are not this winter much experienced. By letters from the last mentioned place we learn the weather has continued hitherto remarkably mild; neither snow nor frost of any consequence having taken place, the sea being quite open, and fish in great plenty.

The accounts relative to the early appearance of spring, are too numerous to be particularized. Almost every production that the month of April usually exhibits in the garden and in the field, is already to be seen in various parts of the kingdom.

Friday evening a Mr. Meadows, of Tottenham-Court-road, was entreated to afford his assistance to a dying pauper in St. Giles's. Led by humanity he complied, and when arrived at the miserable habitation, in a place called *Rats Castle*, he was attacked by the pretended sick man and others, who having rifled him, made clear off.

A shocking murder has been committed within these few days in the parish of Cloddock, in Herefordshire. A writ had been some time issued against a man of desperate character, but no one could be found for a considerable time to attempt its execution. A bailiff's assistant, however, at length was imprudent enough to endeavour alone to apprehend him, when the villain immediately pushed at him with a pitchfork, which entered the eye, and penetrated entirely through the head.

The late Mr. Elwes had more or less stock in each of the different funds, all of which was on Tuesday last transferred to his two sons, George and John Elwes, amounting in the whole to the enormous sum of *five hundred thousand pounds!*

Friday the Court of King's-Bench granted a rule for an information against an overseer of Preston-Cummins, in Shropshire, for inhumanity very little short of murder. He ordered a poor deceased and dying female, who had applied for relief, to be thrown on his *dunghill*, till a waggon came by, by which he caused her to be conveyed to a similar situation in the next parish, where, though she was better taken care of, she died in a fortnight.

The will of the Duchess of Kingston is confirmed in favour of Mr. Meadows; by which Col. Glover has not only lost all he expected

to gain, but a large sum in maintaining the contest.

29. SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1790, viz.

- Berkshire. Alexander Cobham, of Shinfield-place, esq.
 Bedfordshire. Postponed.
 Bucks. John Hicks, of Bradenham, esq.
 Cumberland. William Browne, of Talcott-hall, esq.
 Cheshire. John Arden, of Arden, esq.
 Carb' and Hunt'. Thomas Ground, of Whittlesea, esq.
 Devonshire. Peter Ferring, of Halberton, esq.
 Dorsetshire. Henry William Fitch, of High Hall, esq.
 Derbyshire. Thomas Wilson, of Derby, esq.
 Essex. Thomas Nottage, of Bocking, esq.
 Gloucestershire. John Blagdon Hale, of Alderley, esq.
 Hertfordshire. Sam. Rob. Gausson, of North Mims, esq.
 Herefordshire. John Scudamore Lechmere, of Fownhope, esq.
 Kent. Leonard Bartholomew, of Addington, esq.
 Leicestershire. Edw. Hartopp Wigley, of Little Dalby, esq.
 Lincolnshire. Sir Tho. Whichcote, of Aswarby, bart.
 Monmouthshire. W. Dinwoosdy, of Abergavenny, esq.
 Northumberland. John Lowes, of Ridley Hall, esq.
 Northamptonshire. John Freke Willes, of Ailthrop, esq.
 Norfolk. James Pell, of Snarehill, esq.
 Nottinghamshire. Geo. Chaworth, of Annesley, esq.
 Oxfordshire. David Fell, of Caversham, esq.
 Rutlandshire. Henry O'Brien, of Tixover, esq.
 Shropshire. Saint John Charlton, of Charlton, esq.
 Somersetshire. John Stephenson, of Bayford, esq.
 Staffordshire. John Sparrow, of Bishton, esq.
 Suffolk. Miles Barne, of Satterly, esq.
 County of Southampton. George Dacre the younger, of Marwell, esq.
 Surry. Samuel Long, of Carshalton, esq.
 Suffex. Henry Manning, of Southover, esq.
 Warwickshire. Henry Clay, of Birmingham, esq.
 Worcesterhire. Philip Gresley, of Salwarpe-court, esq.
 Wiltshire. Gifford Warrenner, of Conock, esq.

Yorkshire. Postponed.

SOUTH WALES.

- Caermarthen. Wm. Paxton, of Middleton Hall, esq.
 Pembrokehire. William Phillips, of Hill, esq.
 Cardiganhire. Matthew Davies, of Wilerog, esq.
 Glamorganhire. William Lewis, of Greenmeadow, esq.
 Breconshire. Samuel Hughes, of Tregunter, esq.
 Radnorshire. Francis Garber, of Knill, esq.
 NORTH WALES.
 Anglesey. Thomas Williams, of Llandan, esq.
 Carnarvonshire. Robert Lloyd, of Gesselysarch, esq.
 Merionethshire. John Wynn Pugh, of Garmmaeleq, esq.
 Montgomeryshire. Maurice Stephens, of Birthw, esq.
 Denbighshire. Edward Lloyd, of Cefn, esq.
 Flintshire. Charles Brown, of Llwynegrin, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council, for the year 1790.

County of Cornwall. Richard Hichens, of Poltair, esq.

30. In consequence of warrants issued for the purpose, Humphreys and Mendoza were apprehended, and brought before Sir Sampson Wright; and obliged to give security in the penalty of 400l. (themselves in 200l. and two sureties 100l. each) that they shall at no future time fight a pitched battle.

31. Came on before the Commissioners of the land tax at Guildhall, the long contested cause between the Assessors of the ward of Castle-Baynard, and the Rev. William Fitzherbert, minister of the parish of St. Gregory; the appeal was on account of the Assessors having charged Mr. Fitzherbert's tythes with the land-tax; the Commissioners were of opinion, that Mr. Fitzherbert was clearly assessable. This determination involves in its consequences a very large property, in which the whole of the Clergy are greatly interested.

One of the groins of the great nave of Hereford cathedral on Friday last fell in, whereby two or three men lost their lives, and others were much bruised.

Spong, a fellow who devoured a cat at Windford lately, has since in a fit of phrensy chopped off one of his hands with a bill-hook. The inhuman monster made three strokes with the instrument before he could effect his purpose. He assigns no other reason for this terrible self attack, than his total disinclination to work, and this step will compel the overseers of his parish to provide for him during the remainder of his life

FEB 2. His R. H. Prince Edward arrived at Portsmouth, about four o'clock Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Captains Crawford and Poic; and embarked Sunday morning at Spithead, on board the Southampton frigate, Capt. Keates. She was expected to sail immediately. As soon as His Royal Highness entered the gates of the garrison, he was saluted with 21 pieces of cannon from the different batteries.

3. The Court of Delegates have awarded that Mr. Bowe's shall pay all costs which have arose from a suit in the Spiritual Court between himself and Lady Strathmore.

The Printer of *The Times* was brought up from Newgate to the King's Bench to receive judgment for two libels of which he had been convicted. He was sentenced for the first, which was on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, (charging their R. Highnesses with having so demeaned themselves as to incur the just disapprobation of his Majesty) to pay a fine of 100l. and be imprisoned in Newgate one year after the expiration of his present confinement;—and for the second, which was on the Duke of Clarence, he was fined 100l.

The libel against the Duke of Clarence asserted that his Royal Highness returned from his station without authority from the Admiralty or the commanding officer.

8. His R. H. the Prince of Wales had a state levee, for the first time, at his palace of Carlton-House, which was the most numerous of any thing of the kind for many years; and, except the want of the female nobility, was more numerous and splendid than the generality of the drawing-rooms at St. James's. It is not in our power to detail the names of all the nobility, foreigners of distinction, &c. present on this occasion.

9. This morning a fire broke out at the house of the Duke of Clarence, at Richmond, which did considerable damage before it was extinguished.

10. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who has honourably filled for 22 years the chair of the Royal Academy, formally notified to the Council his resignation as president.

A man of the name of Edward Derick, who either is, or affects to be, a manjack, went to St James's this evening, and desired the marshalsmen to introduce him to his Majesty; he was of course informed that his request could not be complied with. He then said, that he had letters of the utmost importance for the Queen, and *must* be admitted. The marshalsmen stepped him; and his behaviour in consequence was so riotous, that they were under the necessity of taking him into custody. He says he was born at Caldecot in Cheshire, and that he slept on Tuesday near

Rumford in Essex. He is about 24 years of age, very mean in his appearance, and discourses in the stile of a Quaker. He was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

17. This morning Thomas Newton and John Durham were executed opposite the debtors door at Newgate. They were turned off about a quarter before nine. Durham was so ill that he sat in a chair in the cart, while the Ordinary was praying with him, and was afterwards obliged to be held, while the executioner was tying him up.

18. At eight o'clock this evening a fire broke out at Pedlar's-acre, Lambeth, which burnt six houses in the front of the road, and eight in Pedlar's acre; other buildings are considerably damaged; it broke out in the back premises of a lath-maker, from what cause is unknown.

At four o'clock the next morning a stack of chimnies fell, and overwhelmed, it is supposed, upwards of 20 persons, 11 of whom have been since dug out dead.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We learn by letters from Brussels, dated Jan. 9. that they have received a Medal which the States of Flanders have struck in commemoration of the happy Revolution. It is ornamented on both sides with a garland of laurel, and on one side is the following inscription, "Jugo Austriaco excusso, Religione & Patriæ Libertate vindicata, soli Deo Honor, 1789;" on the other side, "Ex Decreto Comitiorum Flandriæ, 1790."

Vienna, Feb. 3. An Imperial Rescript was issued to-day, for restoring to the Hungarians all the privileges they enjoyed at the end of the late Empress's reign. The only articles which are to be maintained, according to the later regulations, are those of general toleration, the support of the numerous parochial Churches and Clergy, founded on the suppression of some Monasteries, and the degree of liberty granted to the Hungarian peasantry.—*London Gazette.*

I R E L A N D.

THE following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address* of the Irish Peers:

"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."

And the following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Commons of that kingdom:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your loyal and

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."

On Monday, Feb. 7, in the House of Commons, Mr. Grattan concluded a long Speech, reprobating the corrupt system of government in this country, and pointing out the necessity for that House to interfere in protecting the people from the burthens it occasioned, with the following motion, viz. "That the resolutions of this House against increasing the number of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and dividing the Boards, be laid before his Majesty, with an humble Address, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order to be laid before this House the particulars of the representations, in consequence of which two new Commissioners of Customs have been added, notwithstanding the resolutions of this House; and also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of the persons concerned in recommending that measure."

Mr. Conolly seconded the motion, which was supported by many strong arguments; but on a division, Administration had a majority of 55; the Ayes being 30, the Noes 235.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Feb. 11. Mr. Forbes made his promised motion respecting the increase of the Pension List, and moved an address to his Majesty to communicate to the House the names of these Ministers who advised the increase. For the motion 92. Against it 136.

In the House of Commons on Monday Feb. 15, Mr. G. Ponsonby moved to represent to his Majesty that his faithful Commons, having taken into consideration the growth of public expence in the last year, could not but observe many new and increased salaries annexed to offices granted to Members of that House, no fewer in number than 14; that so rapid an increase of places, together with the number of additional pensions, could not but alarm the House; and though they never could entertain a doubt of his Majesty's affection and regard for his loyal kingdom of Ireland, yet they feared that his Majesty's servants may, by misinformation, so far have abused his Majesty's confidence as to have advised such measures for the purpose of increasing influence. Mr. Grattan seconded the motion; and at one o'clock, after a long debate, the Question was put, and the House divided, when there appeared, Ayes 87, Noes 146; Majority 59.

PROMOTIONS.

FORTY-FIRST Regiment of Foot, Major-General Thomas Stirling to be Colonel, vice Major-General M'Nah, deceased.

Stephen Remuant, esq. to be corporal of his Majesty's guard of yeomen of the guard, in the room of Jos. Butler, esq. who has resigned.

The Earl of Chesterfield to be Joint Postmaster General, vice the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. John Charles Villiers to be Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent.

The Hon. Dudley Ryder to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, in the

room of the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, resigned.

Henry Hamilton, Esq. to be Governor of the Bermuda, or Somers's Islands, vice William Brown, Esq.

George Aust, Esq. to be Joint Under Secretary of State with Mr. Burges, vice the Hon. Mr. Ryder.

Mr. Richard Corp to be Chief Clerk of Christ's Hospital, vice Joseph Eyre, Esq. dec.

P. Carpenter, Esq. of Devonshire, to be a Commissioner of the Lottery, instead of his uncle, Sir Jonathan Phillips, who has resigned.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. J. Jones, D. D. rector of Shipston-upon-Stour, to the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Ashbrook.

The Earl of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, to Miss Blake, eldest daughter of J. Blake, esq. of Adfry, Galloway.

At Florence Court in Ireland, Owen

Wynne, esq. member for Sligo, to the Right Hon. Sarah Cole, eldest daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

The Rev. Mr. Britton, master of the grammar-school in Durham, to Miss Mills, daughter of Henry Mills, esq. of Willington.

John Mortimer, esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to Miss Ratchiff of Twickenham.

The

The Rev. Thomas Maddock, rector of the Holy Trinity in Chester, to Miss Emma Scott, of Stanley Place.

At Cambridge, John Purchas, esq. an alderman of that place, to Miss Barwick.

The Rev. J. Newcombe, priest-vicar of Exeter cathedral, to Miss Roach, of Doddefcomb-hleigh.

Mr. Robson, of Ficcadilly, to Miss M'Alpine, daughter of the late Major M'Alpine. Mr. Robson is author of a farce called *Look before you Leap*, a precept which we hope he has attended to; and of *Too Loving by Half*—whether he will be guilty of this folly or not, time must determine.

Charles Fox, esq. banker, of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Champion.

The Rev. James Richardson, rector of the Holy Trinity, and one of the Vicars-Choral of York Cathedral, to Miss Tate.

John Free, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Clara Pearle.

Edward Ricketts, esq. nephew to Sir John Jarvis, knight, to the Hon. Miss Twifleton, youngest daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele.

Major Lloyd, of the Artillery in the India service, to Miss Hathway, eldest daughter of Robert Hathway, esq. of Hereford.

Mr. James Ewart, in the East-India service, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Joseph Skinner, esq. of Aldgate-street.

The Rev. John Sherman, lecturer of St. Clement Dunes, to Miss Martha Fish Eullivant, of Wymondham-hall, Leicestershire.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Derby, to Miss Whieldon, only daughter of Sampson Whieldon, esq. of Caidon in Staffordshire.

The Rev. Robert Whitehead, of Queen's college, Oxen, to Miss de Passow, of Tunbridge.

At Bath, Dr. Stark Robertson, physician of that city, to Miss Reid, daughter of Major-General John Reid.

The Hon. John Spencer, eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

John Maitland, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss M. A. Reaveley, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. John Thomas, of Cheyne-row, Chelsea, surgeon, to Miss Dale, daughter of the late Mr. Dale, of Chiswell-street.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of St. Paul's Church-yard, druggist, to Miss Ann Harrington, of Denny-Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1790.

NOVEMBER 14, 1789.

IN North Carolina, Goodin Ellison, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

25. Lady Pepperell, at Kitterley in New England, widow of Sir William Pepperell, who commanded at the conquest of Louisbourg in 1745, and grand-mother of the present Sir William Pepperell.

This month, at Cronstadt, Sir Samuel Elphinstone, Captain in the Russian service, and a Lieutenant in the British navy.

JAN. 3, 1790. At the Hague, John Michael Meert, aged 101 years and 11 months; he was a pensioner servant, and had been in his country's service since 1728.

9. At Stromness near Orkney, Robert Manson Sinclair, esq.

17. The Rev. John Gurney, Vicar of Little Colan and St. Allen, Cornwall.

James Clayton, Esq. Cavendish-square.

19. At Hillsborough near Belfast, the Rev. James Lowry.

At Sunbury, Henry Topham, Esq.

20. Edward Valentine Stead, Esq. of Donnington, Berkshire.

22. At Vale Mascal, in Kent, the Lady of John Edward Mattocks, Esq.

Dr. Smyth, Vicar of Swindon, and Rector of Godford St. Mary, Wilts.

23. Mrs. Smelt, wife of Leonard Smelt, Esq.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Gray.

At Lean Cadwallader, North Wales, in the 115th year of his age, Hugh Llewellyn, well known for his musical skill.

24. Mr. Henry Coomb, Alderman of Windsor.

Mr. John Maskelyn, of Warrminster.

Lately, at Gosforth, in Cumberland, Isaac Cook, aged 90. He was blind from his 16th year, and was well known at wakes and fairs as a fiddler.

25. Mr. Fleming, grocer, Newgate-street.

Mr. Baxter, wine-merchant, Bridgewater square.

James Allan, Esq. of the Grange near Darlington.

Mr. and the next day Mrs. Lowther, of Taylor's buildings near Sadler's Wells.

John Jacob, Patriarch of Mount Jura, aged 128 years.

Lately, at Kentish Town, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Wilson, formerly a brandy-merchant.

26. At Chester, William Price, Esq. late of Colehill near Flint. He had been in indigence

digent circumstances, but succeeded to a fortune of 5000*l.* a few months before his death.

Edward Miller, Esq. of Canterbury.

John Tomkyns, Esq. aged 72. He belonged to the Custom-house upwards of 40 years.

Mrs. Eyre, aunt to Lord Ferrers, and grandmother to Lord Maffarene.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, Rector of Barton St. Andrew, Norfolk.

27. Christopher Henderson, Esq. of the Adelphi.

John Lang, Esq. at Bath.

Mr. Robert Buttle, York-street, Covent Garden.

Lately, at Dublin, John Fitzgerald, Esq. of Bellgrove in Queen's County.

Lately, John Mostyn, Esq. of Segroit in Denbighshire, who introduced the Woollen Manufactory into North Wales.

Lately, at Portsmouth, John Thomas, Esq. Resident Agent Victualler of that Port.

29. George Fort, Esq. father of the Mayor of Salisbury.

Mark Bell, Esq. at Battersea, aged 82.

Sir John Cotterel, of Farm Combe-house, near Bradway, a Justice of Peace for the county of Hereford, and late Major of that militia.

Samuel Roycroft, Esq. Ruffel-street, Bath.

Mr. William Miles, maltster, of Englebatch, Bath.

At Muffelburgh, Capt. Paul Neidrick, of the East India Company's service.

Lately, in Milford-street, Bath, Mr. David Vez.

30. Mr. John Watson Reed, F. S. A. at Ely Place. He was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Reed, author of the Register Office, &c. Mr. Reed's death was occasioned by a disorder brought on in consequence of being overturned in one of the mail coaches last summer.

Mrs. Coverly, Bagshot-park, Surrey.

Mr. Price, gold-beater, Warwick-lane.

Mr. Towers, one of the oldest inhabitants of Aldgate Ward.

Mr. Thompson, hofier, Newgate street.

Andrew Barclay, Esq. Captain of the Royal Navy.

31. At Ratibon, the Prince Bishop of Ratibon and of Fresingen, in his 51st year.

Lately, Palmes Robinson, Esq. at Monceaux, near Paris, formerly of the Coldstream regiment of guards.

FEB. 1. The Rev. Mr. Mayson, Rector of Lullington, Somersetshire, and Master of the Free Grammar School at Froome.

Joseph Walker, Esq. at Mile End.

William Hayter, Esq. at Diton.

Chaloner Chute, Esq. Barrister at Law, at the Vine in Hampshire.

Capt. Elliot Saker, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. William Hamilton, Surveyor of the Customs at Dunbar.

2. At Dublin, Colonel Bettesworth, of the Royal Irish Artillery.

Lately, Mr. Leonard Clow, Charles-street, Westminster.

3. Mr. Atkinson, painter, Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

Walter Chapman, Esq. Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

4. Peter Muilman, Esq. at Marybone.

Mr. William Bond, Rose-street, Soho.

Mr. John Hall, Aldermanbury Postern.

At Sutton, near Birmingham, Hannah Jenk, in the 20th year of her age.

Lately, the Rev. John Davies, Rector of Padworth, Berks.

5. Joseph Sparkes, Esq. many years a Director of the East India Company.

Dr. William Cullen, at Edinburgh, First Physician to his Majesty for Scotland, one of the Professors of the University of Edinburgh. He was admitted Fellow of the College in 1756, and was the author of a paper "On Cold produced by evaporating Fluids, and some of the means of producing Cold. *Essays Phys. and Lit.* vol. 11." "Synopsis Notologicæ Methodicæ, 8vo. Edinb. 1772." "Lectures on the Materia Medica, 4to. Lond. 1772." "First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 8vo. Lond. 1776." "A Letter to Lord Cathcart, 8vo. Lond. 1776."

At Hammermith, Mr. Tabor, a Franciscan Friar, and Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of London, which honour was conferred on him by the Pope, on his relinquishing the honours of Earl of Shrewsbury, to which he was entitled.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Andrew Pringle, formerly a merchant of London.

Dr. John Gordon, Minister of St. Paul's chapel, Aberdeen.

Mr. Thomas Philpot, Leigh-hall, near Worthen in Shropshire.

Mr. Francis Aliamet, engraver, in Compton-street, brother to Mr. Aliamet, of Paris.

His death was occasioned by a stone falling on his head from a house in Greek-street.

Lately, Francis Lucas, Esq. of Castlelane.

6. The Rev. Stephen Miller, late of Beccles in Suffolk, aged 32.

James Jauncy, Esq. Charlotte-street, Ratiboae-place.

Mr. John Dodd, Clerk of Fleet-market.

Mr. Dionysius Thompson, Procurator Fiscal at Leith.

Lately, at Merton in Surrey, in the 90th year of his age, George Spaty turnpike-man, who a few years since had nearly lost Mr. Pitt, on his return from Wimbledon.

7. Mr. John Dowden, brewer, of Alton, Hants.

Richard Ingle Fortescue, Esq. Justice of Peace for the county of Devon, and Collector of the Customs at Exeter.

Miss Maria Bradshaw, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, at Breatford.

At Ilington, John Hyacinth de Magelhaens, formerly an Augustine Monk at Lisbon, after a gradual and tranquil decay of about ten months. He was a studious, mild, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished among the Literati in this and other enlightened countries for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of Natural Philosophy, and no less ingenious for his experiments therein, particularly in mechanics. He was author and translator of many noted and ingenious works. Among his smaller works was much esteemed a Tract on impregnating common water with fixed air, and his celebrated invention to imitate the qualities and effects of all medical waters, Bath, Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, &c. His languages were Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, English, French, a little Dutch, and good Latin; and he was particularly known in the Low Countries, having travelled there with young foreigners. He was a very mild Christian, having many years renounced the Popish Faith; was benevolent, mild, inoffensive and kind to all, and in his sphere a great and good man. All the Literati in Europe knew something of his merit, and the most noted of them were desirous to know more—it was really great. He had desired that where the tree fell there it might lay, and that he might have no tomb-stone; he was accordingly buried handsomely, but privately, on Saturday the 13th of February, 1799, at Ilington, about fifteen yards parallel with the East end of Ilington church, on the North side, aged 68, and had been chiefly a resident in England about 26 years. His height was about six feet one or two inches, and a bony and rather bulky man; plain in his dress, unaffectedly mild and decent in his whole demeanor. He glided gently out of life, resigned and thankful; and in comparing his exit with others, we may say—

“Omnibus est eadem Leti via;

“Non tamen unus est vite cunctus

“Exitusque modus!”

8. Mr. Meyrick, of Wood-street.

Mr. John Wilson, Senior Writer and one of the City Clerks of Glasgow.

Lately, at Bath, Sir Abraham Isaac Elton, Bart.

9. Mr. William Barham, Apparitor to the Bishop of London.

Capt. Fraser, at Lambeth, aged 96.

At York, Capt. Hamer, of the Royal Invalids in garrison at Hull.

Mr. Richard Burton, surgeon and apothecary at Yarm.

Lately, at Bath, Major Douglas, of the Welsh Fusiliers.

10. Mr. Timothy In ton, Officiating Hall-Keeper at Guildhall,

At Long Parish in Hants, Peter Ryves Hawker, Esq. late Lieut. Col. of the first troop of Horse Guards.

Mr. Eades, Master of Gerards-hall Inn, Basing lane.

The Hon. John Lyttelton, second son of Lord Westcote.

Mr. William Whittle, Assistant Clerk at the Siting Alderman's room, Guildhall.

Lately, at Fareham in the county of Southampton, the Rev. Thomas A. Wools, aged 76, Vicar of that place above 52 years.

11. At Beverley in Yorkshire, Ferdinand Stanhope, Esq. uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

12. Mr. Curteis, of Shorter's-court, Basinghall-street.

The Rev. Mr. Abrams, North street.

At Andover, Henry Holton, Esq. late Commissioner of the Customs in North America.

Mr. George Stewart, printer at Edinburgh.

13. Mr. Isaac Dent, gunpowder-merchant in Beech-lane.

Mr. John Dowley, mill and hand-screw-maker, of Fish-street-hill.

14. Mr. William Boaden, of Peckham.

Mr. James Buckland, bookseller, Peter Noster-row.

Lately, Mr. Rowlands, who had held a place in the Exchequer for fifty years.

15. Ernest Kramer, Esq. one of the Clerks of his Majesty's German Office.

Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Croydon.

Lady Holkins, wife of Sir Hungerford Holkins.

Lately, at Kilburn, near Black Hamilton, Mr. William Todd, in his 80th year, known on the turf by the name of the Yorkshire Miller.

16. Mrs. Seawell, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Lately, Mary Burke, Stewart's Rents, Drury-lane, aged 105.

17. Mr. Thomas Alfager, of Newington, Surrey.

19. John Tyton, Esq. many years Solicitor of the Custom-house.

Mr. George Wyatt, Surveyor of the City Pavements, and formerly one of the Common Council of Farringdon Without.

Lately, at Paris, in the 85th year of his age, Francis Ferdinand Count Lannoy.

