

# THE European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF JOHN BACON, Esq. 2. A SECOND VIEW OF COL. MARTIN'S HOUSE at LUCKNOW, in the EAST-INDIES. And 3. A PORTRAIT OF GUSTAVUS III. the present KING OF SWEDEN.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall very shortly adopt the plan recommended by our Correspondent without a signature. It entirely meets our approbation.

The *List of the present House of Commons* in our next.

*Toxophilus* is inadmissible.

Many favours are received, and are now under consideration. Some will be inserted next Month.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 9, to Aug. 14, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	7	3	7	3	0	2	6	3	0

### COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	7	1	0	0	2	9	3	0	3	2
Surry	7	3	3	4	2	10	2	10	3	11
Hertford	7	1	0	0	0	2	8	4	0	0
Bedford	6	10	0	0	2	10	2	8	4	0
Cambridge	6	4	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Huntingdon	6	5	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	3
Northampton	6	11	4	1	3	1	2	6	3	7
Rutland	7	0	0	0	3	7	2	9	4	8
Leicester	7	3	4	9	3	9	2	10	4	8
Nottingham	7	2	3	11	3	7	3	0	4	2
Derby	7	8	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	0
Stafford	7	10	6	3	0	0	3	3	4	10
Salop	7	11	5	4	3	11	3	2	5	2
Hereford	7	8	0	0	3	10	3	6	0	0
Worcester	7	8	4	5	0	3	3	4	3	3
Warwick	7	7	0	0	3	6	3	3	4	3
Gloucester	7	4	0	0	2	11	2	9	3	11
Wills	7	2	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	3
Berks	6	11	4	5	2	10	2	7	3	5
Oxford	7	2	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	11
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	9	3	9

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

### WALES.

North Wales	7	7	5	5	4	8	2	8	5	0
South Wales	7	6	5	7	4	2	12	9	0	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### JULY.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—30—06	63—	W.
29—29—55	59—	N.N.W.
30—29—59	60—	W.
31—29—45	63—	S.W.

### AUGUST.

1—29—90	61—	N.N.W.
2—29—87	61—	S.W.
3—29—69	63—	W.
4—29—80	62—	W.
5—29—98	59—	S.W.
6—29—98	70—	S.S.W.
7—29—90	70—	S.W.
8—29—87	68—	W.N.W.
9—29—96	63—	W.
10—30—02	69—	W.
11—30—10	67—	W.
12—30—07	69—	W.
13—30—02	67—	E.
14—30—06	66—	W.N.W.
15—29—98	63—	S.E.
16—29—90	71—	S.W.
17—29—93	66—	W.

18—30—11	65—	W.
19—29—97	65—	W.
20—30—00	70—	N.W.
21—29—74	72—	S.
22—29—98	60—	N.W.
23—29—90	66—	W.
24—29—96	60—	N.W.
25—29—90	59—	S.W.
26—29—67	60—	N.

### PRICES of STOCKS,

August 27, 1790.

Bank Stock, 182 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	India Stock, —
181 $\frac{3}{4}$		India Scrip. —
New $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. 1777,	3	per Ct. India Ann.
99 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 99		India Bonds, 88s. pr.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,		South Sea Stock, —
115 $\frac{3}{4}$		Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 78 $\frac{3}{8}$		New S. S. Ann. —
a 77 $\frac{7}{8}$		3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent Conf. 77 $\frac{3}{8}$		N. Navy & Vict. Bills
$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		Exchequer Bills —
3 per Cent. 1726, —		Lot. Tick. 15l. 15s. 6d.
Long Ann. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$		Irish ditto —
Ditto Short 1778 &		Tontine —
1779, 13 3-16ths $\frac{1}{4}$		Loyalists Debentures.



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T H E

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

## L O N D O N   R E V I E W,

For   A U G U S T   1790.

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An ACCOUNT of JOHN BACON, Esq. F. R. A.

[ With a PORTRAIT. ]

JOHN BACON, Esq. was born at London in the year 1740; but of the situation in life of his parents, or what advantages he may have derived from education, we are not informed. In the year 1755, he was placed with Mr. Crispe, of Bow Church-yard; who, having a manufactory of china at Lambeth, which Mr. Bacon sometimes attended, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were frequently sent to a pottery on the same premises to be burnt. Small circumstances often give rise to important events. From the sight of these models, Mr. Bacon was first inspired with the inclination towards his art. He applied himself to it with the most unremitting diligence. The result is well known to the public.

His progress in the study of this art was as rapid as his turn for it was sudden and unpremeditated; which will appear from an inspection of the books published annually by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in which it will be found that between the years 1763 and 1766 (these years inclusive), the first premiums in those classes in which he contended for them, were no less than nine times adjudged to him.

In 1768 the Royal Academy was instituted, and in the following year the gold medal for sculpture, the first ever given by that body, was decreed to Mr. Bacon; and about two or three years after his reputation was publicly established by his exhibition of the Statue of Mars, which recommended him to the notice of the present Archbishop of York; who having

designed to place a bust of his present Majesty in the Hall of Christ-Church college, in the University of Oxford, presented Mr. Bacon to his Majesty, who was pleased to sit to him for this purpose; and his execution of this work, added to the fame he had already acquired, procured him the Royal Patronage, and an order from his Majesty to prepare another bust, which he intended to present to the University of Gottingen. Her Majesty was also pleased to give directions for a third, and Mr. Bacon has since executed a fourth, which has been placed in the meeting-room of the Antiquarian Society. He was soon afterwards employed by the Dean and Fellows of Christ-Church, in forming several busts for them, particularly the late General Guise, the Bishop of Durham, and the Primate of Ireland.

In 1777 he was employed to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital, Southwark, to the memory of the founder; and in 1778 presented to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts two statues in plaster, which by a vote of that Society were directed to be placed in their great room. On this occasion Mr. Bacon addressed a letter to them in the following terms:

"The honour you have done me in your acceptance of my statues of Mars and Venus, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, of acknowledging the many obligations I have to the Society. It was your approbation which stimulated, and your encouragement which enabled me to pursue those studies, which a disadvantageous situation had otherwise made

difficult, if not impossible. Believe me, Gentlemen, I never think of the Society without gratitude, and without the highest idea of the principles on which it is formed, which justly place it among the institutions that do most honour to human nature, raise the glory of a nation, and promote the general good of mankind."

To this letter the Society sent a polite answer accompanied with their gold medal, on the reverse of which is inscribed—**EMINENT MERIT.**

In the north aisle of Westminster Abbey is a monument erected by Mr. Bacon to the memory of the late Earl of Hallifax; and a marble urn executed by him has, by the direction of Lady Chatham, been placed in the gardens at Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire, sacred to the memory of the Earl of Chatham.

The inhabitants of Jersey, having determined to perpetuate the fame of the gallant Major Pearson, who fell in the defence of that island against the French, the execution of the monument for that purpose was committed to Mr. Bacon; and the Society of All Souls, Oxford, having agreed to erect a statue of the late Sir William Blackstone, Mr. Bacon was employed by them for that purpose.

In the different competitions with rival artists, Mr. Bacon has been almost always successful, bearing away the prize from every competitor.

Of the works of this artist exhibited at different periods at the Royal Academy, the following may be enumerated: Statues of Mars and Venus; Colossal bust of Jupiter; Colossal statue of the Thames; several small figures in marble; and a monument since placed in the Cathedral of Bristol to the memory of Mrs. Draper, celebrated by Sterne under the name of Eliza.

But the most important work hitherto presented to the world by Mr. Bacon, is the monument of Lord Chatham, erected in Westminster Abbey at the public expence. This will at all times remain a proof of the genius of the artist who produced it; an Artist who has acquired his fame without foreign instruction or study in the schools of Italy, and who may be produced as a proof that genius is the growth of the British Isle unassisted by such aid.

Mr. Bacon is now employed on the monuments of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Howard,

## ROBERT ROBINSON.

TO the account of Mr. Robinson in our last, we are desired to add, that he was born on the 8th of October 1735. His mother is still living at the age of 92, and he had for one of his school fellows the present Lord High Chancellor of England. During his connection with the Methodists, he formed a design of becoming a Preacher of the Gospel. His thoughts were first directed towards the Ministry in the year 1754, but he did not commence the exercise of it till the next year, and after much persuasion on the part of those who best knew his eminent qualifications for it. He preached his first sermon, at the age of twenty, to a congregation of poor people at Mildenhall.

Mr. Robinson determined to separate from the Methodists in the year 1758, at which time he settled at Norwich with a small congregation formed chiefly of his friends among the Methodists, upon the plan of those Dissenters called Independents. He afterwards changed to the Anabaptists, and was himself baptized by immersion. In June 1761, he accepted the pastoral office at Cambridge, and was ordained in the usual manner. He had

for two years before officiated as Minister there.

To the list of his works the following may be added:

1. Some of Saurin's Sermons, first printed 8vo. 1770.
2. A Discussion of the Question, "Is it Lawful and Right for a Man to Marry the Sister of his Deceased Wife?" Published in the Year 1775, in the Appendix to the "Legal Degrees of Marriage stated and considered, by John Alleyne, Esq." 8vo.
3. The Circular Letter of the Eastern Association held at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, May 1776.
4. Christianity, a System of Humanity, &c. A Sermon in Behalf of the Charity School at Horsley Down, Southwark, preached at Salters Hall, March 3, 1779, 8vo.
5. An Essay on Liberality of Sentiment. Published in the Theological Magazine, No. I.
6. A Plan of a Charity School for the Education of the Boys and Girls of Protestant Dissenters at Cambridge.
7. A Sermon on Sacramental Tests.—  
Preached



Preached at Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1789. To which is subjoined an Essay on the Slave Trade.

8. A Translation of Three Numbers of the *Revolution de Paris*. 3vo. 1790.

By a Correspondent we are informed, that the first piece attributed to Mr. Robinson in our last, though it bears both the names of our Author, was not really written by him. "Attached," says our Correspondent, "to Mr. Robinson, I pro-

cured all his publications as they came to my knowledge; and seeing that work, "The Young Dissenting Minister's Companion and Directory," with the name of the Author Robert Robinson, advertised, I applied to Mr. Buckland, for whom it was printed, who told me that Mr. Robinson of Cambridge was not the Author; and, if I recollect right, the Author was unknown to him.

### LETTER from Dr. FOTHERGILL to a GENTLEMAN in MASSACHUSETTS.

London, Oct. 20, 1780.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

THE difficulty of conveying a letter safely has been the principal cause of my silence, and not a disregard either to the writer, or the obliging and informing letters which at three different times I have received from him. I have endeavoured faithfully to make use of the very sensible hints they contained, as far as they lay in my power, for the good of both countries; but in vain. Neither advice, information, nor experience, make any impression. The cause of this infatuation is not a common one, and its effects may turn to our humiliation and amendment, when Providence may see meet to turn our hearts to wisdom. It will not, I think, be long in our power to molest you. It is not only France and Spain that are in alliance with you, but most of the States of Europe; they wish to share your commerce; and, at the same time, they wish to humble the pride of this country, whose insolence and haughtiness has created us many, many enemies.

I sometimes flatter myself that there may be at the bottom of this confederacy a plan highly useful and advantageous to humanity; and yet, when I reflect how far short of perfect civilization the foremost Powers of Europe are, I almost despair of it. Their union in one point may produce union in another; and if the Powers of Europe and America could form a College of Justice, to which the Sovereigns should appeal in all cases, and be bound to obey, what an honour to christianity, and what a saving of blood and treasure! The temple of Janus might then probably be shut; and may it be shut for ever!

I have perused your frame of government with satisfaction; it approaches nearer perfection than any I believe yet in being; and may those who framed it be blessed, and their posterity for ever happy!

The general ignorance that prevails here, of your abilities, intentions, and resources, is inconceivable. I often tell a story that my late deceased friend Dr. Russel used to relate. He was one morning at the Bashaw's Divan, at Aleppo, when a countryman brought an antelope, which he said he had just caught, as a present. The Bashaw enquired if it were male or female: he stooped down to ask one of the officers, which he would have it to be; resolved to say what was pleasing, though the falsehood might have been detected in a moment. Just so are our superiors too often treated. People tell them what they wish to hear, and thus become the worst of enemies to both sides. And after such kinds of falsehoods have been successfully practised for a time, and at length have been found like the "baseless fabric of a vision," all confidence in any set of men is given up. The passions then take the lead; the effects have been, are, and ever will be felt, beyond what it was possible for the authors of these calamities ever to comprehend.

I have endeavoured, as far as it was in my power, to give the best information I could to those within my reach, but it was talking to the winds; experience itself will not convince them. But it will not be long that we shall do what we please; we must submit to laws given us by others: but I trust it will be for our good; it will make many think. We are as dissipated, as full of schemes for promoting diversions, as regardless of every thing serious, as if we were in high prosperity. War drains off multitudes, manufacturers especially; those who are left, have consequently more chance of employment; they are content with their lot, and think every thing goes on as well as usual; so a general deception prevails, from the highest to the lowest; and to doubt of your subjugation, is hereby with many.

I must

I most seriously wish that the calamities which have befallen you, or may yet be permitted to befall you, may have the proper effect of humbling your minds, and preserving you gratefully dependent on that invisible arm which has delivered those who honestly trust in it in all ages. Little did I expect to see the present disunion, rather disjunction; but so it has been wisely permitted to happen. We were growing too great, powerful, proud, and wicked; the sources are gradually diminishing, and we are kindly compelled by force to be less abandoned than we wished to be.

Our new Parliament will meet ere long, and follow the steps exactly of the preceding. The Minority in general are far from being better men, in the true sense of the word, in my opinion, than their opponents. No two are agreed exactly in the same opinion; and I am afraid there are few amongst them, who would speak their's even in light matters, to another, were it to save a State from ruin.—I give up all hopes of recovery by any human means. We deserve chastisement, and must feel it. The affair of Charlestown has changed our tone a little, and we trust to the like good fortune at last. You are supine, negligent, and incautious; most of your losses have originated from this quarter, and nothing will teach you circumspection. The moment you lose sight of immediate destruction, you are asleep.

I wish you could banish oaths entirely; they are an indignity to truth. The Dissenters object to swearing as well as we. Allowing our affirmation is a favour, we own. But why should it not be extended to all? Let us increase the consequence and dignity of simple truth. Guard yourselves from impositions as much as you can; but let it not be at the expence of the sacred name. I wish, likewise, we could all become so far christians as to forbear fighting. It is the remains of Gothic savageness, unsubdued by the spirit of the gospel. It knows nothing of the immortal soul, or its state in futurity; it is merely the beast that fights, not the

man. But the world is not yet ripe for such doctrines. A Socratic teacher amongst us, arguing on this subject, asks, if it would not be better for mankind in general, if there were no wars? Yes certainly. We are assured that such a time is to come, and whether is it more probable that this disposition shall become general at once, or begin amongst a few, spread further by degrees, and at length become universal? Ought not those few, then, who think in their consciences that to them war is unlawful, to abstain from fighting? Most certainly. This we think a good foundation for us to stand upon, without condemning others who are not to be persuaded. Have as much tenderness to such a people as you can. They are the best friends of humanity.

There is nothing tends so much to keep alive the spirit of war as our education. We take part in all the spirit of heroism displayed with so much elegance by the Greek and Roman historians\*, till the spirit of christianity, meek, humble, patient, forgiving, is obliterated from our minds. A woeeful exchange for a system replete with good will to all men! I am not censuring others, I am pleading for ourselves, and most fervently wish the day may be fast advancing, when wars will be no more. I am the brother of all mankind. I know I am writing to a gentleman who has charity enough to enter fully into my sentiments, and to wish there was not a classic extant capable of producing, cherishing, or confirming such sentiments.

I am obliged to write in haste, though the length of this may afford suspicion my time is not always employed to the best purposes. But as I have conceived a very favourable opinion of my very sensible correspondent, I could wish to give him every proof of it in my power.

With fervent wishes for universal peace, the happiness of America, and of every individual in it that endeavours to promote its real interest, piety, and virtue, I am to all such a very cordial friend.

J. FOTHERGILL.

\* The perusal of Quintus Curtius, and a consequent extravagant admiration of the romantic, or, in classic language, the heroic character of Alexander, the depredating Macedonian, are said to have been the means of inspiring Charles XII. of Sweden with those destructive ideas of glory and ambition which, in the beginning of the present century, caused such dreadful devastation in the Northern parts of Europe, dethroned one King, reduced himself to the abject state of a refugee among the Turks, and finally brought on his premature death, at thirty six years of age, after having so far enervated his kingdom, that it has hardly recovered during the long period of peace which his wiser, though less heroic, successors have since afforded it. This furnishes an awful confirmation of the justice of the observation in the text, which, it is hoped, will gradually force conviction on the minds of an enlightened people.



## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XVII.

To the EDITOR.

*Holywell, Aug. 10, 1790.*

Mr. EDITOR,

**I**N a ramble I made this summer into North Wales, I met with the following Epitaph in the Church of Whiteford, near Downing in Flintshire. It is composed by that able writer Mr. Pennant, and does as much honour to his heart as his various publications have done to his head.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble Servant,  
VIATOR.

This small Monument of esteem  
was erected by his lamenting Master  
in Memory of  
LOUIS GOLD,  
a Norman by Birth,  
and above twenty years the faithful  
Servant and Friend  
of THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.  
of Downing.

In his various services  
he made considerable savings,  
which he disposed of by his last will  
(having no relations of his own)  
with affection to his friends  
and to his fellow-servants,  
with unmerited gratitude to  
his Master and his family,  
and

with piety to the poor.

Every duty of his humble station,  
and every duty of life,  
he discharged so fully,

That when the day shall come which levels  
all distinction of ranks,

He may,

By the favour of our blessed Mediator,  
hear these joyful words,

“Well done, thou good and faithful servant,  
enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

He was born at St. Hermes de Rouville  
in Normandy, August 22, 1717; died  
at Downing, August 20, 1785; and was  
interred in the Church-yard near this wall  
on the 22d of the same month.

## REMARKS ON SPIDERS.

MR. D'ISJONVAL has carefully observed the labours of spiders, the precision, delicacy, and regularity of which cannot fail to excite admiration. But what is still more worthy notice, he has

discovered, that they are extremely sensible to electricity, and may supply the place of a barometer. If the weather be about to be very foul, they cease working, and remain motionless in a corner: if variable, they work in a less circumference, particularly with regard to the extent of their master-threads, or lines of suspension: if settled fair, they work with unusual activity, and carry the master-threads of new webs to a considerable distance. Spiders accurately distinguish rain which will be soon followed by fine weather, and also wet not yet sensible to the barometer, though the precursor of weather decidedly foul.

Mr. d'Isjonval considers spiders as extremely useful in stables to protect horses from flies.

On the MODE of MAKING a CHEAP, USEFUL, and DURABLE BREAD from POTATOES, particularly calculated for LONG VOYAGES: from a PAPER read to the FRENCH SOCIETY for the PROMOTION of AGRICULTURE, by the MARQUIS DE BOUILLON.

POTATOES contain two substances; the one a true starch, the other a parenchymatous matter of a peculiar nature. The mode of separating these has long been known. The process is very simple: it consists in rasping the potatoes into a sieve, placed in a vessel of water: the starch, fine and heavy, sinks to the bottom: the superincumbent water is decanted, and fresh poured on, till the powder is become perfectly white: it is then dried. What remains on the sieve is the parenchymatous substance, which, being coarser, will not pass through. This is usually given to the hogs; but it may be applied to a much more useful purpose, if treated in the following manner:

Let the parenchyma, prepared as above, be put into a press, and as much as possible of the water squeezed out. Having formed it into cakes, let them be put into an oven gently heated, and kept there till almost dry. They are then to be taken out, and the oven heated nearly as hot as for baking common bread; when they are to be replaced, and remain till the oven is cold. In this state they are lightly coloured. They may be kept any length of time: they are subject to no alteration; and are not liable to being eaten by rats.

The

The Marquis kept some biscuits of this kind, and some flour which he made of the parenchyma dried to a slight degree of torrefaction, upwards of ten years, without their having undergone the least change. Eaten by themselves, they are hard, though not more difficult to chew than common sea-biscuit. They may also be dissolved by boiling in water, or soup, with which they mix like rice, vermicelli, &c. Their nutritious quality is incontestible.

If the amylaceous part be not wanted for other purposes, it may be mixed with the parenchyma, and treated as above. But in this case some trouble might be saved by grinding the potatoes, in the same manner as we do apples for making cyder, and then expressing as much as possible of the watery parts which they naturally contain, when they may be dried and baked as above directed.

As it is well known that potatoes kept in their natural state are not eatable when they begin to vegetate, the process above described may be employed to preserve a most extensively useful vegetable for the table.

In an economical view, it is worth while to inquire what kind of potatoe deserves a preference for the above purposes. The Marquis examined three different kinds: one, a white-skinned irregular potatoe; a second, red and full of eyes; the third, a violet-coloured one. From a hundred pounds of the former he obtained only six pounds one ounce of starch, and fourteen pounds eight ounces of parenchyma: from the same weight of the second, sixteen pounds of each: and from an equal weight of the third, twelve pounds two ounces of starch, and twelve pounds twelve ounces of parenchyma. Hence the second sort appeared to be far preferable. Still, however, we cannot admit these experiments of the Marquis to be conclusive; for, under other circumstances, a similar quantity of white potatoes afforded a triple quantity of the starch, and double of the parenchyma, to that obtained by him. We must also observe, that, according to Mr. Parmentier, who has made most extensive experiments on this valuable root, the white sorts are in general more early than the red, require not so rich a soil, and are more prolific by one-third.

EXTRACT from a PARISH-REGISTER in the WEST of ENGLAND, March 14, 1696.

THOMAS CARTHEW, Minister of this parish, died the day above-written, and revived again the next morning, by the operation of the power of Almighty God. He was not put into a coffin, but really died in his bed, yet now liveth and recordeth this death. Reader! unless thou believest that God can raise the dead, he will damn thee for ever.

TO apostrophize the passing stranger, and to demand the tribute of a tear, has been amongst Epitaph-Writers a custom immemorial. The Romans, who, by-the-bye, had much more reason for it than we have, as they usually buried their dead by the side of the highway, almost invariably used this custom; and "*Siste Viator*," or "*Abi Viator*," generally constitutes a part of their sepulchral inscriptions. The ingenious author of the following, warned, no doubt, by the singular circumstance of the death of three clergymen in one year from the same parish (King's Teington, Devon), on the death of the third, the Rev. Mr. Adlam, in utter defiance even of his most mortal foe, makes this

#### APOSTROPHE to DEATH.

Damn'd Tyrant! can't profaner blood suffice?

Must priests that offer be the sacrifice?  
Go—tell the Genii that in Hades lie,  
Thy triumph o'er this sacred Calvary;  
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,  
And teach thee, Kill-Priest! to reverse just laws.

FROM the Priest to the Sexton the transition is by no means unnatural; but it is reasonable to suppose, even if not expressly mentioned, that the subject of the following Epitaph had more time allowed him to exercise his occupation in than the Rev. Mr. Adlam, as Sleaford in Lincolnshire, the theatre of his exploits, is a place of no extraordinary magnitude.

WILLIAM FARMERY,

Interred 1779, aged 79.

He was Sexton of this Parish 49 years, and Buried in his time 2246 corpses.

CLIFFORD.

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

( With a PLATE. )

THIS is the Second Plate of the elegant VILLA of COLONEL MARTIN; of which a full description was given in our

last Volume, p. 86, and to which we refer our readers.



## DR. DODDRIDGE.

The following LETTER with several others we have received in Manuscript from a CORRESPONDENT. They have none of them been yet printed; and such as are selected for publication will appear without any alteration.

*Northampton, Jan. 11, 1746*

DEAR SIR

YOUR favour found me almost ready to go to Bed on Lords Day Night after the repeated labours of the Day, but the sight of these sheets of Dr Leightons gave me new Spirits, so that I immediately sat down & review'd them. & now I am to return you my most affectionate thanks for them, as well as for the noble Present you were pleased to order me, of this my favorite Author in the most elegant form of any Book that I Remember ever to have seen. Indeed in a form much fitter for one of the royal Family than your humble Servant. but I keep it carefully in my desk & now & then refresh myself with a few Pages of it & I believe I have been the better the whole Day for what I read of it this very Morning. Indeed Sir I thank you not only for this beautiful Present to me, but for the invaluable Present you have made to the World of the writings of this Excellent Man. I see most evidently the incomparable Author in these Manuscript Sermons, tho' taken with some seeming disadvantage, these gleanings of his are better than most of our harvests. I shall with the greatest Pleasure & thankfulness review them & give you my farther thoughts of them, & I will also take the Liberty here & there to alter a Scoticism w<sup>ch</sup> I some time have found already, & when I have perused them all tho' I cannot presume to write recommendatory Preface to the works of an Arch Bishop whose works and writings I hardly think myself worthy to transcribe yet I will write you a Letter containing my sentiments of them any extracts from w<sup>ch</sup> you shall have my full Liberty to publish or the whole if you think proper & if you please to send me the manuscript copy as it is without staying to have it transcribed if you can find any—I shall be

glad to receive it but I hope you will not think of getting it transcribed upon my account if it can be printed as it is for that is a trouble and expence w<sup>ch</sup> I should be exceedingly sorry to occasion. I must not conclude without telling you that your friend Mr Robertson is a very great blessing to my Family & I hope will prove so to the Congregation to whom he is very acceptable & I cannot but esteem it a very happy Providence that brought him hither. I have made considerable Progress in transcribing the memoirs of Col. Gardiner w<sup>ch</sup> I hope to send to the Press in a few Weeks & shall send down the Sheets as they are Printed to Edinburgh that another Edition may be Printed there.— This Mr Balfour who passed thro' this Town some time ago propos'd to Mr Robertson & offer'd at the same time that it should be on the same terms that I have from my Bookseller in Town *to* that when the charges are Paid the hazard of w<sup>ch</sup> I am not to stand, the profits should be equally divided between the Bookseller & the Author. It just now occurs to my thought that there are some beautiful Meditations of Bishop Leighton on the 4, 32 and 130 Psalms w<sup>ch</sup> are lock'd up from the generality of his Countrymen by being written in Latin & tho' perhaps no version of them would be equally elegant, I think if there were room for a Translation of them it might make a Valuable Part of your collection and in case you should desire it I believe I could get them done for you on very easy terms provided you do not think it would swell your Volumes too much, at least you may be assured that whether this would or would not be an acceptable token of it, I am

With all grateful sincerity

Dear Sir

Your obliged humble Servant.

P. DODDRIDGE.

## THE FARRAGO.

## NUMBER II.

The ORIGIN of TOBACCO,  
By the late Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A SWEDISH Minister took occasion to inform the Chiefs of the Susquehannah Indians, in a kind of sermon, of the  
VOL. XVIII.

principal historical facts on which the Christian religion is founded; and particularly the fall of our first parents by eating an apple. When the sermon was over, an old Indian orator replied,—

N

“What

"What you have told us is very good; we thank you for coming so far to tell us those things you have heard from your mothers; in return we will tell you what we have heard from ours.

"In the beginning we had only flesh of animals to eat; and if they failed, we starved. Two of our hunters having killed a deer, and broiled a part of it, saw a young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on a hill hard by. Said one to the other, "It is a spirit, perhaps, that has finelt our venison; let us offer some of it to her." They accordingly gave her the tongue; she was pleased with its flavour, and said, "Your kindness shall be rewarded; come here thirteen moons hence, and you shall find it."—They did so; and found, where her right hand had touched the ground, maize growing; where her left hand had been, kidney-beans; and where her backside had been, they found tobacco."

The Swedish Minister was disgusted. "What I told you," said he, "is sacred truth; yours is fable, fiction, and falsehood." The Indian, offended in his turn, replied, "My friend, your education has not been a good one; your mothers have not done you justice; they have not well instructed you in the rules of common civility. You saw that we, who understand and practise these rules, believed all your stories; why then do you refuse to believe ours? We believe, indeed, as you have told us, that it is bad to eat apples; it had been better that they had all been made into cyder; but we would not have told you so, had you not disbelieved the method by which we first obtained maize, kidney-beans and tobacco."

#### THE WAY to make MONEY PLENTY in Every MAN'S POCKET.

BY THE SAME.

AT this time, when the general complaint is, that "money is scarce, it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless, how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money-catching—the certain way to fill empty purses—and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

1. Let honesty and industry be thy constant companions; and, 2. Spend one penny less than thy clear gains.

Then shall thy hitherto-bound pockets soon begin to thrive, and will never again cry with the empty belly-ache; neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee.

The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules, and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent; then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh, then, be wise! and let Industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let Honesty be as the breath of thy soul; and never forget to have a penny when all thy expences are enumerated and paid: then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and Independency shall be thy shield and buckler—thy helmet and crown: then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.

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#### VERSES written at SEA in a HEAVY GALE,

By PHILIP FRENEAU, Esq. of PHILADELPHIA.

HAPPY the man, who safe on shore

Now trims at home his evening fire;

Unmov'd, he hears the tempests roar,

That on the tufted groves expire.

Alas! on us they doubly fall:

Our feeble barque must bear them all.

Now to their haunts the birds retreat:

The squirrel seeks his hollow tree:

Wolves in their shaded caverns meet:

All, all are blest but wretched we.

Foredoom'd a stranger to repose,

No rest the unsettled ocean knows.

While o'er the dark abyss we roam,

Perhaps (whatever the pilots say)

We saw the Sun descend in gloom,

No more to see his rising ray;

But buried low, by far too deep,

On coral beds, unpitied, sleep.

But what a strange, uncoasted strand

Is that, where Death permits no day?

No charts have we to mark that land,

No compass to direct that way.

What pilot shall explore that realm?

What new Columbus take the helm?

While death and darkness both surround,

And tempests rage with lawless powers,

Of Friendship's voice I hear no sound,

No comfort in this dreadful hour.

What friendship can in tempests be?

What comfort on this angry sea?



The barque accustom'd to obey  
No more the trembling pilots guide ;  
Alone she gropes her trackless way,  
While mountains burst on either side :

Thus skill and science both must  
fall,  
And ruin is the lot of all.  
(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Letter from SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the Year 1708, on his being appointed one of the Commissioners for erecting Fifty new additional Parish Churches, in the Cities of London and Westminster, being only to be found in a very scarce book, your giving it a more extensive circulation in your Magazine will oblige

A Constant Reader, G. H.

SINCE Providence in great mercy has protracted my age to the finishing the cathedral church of St. Paul, and the parochial churches of London, in lieu of those demolished by the Fire (all which were executed during the fatigues of my employment in the service of the Crown, from that time to the present happy reign) ; and being now constituted one of the Commissioners for building, pursuant to the late Act, Fifty more Churches in London and Westminster ; I shall presume to communicate briefly my sentiments, after long experience, and without further ceremony exhibit to better judgment what at present occurs to me in a transient view of this whole affair ; not doubting but that the debates of the worthy Commissioners may hereafter give me occasion to change or add to these speculations.

1. First, I conceive the Churches should be built, not where vacant ground may be cheapest purchased in the extremities of the Suburbs, but among the thicker inhabitants, for convenience of the better sort, although the site of them should cost more ; the better inhabitants contributing most to the future repairs, and the Ministers and Officers of the Church, and Charges of the Parish.

2. I could wish that all burials in Churches might be disallowed, which is not only unwholesome, but the pavements can never be kept even, nor pews upright : and if the Churchyard be close about the Church, this also is inconvenient ; because the ground being continually raised by the graves, occasions, in time, a descent by steps into the Church, which renders it damp, and the walls green, as appears evidently in all old Churches.

3. It will be enquired, Where then shall be the burials ? I answer, In cemeteries, seated in the outskirts of the town ; and since it is become the fashion of the age to solemnize funerals by a train of coaches (even where the deceased are of

moderate condition), though the cemeteries should be half a mile or more distant from the Church, the charge need be little or no more than usual ; the service may be first performed in the Church : but for the poor, and such as must be interred at the parish charge, a public hearse of two wheels and one horse, may be kept at small expence ; the usual bearers to lead the horse, and take out the corpse at the grave. A piece of ground of two acres in the fields will be purchased for much less than two roods among the buildings. This being inclosed with a strong brick wall, and having a walk round, and two cross walks, decently planted with yew-trees, the four quarters may serve four parishes, where the dead need not be disturbed at the pleasure of the sexton, or piled four or five upon one another, or bones thrown out to gain room. In these places beautiful monuments may be erected ; but yet the dimensions should be regulated by an architect, and not left to the fancy of every mason : for thus the rich, with large marble tombs, would shoulder out the poor ; when a pyramid, a good bust, or statue on a proper pedestal, will take up little room in the quarters, and be properer than figures lying on marble beds : the walls will contain escutcheons and memorials for the dead, and the area good air and walks for the living. It may be considered further, that if the cemeteries be thus thrown into the fields, they will bound the excessive growth of the city with a graceful border, which is now encircled with scavengers dung-stalls.

4. As to the situation of the Churches, I should propose they be brought as forward as possible into the larger and more open streets, not in obscure lanes, nor where coaches will be much obstructed in the passage. Nor are we, I think, too nicely to observe East or West in the position, unless it falls out properly. Such fronts as shall happen to lie most open in view should be adorned

with porticos, both for beauty and convenience; which, together with handsome spires or lanterns, rising in good proportions above the neighbouring houses (of which I have given several examples in the city of different forms), may be of sufficient ornament to the town, without a great expence for enriching the outward walls of the Churches, in which plainness and duration ought principally, if not wholly, to be studied. When a parish is divided, I suppose it may be thought sufficient, if the Mother-Church has a tower large enough for a good ring of bells, and the other Churches smaller towers for two or three bells; because great towers, and lofty steeples, are sometimes more than half the charge of the Church.

5. I shall mention something of the materials for public fabrics. It is true, the mighty demand for the hasty works of thousands of houses at once, after the Fire of London, and the frauds of those who built by the great, have so debased the value of materials, that good bricks are not to be had now, without greater prices than formerly; and indeed, if rightly made, will deserve them: but brick-makers spoil the earth in the mixing and hasty burning, till the bricks will hardly bear weight; though the earth about London, rightly managed, will yield as good bricks as were the Roman bricks (which I have often found in the old ruins of the City), and will endure in our air beyond any stone our Island affords; which, unless the quarries lie near the sea, are too dear for general use: the best is *Portland or Roch Abbey* stone; but these are not without their faults. The next material is the lime. Chalk lime is the constant practice; which, well mixed with good sand, is not amiss, though much worse than hard stone lime. The vaulting of St. Paul's is a rendering as hard as stone; it is composed of cockle-shell lime well beaten with sand; the more labour in the beating, the better and stronger the mortar. I shall say nothing of marble (though England, Scotland, and Ireland, afford good, and of beautiful colours), but this will prove too costly for our purpose, unless for altar pieces. In windows and doors, Portland stone may be used, with good bricks and stone quoyns. As to roofs, good oak is certainly the best; because it will bear some negligence. The Churchwardens care may be defective in speedy mending drips; they usually white-wash the Church, and set up their names, but neglect to preserve the roof over their heads. It must be allowed, that the roof being more

out of sight is still more unmindful. Next to oak is good yellow deal, which is a timber of length, and light, and makes excellent work at first; but, if neglected, will speedily perish; especially if gutters (which is a general fault in builders) be made to run upon the principal rafters, the ruin may be sudden. Our sea-service for oak, and the wars in the North Sea, make timber at present of excessive price. I suppose, ere long, we must have recourse to the West Indies, where most excellent timber may be had for cutting and fetching. Our tiles are ill made, and our slate not good; lead is certainly the best and lightest covering; and, being of our own growth and manufacture, and lasting, if properly laid, for many hundred years, is, without question, the most preferable; though I will not deny but an excellent tile may be made to be very durable: our artisans are not yet instructed in it, and it is not soon done to inform them.

6. The capacity and dimensions of the new Churches may be determined by a calculation. It is, as I take it, pretty certain, that the number of inhabitants for whom these Churches are provided are five times as many as those in the City who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown persons that should come to Church, for whom these Fifty Churches are to be provided (besides some Chapels already built, though too small to be made parochial). Now if the Churches could hold each 2000, it would yet be very short of the necessary supply. The Churches therefore must be large; but still, in our reformed religion, it should seem vain to make a Parish-Church larger than that all who are present can both hear and see. The *Romanists*, indeed, may build larger Churches; it is enough if they hear the murmur of the Mass, and see the elevation of the Host; but our's are to be fitted for auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the Preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the Parish-Church of *St. James, Westminster*, which, I presume, is the most capacious, with these qualifications, that hath yet been built; and yet at a solemn time, when the Church was much crowded, I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 were present. In this Church I mention, though very broad, and the middle nave arched up, yet as there are no walls of a second order, nor lanterns, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon



upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and, as such, the cheapest of any form I could invent.

7. Concerning the placing of the pulpit I shall observe, A moderate voice may be heard fifty feet distant before the Preacher, thirty feet on each side, and twenty behind the pulpit; and not this, unless the pronunciation be distinct and equal, without losing the voice at the last word of the sentence, which is commonly emphatical, and if obscured spoils the whole sense. A Frenchman is heard farther than an English Preacher, because he raises his voice, and not sinks his last words. I mention this as an insufferable fault in the pronunciation of some of our otherwise excellent Preachers; which schoolmasters might correct in the young, as a vicious pronunciation, and not as the Roman Orators spoke; for the principal verb is in Latin usually the last word; and if that be lost, what becomes of the sentence?

8. By what I have said, it may be thought reasonable, that the new Church should be at least sixty feet broad, and ninety feet long, besides a chancel at one end, and the belfrey and portico at the other. The proportions may be varied; but to build more room than that every person may conveniently hear and see, is to create noise and confusion. A Church should not be so filled with pews, but that the poor may have room enough to stand and sit in the alleys, for to them equally is the Gospel preached. It were to be wished there were to be no pews, but benches; but there is no stemming the tide of profit, and the advantage of pew-keepers; especially too since by pews in the Chapels of ease the Minister is chiefly supported. It is evident these Fifty Churches are not enough for the present inhabitants, and the town will continually grow; but it is to be hoped, that hereafter more may be added, as the wisdom of the Government shall think fit; and therefore the parishes should be so divided, as to leave room for sub-divisions, or, at least, for Chapels of ease.

I cannot pass over mentioning the difficulties that may be found in obtaining the

ground proper for the sites of the Churches among the buildings, and the cemeteries in the borders without the town; and therefore I shall recite the method that was taken for purchasing in ground at the North Side of St. Paul's Cathedral, where, in some places, the houses were but eleven feet distant from the fabric, exposing it to the continual danger of fires. The houses were seventeen and contiguous, all in leasehold of the Bishop or Dean alone, or the Dean and Chapter, or the Petty Canons, with divers under tenants. First, We treated with the superior landlords, who, being perpetual bodies, were to be recompensed in kind, with rents of the like value for them and their successors; but the tenants in possession for a valuable consideration; which, to find what it amounted to, we learned by diligent enquiry, what the inheritance of houses in that quarter were usually held at. This we found was fifteen years purchase at the most, and proportionally to this the value of each lease was easily determined in a scheme referring to a map. These rates, which we resolved not to stir from, were offered to each; and to cut off much debate, which may be imagined every one would abound in, they were assured that we went by one uniform method, which could not be receded from. We found two or three reasonable men who agreed to these terms: immediately we paid them, and took down their houses. Others, who stood out at first, finding themselves in dust and rubbish, and that ready money was better, as the case stood, than to continue paying rent, repairs, and parish duties, easily came in. The whole, at last, was cleared, and all concerned were satisfied, and their writings given up. The greatest debate was about their charges for fitting up their new houses to their particular trades: for this we allowed one year's purchase, and gave leave to remove all their waincoat, reserving the materials of the fabric only. This was happily finished without a judicatory or jury; although in our present case we may find it, perhaps, sometimes necessary to have recourse to Parliament.

#### SOME ACCOUNT of a New EXTRACT of BARK prepared in SOUTH AMERICA.

[Communicated in a LETTER to Dr. SIMMONS, by WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D. PHYSICIAN to GUY'S HOSPITAL.]

DEAR SIR,  
ACCORDING to your request, I now send you the following particulars relative to the New Extract of Peruvian

Bark prepared in South America, and lately imported into this country from Spain as an article of commerce.

It is of a consistence between the soft and

and hard Extracts of the shops; of a dark colour, and beautifully transparent. It is extremely soluble in the mouth, and has none of that empyreumatic or burnt taste, so common to all Extracts, and which obscures their original powers so much as to have brought them into general discredit. It has the taste and flavour of the best Peruvian Bark in a very concentrated form. It is very soluble in boiling water, and when gently agitated with it, in the proportion of two drachms to a pint of water, it gives an impregnation more powerful than that of a Decoction of Bark in the proportion of an ounce of Bark to a pint of water, prepared agreeably to the usual formula for that purpose.

It is more difficultly soluble in cold water.

One ounce of it softened with two ounces of boiling water, and digested with one quart of proof spirit, in a gentle heat, gives a more powerful tincture than that of the Dispensatory; the residuum left on the filter weighs two scruples, and is perfectly insipid.

It differs very materially from all other Extracts of Bark with which it has been compared; and even from some which was carefully prepared from the best Bark, and slowly evaporated in a water-bath. In its union with boiling water it resembles so much the decoction of the pale Bark, both in colour and sensible qualities, that the difference is not perceptible; and by this synthetic test it may be distinguished from all other Extracts of Bark.

In collecting from various druggists, Extracts, with a view to a comparison, many of them evidently appeared to be sophisticated by being chiefly composed of the Extract of Gentian, an article of the *materia medica* better formed for that process than almost any other.

No information has been received relative to the method of preparing this Extract in South America; we are therefore left to conjecture that it may have the

advantage of an aqueous solution from recent vegetable matter, and that the inspissation or evaporation is conducted by an exposure to air and the heat of the sun.

All who have seen it admit its superior elegance, and that it possesses the sensible qualities of the best Bark in the most soluble and concentrated form. I have made frequent trials of it, both in the hospital and in private practice, and have uniformly found that it has done every thing which could be expected from the best Peruvian Bark in any form. I have had the same favourable report of its operation from other practitioners.

It sits easy on the stomach, and in cases of great emergence, as in gangrene and malignant fevers, or the putrid diseases of warm climates, where the life of a patient may depend on the quantity of efficacious Bark taken in a few hours, it must have a decided advantage. A patient may take four ounces of this Extract in a day, a quantity equal in power and effect to a pound and a half of the best Bark.

It is found efficacious in the cure of fevers, in the form of a clyster; for which purpose I have dissolved a drachm of it in four ounces of water. This method of prescribing it is well adapted to children, and to such patients as cannot retain Bark in any form on the stomach.

The quantity at present in this country, I am informed, is all that has been introduced into Europe; and unless frauds are committed, and it becomes the subject of adulteration, it promises to become a very important acquisition to the list of our useful and active remedies.

The solution of it in boiling water will be found a ready and easy substitute for the Decoction of Bark, and at an expence not exceeding the Decoction of such Bark as ought generally to be employed.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your's sincerely,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

New Broad-street, Feb. 11, 1790.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of the Rev. Mr. KIRKLAND, MISSIONARY to the SIX INDIAN NATIONS, are transmitted to you for insertion in your MAGAZINE, by

A CONSTANT READER,

JUNE 23, 1788.

**R**OPE about two miles, in a western course, from the Genesee river, to view the remains of an ancient Indian fort.

It encloses about four acres—the ditch appears to be eight feet wide, and in some places nearly six feet deep—with six gates. The ditch is drawn in a circular form, on three



three sides; the other is defended by nature with a high bank, at the foot of which is a fine stream of living water. Probably the bank was secured by a stockade, as there appears to have been a deep covered way in the middle of the bank down to the water. Some of the trees upon the bank, and in the ditch, appear to be of the age of two hundred years. About half a mile south of this, and upon a greater eminence, are the ruins of another old fortified town of less dimension, but the ditch deeper, and the situation more lofty and defensible. From the best information I can get of the Indian historians, these forts were made previous to the *Senecas* being admitted into the confederacy of the *Mohocks*, *Onondagos*, *Oneidas*, and *Cayogas*, and when the former were at war with the *Mississaugas* and other Indians round the great lakes. This must have been near three hundred years ago, if not more, by many concurring accounts which I obtained from different Indians of several different tribes.

25th. Rode about six miles to the open fields, and there breakfasted. This place is called by the *Senecas*, *Tegataenedagh-wa*, which imports a double-fortified town, or a town with a fort at each end. I here walked about half a mile, with one of the *Seneca* Chiefs, to view another of these Indian forts. As the late discovery of some ancient ruins at the southward have occasioned much speculation, I will give you the best account of this that I am able. Some have imagined, that these works discover more of art and ingenuity than the present inhabitants are capable of exhibiting; and hence conclude, that America was originally peopled by another race, who were civilized, and had the knowledge of the art of war; or, that the present Indian nations are the descendants of a people who were once in a state of civilization, and have since revolved into barbarism. That these vestiges of fortified towns in the territory of the Six Nations were built by them, and some of them previous to the arrival of the Europeans, I have no manner of doubt. At this place—the double-fortified town—are the vestiges of two forts. The one contains about four acres of ground; the other, at the distance of near two miles, encloses twice that quantity of ground, and is situated at the other extremity of the ancient town. The ditch round the former, which I particularly examined, is about five or six feet deep; a small stream of living water, and a high bank, circumscribed near one third of the enclosed

ground. There were the traces of six gates or avenues round the ditch, and a dug way near the centre to the water. The ground on the opposite side of the water was in some places nearly as high as that on which they built the fort, which might make it necessary for this covered way to the water. A considerable number of large thrifty oaks have grown up within the enclosed ground, both in and upon the ditch; some of them at least appear to be two hundred years old or more. The ground is a hard gravelly kind, intermixed with loam, and more plentifully at the brow of the hill. In some places, at the bottom of the ditch, I could run my staff a foot and more into the ground. Probably the ditch was much deeper in its original state than it now appears to be. Near the northern fortification, which is situated on high ground, are the remains of a funeral pile, where the slain were buried, in a great battle fought between the *Senecas* and the Western Indians, when the former won the day, as they affirm. The earth is raised about six feet above the common surface, and between twenty and thirty feet diameter. The bones appear on the whole surface of the raised earth, and stick out in many places on the sides.

Indian tradition says, these works were raised, and this battle fought, in the pure Indian style, and with Indian weapons, long before their knowledge and use of firearms, or any knowledge of the Europeans.

These nations at that time made use in fighting of bows and arrows, the spear or javelin pointed with bone, and the war-club, or rather death-mallet: when the former were expended, they came into close engagement; in using the latter, their warriors dress, or coat of mail for this method of fighting, was a short jacket made of willow-sticks or moose-wood, and laced tight round the body. The head was covered with a cap of the same kind, but commonly woven double, for the better securing of that part against a stroke from the death-mallet. In the great battle fought at this place betwixt the *Senecas* and Western Indians, some affirm their ancestors have told them, there were eight hundred slain of their enemies; others include the killed on both sides to make that number. Be that as it may, all agree that the battle was fought, when this heap of slain was buried, before the arrival of the Europeans; some say three, some four, others five lives or ages since. They generally reckoned a life or an age one hundred winters or colds. I would take the liberty farther to remark on this subject, that

that there are vestiges of ancient fortified towns in various parts throughout the extensive territory of the Six Nations; and by Indian report in various other parts; particularly one on a branch of the Delaware river, which appears by the size and age of the trees that have grown up and are standing on the banks and in the ditches of the same, to have been of near one thousand years standing. I find by farther enquiry, that a tradition prevails among the Indians in general, that all Indians came from the West. I have long wished for an opportunity to pursue this enquiry with the more remote tribes of Indians, to satisfy myself at least if it be their universal opinion.

I will now return to our journey. Upon these heights near the ancient fortified town, the roads part. We left the path leading to Niagara on our right, and went a course nearly south-west for Buffalo Creek. After leaving these heights, which afforded an extensive prospect, we travelled over a fine tract of land for about six or seven miles; then came on to a bar-

ren white oak shrub plain, and one very remarkable spot of near two hundred acres and a steep hill on our right, in some places near fifty feet perpendicular, at the bottom of which is a small lake. This barren spot is covered with small white stone, that appears like lime and clay: in some spots, for a considerable distance, there is no appearance of earth. Notwithstanding its extreme poverty, there are many trees of a moderate size, and the winter-green berries grew in great plenty, and the largest in kind I ever saw. With these we regaled ourselves very freely, for they are not only medicinal but nutritious. This small lake affords one instance of Pagan superstition. The old Indians affirm, that formerly a demon in the form of a dragon resided in this lake, and had frequently been seen to disgorge balls of liquid fire. To appease his wrath, many a sacrifice of tobacco had been made at that lake by the farmers.

N. B. Mr. Kirkland is master of the Indian language.

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

### NUMBER XI.

#### MISCELLANEOUS AND DETACHED THOUGHTS FROM BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 16.)

##### CHARACTER OF LORD STRAFFORD.

By SIR PHILIP WARWICK.

**L**ORD STRAFFORD was every way qualified for business; his natural faculties being very strong and pregnant, his understanding, aided by a good phanfy, made him quick in discerning the nature of any business; and through a cold brain he became deliberate, and of sound judgment. His memory was great, and he made it greater by confiding in it. His elocution was very fluent, and it was a great part of his talent readily to reply, or freely to harangue, upon any subject. All this was lodged in a sour and haughty temper, so (as it may probably be believed) he expected to have more observance paid to himself than he was willing to pay to others, though they were of his own quality; and then he was not like to conciliate the good will of men of lesser station. His acquired parts, both in University and Inns of Court learning, as likewise his foreign travels, made him an eminent man, before he was a conspicuous one; so as when he came first to shew himself in the

House of Commons, he was seen a Bell-Weather in that flock. As he had these parts, he knew how to set a value upon them, if not to over-value them; and he too soon discovered a roughness in his nature (which a man no more obliged by him than I was would have called an injustice); though many of his confidants (who were my good friends, when I, like a little worm being trod on, could turn and laugh, and under that disguise say as piquant words as my little wit could help me to) were wont to swear to me, that he endeavoured to be just to all, but was resolved to be gracious to none, but to those whom he thought inwardly affected him; all which never bowed me, 'till his broken fortune, and, as I thought, very unjustifiable prosecution, made me one of the fifty-six who gave a negative to that fatal Bill which cut the thread of his life. He gave an early specimen of the roughness of his nature, when, in the eager pursuit of the House of Commons after the Duke of Buckingham, he advised or gave counsel against another, which was afterwards taken up and pursued against himself. Thus, pressing upon



upon another's case, he awakened his own fate; for when that House was in consultation how to frame the particular charge against that great Duke, he advised to make a general one, and to accuse him of treason, and to let him get off afterwards as he could, which really befell himself at last. In his person he was of a tall stature, but stooped much in the neck. His countenance was cloudy whilst he moved or sat thinking; but when he spake seriously or facetiously, he had a lightsome and a very pleasant ayre; and, indeed, whatever he then did he did gracefully. Unavoidable it is but that great men give great discontents to some; and the lofty humour of this great man engaged him too often, and against too many, in that kind; and particularly one with the old Chancellor Loftus, which was sullied (as was supposed) by an intrigue betwixt him and his daughter-in-law. But with these virtues and infirmities we will leave him ruling prosperously in Ireland, untill his own ambition or presumption brings him over to England, in the year 1638, to take up a lost game, wherein he lost himself."

PROVOST BAILLIE, giving an account to his wife of his journey to London, in the year 1640, says, "From Kilwinning I did not so much as tumble; this is the fruit of your prayers. I was also all the way full of courage, and comforted with the sense of God's presence with my spirit. We were by the way at great expences. The English Inns are all like Palaces: no marvel they extortion their guests. For three meals, coarse enough, we would pay, together with our horses, 16l. or 17l. sterling. Some three dishes of crevishes\*, like little partans†, forty-two shillings sterling. Our lodgings in London are taken at the Common Garden. Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our man a third. Our horse-meals every week above 11l. sterling. The City is desirous we should lodge with them; so to-morrow I think we must sit."

SPEAKING of Cromwell's death, Mr. Baillie says, "The Protector, Oliver, endeavoured to settle all in his family, but was prevented by death before he could make a testament. He had not supplied the blank with his son Richard's name by his hand; and scarce with his mouth could he declare that much of his will. There were no witnesses to it but Tharlo and Goodwin. Some did fearfully flatter him

as much dead as living. Goodwin, at the Fast before his death, in his prayer, is said to have spoke such words: "Lord, we pray not for thy servant's life, for we know that is granted, but to hasten his health, for that thy people cannot want;" and Mr. Sterry said, in the chapel, after his death, "O Lord, thy late servant here is now at thy right hand, making intercession for the sins of England." Both these are now out of favour, as Court parasites. But the most spake, and yet speak, very evil of him; and, as I think, much worse than he deserved of them."

SPEAKING of General Monk, he says, "Monk came to Berwick, in the midit of December 1659, and lay in the fields in a very cold winter, near Coldstream, with six or seven thousand foot, and within two thousand horse. Many of our Scotch noblemen came to him at Berwick, and offered to raise quickly for his service all the power of Scotland. But the most of his officers refused it, fearing the stumbling of their army and friends in England; for as yet all of them, in their right well-penned papers, did declare, as positively as ever, with divine attestations, against all kings and monarchy, and for a free parliament, and all former principles."

THE Orientals are said in most things to resemble each other very much; yet in gardening how different is the taste of the Chinese and of the Persians. Sir William Chambers, in his elegant and judicious Treatise on the Gardening of the Chinese, speaking of their taste in Gardening, says, "They think that Nature affords us but few materials to work with; plants, ground, and water are her only productions; and though both the forms and arrangements of these may be varied to an incredible degree, yet have they but few striking varieties, the rest being of the nature of changes rung upon bells; which, though in reality different, still produce the same uniform kind of jingling, the variation being too minute to be easily perceived. Art therefore, they say, must supply the scantiness of Nature, and not only be employed to produce variety, but also novelty and effect; for the simple arrangements of Nature are met with in every field to a certain degree of perfection, and are therefore too familiar to excite any strong sensations in the mind of the beholder, or to produce any uncommon degree of pleasure." Lieutenant Franklin however, in his Tour from Bengal to Persia, published

\* Crawfish.

† A crab.

by Cadell, 8vo. 1790, speaking of the Persian Gardens, tells us, "They are laid out in an agreeable style, though quite different from our European ideas of the beauties of gardening. They consist generally of long and strait plantations of sycamore and cypress trees, planted regularly on each side of a walk, in form of avenues, and have parterres of flowers in the centre, with stone fountains in different parts of the garden, which add much to the coolness and beauty of them. On the side of the walks are erected scaffoldings of wood, covered over at top with thin laths, on which the grape vines grow, and form pleasant arbours."

A VERY active and intelligent Sheriff of London declared, a few years ago, that out of seventeen hundred prisoners he had under his charge two only were Scotchmen. There appears in Scotland to be a general regularity of conduct and of principle, that we seem in England to be in vain desirous to inculcate. There is a greater degree of subordination kept up in Scotland than with us; their Ministers are more respected, and appear to take more pains with their parishioners, and live more amongst them than our clergymen do. The few ceremonies their church retains are performed with more solemnity than ours are; their manner of receiving the communion is managed with much greater reverence than with us; their manner of ordaining their Ministers is very solemn and impressive. I find annexed to a Sermon on Providence, by the ingenious Mr. Dunn, Minister of Auchinlech, the following note, sent by him to some neighbouring Ministers, after a plentiful and well-gotten-in harvest. "Mr. Dunn's compliments to —. His congregation has signified to him a wish, that a Thanksgiving may be

kept for the good harvest. Mr. Dunn thinks that Wednesday fortnight should be kept as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his goodness in suspending the rigours of the winter, so that the corns in so much danger were safely got in. He doubts not but other congregations, and particularly yours, will join therein. Auchinlech Manse, December 10, 1787." This ingenious gentleman says: "Amongst the people of England the greatest buillie is made to chuse Members of Parliament; in Scotland, it is to get Ministers who preach the gospel, and are moral in their lives, and whom they think will be diligent in their office, and comfortable in visiting the sick. These they esteem in the highest degree. It helps to sweeten their brown bread to have a Minister they love." He adds: "The respectable Nobility and Gentry of Scotland pay respect to the meanest clergyman who acts in character; and this greatly strengthens the hands of the Ministry; and the common people, by their affectionate behaviour, encourage our hearts."

To this respectful behaviour of persons of all ranks in Scotland to their pastors, the abolition of tythes greatly contributes. The common people, instead of endeavouring to distress their Ministers, by subtracting their dues from them, and vexing them with litigious distinctions, assist them in every respect, in carrying-in their corn for them, in making their hay, and in occasionally repairing their parsonage-houses for them.

Whoever is curious to be informed of many particulars respecting Church Government in Scotland, and of the difference between their ceremonies and ours, would do well to consult "Sermons, in two volumes, 8vo. by Mr. Dunn, V. D. M." printed for C. Dilly, 1790.

## THE PEEPER.

### NUMBER XXI.

Τὸν σκῆπτρον.

THALES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the gloomy dogmas of some divines, and the wild hypotheses of a few philosophers, there is, most undoubtedly, a dignity in human nature, which it becomes every man, in his station, to support with propriety and perseverance.

The misfortune is, however, that men are too apt to assume a false consequence,

which leads them into absurdities, and produces most of those evils which are so generally and constantly complained of in the journey through life.

Every man forms to himself a notion that he is superior, in some sense or other, to those around him; and this dangerous vanity prompts him to depend entirely upon himself, in affairs of the greatest

moment.



moment, and to follow the precipitate impulse of his mind, even in exigencies when the greatest humility and caution on his own part, and friendly advice of others, are absolutely necessary.

This false consequence makes men more emulous of being admired than beloved: and, in order to gain envy or applause, we frequently observe them engaging in pursuits, both in their civil and moral conduct, which ultimately bring them to shame and indigence. Singularity seems to be, almost, the aim of all; and a careful observation of the world sufficiently proves that it never produced real satisfaction, or lasting benefit, to any. The man who would fain be esteemed singular must certainly be one of the most conceited beings in the creation; for thereby he endeavours to shew that his mind and self-importance are infinitely too great to be assimilated to the rest of his fellow-creatures.

This generally, and, indeed, I may say always, creates misanthropy, and renders the man peevish, overbearing, and unsocial in all his connections. Can any one who conceives a superior notion of himself and abilities, endeavour to approve himself agreeable to his companions, in order to which he must necessarily lay aside that false consequence which adheres so closely to him? It is absolutely impossible for persons of this character to do this, and therefore it is that they never meet with any real friendship or genuine respect in the world.

Placed, as we are, in a state that is perpetually changing its appearance, and among beings of the same nature and intelligence with ourselves, and from whom we are to seek for the greatest part of what is to render this transient scene comfortable, or even durable; it is plainly evident, that we ought so to improve our minds as to endeavour to communicate, as well as to receive, happiness. Engaged in the same pursuits, endued with the same faculties, liable to the same disappointments, and capable of the same pleasures, we ought to consider our interests, in some measure, as reciprocal, and assume no other consequence to ourselves than what belongs to all who participate of the same nature. Though we may vary in some particulars of our tempers, dispositions, and capacities from one another, yet those who have apparently the advantage over others should consider, whether that ad-

vantage is of any very material consequence in the great scale of being, or any way affects the state of society. They should also consider, and carefully examine, whether what they have gained in one respect over their contemporaries is not reduced by some equal disadvantages. Though a person may be superior in refinement of intellectual understanding, depth of judgement, or comprehensiveness of mind, to some of his acquaintance, yet is he not inferior to them in rectitude of principle, useful industry, or amiableness of disposition? What room is there then for pride? How very ridiculous, how criminal and unjust, is it to affect a singularity on account of such kinds of superior distinction!

I could wish my friend **LYSANDER** would read and seriously consider this. Generous he undoubtedly is, but he is ostentatiously so; sensible, but he assumes a merit from it; he is also rigidly just; but on these accounts, added to his independence, he is proud. He cares but little for the esteem of his acquaintance, provided he can gain their admiration. His false consequence is so great, that the friend he has to-day shall cease to be so to-morrow, if he should be so unfortunate as to have in the least degree hurt *Lysander's vanity*. This is more valuable in his estimation than a friend, more to be gratified than even the common calls of nature, and more precious than the delights of domestic joy. Hence it is that he is barely respected, and but little esteemed, among his acquaintance; feared but little loved, even in his family.

Overbearing in his temper, even to contradict **LYSANDER** would be to make him your inveterate enemy. The affectation of singularity, the desire of admiration, have gained such a powerful ascendancy over a disposition so unhappily tempered, that he plunges himself into a variety of useless expences, romantic projects, and inconsistent schemes, in order to gratify the one and procure the other. Thus he gains to himself perpetual vexation, fruitless trouble, and an unnecessary waste of money.

On the mind of **LYSANDER**, and every one who, like him, degrades the real dignity of man, and assumes a false one, I would wish to impress the heaven-descended saying:

“Be acquainted with thyself.”

## An ACCOUNT of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY at PARIS.

[Translated from "LE VOYAGEUR À PARIS."]

THIS very respectable Society was founded at Paris in 1780, by five or six citizens, on a similar plan to one existing at Strasburg; and is administered by a select Committee of Members and presiding Officers. This Committee assembles every Tuesday, and the Society the second and fourth Fridays of every month, at five o'clock in the afternoon, in the Wards belonging to the Convent of the Great Augustines, of the Order of the Holy Ghost, "*Quai de la Vallée*." These Officers are elected annually by a plurality of votes, and consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer: the two last have the privilege to chuse each a Deputy in case of absence.

The first succours the Society administered were in 1783, at which epoch they announced to maintain twelve labouring men, arrived at eighty years of age; but the utility of this establishment once acknowledged, the most distinguished persons in the nation pressed forward to become Members, and it soon became the repository of liberalities from generous souls, concealed under an anonymous pretence. This Society forms, at present, a kind of little republic, the members of which regard no kind of distinction among themselves; and its resources are at this day so abundant, from the united subscriptions of its Members, and by sums bequeathed to it, that it provides subsistence, at present, for above nine hundred unfortunate fellow-creatures.

Every one, before he can be admitted, must have a decent patrimony, a decided character for benevolence, an unblemished reputation; and must conform to the rules.

Those who petition to partake of the succours of this Society must have been residents in Paris for three years; have been a workman, or labouring man, poor, and of an irreproachable conduct: they exact all the requisites which constitute these different conditions, and the most scrupulous enquiries are made after the truth. The Society has no regard to any recommendation; the properest objects for relief are honesty and want. The unfortunate that it assists are, labourers of eighty;

those born blind; women big with their sixth child, having five others living; widowers and widows distressed with six children.

The Oostogenarians receive fifteen livres a month, and eighteen livres whenever they attain the age of eighty-nine years and a day; lying-in women, forty-eight livres if they only bring into the world one child, ninety-six if they have twins, and one hundred and forty-four if there are three. Widowers and widows receive four livres a month for each child, till they attain the age of twelve years; and at that period they are put out to some trade, at the charge of the Society, receiving succours till the age of fifteen: if these last should be so unfortunate as to lose their remaining father or mother, their stipend is increased to six livres a month, instead of four: blind children receive twelve livres a month, from their cradle till they are of age.

Mr. Haüy, Interpreter to the King, has established, in the street Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, a School of Instruction for Youth born blind, under the auspices of the Society. He has discovered means to teach them reading, writing, cyphering, printing, &c. and even to execute pieces of vocal and instrumental music with an astonishing precision. This School draws every Wednesday and Saturday a prodigious number of the curious from all parts, who are impressed, at departing, with admiration of the skill of the master and pupils.

Most of the provincial towns propose establishing Philanthropic Houses, on the same footing as at Paris.

There is one forming at Versailles, under the direction of the King himself, which is adopted by the one in Paris.

The Duke of Orleans is going to found one in that city endowed with a revenue of 16,000 livres.

The most perfect unanimity pervades all the Members of this Institution. All, animated with the same spirit of benevolence, resign to humanity rank, station, and dignities, aiming only to alleviate the distressed of their fellow-creatures.

*New Bond-street.*

J. D.



AN ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. to discover the SOURCE of the NILE, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.

(Concluded from Page 20.)

HAVING accomplished the object of his Travels, in viewing the Sources of the Nile, Mr. Bruce became desirous of leaving the country, which at this juncture was torn to pieces with intestine quarrels, and threatened to be disturbed with open force and secret treachery. Returning therefore to Gesh, he took up his residence there, and passed his time in a manner perfectly satisfactory to himself, and to those over whom he governed. "We had lived, it is true," says he, on leaving it, "too magnificently for philosophers, but neither idly nor riotously; and I believe never will any Sovereign of Gesh be again so popular, or reign over his subjects with greater mildness. I had practised medicine gratis, and killed, for three days successively, a cow each day for the poor and the neighbours. I had clothed the high-priest of the Nile from head to foot, as also his two sons; and had decorated two of his daughters with beads of all the colours of the rainbow, adding every other little present they seemed fond of, or that we thought would be agreeable. As for our amiable Irepone, we had reserved for her the choicest of our presents, the most valuable of every article we had with us, and a large proportion of every one of them; we gave her besides some gold: but she, more generous, and nobler in her sentiments, than us, seemed to pay little attention to those that announced to her the separation from her friend: she tore her fine hair, which she had every day before braided in a newer and more graceful manner: she threw herself upon the ground in the house, and refused to see us mount on horseback, or take our leave; and came not to the door till we were already set out, then followed us with her good wishes, and her eyes, as far as she could see or be heard."

This happened on the 10th Nov. 1770. He soon arrived at Gondar, where he found affairs in the utmost confusion. He was under the necessity of taking a decided part, and accordingly went with the army, and was present at several battles. In these he displayed so much courage, in several instances, that he was presented by the King with a large chain of gold, with very massy links, which he doubled twice, and then put it over Mr. Bruce's neck. The chain consisted of one hundred, and eighty-

four links, each of them weighing 3 1-12th penny-weights of fine gold. "It was with the utmost reluctance," he observes, "that being in want of every thing, I sold a great part of this honourable distinction at Sennaar, on my return home. It is hoped my successors will never have the same excuse I had for further diminishing this honourable monument which I have left them."

At length he obtained leave to return home; and on the 26th Dec. 1771 left Gondar; but before he entirely quitted the country, he had one more opportunity of seeing those who had been his constant friends during his residence there. On the 2d of January 1772 he was joined by a servant, who carried him to a place called Tcherkin, where he remained until the 15th, taking in the mean time the diversion of hunting the elephant and buffalo, of which we have distinct and entertaining accounts. He proceeded by slow stages through a desolate country, encompassed by dangers. In his progress he experienced the effects of the *Simoon*, or hot wind. At length, on the 23d of March, he arrived at Teawa, where he was in great danger from the brutality of the Sheikh. He was detained there until the 18th of April, when he proceeded forwards, and on the 29th found himself at Sennaar. Here he remained, experiencing all the miseries attendant on delay, neglect, ill-health, poverty, and even want. He was even reduced to sell part of his chain. On the 5th of September, however, he left this inhospitable place, and on the 4th of October arrived at Chendi, where he staid until the 20th. On the 9th of November he committed himself, with his company, to the Desert, to encounter various distresses. On the 14th, at Waadi el Halboub, he says, "We were here at once surprized and terrified by a sight surely one of the most magnificent in the world. In that vast expanse of desert from W. and to N. W. of us, we saw a number of prodigious pillars of sand, at different distances, at times moving with great celerity, at others stalking on with a majestic slowness. At intervals we thought they were coming in a very few minutes to overwhelm us; and small quantities of sand did actually more than once reach us. Again they would retreat so as to be almost out of sight, their

tops reaching to the very clouds. There the tops often separated from the bodies; and these once disjoined, dispersed in the air, and did not appear more. Sometimes they were broken near the middle, as if struck with a large cannon shot.—About noon they began to advance with considerable swiftness upon us, the wind being very strong at North. Eleven of them ranged along side of us about the distance of three miles. The greatest diameter of the largest appeared to me at that distance as if it would measure ten feet. They retired from us with a wind at S. E. leaving an impression upon my mind to which I can give no name, though surely one ingredient in it was fear, with a considerable deal of wonder and astonishment. It was in vain to think of flying; the swiftest horse, or fastest sailing ship, could be of no use to carry us out of this danger; and the full persuasion of this rivetted me as if to the spot where I stood, and let the camels gain on me so much in my state of lameness, that it was with some difficulty I could overtake them."

The various horrors of this journey can only be described by Mr. Bruce himself. On the 16th of November he narrowly escaped the *Simoon*. At this time subordination became hard to be preserved; he had nearly lost his voice by this pestiferous wind; his face was so swelled as scarcely to permit him to see; his neck was covered with blisters; his feet were swelled and inflamed, and he was bleeding with many wounds. The water he had brought with him was also exhausted, and despair seemed to seize on all the party. From this state they were relieved by their arrival at some wells. On the 19th he discovered an attempt to take away the camels, but luckily caught the thief, whose life was spared, and he was engaged to conduct him through the Desert. On the 20th he proceeded forwards, and in the course of the journey lost all the camels, and at length was reduced to the necessity on the 27th to abandon the baggage to chance. On the 29th he saw the palm-trees of Assuan, and a quarter before ten arrived in a grove of palm-trees on the North of the city.

Our traveller by this time was so exhausted, that he sat down under the shade of the palm-trees to recollect himself. It was very hot, and he fell into a profound sleep. "For my own part," says he, "a dul-

ness and insensibility, an universal relaxation of spirits which I cannot describe, a kind of stupor, or palsy of the mind, had overtaken me almost to a deprivation of understanding. I found in myself a kind of stupidity, and want of power to reflect upon what had passed. I seemed to be as if awakened from a dream, when the senses are yet half asleep, and we only begin to doubt whether what has before passed in thought is real or not. The dangers I was just now delivered from made no impression upon my mind; and what more and more convinces me I was for a time not in my perfect senses, is, that I found in myself a hard-heartedness, without the least inclination to be thankful for that signal deliverance which I had just now experienced."

After a few days refreshment, he solicited the Aga to procure for him six or eight camels, in order to return to the Desert and seek after his baggage. This application was at last successful, and he proceeded on his journey. He began it after it was dark, and at twelve o'clock got into a valley, where he hid himself and his retinue in the lowest part of it under a bank, for the night was exceeding cold; they had however spirits with them, which they drank with moderation. They were uncertain of the exact place they were in search of; but as soon as light came they discovered their track, as fresh and entire as when they made it. After going about half an hour in their former footsteps, they had the unspeakable satisfaction to find the quadrant and the whole baggage untouched; and by them the bodies of the slaughtered camels, a small part of one of them having been torn by the haddaya or kite.

It had been agreed they should not stay there, but load and depart immediately. This was done in an instant; five camels easily carried the loads, with a man upon them besides. They made a brisk retreat to Syene, which was about forty miles. At a little past four o'clock in the afternoon entered the town again without having seen one man on their journey.

Here the important part of Mr. Bruce's Travels terminates. After continuing at this place until the 11th of December, he set out for Cairo on the 10th of January 1773, from whence he proceeded to Alexandria, and arrived at Marseilles after a passage of about three weeks.



THE

## LONDON REVIEW

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For AUGUST 1790.

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

Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. With Sixty-five Plates of Non-descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees, and other Natural Productions of New Holland. By John White, Esq. Surgeon-general to the Settlement, and corresponding Member of the Medical Society of London. 4to. 2l. 16s. plain, and with Sixty-five Plates coloured, 3l. 6s. Debrett. 1790.

**A**LTHOUGH vulgar curiosity has been in some measure gratified by the accounts that have been published in newspapers and other publications, and compilations chiefly from these, the moral as well as the natural philosopher continued to feel a want which only a philosopher could supply. The untutored observer, though endowed by nature with good sense, and furnished by years with much experience in the active scenes of life; the mere sailor, soldier, or man of business, or even the person in whom all these characters are united, is yet unequal to the task of discerning himself or describing to others the endless variations of physical and moral nature. The state of society, and the connection between the circumstances of the natives of South Wales and their turn of thinking and acting, and the distinguishing characters of the vegetable, and, above all, of the animal kingdom in that corner of the World, were among the *desiderata* in civil and natural history before the Surgeon-General to that settlement described, and Mr. Debrett, at a great expence, published the magnificent and interesting work before us.

The Editor declares, that he considers it "his duty, as much as it is his inclination, to return his public and grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen through whose abilities and liberal communications, in the province of natural history, he has

been enabled to surmount those difficulties that necessarily attended the description of so great a variety of animals, presented for the first time to the observation of the naturalist, and consequently in the class of non-descripts. Among these Gentlemen he has the honour, particularly, to reckon the names of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Smith the Possessor of the celebrated Linnæan Collection, and John Hunter, Esq. who to a sublime and inventive genius happily unites a generous and disinterested zeal for the promotion of natural science." This character of the justly celebrated Mr. Hunter, though brief, is just and appropriate. All knowledge consists in comparison. Though the particular descriptions that are contained in the volume under review have undoubtedly come from the hand of the ingenious gentleman whose name they bear; yet it is not unnatural to conjecture, that it is to Mr. Hunter that we are indebted for many of those GENERAL VIEWS and associations under which particular objects are considered, and by which they are connected with science\*: for it is Mr. Hunter's manner to trace up solitary substances and facts to general laws and classes; to view particular objects as comprehended under something that is, *in respect of them*, a WHOLE; and, in all things, to develop the chain of cause and effect.

Mr. White, in a perspicuous and pleasing manner, marks in his Journal the most

\* All the liberal arts and sciences are in their principles congenial; and those principles, when traced to their common source, all terminate in what is called METAPHYSICS, or the first philosophy. Mr. Hunter, it is said, is so sensible of this, that he is now engaged in metaphysical, among other investigations.

important and interesting occurrences in the voyage, from the time of his leaving London in March 1787, to that of his arrival in New South-Wales in January 1788; the accidents and distempers that took place on board the transports, and the means by which health was restored or preserved. At the Canary and Cape-de-Verd Islands, and at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, in South-America, he has an opportunity, which he embraces, of entertaining his readers with descriptions of men and manners, as well as of inanimated nature, which is exhibited in a variety of beautiful and sublime, as well as of grotesque and fantastic forms.

Though we have heard much of the Island and Mountain of Teneriffe, there is a clearness, interest, and good-sense in what follows, that occupies and pleases every reader:

“As you approach the island of Teneriffe, and even when you are near to it, the appearance from the sea conveys no very favourable idea of its fertility; one rugged barren hill or mountain terminating in another, until it forms the famous Peak. The town of Santa Cruz is large and populous, but very irregular and ill-built; some of the private houses, however, are spacious, convenient, and well-constructed. Although this town is not considered as the capital, Laguna enjoying that pre-eminence, yet I cannot help thinking it ought to be so, not only from its being more frequented by ships of various nations, and having a greater share of trade than any other port in the Canaries, but on account of its being the residence of the Governor General.

“Among other steps for its improvement, the Marquis set on foot a contribution, and from the produce of it has caused to be built an elegant and commodious mole, or pier, about the centre of the town. To this pier, water of an excellent quality is conveyed by pipes; so that boats may come along side, and by applying a hose to the cocks placed there for this purpose, fill the casks without the usual trouble and fatigue. The landing or shipping of goods is likewise, by means of this pier, rendered both convenient and expeditious. In short, I think I may safely recommend this port as a very good one for ships undertaking long voyages to water at, and refresh their crews; more especially in the time of the fruit season.

“About four or five miles, inland, from Santa Cruz, stands the city of Laguna; so called from a lake near which it is situated. This lake, during the winter, or in rainy weather, is full of stagnant water, that in a little time becomes putrid, and, in very dry

hot weather, is totally exhaled. I have before observed, that Laguna is considered as the capital of the island, and added my reasons for thinking this an ill-judged distinction. The road from Santa Cruz to it is a pretty steep ascent, until you approach the town, which is situated at the extremity, or rather on a corner, of a plain three or four miles long. This city has two churches, one of them richly ornamented; and several convents both of friars and nuns. It has likewise three hospitals; two of which were originally instituted for the wife, but ineffectual, purpose of eradicating the *lues venerea*; a disease that has long been, and still continues to be very common in this island. I was however informed, that persons afflicted with other disorders are now received into these two charitable institutions; and that the third is appropriated to the reception of foundlings. Besides the foregoing, there are some other public as well as private buildings, that tend to improve the appearance of the town. There is very little trade carried on at Laguna, it being rather the retired residence of the gentry of the island, and of the merchants of Santa Cruz, which is the principal seat of Commerce. The officers of justice likewise reside here; such as the *corregidor*, lieutenant of the police, &c. and a judge whose business it is to regulate commercial affairs. An office of inquisition, with the proper officers, delegated from, and subject to, the tribunal of the Holy Office held at Grand Canary, is besides established here.

“The present natives of this island seem to have in them very little of the stock from whence they sprung; intermarriages with the Spaniards have nearly obliterated all traces of the original stamina: they are of a middle stature, inclining to be slender, and of a dark complexion, with large animated black eyes. The peasants in general are wretchedly clothed; when they do appear better, they are habited in the Spanish fashion. The men in a genteeler line dress very gaily, and are seldom seen without long swords. It is remarked, that few of them walk with dignity and ease; which may be attributed to the long cloaks they usually wear, except on particular occasions.

“The women wear veils: those worn by the lower ranks are of black stuff, those of the higher, of black silk; and such among the latter as have any claim to beauty, are far from being over careful in concealing their faces by them. The young ladies, some of whom I saw that were really pretty, wear their fine long black hair plaited, and fastened with a comb, or a ribbon, on the top of the head.

“The common people, and in this they resemble



resemble the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean lately discovered, have a strong spice of voracity in them; they are besides lazy; and the most importunate beggars in the world: I observed likewise, that the itch was so common among them, and had attained such a degree of virulence, that one would almost be led to believe it was epidemic there.

"Some of the women are so abandoned and shameless, that it would be doing an injustice to the prostitutes met with in the streets of London, to say they are like them. The females of every degree are said to be of an amorous constitution, and addicted to intrigue; for which no houses could be better adapted than those in Teneriffe."

On leaving Santa Cruz, and putting to sea, the motion of the ship affected seventeen of the marines and convicts, who were afflicted with a distemper resembling the *mumps*, or swellings of the chaps\*, in a most surprizing and extraordinary manner.

"Indeed, it was so sudden, that it was like a placebo. I could never account, with any satisfaction to myself, for the origin of this uncommon disease, though much acquainted with those incident to seamen; nor did I ever see or hear of any that resembled it. The most steady and prudent of the mariners, even those who had their wives on board, were equally affected with those who led more irregular lives," &c. &c. See Journal, p. 23.

The following is an account of the Island and Bay of Praya, rendered famous by the action that took place there on the 16th of April 1781, between Commodore Johnstone and Monsieur Suffrein.

"In giving an account of this action the French Admiral, in a letter written by him, humorously thus observes:

'In leading into the bay, I was some time at a loss to distinguish which was the Commodore's ship; but on getting more in I at length saw his pendant blushing through a forest of masts; the Romney being securely placed in shore of the merchant ships and smaller men of war.'

"The entrance into this bay appeared to be about a mile, between two bluff points, which makes it secure from every wind, except a Southerly one; and when that prevails, a very high sea tumbles into it. On an eminence, in the center of the bay, stands a fort, where the Portuguese colours were displayed. Many people appeared on the batteries, looking at the ships, which were

probably more in number than had been seen there since the memorable 16th of April. The appearance of the town and the island, from the distant view we had, gave us no very favourable opinion of them. The face of the country seemed to be sterile in the extreme. The lifeless brown of the Isle of Mayo, described by Capt. Cook, may very well be applied to this island; for as far as my eye or glass could reach, not the smallest trace of vegetation or verdure was to be perceived, except at the west end of the fort on the left side of the bay, where a few trees of the cocoa-nut or palm kind appeared. But notwithstanding the sterile picture it exhibits when viewed from the sea, geographers, and those who have been on shore, describe it to be, in many places, well cultivated and very fertile; producing sugar canes, a little wine, some cotton, Indian corn, cocoa nuts, and oranges, with all the other tropical fruits in great plenty; and point it out as a place where ships, bound on long voyages, may be conveniently supplied with water and other necessaries, such as fowls, goats, and hogs; all which are to be purchased at a very easy rate."

"On the 23d [June 1787] the weather became exceedingly dark, warm, and close, with heavy rain; a temperature of the atmosphere very common on approaching the equator, and very much to be dreaded, as the health is greatly endangered thereby. Every attention was therefore paid to the people on board the Charlotte, and every exertion used to keep her clean and wholesome between decks. My first care was to keep the men, as far as was consistent with a regular discharge of their duty, out of the rain, and I never suffered the convicts to come upon deck when it rained, as they had neither linen nor clothing sufficient to make themselves dry and comfortable after getting wet; a line of conduct which cannot be too strictly observed and enforced in those latitudes. To this, and to the frequent use of oil of tar, which was used three times a week, and oftener if found necessary, I attribute, in a great degree, the uncommon good health we enjoyed. I most sincerely wish oil of tar was in more general use throughout his Majesty's navy than it is. If it were, I am certain that the advantage accruing from it to the health of seamen; that truly useful and valuable class of the community, and for whose preservation too much cannot be done, would soon manifest itself. This efficacious remedy wonderfully resists putrefaction, de-

\* As that distemper sometimes terminates in a translation of the inflammation to the testicles, so this complaint (after the swelling and induration of the jaws had subsided) never in one instance failed to fix on those parts.

stroys vermin and insects of every kind ; wherever it is applied overcomes all disagreeable smells ; and is in itself both agreeable and wholesome.

“ In the evening it became calm, with distant peals of thunder, and the most vivid flashes of lightning I ever remember. The weather was now so immoderately hot, that the female convicts, perfectly overcome with it, frequently fainted away ; and these faintings generally terminated in fits. And yet, notwithstanding the enervating effects of the atmospheric heat, and the inconveniences they suffered from it ; so predominant was the warmth of their constitutions, or the depravity of their hearts, that the hatches over the place where they were confined could not be suffered to lay off, during the night, without a promiscuous intercourse immediately taking place between them and the seamen and marines. What little wind there was, which was only at intervals, continuing adverse, and the health of these wretches being still endangered by the heat, Capt. Phillip, though anxious to prevent as much as possible this intercourse, gave an order, on my representing the necessity of it, that a grating should be cut, so as to admit a small wind-sail being let down among them. In some of the other ships, the desire of the women to be with the men was so uncontrollable, that neither shame (but indeed of this they had long lost sight), nor the fear of punishment, could deter them from making their way through the bulk heads to the apartments assigned the seamen.”

While they steered their course to the coast of Brazil, a boat came along side of them, in which were three Portuguese and six slaves, from whom they purchased some oranges, plantains, and bread.

“ In trafficking with these people, we discovered, that one Thomas Barret, a convict, had, with great ingenuity and address, passed some quarter dollars which he, assisted by two others, had coined out of old buckles, buttons belonging to the Marines, and pewter spoons, during their passage from Teneriffe. The impression, milling, character, in

a word, the whole was so inimitably executed, that had their metal been a little better, the fraud, I am convinced, would have passed undetected. A strict and careful search was made for the apparatus wherewith this was done, but in vain ; not the smallest trace or vestige of any thing of the kind was to be found among them. How they managed this business without discovery, or how they could effect it at all, is a matter of inexpressible surprise to me ; as they never were suffered to come near a fire ; and a sentinel was constantly placed over their hatchway, which one would imagine rendered it impossible for either fire or fused metal to be conveyed into their apartments. Besides, hardly ten minutes ever elapsed, without an officer of some degree or other going down among them. The adroitness, therefore, with which they must have managed, in order to complete a business that required so complicated a process, gave me a high opinion of their ingenuity, cunning, caution, and address ; and I could not help wishing that these qualities had been employed to more laudable purposes.”

It has been asserted by some writers, that the women of RIO DE JANEIRO are very much addicted to intrigue ; and, particularly, that, as soon as it becomes dark, the generality of them exposed themselves at their doors and windows, distinguishing, by presents of nosegays and flowers, those on whom they had no objection to bestow their favours ; a distinction in which strangers shared as well as their acquaintance.

“ That this,” says Mr. White, “ might have been the case, I will not take upon me to deny ; and, impressed with the idea, on my first arrival, I considered every woman as a proper object of gallantry ; but a month’s residence among them convinced me, that this imputed turn for intrigue is chiefly confined to the lower class ; and that, in general, the higher ranks are as undeserving of the imputation as the females of any other country.”

*(To be continued.)*

Travels from the Cape of Good Hope into the Interior Parts of Africa, including many interesting Anecdotes, &c. Translated from the French of Monsieur Vaillant. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Lane.

THE love of Natural History fastens itself upon the human mind like a magic charm, with a force equally impulsive and irresistible, banishing all considerations except those which lead to its immediate gratification. Of the truth of this observation, the Travels of Mr. Vaillant are

a striking illustration. Surinam, the capital of the Dutch settlements in Guiana in South America, was the place of his nativity. The fondness of his parents, who had frequent occasions to undertake tedious journeys to the farthest part of that wild and extensive country, induced them



to take with them their infant son; and the variety of objects which presented themselves to his observation during these excursions excited such an insatiable curiosity, and thirst for the knowledge of Natural History, that nothing after could ever gratify or subdue. Determined to form a cabinet for himself, he declared, in his earliest infancy, war, as he expresses it, against caterpillars, butterflies, a species of beetle called scarabæus, and all sorts of insects and animals peculiar to South America; but on his return to Europe with his parents in the year 1763, the sight of the superb cabinets of natural knowledge in Paris made him dissatisfied, left a void in his heart; and he persuaded himself, from the whispers of enthusiasm, that he was the being for whom it was reserved to rectify former errors in Natural History, and to give full information to this important science. Listening to the suggestions of this seducing idea, "neither the ties of love or friendship" were able to shake his purpose; and without communicating his project to any one, but "inexorable and blind to every obstacle," and "forsaking his young wife and family," he left Paris on the 17th of July 1780, and on the 19th of December following sailed from Amsterdam on board the *Held Woltemaada*, a ship belonging to the Dutch Company, for the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived on the 1st of February 1781. Giving orders to prepare whatever could assist him in his natural researches, accommodate him in travelling, or conciliate the affections of the savages he might eventually meet with, he visited in the intermediate time Saldanha Bay; at which place, while he was unfortunately hunting on Schaapen Island, Commodore Johnstone attacked the fleet of Monsieur Suffrein, and among the other misfortunes of that day, Mr. Vaillant, by the blowing up of the *Middleburgh*, "in one instant had the misfortune to behold his effects, his project, his collection, and all his hopes, dispersed in air and vanish into smoke." From the distress and inconvenience of these losses, however, he was unexpectedly relieved by the generosity of Mr. BOERS, *Fiscal*. During his residence on this island at the hut of an honest Hottentot named Slaber, he was informed by one of the inhabitants, whose name was Smit, that a TYGER had for some time infested his division, and carried away regularly every night some of his cattle. The animal was doomed to die.

"We therefore got together," says Mr. Vaillant, "all the dogs we could find, and

provided ourselves with arms. Thus every thing ready prepared for the assault, we separated until morning. I then went to bed, but could not close my eyes from impatience. At break of day I gained the plain with my escort (Smit, and some of his friends); we were in all eighteen; about the same number of dogs. Smit informed us the tyger had that night robbed him of a sheep. One of my guns was loaded with large pieces of lead, another with shot, and a carbine with balls, two of which my Hottentot carried as he followed me. The country was tolerably open, except here and there a few divided thickets, which we were obliged to beat with great precaution.

"After an hour's fruitless search, we found the half devoured carcase of the sheep; this assured us the animal was not far off, and could not escape. Some few moments after, our dogs, who till that time had been beating confusedly about, pressed together, and rushed within two hundred paces of us into a large thicket, barking and howling as loud as possible.

"I leaped from my horse, gave him to my Hottentot, and running to the side of the thicket, got on a rising ground within fifty paces; casting my eyes back, I perceived my companions were alarmed. However, John Slaber (son of my host) came up, saying he would not abandon me, though in danger of his life. By the agitation of his appearance, and the fear which was marked on his countenance, I judged the poor lad gave himself up for lost. I well knew that the apparent firmness of another would encourage him; and indeed, though his terror was extreme, I believe he thought himself in greater security when near me, than in the midst of his peltroon companions, who were gazing upon us at a respectful distance. I had been told, that in case I should be near enough to the animal to be heard, I must not say *faa*, *faa*, for that word would render the beast furious, and that he would rush on the person that uttered it; as I had company, I was not afraid of being surprised, therefore repeated the word a hundred times together, by way of encouraging the dogs, and likewise to drive the beast from the thicket; but all in vain; the animal and dogs were equally fearful of each other, the former not daring to quit his retreat, nor the latter to enter it; yet among the mastiffs there were some that must have succeeded, had their courage equalled their strength; my dog, the smallest of the pack, was always at their head, he alone advancing a little into the thicket. It is true, he knew me, and was animated by my voice. The hideous beast roared terribly; every moment I expected it

to rush out; the dogs, on its smallest motion, drew hastily back, and ran as fast as possible; at length a few random shot dislodged him, and he rushed out suddenly: his appearance seemed the signal for every one to decamp; even John Slaber (formed with the strength of a Hercules, able to wrestle with the animal, and strangle him in his arms) abandoned me, and ran to the others—I remained alone with my Hottentot. The panther, in endeavouring to gain another thicket, passed within fifty paces of us, with all the dogs at his heels; we saluted him by firing three shot as he passed us.

"The thicket in which he had taken refuge was neither so high, large, or bushy, as the one he had quitted; a track of blood made me presume, I had wounded him, and the fur of the dogs was a proof I was not mistaken; a number of my people now drew near, but the greater part had entirely disappeared.

"The animal was baited more than an hour, we firing into the thicket more than forty random shot. At length (tired and impatient with this tedious business), I remounted my horse, and turned with precaution on the opposite side to the dogs. I imagined that, employed in defending himself against them, it would be easy to get behind him. I was not mistaken; I saw him squatting, and striking with his paws to keep at bay my dog that ran barking within the reach of his fangs. When I had taken the necessary steps to catch him in a good situation, I fired my carbine; this I immediately dropped to catch up my gun, which I carried at the bow of my saddle: this precaution was useless; the animal did not appear, nor could I see him after firing my carbine. Though I was sure I had hit him, it would have been

imprudent to have rushed immediately into the thicket. As he made no noise, I suspected he was dead, or mortally wounded. "Friends," cried I to the hunters that approached, "let us go in a firm line straight up to him; if he is yet alive, all our pieces fired together will overcome him, and we can be in no danger." One person only answered, and that was in the negative; in short, none liked the proposal. Enraged, I said to my Hottentot (who was not less animated than his master), "Comrade, the animal is either dead, or near it; get on horseback, approach as I did, and try to discover in what state we have put him: I will guard the entrance, and, if he attempts to escape, will shoot him; we shall be able to finish him without the assistance of these cowards." No sooner had he entered, than he called to me that the tyger was extended, without motion, and he believed him dead; but, to be assured, he fired his carbine. I ran, transported with pleasure; my brave Hottentot partook my exultation. Triumph redoubled our force; we dragged the animal from the thicket; he seemed enormous; I examined him particularly, turning him from side to side. This was my first essay, and by chance the tyger was monstrous; it was a male. From the extremity of the tail to the nose, he measured seven feet ten inches, to a circumference of two feet ten inches. I found that he exactly answered the description of the Panther given by Buffon; but through all this country he is known by no other name than the tyger, though it is only the prevalence of custom, for in this part of Africa there are no tigers, the difference between that animal and the panther being very great. The Hottentots call it *garou gama*, or the spotted lion."

(To be continued.)

The History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire. Part III. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 4to. 15s. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 18.)

IT is with pleasure we resume the difficult but instructive task of tracing the various fertile resources of Great Britain, as they present themselves to the view, and gratify the mind of the true patriot, in that highly finished picture of them drawn by the masterly hand of our industrious author. The observation with which he opens his Fourth Chapter, On the National Resources, is of so much consequence to the public, and the subject of it will be found, upon recollection, to have given too many of us so much pain, that no apology need be made for giving it a place in our literary repository, and subjoining the

antidote to the political poison which has been so often and so widely disseminated through the British Empire.

Let those who have been either principals in, or accessaries to, this treason against the State, through a malevolent disposition, the spirit of party, or selfish views, here take shame unto themselves: the indignation of the virtuous and the benevolent they have deserved, and it will overtake them— whilst we drop a tear of pity only on the writings of false calculators, to obliterate the fatal predictions of national bankruptcy and ruin; commiserating the infirmities to which human nature



ware is subject, and still revering the memory of a Hume as an able historian and an enlightened philosopher, though we have discovered him to be a weak politician and financier.

"It has unfortunately," says our author, "been of late too common a practice for even *respectable* individuals to lay before the public very exaggerated accounts of the dangerous state of the national finances. The more our difficulties increased, the greater pleasure they seemed to take in announcing our situation to our enemies, in damping the exertions of those by whose judgment and abilities alone we could possibly be extricated from the embarrassments in which we were involved, and in proving to what fatal lengths even valuable characters may be led in support of a favourite hypothesis." The numerous readers of Dr. Price's *Observations on Civil Liberty*, so far as they regard *public credit*, must remember the effect which the circulation of a cheap edition of that celebrated pamphlet had on the stocks at a critical period for this country, and feel the full force of the foregoing remark.

Sir John Sinclair's conduct, in his writings upon the same interesting subject, is the very reverse. Though at war with the Minister of the day upon principle, he does not allow either the spirit of opposition, or a predilection for any particular system of his own, to transport him beyond the bounds of reason and fair discussion.

"As a person anxious to promote the honour and prosperity of his native country," he adds, "I have uniformly entered my protest against the general tendency of such performances. Every attempt to assign a period, however remote, for the ruin of a large community, strikes me as highly impolitic. Nature"—say rather, the God of nature—"has wisely rendered the existence of the individual uncertain, lest the fear of death should embitter his days, and discourage him in every pursuit, however great or laudable. What reason then can be assigned, why the order of nature should be reversed when empires are in question? Dispirited nations, like dispirited individuals, are incapable of vigorous efforts to extricate themselves from danger: besides, the apprehension of evil is justly accounted more dreadful than its real existence."

Above all, such desponding ideas ought to be discountenanced in a country which has long been conspicuous for popular discontent during as flourishing circumstances as perhaps any nation ever knew. Whether this originates from the natural turbulence of a free people, or from the gloomy atmosphere we breathe, certain it is, that the inhabitants of this island have for this century past been uniformly lamenting the miseries of their public situation, and the world has been stunned with perpetual prognostications that immediate ruin was inevitable. Fortunately, however, debts and taxes, though not a little distressing when they become considerable, are not alone sufficient to effect the ruin of a nation; and there is still reason to hope, that as we now ridicule the ill-founded dependency of our ancestors, who imagined that incumbrances to the amount of *fifty* or a *hundred millions* would reduce them to a state of bankruptcy; so our posterity will laugh at the folly, the ignorance, or the want of political skill and judgment in the statesmen and politicians of these times, who presume to assert that we have totally exhausted our resources, and that the period is at last arrived when the nation must either destroy her debts, or her debts will destroy the nation\*.

In this place, it seems most proper to inform those who may be inclined to purchase the whole of this *national work* (a title which we may certainly bestow upon it with much more propriety than it has been given to a proposed splendid edition of Shakespeare), that in 1789 Sir John Sinclair published an Appendix to Parts I. and II. being then uncertain when he should procure the information he wanted from the public offices to complete Part III. the subject of our present investigation. This Appendix contains some valuable papers, not reprinted in Part III. or Vol. II. Amongst others—"An Antidote to Despondency, or progressive Assertions from respectable Authorities, tending to prove that the Nation was actually undone prior to the Revolution in 1688; and that it has remained in a continued State of Ruin and Decay ever since that memorable Era." The doleful catalogue consists of 21 pamphlets, and extracts from the larger works of celebrated writers, from 1689 to 1783, including the great names of David Hume, Judge Black-

\* These sentiments were originally contained in the tract intitled, "Hints addressed to the Public on the State of our Finances," published in 1783; at which time, our author says, he was almost the only person in the kingdom who maintained that the resources of this country were adequate to the public necessities.

Stone, Lord Kaimes, Adam Smith, Dr. Price, and John Earl of Stair.

After this necessary exordium, it is with pleasure we recur to the best means of refuting all such gloomy apprehensions pointed out by our author, viz. by a fair statement of the financial resources which Great Britain still possesses, under the following general heads—1. *Economical Arrangements.* 2. *Improvements in the existing Revenue.* 3. *Additional Taxes.* 4. *Lucrative Projects*, which the public may easily execute with considerable advantage.

Though some of these resources, in our opinion, cannot be relied upon, and are too hazardous to be brought forward in times of danger and difficulty, when they are most likely to be wanted, and others appear to be impracticable without the introduction of oppressive measures incompatible with the free spirit of the constitution, there are still sufficient remaining, to which no reasonable objection can be offered, to put the finances of the nation upon the most respectable footing, to strengthen the bands of public credit, and to lighten the burdens of the mass of the people.

Under the article of Economy, our author very justly observes, “that whilst money can be saved, either by cutting off unnecessary offices and gratuities, or by checking useless expences, no minister ought to apply for an augmentation of imposts.”—Yet we have seen this done year after year, in the midst of profound peace.

He is of opinion that a formidable navy ought to be always kept up; but he suggests a number of savings, and a different mode of keeping, and delivering into Parliament, the separate accounts of the ordinary and extraordinary expences incurred in this department, as the means of preventing that confusion which at present screens extravagance. The reduction of the army estimate is recommended in the same manner; and with respect to the ordnance, Sir John Sinclair only adds one to the numerous complainants of the profusion of that department. Indeed it has been so long and so frequently a subject of general discontent to the nation, that it is astonishing no parliamentary remedy has been applied. But the mystery is explained in a very few words by our author, and a key is given to the unnecessary extravagance that pervades every public office under Government, to which very large sums are to be unavoidably issued. “A minister of the finances can hardly resist the various attacks to which from every quarter he is exposed. Each

servant of the crown, attentive only to his own department, is naturally desirous of employing in that particular service as much of the national income as he can; and each claim having some plausible pretension to support it, there is reason to apprehend that every demand may be too easily assented to, unless Parliament fixes upon some particular sum, beyond which the Minister shall not be permitted to proceed, leaving the arrangement of the sum so fixed on to be divided among the different departments as he may think proper to direct, unless the House of Commons ascertains the specific sum to be expended on each department.”—Frugality, integrity, and propriety, is not therefore to be expected in the expenditure of the public money, till a political revolution shall take place in the formation of the Administrations of this country. When a general change happens, it has been customary for the new candidates, who expect to be called into office to preside over the principal departments of Government, to go to their Sovereign with a long list of friends and dependants: all these must be placed in the several stations in each department which the leaders of the party have assigned to them—or those high and mighty Dons *will not accept*; and the King, in that case, has to cast about for another Ministry, who perhaps, finding that he has not complied with the terms of the first candidates, will presume to offer others still more degrading to the Royal dignity. Great Britain, for the melioration of her finances, should have a Board of Treasury (now become the first, and the most essential to the nation) and a Chancellor of the Exchequer totally independent, and unconnected, so far as regards personal friendships and parliamentary interest. No First Lord of the Treasury should controul his Board, that is to say, his associates in office; and neither they nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be afraid of disobliging their *friend* the Master of the Ordnance—nor their *friend* the first Lord of the Admiralty—nor their *friend* the Paymaster of the Forces. Visionary as such a scheme of new-modelling Government may appear, it is *la grande remede* through which the British Empire must one day pass, to restore the antient purity of its constitution, and give full vigour to its financial resources.

The difference between the peace establishment of Mr. Pitt and that proposed by our author, amounts to 337,000*l. per annum*, to be saved by the latter.

Under the head of Economy in regard



to our foreign possessions, the sale of Gibraltar to the Spaniards is recommended, by which the nation would not only acquire a considerable sum to be applied to the public service, but would save the annual charges of maintaining that garrison, stated at 200,000*l.* in time of peace, and *half a million* in time of war. The sound policy of this measure requires a more accurate investigation, and a more extended chain of reasoning, than we are able to give to such an intricate subject; but one thing we may venture to assert—that Sir John, and all other writers on the same topic, will have to encounter most powerful and patriotic opponents—we cannot therefore give him credit for this article, as an economical saving to the nation.

His proposed diminution of salaries and pensions promises better things; and, considering how strongly this measure was recommended to Parliament by the Commissioners appointed to examine and state the Public Accounts, we join with him in lamenting that so little has been done, compared with what the public had a right to expect. The retrenchments our author points out as reasonable, in the Exchequer; the Excise and Customs; the Courts of Law; the Colonies abroad; the Military Department at home; in the Principality of Wales; in the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall; in the Purlicues of the Court; and in the Establishments of North Britain; he estimates at 300,000*l.* to be deducted as an annual saving to the nation from the enormous sum of 1,851,260*l.* *per annum* now paid in salaries, perquisites, and gratuities, many of which might be totally abolished, and others considerably diminished. To this scheme we can find no equitable objection, after the death of the present possessors, or on making them an adequate compensation. With respect to the management of the public funds, most assuredly some law should be made subjecting the proprietors to the expences incident to the management of their property. The charges for transfers, payment of dividends, prosecutions for fraud, &c. are all paid by the State, whereas receiving the rents, mortgaging or alienating the property, keeping the accounts, &c. of landed estates, require bailiffs, stewards, and attorneys, who are all paid by the Proprietors. We therefore cannot subscribe to Sir John Sinclair's opinion, "that the public creditors have been so long accustomed to this peculiar and important benefit, that no alteration, im-

posing the burden upon them, can be attempted." All he proposes is, to diminish the extravagant sum now annually paid to the Officers of the Exchequer, the Bank, &c. for management, amounting to the enormous sum of 127,881*l.* Yet in another part of his work he says, it may be thought he has submitted plans in themselves impracticable to the public; but many schemes, at first supposed to be visionary, have succeeded by perseverance and attention: *possunt quia posse videntur*, is a maxim which every nation ought to keep in remembrance. "To the active and determined, hardly any plan is unattainable: by men of such a character the greatest obstacles may be removed, and the greatest difficulties surmounted." If so, we cannot but think the present the most favourable time to oblige the public creditors to submit to pay their own expences. The question, simply stated, amounts to no more than this: Can any property, except the funds, be disposed of by public sale, or private contract, without incidental expences both to the sellers and the purchasers? Why then should the privilege of exemption be any longer enjoyed by Stock-holders; while the industrious manufacturers and useful artists have their candles, their soap, their shoes, and their hats, taxed to pay their dividends, and the expences of managing their accumulating wealth? Strange absurdity in politics! and fully demonstrating that England has not yet produced a Minister of the Finances of abilities equal to the task of administering the revenues and resources of this country to the best advantage for the nation collectively.

Improvements in the existing revenue open a very wide field of speculation to our author, and most willingly would we range through it with pleasure and profit, if it would not carry us beyond our proper boundaries. An outline however will gratify curiosity; and those who are interested deeply in the improvements suggested, will find their account in studying and well weighing every article. As an elector of more than one Representative in Parliament, the writer of this Review earnestly recommends it to the *new* Members of the House of Commons.

"Regulations against smuggling—a consolidation of the duties on malt, beer, and ale—improvements in the house-tax—a better appropriation of fines and forfeitures to national purposes—a commutation of the taxes on coals, salt, and drugs."

New and additional taxes are next proposed—to be resorted to only in times of great national distress and difficulty. They are various and extensive, but of too delicate a nature for present discussion; nor would we wish, till necessity calls for them, to circulate that approbation which some of the most equitable, and probably the most productive, appear to merit.

Lucrative financial projects are the last resources investigated, and they are to be considered only in the light of ingenious patriotic proposals for the good of the public. A general view of the national resources under the several heads already specified, winds up the whole of the author's financial system—and the estimate of the produce amounts to 13,796,874*l.* which added to 17,400,000*l.* the gross produce of the present taxes, would form an annual revenue of *thirty millions sterling*.

*Pictures of Life: or, a Record of Manners, Physical and Moral, on the Close of the Eighteenth Century. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Dilly.*

**N**ICELY to discriminate among the variety of softer shades by which the human characters, clothed in the habits of society, may, upon close inspection, be distinguished, seems a talent almost peculiar to the French nation. The works of Rochefoucault and La Bruyere are yet unrivalled; but although their superior merit appears to have placed them beyond the reach of competition, they have of late become models from which ingenuity has formed works not founded on servile imitation, but possessing, in a great degree, the spirit and attributes of Originality. Of this description is the work at present under our review; for it introduces a species of writing in many parts finely dramatic, combining the sententious manner of Rochefoucault, and the storied

But though not a third part of these resources should ever be called forth by any future Minister, the patriotic design of the author is fully accomplished by such an enumeration; for surely, the chimerical terrors of desponding Statesmen, malecontents, and erroneous calculators, will be no longer listened to by the public. The remaining contents of the Volume are, an Analysis of the National Debt—Account of the Revenue of Scotland—Of Foreign Property in the English Funds—Of the Disbursements of the Civil List for the Year 1785—Of the Disposal of the Money granted for the Public Service for 1788—Tables of the Progress of the most important Branches of the Public Revenue—An Account of the Excises and other Taxes levied in the Provinces of Holland and Utrecht—from which our Ministers have largely borrowed.

narrative of La Bruyere, with the refinement of Marivaux and the morality of Marmontel. By a prefatory advertisement we are informed that the Author, a literary character of renown, filled up the outlines of his *Pictures* from incidents in real life; and the very delicate pencil with which he has occasionally touched some of the nicest shades and features in the distinction of characters, seems to warrant the assertion. The object of the work, we are also told, is to represent “the different situations in which the sexes are frequently placed with respect to each other by the ordinary occurrences and transactions of life;” and the *Pictures* which compose each volume are accordingly applied to male and female characters respectively.

*Collectanea Juridica. Number II. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Brooke.*

**W**E have already announced the former Number of this publication, which promises to become a standard work, as a repository for Tracts on subjects of Law, which for the most part have hitherto remained in manuscript, locked up in the studies of a few only of the more curious and learned part of the profession, but, having been composed by authors of great learning and legal abilities, must necessarily prove of great advantage to the instruction of students in that science, and not less to every other class of the profession, in

the variety of learning on legal topics which is intended to be prelated to their notice. We have the satisfaction to find that our former opinion of the success and utility of this undertaking is supported by the very considerable encouragement which has been received by communications from several professional gentlemen, who have very liberally contributed to the present publication, as well as other materials to be brought forward in the subsequent part of it, which are intended to be produced at the close of each ensuing Term.

A General



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

WE now resume our Analysis of this entertaining and instructive work, which has been discontinued a few months by an accident, the particulars of which, if related, would afford the reader but small amusement.

The volume upon which we now enter is one of two volumes, being the 3d and 4th, which were published last year, and which complete the Author's plan, by bringing his historical and critical enquiries concerning the progress of the art of music, down to the present time.

To the volume now before us is prefixed a short, but admirable *Essay on Musical Criticism*. The author, from long practice, experience, and attention to different styles of composition and performance, as well as to the doctrines of Theorists and Critics of all kinds, from deep science and candour, to ignorance, prejudice and presumption, seems to judge with professional skill, exempt from professional pedantry.

We imagine that every reader of taste will subscribe to Dr. Burney's ideas of the qualifications necessary to form a musical critic, as well as composer and performer.

"Criticism in the art of music would be better taught by specimens of good composition and performance than by reasoning and speculation. But there is a certain portion of enthusiasm connected with a love of the fine arts, which bids defiance to every curb of criticism; and the poetry, painting, or music, that leaves us on the ground, and does not transport us into the regions of imagination beyond the reach of cold criticism, may be correct, but is devoid of genius and passion. There is, however, a tranquil pleasure, short of rapture, to be acquired from Music, in which intellect and sensation are equally concerned; the analysis of this pleasure is, therefore, the subject of the present short essay; which, it is hoped, will explain and apologize for the critical remarks which have been made in the course of this History on the works of great masters, and prevent their being construed into pedantry and arrogance."

"A critic should have none of the contractions and narrow partialities of such as can see but a small angle of the art; of whom there are some so bewildered in

fugues and complicated contrivances, that they can receive pleasure from nothing but canonical answers, imitations, inversions, and counter-subjects; while others are equally partial to light, simple, frivolous melody, regarding every species of artificial composition as mere pedantry and jargon. A chorus of Handel and a graceful opera song should not preclude each other: each has its peculiar merit; and no one musical production can comprize the beauties of every species of composition. It is not unusual for disputants in all the arts to reason without principles; but this, I believe, happens more frequently in musical debates than any other. By principles, I mean the having a clear and precise idea of the constituent parts of a good composition, and of the principal excellencies of perfect execution. And it seems, as if the merit of musical productions, both as to composition and performance, might be estimated according to *De Piles'* steel-yard, or test of merit among painters. If a complete musical composition of different movements were analysed, it would perhaps be found to consist of some of the following ingredients; melody, harmony, modulation, invention, grandeur, fire, pathos, taste, grace, and expression; while the executive part would require neatness, accent, energy, spirit, and feeling; and, in a vocal performer, or instrumental, where the tone depends on the player, power, clearness, sweetness, brilliancy of execution in quick movements, and touching expression in slow.

"But, as all these qualities are seldom united in one composer or player, the piece or performer that comprises the greatest number of these excellencies, and in the most perfect degree, is intitled to pre-eminence; though the production or performer that can boast of any of these constituent qualities cannot be pronounced totally devoid of merit. In this manner, a composition, by a kind of chemical process, may be decomposed as well as any other production of art or nature."

He then proceeds to speak of criticism applied to *Church-music, Dramatic-music, Singing, Instrumental Performance, Chamber-music, Quartets, and Solos*; and after discussing the famous question of *Fon-telle: Sonate, que veux tu?* he con-

\* The Review of the second Volume of this Work was terminated in our Magazine for April last, p. 273, of Vol. XVII.

cludes his short Essay in the following manner :

" There is a degree of refinement, delicacy, and invention, which lovers of simple and common Music can no more comprehend than the Asiatics harmony \*. It is only understood and felt by such as can quit the plains of simplicity, penetrate the mazes of art and contrivance, climb mountains, dive into dells, or cross the seas in search of extraneous and exotic beauties with which the monotonous melody of popular Music has not yet been embellished. What judgment and good taste admire at first hearing, makes no impression on the public in general, but by dint of repetition and habitude. A syllogism that is very plain to a logician, is incomprehensible to a mind unexercised in associating and combining abstract ideas. The extraneous, and seemingly forced and affected modulation of the German composers of the present age, is only too much for us, because we have heard too little. Novelty has been acquired, and attention excited, more by learned modulation in Germany, than by new and difficult melody in Italy. We dislike both, perhaps, only because we are not gradually arrived at them ; and difficult and easy, new and old, depend on the reading, hearing, and knowledge of the critic. The most easy, simple, and natural, is new to youth and inexperience, and we grow nice and fastidious by frequently hearing compositions of the first class exquisitely performed."

The FIRST CHAPTER of the historical part of this Volume treats of *The Progress of Music in England, from the Time of King Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Elizabeth.*

The solidity of our Author's reflexions are not confined to his own art ; he extends his views, and is not mentally short-sighted. In speaking of Henry the VIIIth's religious caprice and persecution, he says, " The fluctuating state of religion in England during this turbulent reign, was such as must have kept the inhabitants in perpetual terror both for soul and body ; as what was ordered, under severe pains and penalties, to be practised and believed as necessary to salvation at one period, at another was pronounced illegal, heretical, and damnable. Music in the church, however, appears to have undergone no other change

at this time than in being applied in some parts of the service to the English instead of the Latin language ; but though choral music was not much affected by the small progress that was made in the Reformation under this Prince, yet it was in frequent danger of utter abolition, by the violence of the times, and fanaticism of the most furious reformers ; who declared in one of the Seventy-eight *Fautes and Abuses of Religion*, that, " Synging, and saying of mass, matins, " or even song, is but roryng, howling, " whistelyng, munnroyng, conjuryng, " and jogelyng, and the playing at the " organys a foolish vanitie."

During the reign of EDWARD THE VIth music of all kinds seems to have been cultivated, particularly ecclesiastical. Dr. B. has given us an Account of the Royal Household and Chapel Musical Establishments of this reign, from a MS. in the British Museum ; by which it appears, that the total annual expence for his Majesty's secular music amounted to no less a sum than 1732l. ; which, supposing the value of money then to be about five times as much as at present, makes it a sum equal to 8660l. *per annum*. The Chapel establishment, indeed, amounted then only to 476l. 15s. 5d. yet it would now make 2386l. 17s. 1d. ; and the total of both would exceed 11,000l. a much more considerable sum than his present Majesty expends in music, for the pleasures of the ear, and dignity as Sovereign, in these siddling and extravagant times.

With respect to the CATHEDRAL SERVICE in Edward's reign, Dr. B. has given us a Chronological Summary of the principal events which happened in its regulation, while the great work of Reformation was accomplishing.

And of *Parochial Singing* he tells us, that " it was during the reign of Edward VI. that METRICAL PSALMODY, in the same manner as it is still practised in our parish churches, had its beginning, or at least became general in England, by the version of Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others ; which, though it now appears bald, coarse, and despicable, was then equally refined with the poetical taste of the most polite courtiers and polished scholars of the nation. But time, which has added strength and energy to the *prose* translation of the Psalms, as well as other parts of Scripture, and made them

\* The Chinese, allowed to be the most ancient and longest civilized people existing, after repeated trials, are displeased with harmony, or Music in parts ; it is too confused and complicated for ears accustomed to simplicity.



still more venerable, has rendered the *verse* of these translators a disgrace to our literature and religion."

"During the short reign of *Queen Mary*, Ecclesiastical Music was again transferred to Latin words, which seems to have been the principal change that the renewal of Roman Catholic rites and ceremonies had occasioned in choral singing."

Our author seems to have taken peculiar pains in giving us the musical annals of *Queen Elizabeth's* reign, in the texture of which he has interwoven so much curious information concerning other subjects connected with music, that not only musicians but divines, antiquaries, historians, and civilians, may find amusement, and sometimes information in its perusal.

"In speaking of choral music, says he, during the long and prosperous reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, our nation's honour seems to require a more diffuse detail than at any other time: for perhaps we never had so just a claim to equality with the rest of Europe, where music was the most successfully cultivated, as at this period; when indeed there was but little melody any where. Yet, with respect to harmony, canon, fugue, and such laboured and learned contrivances as were then chiefly studied and admired, we can produce such proofs of great abilities in the compositions of our countrymen, as candid judges of their merit must allow to abound in every kind of excellence that was then known or expected."

The following period seems to flow from an intelligent and candid mind:

"When *Elizabeth* first met her Parliament, she desired them to consider religion without heat, partial affection, or using any reproachful terms of Papist or Heretic; and that they would avoid the extremes of idolatry and superstition on the one hand, and contempt and irreligion on the other. And thus this wise Princess seems always to have steered, according to the true spirit of the Church of England, between the two extremes of superstitious bigotry, and irreverent fanaticism; a golden mean that seems best to suit with our mixed government, which is neither wholly monarchical nor democratical, but, when well administered, a perfect compound of both; being neither necessarily so parsimonious nor indigent as to degrade the King, or the great officers and magistrates of the realm, below that dignity which impresses reverence and respect; nor to require a ruinous pomp and luxury;

but consistent with such splendor, magnificence, and encouragement of elegant arts and liberal science, as become a great and affluent state, equally secured from regal tyranny and popular insolence."

The account given of the power which was exercised by all our Sovereigns, from the time of *Henry VI.* to that of *Queen Elizabeth*, of *impressing* boys with good voices from Cathedrals and Collegiate churches, for the service of the Chapel Royal, is curious, and conveys to the reader an idea of the state of civil liberty in our country during that period.

The first choral music that was printed to English words appeared in 1560, consisting of anthems and prayers, in three and four parts. A second collection of the like kind, in four parts, of *findrie mens devots*, was published in 1562. One of these prayers, set by our great Harmonist Tallis, is inserted in score; and is extremely clear, correct, and, as far as simplicity and pure harmony are concerned, pleasing. The two upper parts are printed in the *counter-tenor-clef*, and are said to be for children; the third part in the *tenor*, for men; but how the fourth, or lowest part in the *bass clef* could be for children, we do not understand.

"These two publications, says Dr. B. fixed for near a century the style of our Choral Music; of which the movement was grave, the harmony grateful, and the contrivance frequently ingenious. Yet besides the censures of the puritans, modern times have often charged this kind of music with obscuring the sense of what was sung, by too frequent fugue, as well as by an utter inattention to the accent and expression of the words. These imperfections, however, were not peculiar to the productions of our countrymen during the sixteenth century, but were general in the compositions for the church of every author, in every language throughout Europe."

The implacable hatred and clamorous cant of Calvinists and Puritans, against Cathedral music, is pleasantly described by our author. But there is no part of this volume more curious, or replete with information of an uncommon kind, than his account of the origin and progress of METRICAL, or PAROCHIAL PSALMODY, different from the plain-song, or chanting, of Cathedrals and collegiate churches. This subject is treated so connectively, that it would be injured by extracts, which could give the reader no idea of the elaborate and able manner with which the *whole* is drawn up,

Syllabic Psalmody is traced from the schism of the Albigenſes, about the middle of the twelfth century, and its progress related during the time of Wickliff, John Huſs, Jerom of Prague, Zwingle, Luther, Calvin, Buchanan, and John Knox; "who, though each of them had different ideas on the ſubject of Sacred Muſic, yet they agreed in ſtripping it of all the energy and embellishments of meaſure and melody, as indeed the Calviniſts did likewiſe of harmony. Nor were the original inſtitutes of psalmody more favourable to Poetry than Muſic; for by giving to each ſyllable, whether long or ſhort, a note of the ſame length, all proſody, rhythm, and numerical cadence, are deſtroyed. And however beautiful the poetical meaſures may be to read, when ſung in this drawling and iſochronous manner, they not only afford the ear no pleaſure, but become unintelligible."

But we muſt recommend our curious readers to the peruſal of this entire article, which occupies more than thirty pages.

Though Dr. B. ſeems to have little reverence for this ſpecies of eccleſiaſtical muſic, as it precludes all diſtinction of ſyllables, accent, rhythm, and elegant melody; yet he has had the candour to infer ſeveral ancient hymn and psalm-tunes compoſed by Martin Luther himſelf and his followers, of which he obſerves, that "if metrical psalmody can ever be tolerated and defended, it muſt be in favour of ſuch venerable melodies as theſe; which, when clothed in good harmony, have a ſolemnity of effect, that totally precludes every idea of ſecular muſic."

After the hiſtory of German psalmody, he proceeds to that of Calvin, and the Hugonots, his followers, in France; then relates its riſe and progress in England and Scotland at the time of the Reformation, with the reception of Sternhold's and Hopkins's verſion of the Pſalms into the church, and inſerion in the Book of Common-prayer, at the end of the Liturgy. After this he gives an account of the ſeveral editions of the Pſalms in metre, with the Lutheran, Calviniſtical, and other melodies, ſometimes without parts, and ſometimes with, till the time of old John Playford, in the laſt century.

"Lovers of mere harmony, ſays Dr. B. might receive great pleaſure from metrical psalmody in parts, devoid as it is of muſical meaſure and ſyllabic quantity, if it were well performed; but that ſo ſeldom happens, that the greateſt bleſſing to lovers of muſic in a pariſh-church, is to have an

organ in it ſufficiently powerful to render the voices of the clerk, and of thoſe who join in his *cut-cry*, wholly inaudible. Indeed all reverence for the pſalms ſeems to be loſt by the wretched manner in which they are uſually ſung; for, inſtead of promoting piety and edification, they only excite contempt and ridicule in the principal part of the congregation, who diſdain to join, though they are obliged to hear, this indecorous jargon. There can be no objection to ſober and well-diſpoſed villagers meeting, at their leiſure hours, to praſtiſe psalmody together in private for their recreation; but it ſeems as if their public performance might be diſpenſed with during divine ſervice, unleſs they had acquired a degree of excellence far ſuperior to what is uſually met with in pariſh-churches, either in town or country, where there is no organ."

The hiſtory of parochial psalmody is followed by that of Engliſh *Cathedral muſic*, from the time of the Reformation till the reign of King James the Firſt, in which we have characters of our great harmoniſts White, Tallis, Bird, Morley, and others, with curious ſpecimens, and candid and maſterly criticiſms of their compoſitions.

Though Dr. B. ſeems not inſenſible to the ſuperior melody, delicacy and refinements of modern muſic, he treats the old maſters and their works with that degree of reverence which is ſo juſtly due to the purity of their harmony, ſimplicity of melody, and learned contrivance in the texture of the parts.

The manner in which he introduces the character of Robert White, an Engliſh compoſer, whoſe works, though excellent, are but little known, ſeems at once elegant and ingenious.

"As none but the higheſt mountains and moſt lofty promontories of a country are viſible at a great diſtance, ſo none but the moſt towering and exalted characters of a remote age are prominent to poſterity. In proportion as we recede from any period of time, inferior actors, however they may have diſtinguiſhed themſelves to their contemporaries, are rendered inviſible, and like teleſcopic ſtars, can only be diſcovered by the aſſiſtance of art. In muſical hiſtory, therefore, it is only a few protuberant and gigantic characters that the general eye can ſee ſtalking at a diſtance. Hiſtory, indeed, ſometimes lends her hand to a deſerving name, that has been obſcured or eclipsed by accident or injuſtice, and liſts it from oblivion."



In speaking of Tallis, Bird, and Morley, Dr. B. gives us a valuable list of such of their works as are still extant, though many of them are now become exceeding scarce.

We have an ample and critical account (p. 86, et seq.) of the pieces contained in the celebrated musical manuscript entitled *Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book*, in which are contained compositions by all the great organists and composers of her reign, but particularly by Tallis, Bird, and Dr. Bull.

We have likewise an account (p. 91.) of another very curious MS. under the title of *Lady Newil's Music-Book*. This lady was the scholar of Bird, and the book is filled with curious and elaborate pieces for the Virginal, of his composition only.

After this we have a description of a Book of Lessons, engraved on copper, and published early in the reign of King James the First, under the title of "PARTHENIA; or, The Maidenhead of the first Musicke that ever was printed for the Virginals." Composed by three famous Masters: William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons, Gentlemen of his Majesties most illustrious Chappel."

In the account of Morley (p. 99. note (a)) we have a clear and masterly analysis of his celebrated Treatise, or *Introduction to practical Musicke*. Morley, besides his own practical and theoretical works, was the editor of many compositions by other masters; as, *The Triumphs of Oriana*, a collection of Madrigals in honour of Queen Elizabeth, by the principal English Composers then living; and, *Madrigals to Five Voyces, collected out of the best Italian Authors*. P. 105, we have an excellent review of Morley's burial service, still performed at royal and other great funerals.

The subsequent account of Dr. Bull's marvellous abilities on the organ, with specimens of the difficulties which occur in his pieces for the Virginal, will greatly amuse and surprise musical readers who are curious concerning the progress of the art.

We are now come to the account of the secular vocal music of Queen Elizabeth's reign; which, according to Dr. B. was much inferior to that of the church.

"Our countrymen were not at first taught to admire the music of Italy, by the sweetness of the language to which it was originally set, or by fine singing, but by Italian madrigals, with a literal translation into English, adjusted to the origi-

nal music, and published by N. Yonge, 1588. These being selected from the works of Palestrina, Luca Marenzio, and other celebrated masters on the continent, seem to have given birth to that passion for madrigals which became so prevalent among us afterwards, when the composers of our own nation so happily contributed to gratify it."

Here we have several judicious, and we think new reflections on the lyric poetry of the times, and its effect on the national melody of different countries. These are followed by an account of our own most celebrated madrigalists: Weelkes, Kirby, Wilbye, and Bennet. And as a specimen of Weelkes's style, three madrigals, written by Shakespeare, are inserted; "not, says Dr. B. because the music is superior to the rest, but because the words were produced by an author whose memory is so dear to the nation, that every fragment of his works becomes daily more interesting."

Among the secular composers of the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, are characterized John Mundy, Michael Este, John Hilton, Thomas Tomkins, John Farmer, and "John Milton, the father of our great poet, who, though a scrivener by profession, was a voluminous composer, and equal in science, if not genius, to the best musicians of his age; in conjunction, and on a level with whom, his name and works appeared in numerous musical publications of the time, particularly in those of old Wilbye; in the *Triumphs of Oriana*, published by Morley; in Ravenscroft's *Psalms*; in the *Lamentations*, published by Sir William Leighton; and in MS. collections still in the possession of the curious."

Here we have an extract from the younger Milton's Latin Poem *Ad Patrem*, with an elegant translation by Dr. B. who seems a faithful and happy translator of the poetry which he quotes from ancient as well as modern languages.

He next proceeds to give an account of a species of maudlin piety, which at this time had seized Christians of all denominations: "among Calvinists it exhorted itself in Psalmody; and in others not less dolorous, in *Lamentations*." Of the music of these, specimens are given from the elder Milton and from Dowland, a celebrated Lutenist of the time.

We have next a review of the state of *Instrumental Music* in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; "which seems, says our author, to have made but a small progress

progress towards that perfection at which it has since arrived; indeed the lute and virginal were the only instruments for which any tolerable music seems to have been expressly composed. The violin was now hardly known, by the English, in shape or name; and therefore, that superior power of expressing almost all that a human voice can produce, except the articulation of words, seemed at this time so utterly impossible, that it was not thought a gentleman's instrument, or one that should be admitted into good company. Viols of various sizes, with six strings, and fretted like the guitar, began indeed to be admitted into chamber concerts: for when the performance was public, these instruments were too feeble for the obtuse organs of our Gothic ancestors; and the low state of our regal music in the time of Henry VIII. 1530, may be gathered from the accounts given in Hall's and Hollinghead's Chronicles, of a Masque at Cardinal Wolsey's palace, Whitehall, where the King was entertained with a *Concert of Drums and Pipes*. But this was soft music compared with that of his heroic daughter Elizabeth, who, according to Hentzner, used to be regaled during dinner with twelve trumpets and two kettle drums; which together with flutes, cornets, and side drums, made the hall ring for half an hour together."

The musical historian's remarks on the unwearied passion which the old masters manifested for *jugue*, a species of composition upon which their whole lives were spent, seem candid and judicious.

"The Fugues and Canons of the sixteenth century," says he, "like the Gothic buildings in which they were sung, have a gravity and grandeur peculiarly suited to the purpose of their construction; and when either of them shall by time or accident be destroyed, it is very unlikely that

they should ever be replaced by others in a style equally reverential and stupendous. They should therefore be preserved as venerable relics of the musical labours and erudition of our forefathers, before the lighter strains of secular music had tintured melody with its capricious and motley flights."

The like praise is due to his remarks on the inattention of old ecclesiastical composers "to prosody, accent, and quantity, in setting English words; and indeed, besides the negligence in that particular, common to all the composers of their time, the accentuation of our language has received such changes since the time of Tallis, Bird, and our other best church composers, that it seems absolutely necessary for the words to be newly adjusted to the melodies by some judicious person, equally tender of the harmony of these admirable compositions, as of the prosody of our language; constantly taking care to place the accent of each word upon the accented part of each bar in the music."

Dr. B. concludes this long and important chapter of his musical history in the following manner. "I have dwelt the longer on the state of Music in England during the long and fortunate reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the honour of our country; as I fear no other period will be found in which we were so much on a level with the rest of Europe, in musical genius and learning. And, however uncouth the compositions of these times may appear to those who think all music barbarous but that of the present day, it seems as if those productions, which, at any period of an art, universally afforded delight to the best judges of their merit, were well entitled to examination and respect, however the revolutions of taste and fashion may have diminished their favour."

(To be continued.)

Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus Count de Benyowsky, Magnate of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, one of the Chiefs of the Confederation of Poland, &c. Written by Himself; and now translated from the original Manuscript. With a Preface. By William Nicholson. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Robinsons.

(Continued from Page 35.)

THE former part of our analysis of these eventful and extraordinary Memoirs traced the Hero of them through a course of almost thirty years, from his birth in 1741 to his being driven into exile by the Emperors of Russia in the year 1770; and we shall now endeavour to follow him across the deserts of Siberia, to his astonishing and unexampled escape from *Kamtschatka*, the place of his captivity.

The Count having signed the engagement in the manner already described, instead of being set at liberty, as he expected, was reconducted to his prison, and there confined till 4th December 1769, when, about two hours after midnight, an officer with seven soldiers came to him; and, giving orders that they should take off his chains, and clothe him with a sheep-skin garment, he was conducted into the court



of the prison, thrown upon a sledge to which two horses were harnessed, and immediately driven away with the greatest swiftness. The darkness of the night prevented the Count from discerning the objects around him; but the continual noise of bells, which resounded from a variety of places, induced him to suppose that he was followed by several sledges constructed for the purpose of passing the frozen plains over which he was now destined to pass. On the approach of daylight he perceived that Major Wynblath, Vassili Panow, Hippolite Stephanow, Afaph Baturin, Ivan Sopronow, and several other prisoners, were the companions of his misfortunes; and after suffering, from the unexampled brutality of their conductor, a series of hardships, equally difficult and painful to relate, in passing through Tobolsk the capital of Siberia, the city of Tara, the town and river of Tomsky, the villages of Jakutzk and Judoma, they embarked in the harbour of Ochoczk, on the 26th October 1790, and arrived at Kamshatka on the 3d December following. The ensuing day they were conducted before Mr. Nilow the Governor; and the following orders and regulations which were made will afford some faint idea of the treatment which unfortunate exiles meet with, in this dreary, distant, and inhospitable region of the globe.—1st. That they should be set at liberty on the following day, and provided with subsistence for three days, after which they must depend upon themselves for their maintenance. 2dly, That each person should receive from the *chancery* a musquet and a lance, with one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a hatchet, several knives and other instruments, and carpenter's tools, with which they might build cabins in any situations they chose, at the distance of one league from the town; but that they should be bound to pay in furs, during the first year, each one hundred roubles, in return for these advantages. 3dly, That every one must work at the *Corvee*, one day in the week, for the service of Government, and not absent themselves from their huts for twenty-four hours, without the Governor's permission. 4thly, That each exile should bring to the chancery six sables skins, fifty rabbits skins, two foxes skins, and twenty-four ermines, every year. 5thly, That no exile could possess property; and that the soldiers of the garrison may enter their huts and carry away whatever they pleased. 6thly, That if an exile should be so rash, upon any provocation, to strike a citizen or

soldier, he shall be starved to death. 7thly, That their lives being granted to them for no other purpose than to implore the mercy of God, and the remission of their sins, they could be employed only in the meanest works to gain their daily subsistence. Under these regulations the exiles settled the places of their habitations, built miserable huts to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather, formed themselves into a Congress, and after choosing the Count de Benyowsky their Chief or Captain, in order to rivet their union, they swore with great solemnity mutual friendship and eternal fidelity. Among the number of unhappy wretches who had long groaned under the miseries of banishment, was a Mr. Crustiew, who had acquired considerable ascendancy over his fellow-sufferers; and to obtain the particular confidence and esteem of this man was the first object of the Count's attention; in which, with the talent he singularly possessed of agitating and impelling the minds of others, it is almost unnecessary to say that he soon succeeded. The pains and perils incident to the situation to which these men were reduced, were borne for some time in murmuring sufferance, until the accidental finding an old copy of Anson's Voyage inspired them with an idea of making an escape from Kamshatka to the Marian Islands; and THE COUNT, Mr. Panow, Baturin, Stephanow, Solmanow, Majors Wynblath, Crustiew, and one Wasili, an old and faithful servant of the Count's, who had followed his master into exile, formed a confederacy for this purpose. While these transactions were secretly passing, the fame of Count Benyowsky's rank and abilities reached the ear of the Governor; and as he spoke several languages, he was after some time admitted familiarly into the house of the Governor, and at length appointed to superintend the education of his son and his three daughters. "One day," says the Count, "while I was exercising my office of language-master, the youngest of the three daughters, whose name was Aphanasia, who was sixteen years of age, proposed many questions concerning my thoughts in my present situation, which convinced me that her father had given them some information concerning my birth and misfortunes. I therefore gave them an account of my adventures, at which my scholars appeared to be highly affected, but the youngest wept very much. She was a beautiful girl, and her sensibility created much emotion in my mind—but, alas, I was an exile!"

exile!" The merits of the Count however soon surmounted the disadvantages of his situation, in the generous mind of Miss Nilow, and the encreasing intimacy and confidence which he daily gained in the family, joined to the advantages of a fine person and most insinuating address, soon converted the feelings of admiration into the flame of love; and on the 11th of January 1771, Madame Nilow the mother consented that her daughter should do the honours of an entertainment then in contemplation, and be publicly declared his future spouse. But the Count, tho' he had cultivated and obtained the affections of his fair pupil, had acted more from policy than passion, and, intending to use her interest rather as a means of effectuating the meditated escape of himself and his companions, than as any serious object of matrimonial union, contrived to suspend the nuptials, by persuading the Governor to make an excursion from Kamtschatka to the neighbouring islands, with a view or under pretence of establishing a New Colony. During these transactions the exiles were secretly at work; and in order to conceal their design from all suspicion, Mr. Crustiew and Mr. Panow were on the 30th of March deputed to wait on the Governor with five and twenty of their associates, to request that he would please to receive the title of PROTECTOR of the New Colony; and the embassy was not only favourably received, but orders were given to prepare every thing that might be necessary for the execution of the project. At this crisis however an accident occurred which had nearly overturned the success of the scheme; and as it tends to discover the disposition of THE COUNT, we shall relate it in his own words.

"About ten o'clock this day (1st of April 1771), I received a message from Miss Nilow, that she would call on me in the afternoon, requesting at the same time that I would be alone, because she had affairs of importance to communicate.—As I supposed the latter part of this message to be mere pleasantry, I was far from expecting any extraordinary information; and my surprize at the event was much greater, as I had not the least reason to suppose she had made any discovery of my intentions. Miss Nilow arrived at three in the afternoon; her agitation on her first appearance convinced me that she was exceedingly afflicted. At sight of me she paused a moment, and soon after burst into tears, and threw herself into my arms, crying out, that she was unfortunate and forsaken. Her sighs and

tears were so extreme, that it was more than a quarter of an hour before I could obtain a connected sentence. I was extremely affected at her situation, and used every expedient to calm her mind; but this was extremely difficult, because I was entirely ignorant of the reason of her affliction.

"As soon as she became a little composed, she begged me to shut the door, that no one might interrupt us. I came back, and on my knees entreated her to explain the cause of her present situation, which she did to the following effect:

"She informed me that her maid had discovered to her, that a certain person, named Ivan Kudrin, one of my associates, had proposed to her to share his fortune, and that this indiscreet person had assured the girl, that he was about to quit Kamtschatka with me, to make a voyage to Europe, where he hoped to place her in an agreeable situation. The maid had first related the circumstance to her mistress, but as she could never believe me capable of such base and treacherous behaviour to her, she was desirous of hearing the account herself, and had, for that purpose, persuaded the servant to appoint a meeting with Kudrin, in order to question him more amply, while she herself might hear the whole, by being concealed behind a curtain. In this manner, she said, she became convinced of her unhappiness and my treachery, and that she would have spared me the confusion of hearing this, if, from a conviction that she could not live after such an affront, she had not been desirous of bidding me a last farewell.

"On finishing these words she fainted; and though I was exceedingly alarmed and distressed on the occasion, yet I did not fail to arrange a plan in my mind, during the interval of her insensibility. When this amiable young lady recovered, she asked if she might give credit to what she had heard. I then threw myself at her feet, and entreated her to hear me calmly, and judge whether I was to blame or not. She promised she would, and I addressed her in the following terms:

"You may recollect, my dear friend, the account I gave you of my birth, and the rank I held in Europe: I remember the tears you shed on that occasion. The misfortune of being exiled to Kamtschatka, would long since have compelled me to deliver myself from tyranny by death, if your acquaintance and attachment had not preserved me. I have lived for you,

and



And if you could read my heart, I am sure I should have your pity; for the possession of your person is become as necessary to my existence as liberty itself.—The liberty I speak of, is not that which your worthy father has given me, but implies the possession of my estate and rank. I have hoped for the possession of your person, with a view of rendering you happy, in the participation of my fortune and dignity. These views cannot be accomplished at Kamchatka. What rank can I bestow on my love but that of an exile? The favours of your worthy father may be of the shortest duration.—His successor may soon recall his ordinances, and plunge me again into that state of suffering and contempt, from which I was delivered for a short moment. Represent to yourself, my dearest friend, the affliction and despair that would overwhelm my soul, when I beheld you a sharer in my pain and disgrace; for you well know, that all the Russians esteem the exiles as dishonoured persons. You have forced me to this declaration of my intentions, in which I have been guided by the attachment and sincerity of my heart. I deferred the communication to you, but I swear that such was my resolution.”—“Why then,” interrupted she, “did you conceal your intention from me, who am ready to follow you to the farthest limits of the universe?”—This assurance encouraged me to proceed, and engage this charming young lady in my interests. I

told her, therefore, that I was prevented only by the fear lest she should refuse my proposals on account of her attachment to her parents; but that, as I now had nothing to fear in that respect, I could inform her, that my intention being to leave Kamchatka, I had determined to carry her off; and in order to convince her, I was ready to call Mr. Crustiew, who would confirm the truth. On this assurance she embraced me, and intreated me to forgive her want of confidence, at the same time that she declared her readiness to accompany me.

“This degree of confidential intercourse being established, I persuaded her to dismiss every fear from her mind. Many were the trials I made of her resolution, and the event convinced me that she was perfectly determined to follow my fortunes. The secret being thus secure, by her promise to keep it inviolably, I had no other uneasiness remaining but what arose from the communication having been made to her servant. I mentioned my fears to Miss Nilow, who removed them, by assuring me that her servant was too much attached to her to betray her secret; and had, besides, an affection for Kudrin, so that she could answer for her discretion. Thus agreeably ended our conversation, though the commencement was rather tragical; and I received the vows of attachment and fidelity from an artless and innocent mind.”

(To be continued.)

Euphemia. A Novel. By Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. 4 Volumes. 12mo. 12s. Cadell.

THE epistolary form of writing, when applied to the subject of Fictitious History, renders, in general, the narrative extremely languid, by delaying that quick succession of events in which the charm of romance is made at present principally to consist. In the work now before us, however, this defect is judiciously avoided by confining the correspondence between two persons only, each of whom are made to disclose a different story in such a manner as to form a kind of double plot, intricated with great art, and unravelled with an ingenuity that produces a very pleasing effect. The scenes are very correct representations of *real life*; and to those who feel domestic comfort, an important ingredient in the cup of human bliss, the incidents will be peculiarly interesting. Mr. Neville, the husband of Euphemia, is a character, the resemblance of which we

have frequently seen in *the World*, but never before to our recollection in a *Novel*, and furnishes a useful lesson to the numerous progeny of novel-writers, that a discriminating attention to the variety of the species is the true school of Genius and Originality. The character of Euphemia is a model of female excellence: not that she is arrayed in that abundant perfection which distinguishes and adorns the heroines of modern romance; but, possessing a moderate portion of reason and good sense, she exercises them in the discharge of her duty, to the disappointment of adversity, the enjoyment of virtue, and the attainment of happiness. Among the traits which distinguish the character of old Hariey, we now and then perceive a glimmering resemblance of Mr. Western in *Tom Jones*; particularly in the unconquerable partiality he feels for his lovely

lovely niece; and his sudden transitions from the transports of rage and resentment to the feelings of tenderness and reconciliation.—The picturesque beauties of the province of New York, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, together with the vagrant life of the savages, are described, in the course of this correspondence, with great beauty and effect. As to the general merits of the work, we may truly say, that if it be, as it most certainly is, the duty of a Novelist

“to convey instruction, to paint human life and manners, to expose the errors into which we are betrayed by our passions, to render virtue amiable, and vice odious,” Mrs. Lenox has performed the important task with no inconsiderable degree of success; and although it may perhaps appear less brilliant than the former productions of her sensible and entertaining pen, to us the mild radiance of a setting sun is more agreeable than the intense heat of its meridian beams.

A Digest of the Law respecting County Elections; containing, The Duty and Authority of the High Sheriff, from the Receipt of the Writ to the Return thereof; and the Mode of Proceeding at County Elections, whether determined by the View, the Poll, or the Scrutiny. Together with, the Qualifications, and personal and other Disqualifications, of the Voters. By Samuel Heywood, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Johnson.

THE laws relating to those rights, in the just exercise of which the much-admired and envied liberties of Englishmen principally consist, are equally important to the protection and the public. A judicious compilation of them has long been desirable, and many works have appeared, professing to form a complete and entire code of the rules and ordinances by which the elections of Members to serve in Parliament are now governed; but, whether from the difficulties of the subject, or the inability of the several writers, no work has hitherto appeared in any degree comparable with that at present under our review. The labours, indeed, of more than *twelve years*, a period which Mr. Heywood informs us has elapsed since he first formed the design of making a GENERAL DIGEST of the Law concerning Elections, must have furnished the means of very useful and extensive information; and we trust the reception which the present volume upon the subject of *County Elections* will meet with from a discerning profession, will induce the learned author to carry his original design into speedy execution. The work is confined to the qualifications and disqualifications of the electors, and the duty and authority of the Sheriff, from the instant he receives the writ till the election is concluded, and he is called upon to make

the return; but as free use has been made of the cases on *Borough Elections*, to elucidate the general law, and to establish the principles on which it is founded, it will be found equally useful at elections for *boroughs* as for *counties*.

The arrangement of the work is remarkably clear; the illustrations pregnant but concise; the style manly, correct, and elegant.

In citing the reported cases of controverted elections from Glanville, Douglas, Phillips, and Lucas, “I have,” says Mr. Heywood, “acted fairly by my readers, and upon all occasions given them the authorities on *both sides*. It is for them to judge how far my observations are well founded; they may dispute the conclusions I have drawn from the premises laid down, or take that for the rule, which I have considered as the exception; but at all events I flatter myself that this publication, as a mere *repository of cases*, may save some trouble to the profession, be a convenient companion at a poll, and perhaps not wholly without its use on the table of a committee. The statutes cited are generally given in the very words of the statute-book, and the cases carefully examined with the original Journals and Reports; sensible that the accuracy of such a work must stamp its value in the public estimation.”

#### MEMOIRS of a celebrated FRENCH ADVENTURER.

JOSEPH ALEXIS PALLEBOT DE SAINT LUBIN was born at Lyons in the year 1738. His family, who were of that place, sent him to the Island of Bourbon, where he was surgeon's mate. It would be too tedious to follow him in his voyages to Pondicherry and Bengal; to relate his quarrel

with Mr. Brayer, engineer of Calcutta; with Mr. Zinguebad, a Dane, and Governor of Siranpour; with Mr. Taillefer, a Dutchman, and Governor of Sinchurat; to see him return to Europe, and obtain a recompence from the East-India Company; to follow him afterwards to Lisbon, to Leghorn, to Naples,



Naples, to Cyprus, to Baffora, and to Bagdad. In all his travels he assumed the title of Chevalier; and, if we consider his activity, we may say with truth, he was a *Chevalier d'Industrie*.

In 1766 he repaired to Hyder Ali Khan, distinguished with a cross. Mr. Maître de la Tour, then at the head of the French troops which served in the army of that Prince, received him with kindness, and introduced him to the Nabob, to whom the Chevalier de Saint Lubin immediately paid his court, by offering him a snuff-box that had belonged to the Duke de Chaulnes, with whom he had formed an acquaintance in Italy. This present, and the good offices of Mr. Maître de la Tour, obtained him a command.

This readiness to receive a foreigner who was not known, and who had given no proof of his talents, shows how little cultivated is the understanding of the Indians, how far they are still behind us, and how much they consider Europeans as superior to themselves: their life, in general, is but infancy protracted.

The Chevalier de Saint Lubin soon created suspicions, and his office was taken from him. He was permitted to remain in the camp of the Nabob, and from a Commander he became once more surgen's mate. This new office he made use of to prepare the defeat of Hyder Ali, his benefactor. He corrupted the majority of the French troops in the service of that Prince. Being suspected, he was put under arrest; but he escaped from the vigilance of his guards, and repaired to Madras.

The fugitive was received by the Governor of that place. He discovered the situation of Hyder Ali's forces, and the disaffection of his artillery, and war was declared. The French, in reality, deserted; Mr. Maître, who commanded the corps of artillery, was betrayed and taken prisoner; Hyder Ali was defeated in two engagements; his fleet, almost destroyed, was conducted to Bombay; and Mangalor was taken.

The revolt of the troops of Hyder Ali was not the whole of his projects. Messrs. Laffon de Ladebat affirm, that the Chevalier de Saint Lubin had formed designs still more criminal against this Prince, who was near falling a prey to the secret snares of a base adventurer.

The English, perceiving how fruitful Saint Lubin was in resources, attached him to themselves. He had soon a considerable influence in the Council of Madras, and many persons had even formed the idea of his being the director of it. He was employed in the honourable office of corrupting the French,

Danish, Dutch, and Indian soldiers, in order to add them to the English forces. In this employment he always shewed superior address; and a large fortune was the recompence of his services.

It is a gratification of vanity to display opulence before the eyes of those who have witnessed our narrow circumstances. This feeling determined Saint Lubin to return to his country. He was so imprudent as to embark at the Island of Bourbon. His past conduct being remembered, and the part he had acted at Madras known, he was arrested, sent prisoner to France, and, on his arrival, put into the Bastille. Government knew no other way of punishing those against whom it took umbrage. His vivacity acquired him friends, his fortune flatterers, and his adventures interested a great number of persons in his fate. France not being at war with England, no crime could be alledged against him. It was supposed that the services of a man well acquainted with the Peninsula of the Indies might be useful, and he was set at liberty.

The Chevalier de St. Lubin, become free, obtained by his suppleness, his ingenuity, and the recital of his adventures, the confidence of many persons in office. He was introduced to Mr. de Sartine, and soon became necessary to that Minister, who was unacquainted with India, with marine affairs, and with the respective interests of the Princes of the Peninsula.

The greater part of the papers and memorials on the politics and commerce of Asia that were in the Cabinet of the Marine Department, were communicated to him. A readiness in transacting business still heightened the opinion that was entertained of his talents. To make himself useful, and compel the Minister to employ him, he pretended that he kept up a correspondence with many Nabobs, and was fully acquainted with their characters and policy. He formed projects of commerce and alliance with the different people of Indostan. Mr. de Sartine was infatuated with the adventurer, and resolved to dispatch him to India, with the title of Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King.

In the mean time, while Government was thus projecting a negotiation in India, Mr. Laffon de Ladebat, a merchant of Bourdeaux, fitted out a vessel, which he intended should make a voyage to that country and to China, and sent his son to Paris, to collect the money necessary for equipping it. He conceived, that he ought to inform Mr. de Sartine of his design; and the Chevalier de Saint Lubin, let into the secret, soon contracted an acquaintance with this son, and ties of intimacy and reciprocal confidence

were formed between them. He shewed to young Laffon de Ladebat the powers with which he was invested, giving him to understand, that, to keep the plan a secret, it was the intention of the Minister that he should embark in a private vessel, without Government appearing to have any concern in it.

The cargo of the vessel was determined partly by the views of the Minister, so as to favour the mission of Saint Lubin. Six hundred thousand francs (25,000*l.*) were laid out in mulkets, cannon, balls, cordage, powder, and all sorts of ammunition.

Government interested itself in the equipment of the vessel, for the War Department ordered the casting of the cannon with which it was furnished.

The Chevalier de St. Lubin repaired to Bourdeaux. The vessel was called the *Sartine*; and Mr. Couronat, a seaman who had long been in the service of Mr. Laffon, was nominated Captain of it.

Government already entertained suspicions of the Chevalier, and had sent orders for his arrest; but when they arrived at Bourdeaux the ship had put to sea.

Having doubled Cape Verd, the Captain was ordered to put on the waist-cloths, and the officers to attend the Envoy of his Majesty. Lubin appeared in an embroidered uniform, with the red ribbon, and the famous cross of Christ; and announced, *de par le Roi*, that "nothing was to be done without his consent, and that all the French on the coast of Coromandel, or of Malabar, were to be submissive to his orders." He then read the full powers with which he was invested, of creating Consuls, Agents, Commercial Deputies, Port Captains; and, by his command, the whole was concluded by a salute of twenty guns, in honour of the King's Envoy Plenipotentiary.

He had no sooner announced his powers than he began to sow discord among the crew, and the Captain and Supercargo were set at variance by him. Both afterwards presented a complaint against him.

The *Sartine* anchored at Mahe, but the Captain was forbidden to sell a single article of the cargo, or to mention the object of the ship's voyage.

They prepared to set sail for Mangalor, a port belonging to the celebrated Hyder Ali Khan. The officers of this Prince offered to purchase the whole cargo, and even the ship. The sale of every article of merchandize would have been extremely advantageous. The Captain was desirous of selling, of reloading, and sailing for China. The cargo would have been useful to Hyder Ali, who was then meditating grand projects against the English, and the sale would

therefore have served the cause of France; but Saint Lubin would not consent. Mr. Laffon asserts, that if Hyder Ali, formerly betrayed by him, had known that he was in his dominions, he would have caused him to be trampled to death by his elephants.

The Chevalier de Saint Lubin ordered the anchor to be weighed, and from Mangalor to sail for Goa. Here also the sale was prohibited. They then made for Chaoul, a port formerly occupied by the Portuguese, but now belonging to the Mahrattas, where a few habitations only are to be seen, the greater part having been destroyed. The port was in no respect favourable to the sale or to commerce.

A salute of twenty guns here announced the arrival of St. Lubin in Asia; who on landing displayed, it is said, the most absurd pomp; and afterwards, escorted by guards and pages, set out for Poona, the capital of the Mahrattas. They were the sailors and ship-boys who formed this splendid retinue.

The Captain was ordered to follow, to treat for the sale of the cargo; and, to oblige him to it, Saint Lubin forbid him to sell either to Hyder Ali or to the English.

Couronat, having suspected the Chevalier of some ill design of seizing the cargo, was put under arrest; and, for the space of six months, was dragged from prison to prison, ill-treated, covered with wounds, and escaping from one danger only to experience another that was more terrible.

Every thing that related to the ship, men as well as merchandize, was destined to misfortune; and Mr. Laffon de Ladebat, one of the most respectable merchants of Bourdeaux, and the most serviceable to the French nation, was ruined.

This event happened in Indostan in 1778, and the Chevalier de St. Lubin was no longer thought of. In 1780, immediately after the removal of Mr. de Sartine from office, he returned to Paris. His first cares were to thwart the views of Administration, who conceived that they ought to compensate Mr. Laffon de Ladebat. He presented himself to the Marquis de Castries, the successor of Mr. de Sartine, and attempted to justify his conduct and negotiations in Indostan: but so great a cry was raised against him, that he received no other answer to his justification than the being shut up in the Bastille, where he was allowed the gratification of having his negro with him. Had he obtained his deserts, he should have been prosecuted in a court of justice.

In 1782 he was still in the Bastille. He took a loathing to all food, and lost even the necessity of eating. He had already continued nine days without sustenance. His



negro had in vain certified this extraordinary fact. To ascertain the truth it was resolved, that he should eat his meals out of the tower, and be carefully watched to see whether he carried any provision to his master. The fact was verified. Mr. de Saint Sauveur, at that time Lieutenant of the Bastille, and Mr. Chenon, Commissary, who frequently saw him in this situation, certify, that the Chevalier de Saint Lubin abstained from every kind of meat and drink for the space of fifty-eight days.

From the Bastille Mr. le Noir sent him to Charenton, where he was permitted to walk in the gardens. His wit, and the captivating manner in which he related his adventures, procured him the mildest treatment on the part of his jailors. Having gained the confidence of the person who attended him in his walks, he obtained the liberty of walking alone, and he embraced the opportunity of making his escape by leaping the walls of the garden.

The Chevalier St. Lubin, again free, retired into Germany, where he frequently wrote, but to no purpose, to the Marquis de Castries, to obtain leave to return to France. The Marine Minister continuing inflexible,

Saint Lubin went to Holland, where he published a work on Indostan, and the various branches of commerce that are carried on there. What has since become of him we know not.

We cannot here avoid making one observation respecting Mr. de Sartine. Those who deny that he had understanding and talents, ascribe to him a penetration into human character. With a glance of the eye he could read the hearts of men. He understood their characters, it was said, by divination. He traced in the countenance and physiognomy their dispositions, their virtues, and their vices. It must be confessed, however, that this penetration, which was so gratuitously ascribed to him while he was Lieutenant-General of the Police, was not so infallible as was pretended. We have proof that he deceived himself in the choice of a person whom, in order to employ him usefully, it was of the utmost importance he should know. He deceived himself respecting the adventurer St. Lubin; a deception which cost the French Government many millions, and was attended with misfortunes in politics with which the world is unacquainted.

#### EXTRACT from the JOURNAL of the SOCIETY of 1789.

In the GENERAL COMMITTEE of DISCUSSION, held June 13, M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, DEPUTY of PARIS to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, read the following EULOGIUM ON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

**W**HEN this Society was instituted, you placed in the list of its members two names illustrious in the annals of liberty, that of Washington and that of Franklin, and already one of them is no more. Franklin died in the month of April, after sixteen days illness, and his memory has received the highest honours that were ever paid to man, as they were the homage of a free people. All America has wept for him, and the National Assembly of France, by the distinguished act of putting itself in mourning, tellsthe world that a great man belongs equally to every country.

Honoured with the friendship of this respectable man, for whom I entertained a profound veneration, permit me to call your attention to him for a few moments.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born at Boston in 1706 was placed at a very early age under one of his brothers, who was a printer, where he made a rapid progress in this art, so useful to mankind, and contracted an attachment for the press, which continued as long as he lived. At Passy, so celebrated by being the place of his retreat, he frequently invited Messrs. Didot, Pierres, and other distinguished artists of the capital, with whom he conversed on their profession, contributing to its improvement by

that penetrating and inventive genius which he displayed in science and politics.

This genius was the distinguishing characteristic of the man we lament. Whatever engaged his attention was considered by him under every point of view, and new ideas always resulted from this examination.

Scarcely emerged from infancy, the young Franklin, a journeyman printer, was a philosopher without being conscious of it, and by the continual exercise of his genius prepared himself for those great discoveries which in science have associated his name with that of Newton, and for those political reflections which have placed him by the side of a Solon and a Lycurgus.

Ill treated by his brother, he left Boston, and procured employment first in a printing-office at New-York, and afterwards at Philadelphia, where he settled.

America was not then what it is now. Agriculture and a few of the ruder arts almost exclusively occupied the unpolished people by whom it was inhabited. The religious fanaticism which had conducted thither the first English emigrants, left traces that sometimes disturbed its tranquillity, particularly in the Northern provinces, and confined the education of the inhabitants to a narrow circle, of which

which Superstition was frequently the centre. Pennsylvania however, whose legislator, though a fanatic, cherished liberty, was in this respect more happily situated for the reception of improvement.

Soon after his arrival at this place, Franklin, in concert with some other young men, established a small club, where every member, after his work was over, and on holidays, brought his stock of ideas, which were submitted to discussion. This society, of which the young printer was the soul, has been the source of every useful establishment calculated to promote the progress of science, the mechanical arts, and particularly the improvement of the human understanding.

A newspaper, that issued from his press, was the mean he employed to draw the attention of his countrymen. There he anonymously hazarded proposals, at first loose, but afterwards more precise and definite: he set on foot subscriptions, which were the more readily filled, as every subscriber might consider himself as the chief of an undertaking, the author of which was not named. It was in this manner that public libraries were founded; that houses of education, since grown up to celebrated colleges, arose; it was in this manner that the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, no contemptible rival of the academies of Europe, was formed; that associations for ornamenting, cleaning, and lighting the streets of the town, and for preventing fires, were established; and that commercial societies, and even military corps for the defence of the country, were incorporated. Nothing was foreign to the genius of Franklin, and his name, which his modestly endeavoured to conceal, was always placed by his countrymen in the lists, and frequently at the head of those different bodies, who were almost all desirous of retaining him as their honorary chief, when higher employments called him from his country, which he was destined to serve more effectually as its Agent in the metropolis.

He was sent to England in the year 1757. Celebrated for his astonishing discoveries respecting the nature, effects, and identity of thunder and electricity, and the means of guarding against its strokes, his fame had arrived before him. The letters by which he had announced these discoveries long remained forgotten with the Royal Society of London; but they were at length read, and for some years all the learned of Europe had been informed, that in the new world existed

a philosopher who was worthy of their admiration.

The stamp act, by which the British Minister wished to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother-country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country at that time a desert, and the colonies formed a congress, the first idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany in 1754. The war that was just terminated, and the exertions made by them to support it, had given them a conviction of their strength: they opposed this measure, and the Minister gave way, but reserved the means of renewing his attempts. Once cautioned, however, they remained on their guard; liberty, cherished by their alarms, took deep root, a salutary fermentation agitated their minds, and prepared for the revolution men whose names it has rendered justly celebrated, Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, the sage Jefferson\*, Jay, Green, and the great Washington; and finally the rapid circulation of ideas by means of newspapers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the printer of Philadelphia, united them together to resist every fresh enterprise. In the year 1766, this printer, called to the bar of the House of Commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was before in natural philosophy.

From that time he defended the cause of America with a firmness and moderation becoming a great man, pointing out to Ministry all the errors they had committed, and the consequences they would induce, till the period when the tax on tea meeting the same opposition as the stamp act had done, England blindly fancied herself capable of subjecting by force three millions of men determined to be free, at a distance of two thousand leagues.

Every man is acquainted with the particulars of that war; its fortunate result to the whole universe; the part taken in it by France under a king, who, protector of the liberties of America, has since meritoriously obtained from the French nation the title of Restorer of the Liberty of his Own Country; and the brilliant services of that youth, whose name, gloriously connected with that revolution, has acquired fresh lustre in a revolution still greater.

But every man has not equally reflected on the bold attempt of Franklin as a legislator. Having asserted their independence, and

\* Mr. Jefferson was afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, where he succeeded Franklin. It was he who framed the Act of Independence of the United States, and the Act passed in Virginia for establishing religious liberty. America has lately recalled him from France, where he is truly regretted, to confer on him the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



placed themselves *in the rank of nations*, the different colonies, now the United States of America, adopted each its own form of government, and retaining almost universally their admiration for the British Constitution, framed them from the same principles variously modelled. Franklin alone, disengaging the political machine from those multiplied movements and admired counterpoises that rendered it so complicated, proposed the reducing it to the simplicity of a single legislative body. This grand idea startled the legislators of Pennsylvania; but the Philosopher removed the fears of a considerable number, and at length determined them to the adoption of a principle which the National Assembly has made the basis of the French Constitution\*.

Having given laws to his country, Franklin returned again to serve it in Europe; not by representations to the metropolis, or answers at the Bar of the House of Commons, but by treaties with France, and successively with other powers, which, though governed by monarchs or despots, listened to the voice of the American speaking liberty.

Some years previous to this I became acquainted with him in a journey I made to London: and permit me, Gentlemen, to recall to my mind the happiness I felt, when on his arrival at Paris I conducted to his house M. Turgot, then ex-minister, and saw those two excellent men, both so deserving of the admiration and regret of mankind, embrace for the first time. Franklin at least completed a long career; but Turgot, taken from the world at the age of fifty-four, saw

not his country made free. It was he who wrote under the portrait of Franklin that beautiful verse

*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox sceptrâ tyrannis,*

the last hemistich of which was a prophecy that was speedily accomplished.

The vicissitudes of fortune experienced by the Americans sometimes gave considerable anxiety to their illustrious negotiator; but his great mind, encouraged by the bravery of his countrymen, by the firmness of the Congress, and above all by the genius, talents and virtues of the immortal Washington, did not give way to fear. He did not however flatter himself that peace would so soon finish the course of that happy revolution; and when I embraced him, the day on which he had signed the articles, "*My friend*," said he to me with an air of perfect satisfaction, "*could I have hoped, at my age, to have enjoyed such a happiness?*"

Whatever attractions an abode in France had for him; whatever pleasure he tasted in the society of the friends he had made; however great was the danger of so long a voyage to an old man of seventy-nine tormented with the stone; it was now necessary for him to revisit his country. He set off in 1785, and his return to America, now become free, was a triumph of which antiquity can furnish us with no example.

He lived five years after this period: for three years he was President of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; he was a Member of the last Convention that established the new form of federal government; and his

\* The usual progress of the human mind leads man from the complex to the simple. Observe the works of the first mechanics, overloaded with numerous pieces, some of which embarrass and others diminish their effect. It has been the same with legislators both speculative and practical: struck with an abuse, they have endeavoured to correct it by institutions that have been productive of still greater abuses. In political economy the unity of the legislative body is the *maximum* of simplicity. Franklin was the first who dared to put this idea in practice: the respect the Pennsylvanians entertained for him induced them to adopt it; but the other States were terrified at it, and even the constitution of Pennsylvania has since been altered. In Europe this opinion has been more successful, but time was necessary. When I had the honour to present to Franklin the translation of the constitutions of America, the minds of people on this side the Atlantic were scarcely better disposed towards it than those on the other side; and if we except Doctor Price in England, and Turgot and M. Condorcet in France, no man who applied himself to politics agreed in opinion with the American philosopher. I will venture to assert, that I was of the small number of those who were struck with the beauty of the simple plan he traced, and that I saw no reason to change my opinion, when the National Assembly, led by the voice of those deep-thinking and eloquent orators who discussed that important question, established it as a principle of the French constitution, *that legislation should be confided to a single body of representatives*. It will not, perhaps, be deemed unpardonable to have once mentioned myself, at a time when the honour I have of holding a public character makes it my duty to give an account of my sentiments to my fellow-citizens. France will not relapse into a more complex system; but will assuredly acquire the glory of maintaining that which she has established, and give it a degree of perfection which, by rendering a great nation happy, will attract the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole world.

last public act was a grand example for those who are employed in the legislation of their country. In this Convention he had differed in some points from the majority; but when the articles were ultimately decreed, he said to his colleagues, "*We ought to have but one opinion; the good of our country requires that the resolution be unanimous;*" and he signed.

His almost continual sufferings for the two last years of his life had altered neither his mind nor his disposition, and to the last moment he retained the use of all his faculties. His will, which he made during his residence in France, and which has just been opened, begins with these words: *I Benjamin Franklin, printer, now Plenipotentiary in France, &c.* Thus, dying, he did homage to the art of printing, and the same sentiment induced him to instruct his grandson Benjamin Beach in this art, who, proud of the lessons of his illustrious master, is now a printer in Philadelphia.

He never wrote a work of any length. Almost every thing written by him on subjects of natural philosophy, consists of letters to Mr. Collinson of the Royal Society of London, and to some other men of learning in Europe; they have been translated into French by Mr. Barbeau du Bourg, but perhaps a new translation will be demanded. His political works, many of which are not known in France, consist of letters or short tracts; but all of them, even those of humour, bear the marks of his observing genius and mild philosophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for study, and whom it is of so much consequence to instruct; and he was well skilled in reducing useful truths to maxims easily retained, and sometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the simple and natural graces of which acquire a new value when associated with the name of their author.

The most voluminous of his works is the history of his own life, which he commenced for his son, and for the continuation of which we are indebted to the ardent solicitations of M. le Veillard, one of his most intimate friends. It employed his leisure hours during the latter part of his life, but the bad state of his health, and his severe pains, which gave him little respite, frequently interrupted his work; and the two copies, one of which was sent by him to London to Doctor Price and Mr. Vaughan, and the other to M. le Veillard and me, reach no farther than 1757. He speaks of himself as he would have done of another person, delineating his thoughts, his actions, and even his errors and faults; and he describes the unfolding of his genius and talents with the simplicity of a great man who knows how to do justice to himself, and

with the testimony of a clear conscience void of reproach.

In fact, Gentlemen, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations, his labours, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view did not shut his heart against private friendship: he loved his family, his friends; he was beneficent; the charms of his society were inexpressible; he spoke little, but he did not refuse to speak, and his conversation was always interesting, always instructive. In the midst of his greatest occupations for the liberty of his country, he had some physical experiment near him in his closet, and the sciences, which he had rather discovered than studied, afforded him a continual source of pleasure.

His memoirs, Gentlemen, will be published, as soon as we receive from America what additions he may have made to the manuscript in our possession; and we then intend to give a complete collection of his works.

His name will be celebrated among the different associations of politics and of literature. Innumerable eulogiums will be written or pronounced upon him, and you doubtless expect with impatience that of the virtuous orator\*, organ of the Academy of Sciences, in which the most honourable praise will be bestowed by him who best knew how to appreciate the worth of Franklin. The eulogium to which I allude will forerun the award of history, which will place this illustrious name among the most eminent benefactors of his species, which will trace the incidents of his life, portray the anguish of his fellow-citizens, who believed that in him they lost a father and a friend, and which, after recovering the honours that America has consecrated to his memory, will also register in its calendar the splendid homage which the National Assembly has just paid, as an incident equally honourable to the nation which thus displayed its love of virtue, and to the man who merited this mark of their attention.

As soon as the eulogium was read, M. de Liancourt made a motion, that the Members of the Society should wear the mourning decreed by the National Assembly, and that the bust of Franklin should be placed in the Hall of the Assembly with this inscription:

*"Homage rendered by the unanimous votes of the Society of 1789, to Benjamin Franklin, admired and regretted by the friends of liberty."*

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. de la Rochefoucault then presented to the Society a bust of Benjamin Franklin, and the Assembly voted him their thanks.

ACCOUNT



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

( Continued from Page 68. )

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

THE Hall was as much crowded this day as it had been through the whole of this important trial. Public curiosity was wound up to a higher pitch than on any former day, and every part of the Hall was crowded to overflowing.

Two witnesses were examined, and the whole of the evidence concluded on the Charge which has occupied the attention of the High Court for these two Sessions.

Mr. Fox then rose to sum up the evidence. He addressed the High Court in a short preface, in which he stated the task which had fallen to him that day. It was an arduous and difficult task. If he were to compare himself with orators of former times, he would justly be charged with arrogance and vanity. Some of these orators, in addressing the tribunals before which they had to plead, had said, that if their Judges would manifest their justice and integrity, they trusted to their own powers for securing their attention. Cicero had, in this confidence of his ability, called only for the justice and integrity of the Judges.—“ I bespeak not (said he) your indulgence.”—“ *Ut me attente audiat, id ipse efficiam.*” Unlike the Roman Orator, he solicited the indulgence of the noble Lords, sensible that if he could only gain their attention, he might confidently trust his cause to their justice and integrity.—It was his peculiar disadvantage to follow others, who had to develop the high criminal acts of Mr. Hastings, acts which were of themselves sufficient to excite the indignation of the Court, and which gave scope to the loftiest eloquence. They had the grand and conspicuous effects of Mr. Hastings’s system to display. He had to trace the intricate springs and causes; and it was in this, as in many of the operations of nature, where great effects, which drew the attention of every eye, were frequently derived from causes comparatively small, remote, and opposite. He had to trace the small secret springs of the voluminous mischiefs of Mr. Hastings’s government; not to agitate their Lordships by pictures of Kings dethroned, and provinces laid waste; but to demonstrate the spirit of speculation, bribery, and corruption, with which the prisoner was actuated, and which led him to the commission of all his bolder crimes.

The Charge on which their Lordships had been engaged for the two last Sessions in hearing evidence, comprehended the whole of the 6th, part of the 7th, and all the 14th Charge, as originally presented to their Lordships. In summing up the evidence which had been given, he would confine himself strictly to what immediately and directly applied to the prisoner as laid in the Charges; and he should be careful to introduce nothing that was not fully and clearly substantiated by proof. The subject naturally divided itself into two parts; and, for the sake of perspicuity, he should pursue it in the manner in which it had been brought before their Lordships. The natural division was, first, the Presents received by Mr. Hastings before the Act of the 13th of his present Majesty; and, secondly, the Presents which he had received subsequently to the passing of that law. The first comprehended the evidence they had heard in the course of the last Session. The second, together with the corrupt administration of the Revenues, was contained in the evidence adduced in the course of this Session.

Following this course, Mr. Fox said, the first evidence that had been brought was from the letters and example of Lord Clive, who gave a clear and distinct account of the corruptions then practised in India, and particularly of the custom with regard to Presents. Lord Clive took an oath solemnly binding himself not to take any Presents whatever; Mr. Verelst and Mr. Cartier did the same thing, and that in strict and literal compliance with the instructions of the Court of Directors.—It did not appear by the Minutes, whether Mr. Hastings had taken this oath or not; and it was a fact upon which therefore he did not mean to ground any argument.—The prisoner would assume the part which favoured his cause the most. Either he did or he did not take the oath of his predecessors.—If he did not take the oath, it was a presumption against him; for he well knew that it was the express injunction of the Directors that he should take such oath. If he did take the oath, the criminality proved against him was the greater, as he had violated that oath, and had actually accepted of Presents. Let him, however, plead whichever of the two things he pleased, the guilt of accepting Presents anterior to the act of 1773 was manifest; for he was well acquainted with the order of the Court of Directors;

rectors; and the guilt was the greater, because at that time a general reform was introduced into all the Establishments of India, and he was entrusted to reform the abuses, of which this was stated to be one.

This premised, Mr. Fox said it was his duty to shew from the evidence, that Mr. Hastings had received Presents, in direct violation of his orders and his duty. There were two ways in which facts might be proved.—First, By the confession of the party, or the testimony of sight.—Secondly, By circumstantial evidence, or tacit acquiescence of the party.—The latter might be so strong as to command belief from the most stubborn hearer; and he thought he might venture to say, that such was the nature of the evidence on the charges brought against Mr. Hastings. There were two allegations in the sixth Charge.—First, Of a lack and a half of rupees corruptly received from the Munny Begum.—And, Secondly, Of the corrupt appointment of Munny Begum to the superintendence and guardianship of the infant Nabob of Bengal. The proof of these two facts contained as strong a chain of circumstantial evidence as ever was adduced.

In the Consultation of the 11th of March 1775, Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Supreme Council, presented a letter from Nunducumar, expressly charging Mr. Hastings with the corrupt receipt of this lack and a half, and offering to prove it. What was the conduct of Mr. Hastings on this direct charge? He did not take the course of a man conscious of innocence, and anxious of acquittal. He did not deny it. Instead of meeting his accuser openly and boldly, he contented himself with making a Minute, in which he said, that Mr. Francis had brought forward a charge which he did not know to be well founded, and had consequently run the hazard of bringing a libel on a Member of the Board. Mr. Fox reasoned on this with great acuteness. He said, it was not the conduct of an innocent man. If he knew himself to be guiltless, he would not have stopped with the qualified imputation on Mr. Francis of the hazard of bringing a libel; he would have known, and said, that it was a libel hypothetically; he would have called for enquiry, and would have been confronted with his accuser. Instead of this, when it was proposed that Mr. Goring, a gentleman whose name stands as high as that of any person who ever came from India, should be deputed to enquire into the truth of this charge, he objected to the appointment; not from any thing which he had to alledge against Mr. Goring, but on a ground unheard of, and unaccountable,—because it was *unnecessary*. What! when a direct charge of corruption

was brought against him—when his accuser, who was formerly his opponent, stood boldly forward, and offered to substantiate the charge, could he refuse to depute a Gentleman to inquire into the matter, *because it was unnecessary*? It was a new use of the term *unnecessary*; and he left it to the feelings of every noble Lord present, whether, so attacked,—so confronted,—they would consider it as consistent either with their duty or their honour to say, that an enquiry would be unnecessary. Mr. Goring was, however, attempted,—and then Mr. Hastings desired that a set of questions should be given to him to ask the Begum. Perhaps a more extraordinary mode of defence was never taken up. He did not desire him to ask whether the money was paid to him or not—but to ask him why it was given—for what purpose—and why this particular sum had been selected out of all the sums that had been received. Here was a complete admission on the part of Mr. Hastings of the receipt of the money. He did not attempt to deny it. He was eager only to justify his acceptance of it. Mr. Fox criticised the whole of Mr. Hastings's conduct on this part with his usual acute reasoning, and said, that it was as clear that he had acknowledged the receipt of the money, though tacitly, as if it had been proved by witnesses who were present. In the contentions with the Council, whom Mr. Hastings called his enemies, he never denied the acceptance of this bribe. He declared in the preamble to a Minute, that he would reply to a Minute of General Clavering, article by article. The manner in which he did reply was truly curious. It was literally as follows: This article deserves no reply—That article requires no reply—This article merits no reply—And so on, to seven or eight of the principle articles in the Minute, did he reiterate and change the phrases of deserve, require, and merit no reply. He asked of their Lordships, whether they thought this was the conduct of an innocent man. He, perhaps, thought he could defy the justice of his country—and, *si sic omnia dixisset*, perhaps so he might; but, fortunately, he had spoken out, and testimonies of his guilt had been successfully drawn from his own endeavours at extenuation. From the charge of the murder of Nunducumar he had thought fit to purge himself by oath. His very doing so was an argument of his guilt in the Charges now brought against him—"You may accuse me (says he) of peculation—that deserves no reply—Of bribery—that requires none—Of corruption—that merits none. But when you charge me with murder—that is a crime; and I will prove that I am not guilty, for I will take an oath that I am innocent."—

"Now



"Now (said Mr. Fox), though I am certainly ready to acknowledge that the murder of Nunducumar was a crime infinitely more atrocious than the crimes of speculation and bribery (and I speak of the murder of that man without reference to the opinion of others), yet surely his total silence under the accusation of the corrupt acceptance of this bribe, when he was thus eager to acquit himself from other charges, is a strong presumption of his guilt in that particular. As if all these were not sufficient (continued Mr. Fox), we find, in the letter which he wrote to the Court of Directors from Cheltenham, not one syllable in denial of the lack and a half said to be corruptly received from the Begum. In that letter we have various denials—we have apologies heaped together—but he carefully avoids all denial of money received from the Begum."

Mr. Fox then came to his corrupt appointment of the Begum to the office of guardian to the infant Nabob, in express contradiction to the orders of the Court of Directors, and which clearly and manifestly was the return which he had to make for the bribe received. He detailed the orders of the Court of Directors—the scheme of reduction recommended by them—the persons whom they described as proper to be put into that trust; and, in direct disobedience of all this, he put this woman, together with two others, instruments of his, into the administration of the household of the Nabob. Were he, he said, to stop here, he might fairly say that he had not only proved the corrupt acceptance of the bribe, but the abuse which he had committed in consequence of it. There were circumstances of aggravation, however, still behind. The Court of Directors had directly ordered, that the sum set apart for the disbursements of the Nabob should be reduced from 31 lacks a-year, to 16 lacks. This reduction was ordered in 1771. In a letter written to the Court of Directors in the year 1775 he takes credit to himself for the promptitude and alacrity with which, in this instance, he obeyed the orders of the Court of Directors. "I might (says he) have advanced plausible pleas for protracting the reduction of the establishment till 1772." He exulted on the cheerfulness with which he did his duty; and made it a boast, that if he had delayed the reduction, considerable sums of money, by way of Present, would have been in his offer. What would their Lordships say, when they coupled this letter with what he actually did do—protract the reduction till the year 1773? If he could, according to his own account, have received bribes for postponing it only till 1772, what must he not have received for postponing it

till 1773? How he could come to write this letter in the year 1775, can only be accounted for by that fatality in which his crimes had involved him—when memory was not able to keep pace with the enormities which he had to extenuate. But two months after he had written this letter, thus speaking of his prompt obedience (by what evil Genius directed, Mr. Fox pretended not to divine), he stated an account of the Nabob's disbursements for 27 months down to the end of 1772, at the rate of 31 lacks a-year; so that what he disclaimed doing was actually done; or an imposition was practised on the Company, and 15 lacks, or 150,000*l.* was sunk upon them, and put into the pocket of Mr. Hastings, or of the Munny Begum.

Mr. Fox detailed all the expedients that were afterwards used to do away the effect of this very untoward contradiction, every one of which had recurred on himself, and involved him in increase of shame. It was ordered, that there should be an account kept of the disbursements of the Nabob, and this account was called for. Mr. Hastings apologized, by saying that he had omitted to order it. And thus, by not complying with the instructions that were given, he obtained a sort of cover for the frauds he had practised in that establishment. He said in one of his letters, that 1500 persons were cut off from pensions which they had from the Nabob. This was done to bring the expences within the establishment, and this was done too a twelvemonth before the reduction of salary took place. But did it appear that the efficacy of this reform was felt? These pensions were cut off to enable the Begum to give to Mr. Hastings the bribes on which they had agreed. Ever after, he shewed the most marked attention to the Begum, and supported her against the direct orders of the Company. In 1783, he writes a letter in her favour;—says, that she is persecuted on account of her supposed gratitude to him;—and then he does not deny the sums that he received from her. He re-appointed her after she was displaced by the Board, and though, according to his own account, she possessed none of the qualities of mind required by the Court of Directors in the fit person to be appointed to the office which she filled, Mr. Fox shewed too, from Mr. Hastings's own confession, that he clearly understood the orders of the Court of Directors in the same way in which he (Mr. Fox) understood them; and yet, with this perfect knowledge of his duty, he had persisted in supporting this Munny Begum, whom he described as a poor, weak, and silly woman, in the guardianship of the Nabob, in the room of the Bow Begum his natural mother.

Mr. Fox said, he had confined himself in this part of the subject strictly to the lack and a half; determined as he was not to aggravate the guilt of the defendant, nor even to bring forward any of the charges that were not in his mind clearly and incontestably proved. It was in this instance clearly proved, by the tacit acquiescence of Mr. Hastings, and by a long unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence, that he had corruptly received from the Munny Begum a lack and a half, or 15,000l.; and that in consequence of this bribe he had disobeyed the orders of the Court of Directors in appointing her to an office for which she was not qualified, and in supporting her in abuses, re-appointing her when removed, and delaying the reduction of the establishment when expressly ordered by his employers.

He came next to speak of the Presents received by Mr. Hastings subsequent to the Act of 1773, which expressly prohibited the Company's servants from receiving Presents from the natives on any pretence whatever. The meaning of this law was clear; and although the maxim *ignorantia legis neminem excusat* was clear, yet, feeling that the strict application of it in all cases might be harsh, he was happy to find that it had been always construed, both by the Directors and their servants, as he thought it ought to be construed. It had indeed been stated, that, according to the manners of India, an inferior never approached a superior without a Present; and therefore it might reasonably be doubted, how far it was consistent with sound policy to adhere in all cases to the literal meaning of the Act. On that point fortunately there was a decision. When General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, arrived in India, men to whose great abilities and inflexible integrity India was perhaps indebted for whatever of good government it now enjoyed, the question was agitated in the Council. They were decidedly against accepting Presents on any pretence. Mr. Barwell thought such as were offered in conformity to the custom of the country too inconsiderable to be refused at the hazard of offending or alarming those by whom they were offered. Mr. Hastings took a middle course, and said, they might be received, provided they were applied to the use of the Company. The Directors decided, that General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis were right; and that, according to the Act, no presents were to be received by the Company's servants on any pretence, or for any purpose. Such as had been their construction of the Act then, had been Mr. Hastings's on another occasion, who, when consulted by Colonel Champion on the propriety of ac-

cepting a donation offered to the troops under his command, among various other reasons against accepting it, stated the peremptory prohibition of the Act of Parliament. He even doubted whether the Court of Directors could legalize the acceptance; and recommended to deposit the sum in the Company's treasury, ascertain the amount of the share of each man, and consult the Court of Directors, in order that, if they could not legalize the division on their own authority, application might be made to the Legislature. He had given advice to his friend Colonel Champion, which he had never followed himself. Had he advised as he always acted, he would have said, "Take the money; conceal the receipt, if you can; if discovered, pay it to the Company; take bonds for it; keep those bonds till you can safely keep them no longer; and if obliged to give them up, involve the whole transaction in such mystery and confusion as may appear to hide the motives of your conduct even from yourself."

Mr. Fox then recapitulated the various Presents of this description charged in the Articles, from Nobkissen, from Dinagepore, Nuddea, Kelloram, the Viziers, &c. &c. with the date of each, and the documents on which the Managers relied for proof of the receipt, drawn chiefly from Mr. Hastings's own letters, and his Defence at the Bar of the House of Commons. Besides these documents, the Presents were all proved by the defendant's own admission; and were he to leave the whole to a simple reference to the proofs, he might confidently call on their Lordships for a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner, for acts done in direct disobedience to the orders of the Company and the provisions of an Act of Parliament. But he should shew, that those Presents were not taken as he had stated, but corruptly taken; relying chiefly, as a medium of proof, on the false, inconsistent, and contradictory accounts which Mr. Hastings had at several times given of them.

He entered into a most acute and pointed examination of Mr. Hastings's letters respecting the sums of money acknowledged to have been received by him under the name of Presents, which it would be impossible to render intelligible without giving longer extracts than our limits will admit, and a frequent reference to dates, in which it would be difficult to avoid mistakes. The result of the whole was, that the accounts were contradictory; that the reasons assigned by Mr. Hastings for his conduct were mostly nugatory or absurd, and such as he himself at the time of writing would not positively affirm to have been his reasons at the time of acting; that he had taken bonds from the Com-



pany for money not his own ; that he had kept these bonds in his possession for a considerable time ; that he had at last indorsed them to the Company, which in a letter he positively affirmed to have done before May 1781, whereas it appeared by the bonds themselves, in evidence before their Lordships, that he did not do it till the 29th of May 1782 ; and finally, that he had given three several accounts of those bonds to the Court of Directors, no two of which agreed with each other, nor any one with facts and dates.

From Cheyt Sing he had received a Present of 20,000l. which was given to secure his interest against a demand of the Company for 50,000l. ; and on pretence of applying the Present to the Company's use, he had insisted moreover on the 50,000l. Thus the bribe was taken without performing the service for which it was given ; a mode of acting more destructive of morality, and of greater turpitude, than the ordinary course of corruption in which the service is done for the bribe received.

It had been always alledged as an excuse, that Mr. Hastings took Presents for the benefit of the Company in the distress of their affairs ; but Mr. Anderson had proved that the money received from Dinagore was taken before that distress commenced, and therefore must have been taken for his own emolument.

Kelleram's Present had been stated as a pecuniary, or fine for renewing a lease ; but it was proved, that the amount of such fines was fixed, which the Present greatly exceeded ; that the money was taken privately, and never mentioned by Mr. Hastings till it became the subject of public rumour ; that in consequence of it, the Province of Bahar had been farmed to Kelleram in perpetuity, without collateral security for the payment of the rent ; and that the offices of farmer and dewan, offices never joined before, had been united. If, from all these concurrent circumstances, following the illegal receipt of a Present as closely as cause and effect, their Lordships did not infer corruption, it would be impossible, in almost any case, to bring stronger proof ; and the crime must henceforth flourish in impunity. The money was received by Gungo Govin Sing, who was the instrument of Mr. Hastings, and had nothing to do with the revenue of the province. He paid it to Mr. Crofts the Accountant, but not all. He reserved 2000l. to himself, which proved that the whole was received not for the Company, but for Mr. Hastings. This applied with still greater force in the case of Dinagore. There the same agent had received 30,000l. and had paid in only 20,000l. On both transactions, 12,000l. of the Com-

pany's money, if it was their money, remained in his hands ; not because he was a bankrupt, or a man of bad character ; for it had been almost the last act of Mr. Hastings's administration to bestow a panegyric on his virtues and his services ; but because he was never called upon to pay. Let Mr. Hastings, if he could, prove that he had gone through all these dark and perplexed transactions for the benefit of the Company—that he had risked his reputation to obtain revenue for his employers ; but how would he explain his conduct respecting Gungo Govin Sing ? —On any principle of virtue it was impossible. On the principle of corruption it was easy. It was impossible, that while he was hazarding his own character to obtain revenue for the Company, he could suffer Gungo Govin Sing to retain a third of the money actually received ; but it was obvious, that if he was employing Gungo Govin Sing to raise money corruptly, that the agent might insist on a third as his share of the bribe, in as much as the agents of corruption must be paid not only liberally but exorbitantly.

He could almost submit to put the whole allegations of the charge on the issue of the Counsel for Mr. Hastings being able to prove that in any one of his letters he had stated the facts correctly which he pretended to detail. The character of his accounts was intricacy and secrecy. He trusted none of his agents entirely. He kept accounts with different persons in different languages, and had not even in his own possession any complete or intelligible statement of that on which his honour as a gentleman, and his character as a servant of the Company, must depend. He might be asked a question, to which it would not be easy to give a satisfactory answer, viz. To what motive, to what principle or system of action, such conduct was to be referred ? He would answer generally, to guilt entangling itself in its own toils ; and as to any thing farther, it was no imputation on an honest man not to be able to account for all the various and perplexed artifices of fraud, which sought to hide itself in such a mist as an ancient poet had described—*Unfriendly to the shepherd and the husbandman, but to the wolf more favourable than night itself.*

In the case of a very unhappy, and, he believed, a very guilty man (Captain Donellan), the Judge in passing sentence observed, that the false accounts he had given of his conduct, and his endeavours to elude a full enquiry, tended very much to confirm the proofs of his guilt. These observations would apply with double force to the case of Mr. Hastings. What the other had falsified in conversation, he had falsified in writing ;

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and his efforts to elude and to baffle enquiry had been much more deliberate and more culpable.

Mr. Fox stated a variety of cases—of a Member of Parliament receiving a bribe and paying it into the Consolidated Fund ; of a Minister receiving a bribe from a foreign state, and saying that it had been applied to the use of the public in secret-service money ; in which he contended that the excuse would be of the same nature with the defence of Mr. Hastings ; and that, far from being admitted even as an alleviation, it would be considered

as an aggravation of the crime ; because it would be involving the public in the scandal and disgrace ; and because it would be impossible to say what bribes might be concealed under those that were thus disclosed.

Having insisted on these and a variety of other points, particularly the sum taken from Nobbissin in order to pay Mr. Hastings's contingent bill on the Company, he was proceeding to a subject of a peculiar nature contained in the 14th Article of Charge ; but, it being then near Eight o'clock, the Lords adjourned.

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

[Continued from Page 53.]

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

**T**HE grand question of the night, to dispose of the possessions of the church, was resumed ; and decided in the following terms, drawn up by M. de Mirabeau :

“ The National Assembly declares,

“ That all the goods of the church are at the disposal of the nation, charged only with providing, in a suitable manner, for the expense of divine worship, the maintenance of its ministers, and the relief of the poor, under the inspection, and according to the instructions, of the provinces.

“ That in the dispositions to be made for the maintenance of the ministers of religion, every vicar shall be secured in a stipend, not less than 1200 livres a-year, besides a house and garden.”

The decree thus drawn up, was carried by 578 voices, against 346.

Forty members objected to the terms in which the question was put, and refused to vote ; so that the number present was 964.

It was afterwards moved, “ That every rector of a parish throughout the kingdom should receive an annual stipend from the public of not less than 1200 livres [about 50*l.*], exclusive of his parsonage-house and garden.”

This motion was carried without a division.

The Archbishop of Aix made an offer to the nation, in the name of the clergy, of the greatest supply that ever was voted at one time, by any body of men to any state, on condition that the clergy should not be dispossessed of the church lands. He offered to raise, on the security of the church lands, a supply of *twelve millions* sterling, which the clergy were willing to sacrifice to the public. Exclusive of this temporary aid, he offered to charge the church lands in perpetuity with the payment of two millions of livres per

month, or one million sterling a-year. This tempting offer was rejected by the National Assembly ; and the above resolution was passed, which, if carried into effect, will be the greatest blow ever given to the power of the clergy, whom it will render dependant upon the state, after having been so long a terror to it.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

The adjourned question of Thursday last was put to the vote, in the following terms :

“ Has it been decided, that the sons of a family are comprehended under the disqualification which excludes from the National Assembly all persons who do not pay a tax to the value of a mark of silver, and possess no property whatever ?”

The Assembly resolved that it had been so decided.

In the debates on this article, several Members contended that the suffrages of the Electors should be the only qualification requisite for a Member of the National Assembly, without any regard to property or taxation. This was over-ruled ; and the payment of a tax to the value of a mark of silver, arising from any species of property, settled as the necessary qualification. It was then proposed, that the payment of a tax to this amount by the father of a family should qualify all his sons of proper age ; because, it was said, by the construction of the Roman law, which was the basis of jurisprudence in many parts of France, sons were incapable of acquiring property in their own name, during the life of their father. This was rejected as above.

The article, however, is still complained of, as requiring a qualification that will exclude nine-tenths of the kingdom, and almost all the lower Clergy, from the National Assembly.

On this subject, we remember having heard Mr. Fox observe in the House of Commons,



that although it was provided by law, that Members should be possessed of a certain qualification, yet there was nothing relating to elections into which the House was less disposed to enquire strictly, or into which it would be less proper to enquire strictly, than the reality of this qualification, on the general and fair presumption that electors are the best judges of the qualification of their Representative.

M. Target proposed to debate whether the Ministers and agents of the executive and judicial power should be admitted into the National Assembly? But this question was postponed.

The plan for dividing and subdividing the kingdom into departments, commonalties, and districts, was taken into consideration; and M. Thourer, the author of it, read a speech, in which he endeavoured to obviate the objections that had been made to it, and maintained that it was the only means of eradicating that *esprit de corps* which usually animates the provinces to the detriment of the common interest. This speech was received with much applause, and ordered to be printed.

M. de Mirabeau objected to this plan, and proposed one of his own. The principal difference between M. Thourer's and his is, that the former endeavours to combine three fundamental principles, territory, population, and property; the latter, population and property only. M. de Mirabeau's plan was also ordered to be printed.

M. de Lameth, after paying due praise to the Parliaments, especially for the firm opposition they had often made to the attempts of despotism, observed that these bodies having, for several ages, enjoyed a sort of legislative power in concert with the Crown, there was reason to fear that they would oppose, with all their influence, the success of a revolution which went to deprive them of that power. He therefore proposed, not to abolish them immediately, but to leave them in a state of vacation, and to entrust their functions to the Chambers of Vacation\*.

M. Target seconded the motion, and it was decreed,

"That, till the National Assembly can apply to the new organization of the judicial power, all the Parliaments in the kingdom shall continue in, or resume a state of vacation; that the Chambers of Vacation shall continue or resume their functions, and take cognizance of all causes and processes, any regulation to the contrary notwithstanding,

till further orders; and that all the other tribunals shall continue to administer justice in the usual manner.

"That the President shall wait upon the King, and request him to expedite all necessary orders and letters."

M. Bailly was introduced at the head of a deputation from the Magistracy of Paris, and presented a provisional plan of police, for the approbation of the National Assembly. The plan was referred to the Committee of Constitution.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

The President informed the Assembly that the King had given the royal sanction to all the decrees presented to him.

On this occasion it was remarked, that the royal sanction was not given to all the decrees in the same form; and the Committee of Constitution was ordered to draw up forms for giving and refusing the royal sanction, to be approved by the Assembly, and presented to the King, and to be used by him in future.

The discussion of the proposed new division of the kingdom was resumed.

Several Members were for adopting the plan presented by the Committee of Constitution (M. Thourer's), without any amendment or modification. Others were against any new division, as dangerous and impracticable.

M. Desmeuniers maintained the former opinion; and, in support of it, instanced the defects in the representation of England; which he said were radical, and must sooner or later destroy the liberty of the country. This danger could only be avoided, by combining territory, population, and property, as the fundamental principles of representation, instead of confining it to territory alone, which might often be fully represented in the legislature, when the population and the property which originally gave it consequence were transferred to another place not represented at all.

M. Barnave proposed amendments to the plan of the Committee, to the following effect:

"The Kingdom shall be divided into twenty-four parts, or nearly so, with a Provincial Administration in each. These again into three or four districts, or more, with an Assembly of Administration in each, subordinate to the Provincial Administration.

"The extent of territory and population requisite to form a Municipality shall be determined; and, after settling the other principles of organization, the establishment of

\* Chambers of Vacation are those which take cognizance of all matters that require dispatch, while the Courts to which they belong do not sit; or, as we should say, between term and term. Each Parliament has its Chamber of Vacation.

municipalities shall be referred to Provincial Assemblies.

"The Deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected in the principal towns of the districts, by electors chosen immediately by the people in each municipality, in such manner, that no Assembly of electors shall consist of less than three hundred, or nominate more than four Deputies to the National Assembly."

[In all these plans, it seems to be an admitted principle, that the Deputies to the National Assembly are not to be chosen immediately by the people, but by the electors chosen by the people. This principle we apprehend to be erroneous; for, unless the Members of the National Assembly are chosen immediately by the people, without the intervention of an intermediate body, there is reason to fear that the Assembly will not always speak the sense of the people, or, at least, that in some cases it will not do so as soon as it ought.]

The President read a Letter from the Keeper of the Seals, announcing that his Majesty had granted his pure and simple acceptance of the decree which declares the right of the nation to dispose of the goods of the Church; that he had sanctioned the decree of yesterday respecting the Parliaments, and that extraordinary couriers were dispatched to assure the prompt execution of it.

The King's Ministers sent a memorial to the Assembly, in which they set forth the obstacles which, in many places, prevent the free circulation of corn, and the means which they thought necessary to remove these obstacles. The consideration of this memorial was referred to the 6th instant.

The Bishop of Clermont presented a book entitled *Catechisme du Genre Humain*, the authors, printers, and publishers of which he moved might be prosecuted. This was referred to the Committee of Enquiry;

As was also an information from the Committee of Reports, of some gold and silver stopped on the road from Lyons to Savoy.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

M. Target observed, that in the journals of the Assembly he had found a *formula* of royal sanction and another of suspensive refusal, already decreed. These were ordered to be extracted, and presented to the King.

A letter was read from the Keeper of the Seals, giving an account of the steps he had taken to accelerate the promulgation of the decrees of the Assembly; and requesting to be informed whether or not it was meant, by the decree prohibiting the meeting of Provincial Assemblies, to suspend also the Assemblies of Bailiwicks, &c. for electing new Deputies in the room of those who have

withdrawn from the National Assembly? It concluded with professing, that he should at all times be happy to second, and, if possible, to anticipate the wishes of the Assembly; convinced, as he always had been, that a most cordial concurrence between the Assembly and the Ministers of Government was the most efficacious means of defeating the enemies of the public weal, and accelerating the grand work of a wise and free Constitution.

The discussion of the new division of the kingdom was resumed; and, after some debate,

M. Target proposed to adjourn the farther consideration till next day; and to deliberate immediately on the explanation desired by the Keeper of the Seals, respecting the mode of electing new Deputies to fill the seats vacant in the National Assembly by death or resignation.

The proposal was agreed to, and on the motion of M. Target it was decreed,

"That there shall be no more any distinction of orders in France. All the citizens who, by the regulation of the 24th of January last, or other subsequent regulations, have provisionally a right to vote for Members of the Elementary Assemblies, shall unite, in case of the death or resignation of a Deputy, and in default of the substitutes already appointed, to nominate their Representatives, as one body, whether in quality of Deputies to the National Assembly, or Substitutes. The Electors shall appoint their own President and other Officers."

The Bishop of Autun, one of the Members of the Committee of Constitution, read a plan of police for the capital, drawn up by desire of the Community of Paris.

M. Desmeuniers proposed an amendment, that no person shall be imprisoned by the municipal officers of police, for more than three days, without a regular process instituted against him, according to the forms of law.

The plan, which is only provisional, passed with this amendment.

M. de Mirabeau stated, that several persons imprisoned at Marseilles had been subjected to a criminal process, according to the ancient forms proscribed by the National Assembly; and that Judges from Aix, assisted by two advocates of Marseilles, had proceeded against the unfortunate prisoners according to the secret forms of trial, although they could not pretend ignorance of the decree which ordains that all the proceedings in criminal cases shall be public, since it was a matter of public notoriety at Marseilles. He added, that he should take a proper opportunity of presenting information against the Parliament of Aix, and several muni-



Municipalities of Provence. In the mean time, he moved that the President should be authorized to demand of the Keeper of the Seals, certificates of the receipt of the Assembly's decrees, from all those to whom they had been addressed by his orders; and that all criminal proceedings in the provinces should be suspended, till the new law respecting them was legally and sufficiently known.

M. de la Ponte, a deputy from Franche-Comté, seconded this motion. He attributed the delays in executing the Assembly's decrees, to the unwillingness of the Parliaments to register and address them to the inferior tribunals. He was informed, he said, that the Parliament of Besançon had not sent one of the decrees to the Bailiwick from which he was deputed, and in intimated his intention of presenting an information against the Parliament.

The Assembly voted, by a great majority, "That all criminal proceedings shall be suspended in all the provinces, till the new form of criminal process shall be promulgated, and capable of being carried into execution; and also the execution of all sentences and judgments passed in criminal matters, by any tribunal whatsoever, according to the ancient form of process, posterior to the time in which the decree of the National Assembly, bearing the new form of criminal process, ought to have been received.

"That the sentences and judgments against the persons at Marseilles, presented by M. de Mirabeau, shall be suspended.

"That all Courts of Justice, even those in vacation, Tribunals, Municipalities, and Bodies of Administration, who have not copied into their Registers, within three days after receiving them, and published within eight days following, the laws enacted by the Representatives of the Nation, and sanctioned or accepted by the King, shall be prosecuted, as having neglected their duty and abused their trust.

"That all informations against any Courts or Tribunals for refusing to register the laws aforesaid, with the proofs in support of the charge, shall be referred to the Committee of Inquiry, who shall report on them to the National Assembly."

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

An address was read from the city of Valence in Dauphiny, in which the citizens promise to support the decrees of the National Assembly at the peril of their lives, protest formally against the convocation of the States of that province, and bind themselves to exert every means in their power to secure the collection of the taxes.

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Resolutions of the same import have been come to by the cities of Thain, Bourgoin and Vienne.

An address was read from the Commission Intermediaire of the province, stating, that the convocation of the States was put off to the 14th of November; and protesting that they were convoked only for the purpose of electing Deputies, in the room of those who have resigned, and assenting the taxes. Thus, whatever designs hostile to the Revolution may have been entertained by the aristocratic party in Dauphiny, they appear now to be completely disavowed and abandoned.

The Duke d'Aiguillon, President of the Committee of Finance, reported, that the labours of the Committee having been interrupted by the removal from Versailles to Paris, they had not been able to prepare any plan for the examination of the Assembly; and that the same cause had retarded the printing of the pension list.

M. Bouche observed, that there was reason to fear this list would never be printed; and moved the immediate suppression of all pensions above 300 livres. M. de Mirabeau objected to this indiscriminate suppression, because there were many meritorious characters, especially military men, whose whole subsistence depended on their pensions. M. Bouche restricted his motion to pensions exceeding a thousand crowns; but as the Duke d'Aiguillon engaged, in the name of the Committee, to deliver in the pension list within a very few days, the motion was dropped.

M. de Mirabeau, in a long speech on the scarcity of money, and the discredit of the public fund, endeavoured to point out the causes from which they had originated, and the mischievous consequences which they had produced. To the discredit of the public funds, the great reputation of M. Necker had very materially contributed; for the public, seeing a minister of such talents obliged to have recourse to the expedient of suspending payments at the Caisse d'Escompte, immediately concluded that all other resources were lost. Hence, every man who got possession of specie, either hid it in his strong box, or sent it out of the country, to be invested in foreign funds. From the scarcity of specie, and the discredit of paper currency, had arisen, in a great measure, the scarcity of corn; because the farmer chose rather to keep his corn, than to sell it for bills with which he could not pay his servants. As a means of alleviating this latter evil, he suggested an expedient which, though distant, might nevertheless be highly beneficial. "We have," said he, "advanced considerable sums to rescue the Americans

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from slavery, and we have cemented the edifice of their liberty with our blood. They have grain in abundance; and are bound by every tie of justice, by every sentiment of generosity, to pay in provisions the interest, and at least part of the principal, of their debt to us." He came next to speak of the want of a proper understanding between the Assembly and the King's Ministers. "In their last memorial," said he, "they renounce a responsibility, to which they give an absurd and disrespectful interpretation. They are not bound to answer for events; but they are bound to prove that they have employed the means which the Assembly has entrusted to them. They complain, that they have no regular and direct correspondence with us. Let us call them to fit among us. Here their evasions, their mistakes, their equivocations, will be instantly detected. At present, we are obliged to center with them by means of our Committees. But, out of the Assembly, a Member is no more than a private individual, from whom it is easy for a Minister to escape. In what place can they combat with less advantage than in an Assembly where all kinds of knowledge are united? To this union of the legislative and executive powers, is the fate of the empire, perhaps, attached." He concluded by moving,

"That his Majesty be requested to send immediately trusty and able persons to the United States, to insist on the payment in coin of the capital and interest of the debt due to France.

"That the Committee of Finance shall prepare, with all possible speed, a plan for a National Bank, to give security to the public creditors, stability to national credit, and gradually diminish the public debt.

"That the King's Ministers be invited to sit and advise in the National Assembly, without voting (*prendre voix consultative*), till the constitution shall have fixed rules to be followed in that respect."

Several Members objected to the last resolution, as dangerous to liberty, observing, that the Parliament of England had never been corrupted but by Ministers. Others maintained, that admitting Ministers to advise, but not to vote, would be a bulwark to liberty: that being questioned on the business of their respective departments, without previous communication, they would be obliged to answer without reserve; and that it would be extremely difficult for a weak or wicked Minister to deceive the vigilance of the National Assembly. Both parties admitted the importance of establishing a National Bank; but they were by no means agreed on the resources to be expected from American faith, or American granaries.

The first and second articles were adjourned till Friday next, and the third till next day.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

The debate on M. de Mirabeau's motion, for inviting his Majesty's Ministers to sit and advise in the National Assembly, was resumed.—It was warmly opposed by M. Lanjuinais, who said, that not the vote, but the eloquence and the influence of Ministers were to be dreaded in the Assembly. He moved that the Representatives of the Nation shall not be capable of accepting any place in the Ministry, during the Legislature of which they are Members, nor for three years after; nor of receiving any emolument, favour, or employment from the executive power.

This motion was generally understood to be pointed at M. de Mirabeau, who is supposed to have been negotiating with M. Necker for a place in the Administration.—He opposed it on general principles, and desired that it might not go beyond its mark; but that the exclusion might be limited to him only, against whom alone it was evidently meant.

M. de Mirabeau's motion was rejected; and it was carried by a great majority, "That no Member of the National Assembly shall hold any place in the Administration during the present session."

The eligibility of Ministers to be Members of the Legislature in future was adjourned, and referred to the Committee of Constitution.

A letter was read from the Keeper of the Seals, stating that his Majesty had accepted the nine articles of the Constitution presented to him yesterday, and sanctioned three other decrees presented at the same time.

The Bishop of Autun observed, that the Assembly having declared the right of the Nation to dispose of the goods of the Church, there was reason to fear that the idea might get abroad, that they were open to the disposal of individuals. He therefore moved, to preserve them from dilapidation,

"That the Judges in Ordinary, throughout the kingdom, should affix their seals of office to all archives and depots of titles of church property, in the abbeys, monasteries, &c. &c.

"That Ecclesiastical property, its produce, and especially the woods, should be put under the immediate protection of the King, the Provincial Assemblies, and other bodies of Administration.

"That all persons guilty of embezzling or secreting property, or title deeds, should be proceeded against, and punished as guilty of theft.

"That the Judges in Ordinary should be directed



directed to enquire into and prosecute all offences, and to give an account to the National Assembly of the informations they receive, and their proceedings upon them, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the officers *des mairies* (officers whose jurisdiction extends over woods and waters).

"That the officers *des mairies* should be particularly vigilant to prevent the cutting of wood contrary to the laws, on pain of answering to the Nation for their neglect."

The consideration of the first article was postponed; the other four were decreed.

M. Threillard moved to suspend the nomination to all benefices, except Archbishopsricks, Bishopsricks, Rectories, Dignities, and Canonries of the Cathedral Churches; and that all resignations and exchanges of benefices, except of those above-mentioned, and also all letters and rescripts from Rome respecting them, should be null and void.

The consideration of this motion was adjourned.

M. Martineau presented the plan of a decree to oblige Ecclesiastics possessing a benefice or benefices to the annual amount of a thousand crowns, to resign all others they might hold above that value.

To oblige all beneficiaries to residence, on pain of deprivation.

To suppress all monasteries and religious societies, except those employed in educating youth.

To declare, that in the monasteries and religious societies to be preserved, no person, in future, shall take vows that deprive him of his civil existence, or the liberty of quitting the society, when he shall think fit to renounce the advantages of it.

To suppress all Abbey and Collegiate benefices, and apply the revenues of them to the use of the public.

The consideration of this plan was also adjourned.

(*To be continued.*)

## ON MENTAL PLEASURES, and the ADVANTAGES of RETIREMENT.

By M. ZIMMERMAN.

(*Concluded from Page 64.*)

SOLITUDE alone is the channel through which every thing flows that men conceal in the ordinary commerce of life. There one may comfort the heart, if one can and chooses to write. We, indeed, do not always write when we are alone; but we must be alone if we wish to write. He who is desirous of philosophising, or composing a poem, must have his mind free from embarrassment; he must not hear his children crying every moment at the door, nor must his servant appear twenty times in a morning before him to present him with as many cards. In short, he must be left alone. He must follow all the efforts of his imagination, and whether in the open air or in his closet, whether stretched on a sofa or under the cool shade of a spreading tree, he must be at liberty to change his situation when and as often as he chooses. To write with advantage, he must feel in his soul an irresistible desire, and be able to indulge his taste and ardour, without impediment or constraint. If all these advantages are not united, he will be continually interrupted, and reduced to the necessity of remaining inactive, waiting for the impulse of genius. Without this impulse an author can never write well, unless he watches for those fortunate moments when the head is disengaged and the imagination warm. He must be revived by cheerful prospects, animated by the noblest sentiments,

and by a contempt for every obstacle. His efforts will then be attended with success, and thoughts and suitable expressions will flow spontaneously from his pen.

Petrarch felt this internal impulse when he tore himself from Avignon, the most vicious and corrupted city of his time, to which the Pope had transferred the papal chair. Though honoured with the protection of the Holy Father, of Princes, and of Cardinals, still young and full of noble ardour, he exiled himself from that brilliant court, and retired to the famous solitude of Vaucluse, at the distance of six leagues, where he had only one servant to attend him, and possessed only a small house and a little garden. It was there that he finished all those works which he had before only sketched out. Petrarch wrote more at Vaucluse than at all the other places where he had resided; but he there continually polished his works, and was a long time before he could resolve to publish them. Virgil calls the leisure which he enjoyed at Naples, ignoble and obscure; but it was there that he wrote his *Georgics*, the most perfect of his productions, and that which shews in almost every line that he wrote for immortality.

Every great and excellent writer has this noble view, and casts his eye with enthusiasm towards posterity. He who is inferior, requires a more moderate recompence, and

sometimes obtains what he seeks for; but they must both separate from the world, haunt the cool shades of the groves, and retire, as it were, within themselves. Whatever, therefore, they do or accomplish, is the effect of solitude; the love of which must engage their whole soul, if they are desirous of writing any thing to reach future ages, or that may be worthy the notice of contemporary sages. Every thing that can be done by profound thinking, is due to solitude; one there reviews and arranges whatever in the world has made an impression upon him, and there he sharpens his weapons against old prejudices and stupid opinions. The faults of mankind strike the moral writer, and the desire of correcting them actuates his soul, as much as the desire of pleasing actuates that of others. The desire of immortality, however, is the last which a writer ought to indulge. No one needs attempt it, if he has not the genius of a Bacon, if he cannot write as well as Voltaire and Rousseau, and if he is not able like them to produce master-pieces worthy of being handed down to posterity. Such as these alone can say, "We find ourselves animated by the sweet and consoling thought that we shall be spoken of when mouldering into dust, and by that approbation from the mouths of our contemporaries which makes us divine, what will be said of us hereafter by mankind, to whose instruction and happiness we have devoted our labours; and whom we have loved and esteemed, though not yet in being. We feel within us those seeds of emulation which incite us to rescue from death our better part, and which secure from oblivion the happiest moments of our existence."

By the feeble light of the lamp, as well as on the throne or in the field of battle, the desire of glory produces actions the remembrance of which dies not with us, nor descends with us to the tomb. The meridian of life becomes then as brilliant as its morning. "The praise," says Plutarch, "bestowed upon great and exalted minds, only spurs on and arouses their emulation. Like a rapid torrent, the glory already acquired hurries them irresistibly on to every thing that is grand and noble. They never consider themselves as sufficiently rewarded. Their preceding actions are only a pledge of what may be expected from them, and they would blush not to live faithful to their glory, and to render it still more illustrious by the most splendid deeds."

He who is disgusted with blind adulation or insipid compliments, will feel his heart warmed, when he hears with what enthusiasm Cicero says, "Why should we dissimble what it is impossible for us to conceal? Why should we not rather be proud of confessing candidly,

that we all aspire at glory; that this inclination is strongest in the noblest minds? The philosophers themselves, who write on the contempt of glory, prefix their names to their works; and by this prove, that, however they may inculcate such maxims, they themselves wish to be spoken of and praised. Virtue requires no other recompence for all the labours which it undertakes, and all the dangers to which it exposes itself. What would remain to it in this short and miserable life, were it deprived of this flattering reward? Had not the soul a foretaste of futurity, did it not extend its thoughts beyond the narrow limits of this world, men would never undertake such painful labours, subject themselves to so many cares, or so often expose their lives to danger. But the most virtuous men have within them a noble and irresistible desire, which, night and day, hurries them on to glory, and prompts them not to abandon entirely to the present generation the memory of their name, but to transmit it to the latest posterity. Would we who serve the state, who every day expose ourselves to dangers for it, pass our whole lives without a single moment of ease, and barely believe that life puts an end to the scene? When so many great men have taken care to leave to posterity the representation of their features in marble or brass, ought we not rather to wish to leave a true picture of our hearts and minds? As for me, in every thing I have done, I believed that I was sowing for posterity, and diffusing throughout the universe the eternal remembrance of my name. Whether after death I shall be sensible of my glory, is of little importance, but I at present enjoy that flattering hope."

This is the true enthusiasm with which we ought to endeavour to inspire the children of the Great. Were any one happy enough to kindle up that generous flame in their young hearts, and to accustom them to continued application, how should we then see them shun the pernicious pleasures of youth, and enter with dignity the career of heroes? What actions might we not then hope from them, what glory and what knowledge? To exalt the minds of the Great, it is sufficient to inspire them with an aversion for every thing that is mean, and with a distaste for every thing that unnerves the soul and the body; to remove from them those vile and contemptible flatterers, who talk of nothing but the pleasures of sense, and who seek to acquire interest and fortune only by leading them into crimes, by vilifying before them every thing that is great, and by rendering them suspicious of every thing that is good. The desire of enlarging one's glory by noble deeds, and of increasing one's credit by internal dignity and greatness



greatness of soul, has advantages which neither birth nor rank can bestow, and which cannot be acquired even on the throne, with-

out virtue, and without having one's eyes continually fixed on posterity.

## MAXIMS AND REFLEXIONS:

By Dr. JORTIN.

THE man who is not *intelligible* is not *intelligent*. You may depend upon this, as upon a rule which will never deceive you.

D——, the Controversialist, abuses and exposes himself as well as those whom he attacks: like the Lion in Homer, who when he fights scourges himself with his own tail.

Ὁρῶν δὲ πλεονέξῃς ἰς καὶ ἰσχὺν ἀυφολίπαθεν  
Μαγίστρου, ἡ δ' αὖτοισιν ἐποτρύνει μαχίστασθαι.  
Il. γ. 170.

A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say things which no one ought to say.

Arguments made use of to reclaim very vicious persons will move them much for a time, and then lose their effect and be forgotten. A tree bends and yields before a strong wind, and when the blast is gone, returns again to its former posture.

It is a beautiful saying, that Misery is sacred: *Res est sacra miseria*.\*

Government, in Church and State, is of God: forms of Government in Church and State are of men.

Men speak more virtuously than they either think or act.

It may be said as truly of a knave as of an honest man, that his word is as good as his oath.

The eighteenth century hath been in our country an age of public charities: but one charity is still wanting; and that is, *An Hospital for Scholars*.

Bacon says, "If St. John were to write an Epistle to the Church of England, as he did to that of Asia, it would surely contain the clause, *I have a few things against thee*." I am not quite of his opinion: I am afraid the clause would be, "I have not a few things against thee."

It is observable that Pharaoh, tyrant and persecutor as he was, never compelled the Hebrews to forsake the religion of their fathers, and to adopt that of the Egyptians.

Such improvements in persecution were reserved for Christians.

Great abilities and a fawning temper seldom meet together; and they who *deserve* favours, are not made to *beg* favours.

An absolute Prince never loves any but absolute scoundrels. See Euripides, *Ion*. 627.

Flatterers are as mean and sordid, as they are mischievous and odious. To them might be applied the Levitical Law: *Every creeping thing is unclean, and shall be an abomination*.

You must give the wall to a king, and to a blind man.

By examining the tongue of the patient, Physicians find out the diseases of the body, and Philosophers the diseases of the mind.

A King can make a man honourable and right honourable; but he cannot make him a man of honour.

When a man is raised from nothing, nothing will content him.

Glareanus, being asked how he lived, replied; "I live like a nobleman; I eat, and drink, and am in debt."

The Belly is the largest and fattest of the members of the body, because he serves himself first, and the rest afterwards.

Scholars have a poor time of it in every country; in ours especially, where all they can get by their abilities, industry, and reputation, is just to keep their heads above water. "*Non idem nobis licet*," says Cicero, "*quod iis qui nobili genere nati sunt; quibus omnia, dormientibus, deferuntur*."

I have read somewhere, that the Lacedæmonian Ephori imposed a fine upon their King Agesilaus, for a fault of a most extraordinary nature;—for having "stolen the hearts and affections of all his subjects." Yet theft was allowed of in that nation.

If there were no God, we should have no father, but only a cruel step mother, called Nature.

\* ——— πρὸς γὰρ Διὸς εἰσιν ἁπάντες

ἄνθρωποι, πτωχοὶ ἴε.

Ilom. C<sub>2</sub>J. T. 202.

The older we grow, the less we should fear unjust censure and unkind usage, says honest Columella. "*Nec tempestas nautæ jam portum tenenti, nec grandio implenti borsa nocet agricolæ. Intrepidi fines rerum, meticolosa principia esse solent; et omnino vitæ satietas securitas animi magna est.*"

Of Algernon Sidney, in England, and of Francois Auguste de Thou, in France, it may justly be said, *Qui illos damnaverunt, æquissimè dicent omnibus sæculis.*

As to Natural Philosophy, good men will probably have better opportunities to study it in a future state.

There is a pleasure in receiving favours from great men, when they are bestowed in a polite and generous manner: there is also a pleasure in passing through this world without any obligations to them; and this pleasure a man may enjoy without being envied for it.

Drunkenness, they say, is a sort of temporary madness: so is dreaming, I am sure: and so is every passion, when it is impetuous.

The works of Aristophanes shew him to have been a great poet, and a great rascal.

Somebody said to a learned simpleton, "The Lord double your learning, and then — you will be twice the fool that you are now."

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice.

Amongst the sayings of Publius Syrus, none pleases me more than this: *Injuriarum medium est Oblivio.* I have endeavoured to make use of it.

Habits, titles, and dignities, are visible signs of invisible merits.

There is no great harm in flattering dedications; because they always expose the writer, and never impose upon the reader.

In the Ecclesiastical Edifice, the stones which support the whole, are placed lowest: the gilded weathercock shines at the top, and shifts about with the wind.

Many Christians are like Atalanta: they lose the race, for the sake of gathering up the golden apple:

*Declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit.*

The study of the *Belles Lettres* is a poor occupation, if they are to be confined to a knowledge of languages and of antiquities, and not employed to the service of religion

and other sciences. To what purpose doth a man fill his head with Latin and Greek words, with prose and verse, with histories, opinions, and customs, if it doth not contribute to make him more rational, more prudent, more civil, more virtuous and religious? Such occupations are to be considered as introductory and ornamental, and serviceable to studies of higher importance; such as Philosophy, Law, Ethics, Politics, and Divinity. To abandon these sciences in order to support Philology, is like burning a city to save the gates \*.

If great men will do what they please, they must expect that little men will say what they please, and call a cat, a *Cat*.

The true art of religious conversation is to introduce it without any seeming design, — obliquely, and indirectly.

T—— attacked several men of letters, hoping to provoke them to a reply, and so to get himself a name: but in vain. The only answer that he shall ever have from me, is contained in these two verses:

*Pater inficeti, quem legit nemo, libri,  
Aut tu quiesce, aut ipse tecum litiga.*

They who cannot walk in the streets without a footman to go behind them, have that quality in common with an ass.

We want a good collection of Epigrams ancient and modern. Such a book, I believe, would be acceptable to the learned world, and useful in schools.

The Law of Nature, says Pomponius, allows of over-reaching in buying and selling. Digest. lib. iv. tit. iv. 16. This Pomponius would have made a good Father Confessor to a tradesman.

Amongst the Romans, a Dictator, when he was created, put an end to the authority of all other Magistrates. *Love* is that Dictator, and gives the law to all the passions.

Beasts that are surly and malicious love solitude. It were to be wished that men who resemble them in temper, had the same inclination for retirement.

Honest Spizelius, who used to dedicate his works to the Trinity, should rather have dedicated them to Vulcan.

There must be some Laymen in a Synod, says Seiden, to overlook the Clergy, lest they spoil the civil work: just as when the good woman puts a cat into the dairy to kill a mouse, she sends her maid to look after the cat, lest the cat should eat the cream.

They who have the management of jails,



and the keeping of prisoners, are not sufficiently looked after, but are suffered to exact exorbitant fees. They might apply to themselves the words of the Psalmist: *In keeping of them there is great reward.*

The wife may learn from the ignorant; and an Ass once instructed a Prophet.

A good man may be said to resemble the Fig-tree; which, without producing blossoms and flowers, like some other trees, and raising expectations which are often deceitful, seldom fails to produce fruit in its season.

The man who is seventy years old, and seeks preferment, desires to put on fine clothes when he is going to bed.

"Where is Happiness to be found? where is her dwelling-place?—Not where we seek her, and where we expect to find her. Happiness is a modest Recluse, who seldom shows her lovely face in the polite or in the busy world. She is the sister and the companion of religious Wisdom.

Amongst the vanities and the evils which Solomon beheld under the sun, and which we daily behold, one is this; an access of temporal fortunes, to the detriment of the possessor; whence it appears, that much prosperity is a dangerous thing, and that few persons have an head strong enough, and an heart good enough, to bear it.

A sudden rise from a low station, as it sometimes shews to advantage the virtuous and amiable qualities which could not exert themselves before; so it more frequently calls forth to view, and exposes to open light, those spots of the soul, those base dispositions, and

hateful vices, which lay lurking in secret, cramped by penury, and veiled with dissimulation.

An honest and sensible man is placed in a middle station; in circumstances rather scanty than abounding. He hath all the necessities, but none of the superfluities of life; and these necessities he acquires by his prudence, his studies, and his industry. If he seeks to better his income, it is by such methods as hurt neither his conscience nor his constitution. He hath friends and acquaintances of his own rank; he receives good offices from them, and he returns the same. As he hath his occupations, he hath his diversions also; and partakes of the simple, frugal, obvious, innocent, and cheerful amusements of life. By a sudden turn of things, he grows great, in the Church, or in the State. NOW his fortune is made; and he says to himself, "The days of scarcity are past; the days of plenty are come; and happiness is come along with them." Mistaken man! it is no such thing. He never more enjoys one happy day, compared with those which once shone upon him. He discards his old companions, or treats them with cold, distant, and proud civility. Friendship, free and open conversation, rational enquiry, sincerity, contentment, and the plain and unadulterated pleasures of life, are no more; they departed from him along with his poverty. New connexions, new prospects, new desires, and new cares take place; and engross so much of his time and of his thoughts, that he neither improves his heart nor his understanding. He lives ambitious, and restless; and he dies—**RICH.**

#### ANECDOTES of the Late Dr. ADAM SMITH.

HE was born in the year 1723; and educated at Glasgow College, from which he was sent in 1744-5 an Exhibitioner to Balliol-College, Oxford. Being in his youth a hard student, and of a cachectick habit, his appearance was ungracious, and his address awkward. His frequent absence of mind gave him an air of vacancy, and even of stupidity; and the first day he dined at Balliol College, a servitor seeing him neglect his dinner, desired him to "fall to, for he had never seen such a piece of beef in Scotland."

The Doctor, who in his latter days lived hospitably at Edinburgh, used always to smile when he saw that piece of beef smoke on his table, and when asked to interpret his smile, always related the above-mentioned circumstance.

The illiberality with which he thought

himself treated at Balliol College, drove him to retirement, and retirement fortified his love of study. When the time of his residence at Oxford expired, the question arose, what line he was afterwards to pursue. He was destitute of patrimony, and had not any turn for business. The Church seemed an improper profession, because he had early become a disciple of Voltaire's in matters of religion. His friends wished to send him abroad as a travelling tutor, but though well qualified in point of learning and morals, his want of knowledge of the world, and something very particular in his appearance and address, long prevented him from meeting with an offer of any employment of that kind. The *res angusta domi* not brooking longer delay, he determined to turn his talents to some account; and therefore, about the year 1750, opened

opened a class for teaching rhetoric at Edinburgh, from which place he was soon called to be Professor, first of Logick, and then of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Glasgow.

In this employment Dr. Smith's English education gave him great advantages. His pronunciation and his style were much superior to what could, at that time, be acquired in Scotland only. His stock of classical learning, though inferior to that of his predecessor, the excellent Dr. Hutcheson, yet much exceeded the usual standard of Scotch Universities. He had besides read, meditated, and digested, the works of those afterwards styled the French Encyclopedists, and admired David Hume, as *by far the greatest Philosopher that the world had ever produced*; at the same time that he spoke of Dr. Johnson, in his rhetorical letters, nearly in the following words: "Of all writers, ancient or modern, he that keeps off the greatest distance from common sense, is Dr. Samuel Johnson."

Such opinions, or rather prejudices, which then prevailed very generally in Scotland, being embraced by a man from whose English education they could not naturally have been expected, conspired with Dr. Smith's merit in rendering him a very fashionable professor.

The College was torn by parties, and Dr. S. embraced that side which was most popular among the people of condition, that is, the rich merchants of the town, among whom he was well received, and from whose conversation, particularly that of Mr. Glasgow, he learned many facts necessary for improving his lectures; for, living in a great commercial town, he had converted the chair of moral philosophy into a professorship of trade and finance. Before effecting this revolution, he had published his ingenious but fanciful Theory of Moral Sentiments; which he continued to read to his pupils during a few weeks at the beginning of the Term; the rest of the Session, as it is called in Scotland, which lasts for eight months, being destined to the subjects above mentioned.

A man who is continually going over the same ground will naturally smooth it. Dr. S.'s lectures gradually acquired greater improvement and higher celebrity; and the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, who married the Duchess of Buccleugh, was, in his journey to Scotland, attracted to Glasgow by the reputation of Dr. Smith, whom he engaged by very liberal terms to resign his professorship, and to undertake the office of travelling tutor to the young Duke. While Mr. Townshend was at Glasgow, the Doctor conducted him to see the different manufactures of the place, and particularly a very

flourishing tan-work. They were standing on a plank, which had been laid across the tanning-pit; the Doctor, who was talking warmly on his favourite topic, the division of labour, forgetting the precarious ground on which he stood, plunged headlong into the nauseous pool. He was dragged out, stripped, covered with blankets, and conveyed home in a sedan chair, where, having recovered the shock of this unexpected cold bath, he complained bitterly that he must leave life with all his affairs in the greatest disorder; which was considered as afflictation, because his transactions had been few, and his fortune was nothing.

A circumstance which did him more credit was, that before going to travel with the Duke of Buccleugh, he requested all his students to attend on a particular day, ordered the censor of the week to call over their names, and as each name occurred, returned the several sums which he had received as fees; saying, that as he had not completely fulfilled his engagement, he was resolved that his class should be taught that year gratis, and that the remainder of his lectures should be read by one of the Upper Students. This accordingly took place, though the Doctor was in general extremely jealous of the property of his lectures; and, fearful lest they should be transcribed and published, used often to repeat, when he saw any one taking notes, "that he hated scribblers."

He travelled with the Duke two years, and soon after his return published the substance of his lectures in his justly celebrated work on the Nature and Causes of National Wealth.

Being appointed by the interest of his Grace and Lord Loughborough one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, he generously offered to resign the annuity of 300*l. per annum*, which had been granted him for directing the Duke's education and travels; but which resignation, as he might easily have conjectured, his Grace as generously refused.

His book was not at first so popular as it afterwards became. One of the first things that set it afloat was an observation of Mr. Fox's in the House of Commons: "As my learned friend Dr. Adam Smith says, 'the way for a nation as well as for an individual to be rich, is for both to live within their income.'" The remark, surely, is not profound; but the recommendation of Mr. Fox raised the sale of the book; and the circumstances of the country, our wars, debts, taxes, &c. arrested attention to a work where such subjects are treated, subjects that unfortunately have become too popular in most countries of Europe.

Dr. Smith's system of political economy



is not essentially different from that of Count Verri, Dean Tucker, and Mr. Hume ; his illustrations are chiefly borrowed from the valuable French collection *Sur les Arts & Metiers* ; but his arrangement is his own ; and as he has both carried his doctrines to

a greater length, and fortified them with stronger proofs, than any of his predecessors, he deserves the chief praise, or the chief blame, of propagating a system, which tends to confound national wealth with national prosperity.

## GUSTAVUS THE THIRD, KING OF SWEDEN.

[ With a PORTRAIT. ]

THE acts of this Monarch, while they command the attention of the present times, promise in a very extraordinary manner to exhibit a brilliant scene to the future Historian and Biographer. From what the world has already seen, we may conclude, that the Swedish Monarch possesses, in the words of Shakespeare, " the courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword." Equally great in the Cabinet and in the Field, he extorts praise from the politician for the wisdom of his measures ; at the same time he astonishes the public with the spirit, vigour, and celerity, used in the execution of them.

He was born Jan. 24. 1746. His mother was Louisa Ulrica, sister to the King of Prussia ; a Princess who resembled her brother as well in the features of her countenance, as in those eminent abilities which characterize the House of Brandenburg. She was a woman of great ambition ; and, being accustomed to rule the Cabinet with absolute authority in the reign of her husband, expected to retain the same influence during that of her son. Being disappointed in her views, she had recourse to frequent expostulations and bitter remonstrances, which, joined to some other circumstances, at length terminated in an open rupture. She died at Stockholm in July 1782.

The education of his Swedish Majesty was very carefully superintended. He had Count Tessin for his governor in the early part of it ; and the Queen his mother appears to have devoted her attention to it in a manner highly honourable to her character. Copies of two of her letters are in our possession, which are full of true piety, good sense, and maternal affection, that they would have deserved preservation, had they only proceeded from a common person. These we shall present to our readers next month.

Our Monarch married, Nov. 4, 1766, the Princess Sophia Magdalena of Denmark, by whom he has a son. After his marriage he quitted Sweden, in order to visit the principal countries of Europe. On Feb. 12, 1771, the King his father died. At that time he was at Paris with his brother Frederic Adolphus. The Senate met early in the morning of the day which succeeded the King's death, and issued immediate orders for proclaiming

his successor ; which was done in the usual forms, without the smallest disturbance.

The new King, notwithstanding the account of his father's death, did not quit Paris till towards the end of March. His visit thither was not merely a matter of pleasure. France was in arrear to Sweden upon the old subsidy treaty to the amount of six millions of livres ; a sum of great consequence to the Monarch of a country not abounding in gold and silver ; but in the then particular circumstances was an object of the highest importance. The Court of Versailles settled this matter with its usual address, and much to the satisfaction of the new King. One fourth of the money was immediately paid, and the remainder of the debt agreed to be liquidated by three successive yearly payments ; at the same time, the treaty was renewed without its being clogged with the requisition of any new conditions, or made disagreeable by hesitation or doubts : a conduct which carried an appearance of candour, good faith, and disinterestedness, naturally pleasing to a young Prince.

The King, upon the arrival of the diploma which notified his accession to the throne, immediately (March 15) wrote a declaration from Paris to the Senate, in which he gave the strongest and most solemn assurances, that, at the price of his life and his blood, he would maintain the purity of their doctrines, and defend their rights and liberties ; declared his abhorrence of all violence, and by the solemn assurances he had already given, and upon his word as a King, that he would not only in the government of his kingdom fulfil in all points whatever the laws and the constitution prescribed, and conformably to the form of regency of the year 1770, to which he had already sworn ; but that he would look upon as the declared enemies of his person and kingdom, and as the most notorious traitors to the country, all those who secretly or openly, on any pretence whatever, should seek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what is called *sovereignty*. This declaration was concluded with the adjuration of " So help me God," and signed GUSTAVUS.

His Swedish Majesty passed some days with his uncle the King of Prussia upon his return home, and having at length arrived at Stockholm was received by the people with the

greatest demonstrations of joy. At his first appearance in the Senate, he again renewed his assurances of governing according to the laws, and of endeavouring in every manner to make the people happy. He seemed also to apply himself assiduously to the acquiring of popularity; and having set apart three days in the week for giving audience to the people, he received, without distinction, all who presented themselves. Upon these occasions he laid by the trappings of royalty, and all appearance of state, heard the complaints of

the people with the greatest temper and patience, and entered into the minutest details with them upon every thing that related to the subject. Besides redressing their grievances, and doing them all the acts of justice in his power, he informed himself of their private affairs, and conversed familiarly upon them, in the language and character of a father and friend; so that those who received no benefit departed satisfied, and all were charmed with the King's condescension and manner.  
(To be continued.)

## P O E T R Y.

### IRREGULAR HYMN TO SENSIBILITY.

#### I.

**H**AIL, sister of each tuneful Muse,  
Whose magic inspiration breathes  
A thousand heavenly-coloured hues  
O'er Poesy's unfashion'd wreaths!  
Oh! thou, who smil'd with kind regard  
On silver Avon's fiery Bard,  
And gave him all the Poet's lofty rage;  
Who tun'd sweet Otway's tender lyre  
To harmony and soft desire,  
And fill'd with magic every glowing page!

#### II.

Sweet humanizer of the mind,  
Companion of my youthful years,  
Celestial star, by Heaven design'd  
To gild this gloomy vale of tears;  
How sweet, when wing'd by THEE on high,  
The Muse with retrospective eye  
Renews the scenes of life again;  
And as the visions pass along,  
Marks the progress of her song,  
And dwells with rapture on each loftier strain.

#### III.

Yet do I feel the transports flow,  
As memory traces back the time,  
When, musing on the mountain's brow,  
I first essay'd to form the artless rhyme,  
And wild with glowing rapture sung,  
While Echo thro' the woodlands rung,  
And from her grotto gave again  
The music of each tuneful strain.

#### IV.

Ye pleasing scenes of life, adieu!  
Adieu the Muses' rural strains!  
The dream is vanish'd from my view,  
And nought but Fancy's trace remains.  
For ME, tho' in th' Æonian Grove  
The Muse her simple wreath hath wove,  
With roses cull'd from Virtue's tree  
By heavenly SENSIBILITY;  
And colours mix'd and temper'd bland  
By glowing Fancy's magic hand;

#### V.

Yet Fate forbids the flow'ry way, [*trude;*  
Where mad'ning cares and tumults ne'er in-  
Forbids the Muse with liberty to stray  
Beneath th' inspiring haunts of Solitude;  
Forbids the Summer's shady bower,  
The vernal scene and peaceful hour,  
Where free th' angelic sisters rove—  
"Melodious Music, Poetry and Love."

#### VI.

Yet, tho' unnumber'd cares surround,  
Yet will I tune the votive strain,  
And give to Eve the silver sound,  
While Spring leads on her rosy train.  
Oft through the woodland will I rove,  
Where, list'ning to the turtle-dove,  
Thou, *Sensibility*, sweet maid,  
Retir'd beneath the silent shade,  
Sighing soft for every flower [*an hour.*  
That blooms unseen, and dies, the pageant of

#### VII.

How sweet at morn when, led by thee,  
I wander o'er the mossy hill,  
What time the air is pure and free,  
And all the scene is sweetly still;  
While from the ling'ring shades of night,  
The morning ray of rosy light  
Arises from the breaking dawn;  
And, springing from her golden car,  
Aurora glitters wide and far  
O'er hill, and wood, and breezy lawn;  
While, borne upon the Zephyr's wing,  
Arabic sweets perfume the vale,  
And every tree and living thing,  
All *Nature* smiles, and bids the morning hail!

#### VIII.

Then while the landscape breathes a live-  
her glow,  
And every smooth expanse and silver stream  
Receives the bright effulgence as they flow,  
And drinks the radiance of each dancing  
Then raptur'd Fancy hails the Muse [*beam;*  
With warm enthusiastic eye,  
And sees a thousand mingled hues  
That mantle o'er the Orient sky:

Touch'd



Touch'd by the magic of her wand,  
A brighter blush adorns the land,  
The warblers breathe a sweeter strain,  
And vanish'd Eden blooms again ;  
A thousand beauties rise around,  
And all is classic and enchanted ground.

## IX.

Oh ! yet unstain'd with Stoic pride,  
Yet let me walk the noiseless way,  
Where, rambling softly side by side,  
The fair angelic sisters stray.  
What music warbles from their lyres,  
As SENSIBILITY inspires,  
And Poesy enraptur'd sings ;  
While, bending from the starry sphere,  
Sweet Harmony inclines her ear,  
And breathes her spirit o'er the trem-  
bling strings.

## X.

Sweet is the rapture of the tuneful mind,  
As Fancy bids the fairy landscape rise,  
Where silver cascades float and streamlets wind,  
And all is vernal grove and summer skies.  
But sweeter still the tears that flow  
When Mis'ry tells her tale of woe,  
When Sorrow lifts her faded cheek,  
And the heart vainly strives to speak ;  
Far sweeter when the bosom shares  
And sympathizes with their cares ;  
When the soul pants to soothe their grief,  
And Pity lifts the hand that ministers relief.

## XI.

Ye sweet sensations of the soul,  
To whom the heavenly powers belong,  
That waft us o'er the starry pole,  
Above the idly gazing throng ;  
As bending o'er the Poet's page,  
Oh ! give my bosom yet to glow—  
Now fir'd with sympathetic rage,  
Now melting with congenial woe.  
With soft Monimia let me mourn,  
And heave a sigh o'er Juliet's urn,  
With fond Calista shed the fruitless tear,  
With Hotspur's glory burn, and melt with  
moonstruck Lear.

## XII.

And oh ! when in the glowing veins of  
youth  
The vital stream of manhood once shall flow,  
When Time, directed by the hand of Truth,  
Shall oft display the scene of real woe ;  
Then let me brave th' inclement skies,  
And seek the place where, sadly gor'd,  
The hapless victim groaning lies  
Beneath the lawless ruffian's sword ;  
Stript naked to the pinching blast  
That howls across the wintry waste,  
With hopeless eye, that looks in vain  
For some congenial soul to soothe the hand  
of Pain.

## XIII.

And when Indifference passes by,  
And Avarice turns his selfish eye,  
Then let me raise him from the ground ;  
While Pity, with benignant smile,  
Pours the balmy wine and oil \*,  
And soothes the smart of every wound.  
And if the hand of Time shall shed  
His hoary honours o'er my head ;  
Oh ! then with retrospective eyes  
Shall raptur'd Fancy hail the scene,  
And Mercy then shall smile serene,  
And smooth my passage to the opening  
skies.

*Leeds, Aug. 21, 1790. LLEWELLYN.*

## SONNET I.

By Mr. NORRIS, of Philadelphia.

TO thee, O Pity ! let my lyre be strung,  
That know'st the sigh of sympathy to  
raise,  
And bid 'st the tear to fall !—O let thy praise,  
Warm from my heart, dwell ever on my  
tongue ;  
For still wilt thou each scene of sorrow scan,  
From the poor widow's groan—the or-  
phan's tear,  
To the mute suffering lamb, condemn'd  
to bear  
The causeless cruelty of brutal man.  
O heavenly spark ! O attribute divine !  
Thou, thou dost more than books or rea-  
son speak  
My soul immortal ; be thy softness mine,  
Nor let my heart, although its strings  
should break,  
Suppress thy power arising in my breast,  
Or turn from scenes of woe to seek a selfish  
rest.

## SONNET II.

ADIEU Hesperian world—dear shores  
adieu !—

I love your wilds—your forest trees I love,  
Your summer days beguil'd beneath the  
grove,  
And cloudless winter skies of azure blue ;  
For there my youth first dawn'd in purple hue,  
In pleasure's paths serene was wont to rove,  
And in her magic circle lov'd to move,  
And sweet affection felt,—and friendship  
true.—  
Adieu Hesperian shores !—I leave behind  
Ties that command the feelings of my heart :  
The billows roar, the sails now catch the  
wind,  
And me from all I love with swiftness part ;  
But Memory still shall hold your image dear,  
And prompt the heart-felt sigh, the falling tear.

\* Alluding to the Story of the Samaritan.

S O N N E T I I I.

CAN I recal the days for ever fled,  
When happy childhood taught my tongue  
to sing,  
And dawning youth outspread her purple  
wing,  
As breaks Aurora forth from Thetis' bed,  
Or Sol from eastern mountains lifts his head  
Rejoicing all beholders?—No, the spring  
Of life, once past, can ne'er return to bring  
Those joys it once with lavish wasting shed.  
Since, then, remembrance only can supply  
With faint idea what has gone before,  
Beneath some spreading oak O let me lie,  
Where crystal waters gently murmur by;  
And, lost in thought, revolve that season  
o'er  
Of magic youth, till Nature bid me die!

S O N N E T I V.

FROM hard Oppression's arbitrary sway,  
The cheerful smiles of Liberty to gain,  
The young adventurer ploughs th' Atlantic  
main,  
And bids adieu to Europe.—Prospects gay  
Dilate his heart,—he chides the tardy day,  
And winds that ruffle not the wat'ry plain;  
Then sees the Hesperian coast, nor sees in  
vain.—  
He lands—he finds a home wherein to  
stay :—  
Industry gives him bread ;—his youthful  
years,  
His form athletic win some female heart,  
That truth and tenderness inherent wears,  
While Hymen's torch attends on Cupid's  
dart ;  
The western world this to his soul endears,  
Nor will he from its friendly shore depart.

S O N N E T V.

YES,—I to groves Hesperian will retire,  
And dwell contented in those happy  
fields  
Where smiling Plenty all her treasure yields,  
Both when the trees are stripp'd of green  
attire,  
And when bright Phoebus sheds his vig'rous  
fire,  
And the out-branches of the forest gilds,  
While on the bough the tuneful Robin  
builds,  
And breathing Nature wakes each gay desire.

Then hoist the anchor, let the sails be spread;  
And, Ocean, while upon thy waves we roll,  
May winds propitious blow across thy bed!  
For Patience flies me far as pole from pole.—  
O, when on shores Hesperian shall I tread,  
And clasp with joy the idol of my soul!

L I N E S

Written on a LALY's wearing a TARTAN  
BREAST-KNOT.

SINCE men, sweet maid! will sometimes  
guests  
The inward woman from her dress,  
Why hast thou chosen on thy breast  
This many-coloured knot to rest?  
Is it to let thy vot'ries see  
Thy passion is *variety*?  
Boasting yourself the *gay coquette*,  
On conquest after conquest set?  
Or are we, Delia, *bence* to learn  
That *all mankind* thy captives turn;  
And *here their several emblems* wait  
Obsequious at the *prison gate*?  
Ah! no;—no light coquettish air  
Dwells in the bosom of my Fair,—  
Nor *there* do wicked wishes rise,  
To veil the triumphs of her eyes.  
The *motley rind* and *Fashion* plac'd—  
Not gracing, but by Delia grac'd.  
“And beg,” she cried, “its *varied hue*  
“An emblem of the *wearer*, true;  
“Where every virtue, every grace  
“Of mind, of person, or of face,  
“For once are found, in Envy's spite,  
“*In close assemblage to unite.*

G. C.

T O H E N R Y \*.

In Answer to

“O, NANCY, WILT THOU GANG WITH ME?”  
YES, Henry, yes! with thee I'll go  
Where'er thy footsteps point the way—  
With thee a cot can bliss bestow,  
A silent glen can charms display.  
If thee in russet gown I please,  
Russet is more than silk to me;  
Each courtly scene I'd quit with ease,  
Nor seek a joy in aught but thee.  
Yes, Henry, yes! with thee I'll go,  
Nor sigh for any pleasures past;  
Whether with sultry heat I glow,  
Or shiver to the northern blast.  
Supported by thy friendly arm,  
Fatigue and toil are light to me;  
My heart no hardship could alarm,  
Blest through the world to follow thee.

\* The correspondent from whom we received this Poem says, that it was written by a young lady to her lover. Her father disapproving her attachment, she fell into an ill state of health, which occasioned him to relent, and to become solicitous for the match; but too late. Her senses were irrecoverably lost, and when the unhappy object of her affections was brought to her presence, she knew him not, but soon after expired.



Yet, Henry, yet—what most I dread—  
Should pain or grief thy joys molest;  
My arm should raise thy drooping head,  
My voice should soothe thy cares to rest.  
No nurse, untaught by fondest love,  
Could like thy Nancy watchful be;  
While every tender care should prove  
That all my joys depend on thee.

But Oh! my Henry, shouldst thou die—  
What would thy faithful love befall?  
Yet no faint voice—no wat'ry eye  
Should mark the anguish of my soul:  
For when thou hadst resign'd thy breath,  
Close by thy side my grave should be;  
And, happy in the arms of Death,  
Still would thy Nancy follow thee.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO A PORTER,

By the late Mr. BEDDINGFIELD, of NEW-CASTLE.

**Y**OU, to whose care I've now consign'd  
My house's entrance, caution use  
While you discharge your trust, and mind  
Whom you admit, and whom refuse.

Let no fierce Passions enter here,  
Passions the raging breast that storm,  
Nor scornful *Pride*, nor servile *Fear*,  
Nor *Hate*, nor *Envy's* pallid form.

Should *du'r*ice call—you'll let her know  
Of heap'd-up riches I've no store,  
And that she has no right to go  
Where *Plutus* has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent,  
High-plum'd *Ambition* stalks about;  
But should he enter, sweet *Content*  
Will give me warning—shut him out.

Perhaps the *Muse* may pass this way,  
And tho' fustiest I've bent the knee,  
And long invoke'd her magic sway,  
Smit with the love of harmony;

Alone tho' she might please—yet still  
I know she'll with *Ambition* come;  
With lust of fame my heart she'll fill,  
She'll break my rest—I'm not at home.

There is a rascal old and hideous,  
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)  
Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous,  
In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is *Care*—if he should call,  
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him;  
And tell the miscreant once for all

I know him not, I ne'er will know him,  
Perhaps then *Bacchus*, foe to *Care*,  
May think he'll sure my favour win;  
His promises of joy are fair  
But false,—you must not let him in.

But welcome that sweet Power, on whom  
The young *Desires* attendant move,  
Still flush'd with Beauty's vernal bloom,  
Parent of bliss, the *Queen of Love*.

O! you will know her, she has stol'd  
The lustre of my *Delia's* eye;  
Admit her, hail her—for my soul  
Breathes double life when she is nigh.

If then stern *Wisdom* at my gate  
Should knock with all her formal train,  
Tell her I'm busy—she may wait,  
Or, if she chuses—call again.

#### INSCRIPTION for an OBELISK,

To be erected on the place where the BRIT-  
TONS encamped and harrassed the ROMANS,  
after CARACTACUS was betrayed into the  
hands of HIS ENEMIES by CARTIS-  
MANDUA, QUEEN OF THE BRIGANTES.

**W**HEN Rome's bold sons o'er trembling  
kingdoms flew,  
And in their triumphs conquer'd monarchs  
drew,  
Bright son of Fame! Caractacus arose,  
And pour'd destruction on his country's  
foes;

In British breasts renew'd the glorious flame,  
To live in freedom, or to die with fame.  
By him inspir'd they dar'd the dreadful war,  
And taught intrepid Rome at length to fear;  
Victorious oft, they drench'd the thirsty  
plain

With the rich blood of Roman heroes slain;  
And when their chief, by a base queen be-  
tray'd,

Felt Rome's dire chains upon his shoulders  
laid,

Around this sacred spot their banners rose,  
And way'd defiance to their country's foes.  
In vain to drive them hence *Ottorius* try'd;  
And when he could not conquer, griev'd and  
dy'd.

Then, Britons, venerate the sacred ground,  
Where fainting Liberty a refuge found;  
Here the foundation of her reign the laid,  
Which flourish'd fair, and o'er the kingdom  
spread.

O may the Goddess still auspicious smile!  
And with her presence ever bless this Isle!  
May Britain's sons adore her lovely name;  
And wisely cherish her inspiring flame!  
Then shall no foreign foe, nor tyrant's  
hand,

Deface the glories of this happy land.

H. S.

On the DEATH of R. S. Aged FIFTEEN  
YEARS.

**F**AREWEL, dear object of parental care!  
Farewel, lov'd youth! embalm'd with  
many a tear!—

As op'ning flowers their beauteous tints display,  
 And breathe the sweet fragrance on the early day,  
 So bloom'd thy youth; Hope drew the flatter'ing plan,  
 And trac'd thy virtues ripening into man;  
 Grac'd thee with all that loveliness of mind,  
 That various worth which dignifies mankind.  
 With joy the fair-drawn prospect we believ'd,  
 And Fancy's tales as oracles receiv'd;  
 But, ah! to us such blessings are denied,  
 The grave's cold womb receives our early pride:  
 Our morning fun is veil'd in midnight gloom;  
 And Hope lies buried in his early tomb.

That thou, lov'd youth! to every heart  
 wast dear, { sincere;  
 Witness these sighs that burst from breasts  
 Witness, ye vaults that echo'd with our woe!  
 Witness the tears that still in anguish flow!  
 And while the vital current warms each vein,  
 With us, dear youth! thy memory shall remain;  
 Oft shall the lov'd idea prompt our sighs,  
 Oft call the tears of sorrow from our eyes:

But what to thee avails this waste of wee,  
 Thrice happy thou escap'd these scenes below!  
 Perhaps while we this last sad tribute pay,  
 And in the tomb thy pale cold relics lay;  
 Some friendly angel guides thee thro' the sky,  
 To where blest'd souls partake immortal joy;  
 And thou art welcom'd by the seraph choir,  
 With strains celestial from each golden lyre.  
 Then let us not, with wild unthinking woe,  
 Lament his leaving this vain world below;  
 Escap'd those loads of pain and anxious care  
 Which the frail race of man is doom'd to bear,  
 His trial's o'er, his destin'd race is run,  
 The christian's prize, the crown of glory won;  
 To him a bright inheritance is given;  
 And we have gain'd another friend in Heaven.

H. S.

## P O O R W I L L,

In IMITATION OF POOR JACK.

By J. DEERING.

I'M a brisk jolly tar, and just going to sea,  
 And my vessel's tight rigg'd for the main;  
 As Britons, I'm told, they should always be free,  
 Your freedom I'll strive to maintain.  
 Let your beaux and your belles, if they will,  
 Scoff and sneer,  
 And laugh at the ills I endure,  
 I'm a free to deceit and a stranger to fear,  
 And I'm honest although I am poor.  
 If my cup of existence should be dash'd with  
 gall,

Yet contented my station I fill;  
 For I know there's a Providence rules over all,  
 To protect and take care of Poor Will,  
 When Bet heard the news she hung down  
 her head,  
 But I gave her a hearty good smack;

Says I, "My dear girl, you have nothing to  
 dread—

"With honour I hope to come back;  
 "Come dry up your tears, for a moment  
 attend,  
 "My departure you must not oppose;  
 "I'm a sailor you know, and I'm bound to  
 defend  
 "Old England and humble its foes.  
 "Then have done with your whimpering,  
 "your spirits recall;  
 "I've lov'd you always, so I do still;  
 "And you know there's a Providence rules  
 over all,  
 "To protect and take care of Poor Will."

We're to hardships expos'd, but that we don't  
 mind;

When all night I am in the round top,  
 The sea sometimes rough and the weather  
 unkind,

Cold, benumb'd, I am ready to drop.  
 When the lightning does flash and the thun-  
 der does roll,

When the waves dashes us to and fro,  
 When Poor Jack heaves a sigh for his fav'rite  
 Poll,

Then no fear nor no terror I know.  
 If danger assails us and tempests beset,  
 Should a leak the ship with water fill,  
 I know there's a Providence rules over all,  
 To protect and take care of Poor Will,

The French we will drub if they dare to  
 come nigh,

For their insolence we'll make them pay;  
 As they've taught us to dance, we will  
 learn them to fly,

And be glad to get out of our way.  
 Tho' I oftimes have fought in my country's  
 defence,

No promotion I'm likely to gain,  
 "There's no vacancy yet," that's always the  
 pretence,

So a common man still I remain.  
 But if stretch'd on the deck by the stroke of  
 a ball,

With pleasure my blood I will spill,  
 And that Providence trust which rules over all,  
 To protect and take care of Poor Will,

If storms and if perils I chance to survive,  
 And my voyage is crown'd with success,  
 Our enemies vanquish'd, I come back alive,  
 Then how happy I'll be with my Bess!  
 If I fall, well and good; then there's an end  
 of me,

Tho' I've heard, if I right understand,  
 That the same ruling power protects us at sea,  
 All the same as if we were on land.  
 Farewel then! I fly at my country's call,  
 In its service I'll exert my skill;  
 For I know there's a Providence rules over all,  
 To protect and take care of Poor Will.

THEATRICAL



## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 6.

**OPPOSITION**; a piece of one act, taken from Sir Courtly Nice, by Mr. Ryder, as we believe, was acted the first time at the Haymarket for that gentleman's benefit. The comedy from which this piece is extracted we remember to have taken its turn occasionally at each theatre. It generally owed what success it met with to the skill of the performer who performed the principal character. Reduced to one act, it afforded no opportunity to commend either the alterer or the actors.

11. *A Modern Breakfast; or, All asleep at Noon*, a piece in one act, was performed the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mrs. Kemble. Many of our readers will recollect the youth who in 1782 performed the infant son of Isabella, in the Fatal Marriage, when Mrs. Siddons made her re-appearance at Drury Lane in the latter character. This youth, the son of Mrs. Siddons, now of the age of fifteen years, and a scholar at the Charter House, we understand to be the author of the present performance. It may be said of this piece, that it is light and entertaining, and, if not of the first rate excellence, the author's youth may be pleaded in his excuse. The tendency of the piece was moral. The reconciliation of a bad husband to his wife, and the exposure of an artful usurer, who had made it his business to prey on the distresses of others, were the principal circumstances.

A Prologue was spoken by Mrs. Kemble, imploring the candour of the audience, on the plea of the youth of the author. It contained a lively description of the coxcomical appearance of our modern young men, and was on the whole an elegant composition.

13. *Taste and Feeling*, a Dramatic Caricature! was acted the first time at the Haymarket for the benefit of Mrs. Bannister. Though avowedly a caricature, this piece is by no means destitute of merit. The principal character, Bob Gout (Mr. Bannister jun.), who remembers nothing of what occurs on his travels but what he eat and drank, is obviously borrowed from Mr. Colman's comedy of Man and Wife, in which, under the name of Mr. Kitchen, a sketch in the paper called the Connoisseur is dramatically produced on the stage. The other prominent character is that of Sir Benjamin Anecdote (Mr. Baddeley), an old Baronet, who has so irresistible a propensity to telling stories, that he interrupts the most interesting communications, by introducing an applicable narrative

of his own; and when his wife will hear the oft-told tale no longer, is contented to retail it to his valet, who in vain pleads his having heard the story again and again. The aim of this piece is a fair one for dramatic satire; and the conduct of the plot (if it deserves that name) theatrical and just.

Mr. Bannister jun. afterwards presented the audience with an *entremet*, denominated *Liberty: or, Two Sides of the Water*, by the author (it is said) of *A Squeeze to St. Paul's*. The object of it was to give a humorous description of Mr. and Mrs. Bull's visit to Paris, to be present at the late Grand Confederation. The dialogue in the Packet between honest John, his Wife and Daughter, a Jew Pedlar, a Scotchman, a Son of St. Patrick, and an English Sea Captain, was very happily conducted.

## P R O L O G U E,

For the opening of LORD BARRYMORE'S THEATRE in Saville Row, July 22, 1790.

Written and Spoken by WM. THO. FITZGERALD, Esq.

The bell rings violently several times; then enter Manager in a passion, meeting Prompter.

MANAGER. Why, in the name of Fortune, this delay—

PROMPTER, where is the Prologue to the Play?

PROMPTER. The Gentleman is ready; but I fear

He will not speak a word while you stay here.

MANAGER. If ready, why the Devil don't he come?

Here am I roaring like a Kettle Drum!

PROMPTER. Oh! here he comes, Sir—Clear the Stage! Make way!

ENTER PROLOGUE SPEAKER.

SPEAKER. What *must* I speak a Prologue to your Play?

Sir, I'm no Puppet to be mov'd at will,

Nor skip on wires to shew my Master's skill;

Yet if you'll go, and leave the Stage to me,

I'll plead your cause without a bribe or fee.

[Exit Manager and Prompter.

THIS Stage, which late a charming scene display'd

Of many a wooden head in Masquerade,

Out.

Our MANAGER, a *Thespian Quixote* grown,  
Saw, and like SANCHE's master knock'd it  
down :

In dread confusion DOLLS on DOLLS were  
toss'd,  
Some heads were broken, and some limbs  
were lost !

No more their mimic action shall delight,  
Of FASHION'S *full-grown Babes* the fickle  
sight.

Yet let not Malice satirize the plan,  
Each day displays the tricks of Puppet Man ;  
A mere Automaton, by interest led,  
His Passions govern'd by the slightest thread !  
He bows subservient to his Patron's sway,  
Weeps if he weeps, and if he smiles is gay.  
Yet some there are, who nobly dare to be  
At once in action and in judgement free ;  
Who scorn the arts by which the *servile* rise,  
Detest their flattery—their success despise ;  
Who noblest ends by noblest means pursue ;  
That such there are—methinks I read in you.  
But should the Ladies grieve for pleasures past,  
And mourn the FANTOCIST could not last,  
We'll share each weeping fair-one's grief—  
and then,  
Instead of Puppets, we will give them—  
MEN—

Who feel the influence their smiles impart,  
Glow on the cheek, and vibrate in the heart ;  
Who know no power like BEAUTY to im-  
prove [Love !  
The mind's best feelings in the SCHOOL of

#### EAST INDIA THEATRICALS.

A New Comedy called *The Contrast* was performed in December 1789, before a numerous audience in *Calcutta* ; and as the first essay of the Dramatic Muse in that country, we think it proper to present our readers with some account of it.

The following were the Dramatis Personæ:

Percival,	Mr. Rundell ;
C. Templeton,	Mr. Wilton ;
F. Cutadash,	Mr. Pollard ;
Buckram,	Mr. Higgins ;
Brazen,	Mr. T. Rowarth ;
Servant,	Mr. Battle ;
Miss Percival,	Mrs. M. Rowarth ;
Susan,	Mrs. Horrebow.

Without stating at length the story upon which this piece is founded, we need only mention the following particulars :

Mr. Percival, a gentleman of fortune, has a daughter named Elizabeth, to whom Templeton and Cutadash pay their addresses, at first without the knowledge of each other. Their characters are totally opposite—the former is a young man of honour and principle—the latter a libertine, and a swindler. In one of his attempts to get money, and make a fashionable appearance in dress, he applies

to a taylor for a rich suit of clothes ; and by leaving the pledge of a picture, which he represents of great value, he obtains the clothes, and a balance of fifty guineas in cash. This part of the plot is improved by the character of Susan, the taylor's daughter, to whom Cutadash pays amorous compliments ; and an assistant in his scheme, who personates the Marquis of Brandenburg, and pretends to value the picture very highly.

The developement is brought about by a meeting with Mr. Percival, his daughter, and the two lovers, in which Templeton discovers that Cutadash had been deceiving the father and daughter, by representing himself as a man of fortune ; and the confusion of Cutadash is rendered complete by the appearance of Buckram, his daughter Susan, and the mock Marquis of Brandenburg, who explain the cheat of the picture. This piece closes by the dismissal of Cutadash, and the approbation of Templeton as the intended husband of Elizabeth.

Mr. Wilton is the Author of this dramatic effusion, which was accompanied by the following Prologue, proceeding from the same prolific pen.

#### PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. RUNDELL.

AS new-fledg'd birds, whilst yet unus'd  
to soar,

Tremble the airy regions to explore,  
Mistrust their power, yet doubting dare to fly,  
And brave the dazzling brilliance of the sky—  
So the poor Bard, whose Play's about t' appear,

Shrinks ere he soars, perplex'd 'tween hope  
and fear ;

And tho' your smile bespeaks indulgence  
certain,

Still, still he dreads the drawing up the curtain.

Vain fears ! for who that sees this chosen  
Band

Exert its efforts in a foreign land,  
Can e'er refuse, what surely will be granted,  
Praise, where 'tis due—indulgence, where  
'tis wanted ?

Blest be the man who ventur'd first t' express  
His thoughts in comic or in tragic dress ;  
Who dauntless dar'd to meet the Critic train,  
And launch his little bark upon the main :

To this FIRST BOLD ATTEMPT, the present  
age

Owes the bright honours of the English stage—

'Twas this gave SHAKESPEARE, Nature's  
greatest boon !

'Twas this to France gave Voltaire, Cre-  
billon,

And from this cause a Sheridan is known.

shall



Shall then the modern Bard, who spreads his  
 sail,  
 Like the thin Nautilus, to catch the gale,  
 By Critic frown and Calumny be tost,  
 And, having greatly dar'd, be poorly lost?  
 May he not hope that in the polish'd East  
 His Muse, if chaste, shall be with plaudits  
 blest?

Then Justice asks it, and the British Fair,  
 Who make HER PRECEPTS their peculiar  
 care, [when to spare.]  
 Know when to censure, and know  
 But two short acts he ventures to produce;  
 Some traits of honour, some of moral use,  
 From Nature drawn:—to her he dares be true;  
 Convince'd, if true to HER, he pleases You.

## INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Stockholm, July 13.*

**T**HE Finland mail of yesterday, and a messenger from the Duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the news of the defeat of the Swedish fleets by those of Russia, on the 3d and 4th inst.

An unsuccessful attempt made by the King of Sweden to destroy the Russian coasting squadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Nassau, with the Cronstadt division, had already rendered the position of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay extremely critical, when the scarcity of ammunition, and the want of provisions, made their return to their own ports a measure of necessity.

The King therefore resolved to avail himself of a strong Easterly wind, which set in on the 3d, and to set sail with both fleets for Swenik-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate through a narrow pass, and to sustain the fire of four Russian line of battle ships, two of which were placed on each side of the Strait. After this, it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tschitschakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coast, at a small distance, while his frigates were ranged among the islands which lie nearer the shore.

The Swedish Van, under Admiral Modée, passed the Strait without suffering any essential loss, firing with great spirit both broadsides against the enemy. The cannonade from the four Russian ships was however so powerful, and continued to be so well supported, that it was resolved by the Duke of Sudermania to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved so unsuccessful, that the fireships employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highness's own line of battle ships, and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident seems to have caused a degree of confusion among the ships that were to follow, four of which struck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther course along the coast, with a diminished force, the Swedes lost two more ships of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th), on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coasting fleet is not so exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: But it is certain that the King arrived the same evening in Swenik-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having lost six galleys, with eight hundred men (of the guards), which were taken by the Russians, besides a number of smaller vessels taken or sunk, reported to amount to sixty. The whole loss in men, on the part of the Swedes, is estimated at seven thousand.

His Swedish Majesty, having supplied the remains of his squadron with provisions and ammunition, and having been joined by the division under M. de Cronstedt, which had not been able to reach the Bay of Viborg, is already sailed again, with a view to prevent the Prince of Nassau, who is said to be advancing with the Cronstadt and Viborg squadrons, from getting into the port of Fredericksham.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Whitehall, Aug. 5, 1790.*

This morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency on the part of his Majesty, and by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majesty's Minister and Principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholic King.

X

DECLA-

## DECLARATION.

" His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the North-West Coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King; the under signed, Councillor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares, in the name and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty, for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

" It being understood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim to form an exclusive establishment at the Port of Nootka.

" In witness whereof I have signed this Declaration, and sealed it with the Seal of my Arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA."

## COUNTER-DECLARATION.

" His Catholic Majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by the order of his Catholic Majesty, a Declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the under-signed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expressly authorized, accepts the said Declaration in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this Declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

" The under-signed declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said Declaration signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the

under-signed in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect, the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

" In witness whereof I have signed this Counter-Declaration, and sealed it with the Seal of my Arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT."

*Stockholm, July 17.* Yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the King of Sweden's Adjutant, Baron Stiernblad, arrived at Urickdahl with dispatches for the Queen, and brought the news of his Majesty having gained a complete victory over the Russian coasting fleet in Swensk Sund.

The King having, after the retreat from Viborg, collected his coasting fleet at Swensk Sund, was attacked by the Prince of Nassau on the 9th of July. The battle began at half-past nine in the morning, and lasted full twenty-four hours, excepting between twelve and two in the night, when, on account of the darkness, the cannonade abated. At half-past nine in the morning of the 10th instant, the victory was completely decided on the side of the Swedes, who took, run ashore, or burnt, forty-two frigates and other vessels of the Russians, of which it is said twenty-three are likely to be saved. The Swedes have also taken prisoners 110 officers, among whom are the Russian Brigadier Denisco and the Prince of Nassau's flag Captain, with about 2000 men.

The King himself commanded during the whole action, and under him Lieutenant-Colonel Cronstedt. His Majesty lost two gun-boats, which were blown up, the Udama-Ingeborg, which was sunk by a bomb after the crew had been saved, and some gun-yawls, which were dismounted. The loss of the Swedes in officers and men is said to be inconsiderable; but the death of Captain Baron Duben is particularly regretted, who, after he had taken a prize with eight thirty pounders, was killed in the middle of the action.

*Vienna, July 17.* On the morning of the 14th instant died, at his Head Quarters in Moravia, the brave and respectable Marshal Laudohn. Although he suffered great pain in the course of his malady, his steadfast temper displayed itself to the last moment. He gave the most distinct orders relative to the army, and made his testament. His demise is a source of general and unfeigned affliction.



*Zant, May 24.* Intelligence has been received here, that the Senate of Venice has lately issued a decree suppressing the extraordinary duty on ships (called *Navissimo*) for the term of five years, and allowing ships of any nation to load currants at this and the neighbouring islands, paying only the ordinary duties; without requiring the ships, in the first instance, to bring their cargoes to Venice, which they were obliged to do by the former regulations.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Aug. 10.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Edward Riou, commanding his Majesty's ship Guardian, to Mr. Stephens, dated Table Bay, March 15, 1790.*

Be pleased to inform their Lordships, that I am now preparing to get the ship into Saldanha Bay, by endeavouring, as much as possible, to stop the leak within board; and that I purpose mooring her there close to the beach at low water in a cove where no wind or sea can affect her; the which if I am so fortunate as to accomplish, I mean then to return here myself, in order to preserve, as much as possible, such provisions and stores as have been landed.

I have enclosed an account of the officers, crew, &c. that were saved in his Majesty's ship.

*A List of such persons who arrived with his Majesty's ship Guardian, in Table Bay, and are now on board.*

CREW.	SUPERNUMERARIES.
Lieut. Edward Riou	G. Pettat, Boatwain's servant
John Williams, Boat-swain	SUPERINTENDANTS OF CONVICTS.
J. Davenport, Purser's Steward	Phil. Schafer
J. Brown (1st)	Phil. Divine
Edw. Dwyer	And. Hume
Henry Johnson	Tho. Clark
J. Burk	J. Tho. Dodge
J. Lock	Sam. Elam, Chaplain's servant
Muney Sampson, Carpenter	Eliz. Schafer, Superintendent's daughter
Tho. Humphries	CONVICTS.
J. Turner	J. Cottis
Rich. Chambers	J. Latter
J. Rofs	Ed. Page
Ed. Conolly	Hen. Cone
J. Quinton	J. Weavers
Wm. Howes	J. Morris
Tho. Anderson	Wm. Wade
J. Brown (2d)	J. Mitchell
Wm. Tibbs	W. Caulefs
J. Gore, Midshipman	J. Lowe
Dav. Gilmore, ditto	J. Chap. Morris, alias
Rich. James	J. Stephens
J. Hobbs	Tho. Bonnick
Rob. Brechen	Cha. Patg
Wm. Swan	

## CREW.

Wm. Count  
J. Reeves  
Tho. Gale  
Wm. Fairclough, Surgeon's Mate  
And. Anderson, Cook  
J. Broad  
T. Pitt, Midshipman  
J. Drydale, now on board, saved in the Launch

## CONVICTS.

Rob. Hughes  
Rich. Chsar  
Dan. Cubitt  
Tho. Fiske  
Hugh Lowe, alias  
Hugh Cartwright  
J. Boulton  
Tho. Mayrick  
Wm. Skinner

In the whole sixty-two persons.

*Reichenbach, Aug. 5.* On the 27th ult. the Declarations and Counter-Declarations were signed and exchanged here, and have since been ratified, between Count Hertzberg, on the part of his Prussian Majesty; the Prince de Reufs and Baron Spielman, Plenipotentiaries of his Hungarian Majesty; Joseph Ewart, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and the Baron de Reede, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces; by which his Hungarian Majesty agrees to open a Negotiation for a Peace with the Ottoman Porte, on the basis of the *Status quo*, such as existed before war, under the mediation of the Three Allied Courts, and to consent to an immediate armistice with that Power; declaring his resolution of standing neuter, and abstaining from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war, should the Empress of Russia refuse to accede to this Negotiation. His Hungarian Majesty is to keep Chotzim *en depot*, that fortress having been conquered by the united arms of Austria and Russia, but agrees to restore it to Turkey on a peace, under the guaranty of the King of Prussia; who accepts the propositions of the King of Hungary, under this restriction, that if in the arrangement of limits between Austria and the Porte, the former should obtain any acquisition on the side of the Aluta, Prussia shall have an equivalent on the side of Upper Silesia. The King of Prussia declares that no hostile engagement subsists between him and the Belgic Provinces, and that he will co-operate with the Maritime Powers to appease the troubles in those countries, and to restore them to the Austrian dominion, on condition of the re-establishment of their ancient Privileges and Constitution; and the English and Dutch Ministers engage, in behalf of their Courts (*SUB SPE RATI*), to guaranty these conditions.

*Copenhagen, Aug. 7.* On Saturday the 31st ultimo the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal with the Princess Maria, eldest daughter of Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, was solemnized in the chapel

of the Palace of Sleswick, with every degree of splendor suitable to the occasion.

*Vienna, Aug. 7.* According to the latest advices from the frontiers of Silesia, it appears that several Prussian regiments had already begun their march towards their permanent stations in time of peace; and we expect to hear, in a few days, that the same orders have been given in regard to the Austrian troops.

*Stockholm, Aug. 10.* Twenty-six of the vessels taken by the Swedes in the late action have been repaired and rendered fit for service, of which number three are frigates, seven galleys, and two or three other vessels of a large force. The total of the Russian prisoners is now found to be 260 officers, and 6200 privates; besides 189, who, being dangerously wounded, have been sent back to Fredericksham.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JULY 30,

**C**AME on at Holyrood House in Edinburgh, the Election of 16 Noblemen to serve as Representatives of the Peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords. The Court was opened at twelve, and the usual forms being gone through, and the list cast up, which did not take place till late in the evening, the numbers for the several Candidates stood as follow :

V. Stormont, 42	E. of Selkirk, 33
E. of Eglintoun, 39	* Earl of Stair, 33
* Earl of Elgin, 38	E. of Hopetoun, 33
* Earl of Glasgow, 37	* L. Somerville, 33
E. of Balcarnas, 37	* Lord Napier, 32
L. Elphinstone, 36	Lord Kinnaird, 32
Lord Cathcart, 35	E. of Strathmore, 31
* Earl of Kelly, 35	Lord Cranston, 31
Earl of Moray, 34	Lord Elbank, 31
* E. of Lauderdale, 34	Lord Gray, 30
* E. of Dumfries, 34	E. of Aberdeen, 28
E. of Breadalbane, 34	E. of Glencairn, 25
* L. Torphichen, 34	Lord Saltoun, 19
E. of Galloway, 23	Lord Sempill, 18

Those marked thus \*, are new Candidates.

The 13 highest on the list will take their seats at the opening of the Session of Parliament. The five next, who have all the same number of voices, and as many of the other Candidates as entertain hopes of success, will present petitions to the House of Lords. Should a majority in favour of three not be ascertained by hearing and determining these petitions, a new election must take place for as many as are wanting to complete the sixteen.

The following Peers are thrown out : Marquis of Lonsdale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Dunmore, Lord Kinnaird, Earl of Caithness.

Aug. 1. The following are the sums

bought by the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt.

Consol 3 per Cent.	-	£. 2,509,800
Reduced ditto.	-	1,540,700
Old South Sea,	-	994,900
New ditto,	-	725,500
South Sea 1751,	-	227,000

5,997,900

4. Francis Fenton, one of the Clerks in the 3 per cent. Bank Annuity Office at the Bank of England, was brought before William Addington, esq. at the Public Office in Bow-street, and underwent a long examination. He was charged on the oaths of William Edwards, esq. Accountant-General of the Bank, John Eward, and Robert Hands, for knowingly and wilfully uttering, forging, and counterfeiting the name of William Baker, as the proprietor of a sum of 550l. in the 3 per cent. annuity, and thereby transferring the said sum of 550l. and receiving, or endeavouring to receive, the same, as his own property, with an intent to cheat and defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The fact being clearly proved, he was fully committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, for trial, and the parties bound over to prosecute. He has been a clerk in the Bank near twenty years, and bore the best of characters.

Same morning at half past seven o'clock, John Dyer, for forgery, was brought out of Newgate, and, after the usual solemnities, was executed before the Debtors gate in the Old Bailey, pursuant to his sentence. He was only 22 years of age, and was brought up at Westminster-school.

10. Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 12th of October.

## PROMOTIONS.

**R**EV. Combe Miller, M. A. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, vice Harward, resigned.

John Orde, esq. governor of the island of Dominica, and Captain in the Royal Navy, created a baronet.

Edmund



Edmund Baccourt, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, appointed solicitor to the Stamp-office, vice Crawford, resigned.

Henry James Pyc, esq. appointed poet-laureat to his Majesty, vice Warton, dec.

Hon. Mr. Percival (brother to Lord Egmont and Lord Arden, Hon. Mr. Legge (Lord Dartmouth's son), and Mr. Warren (Dr. Warren's son), appointed commissioners of bankrupts, vice Messieurs Lloyd and Nugent, deceased, and Mr. Proby (the Commissioner's son), who has taken orders.

Patrick Duigenan, esq. D. L. D. appointed King's advocate of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, vice Trant, dec.

Ralph Paine, esq. clerk of the survey at Plymouth-yard, appointed store-keeper of Deptford-dock-yard, vice Matthews, dec. — Mr. G. Thomas, naval-officer at Halifax, appointed clerk of the survey at Plymouth, vice Paine; — and Mr. Titus Livie, purser of the Prince George man of war, appointed naval-officer at Halifax, vice Thomas.

John Sylveiter, esq. common pleader of the city of London, elected common-serjeant thereof, vice Nugent, dec.

Wm. Jones, esq. of the Inner Temple, appointed a common-pleader, vice Sylveiter.

Rev. John Fletcher installed prebendary of Dornford, in the Cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. W. Cooper, M. A. fellow of Clare-

hall, Cambridge, appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. J. B. Moulding, Hill Farrance Donative; and Rev. Mr. Winstanley, of Hertford College, Oxford, appointed Camden Professor of Ancient History; both vice Warton, dec.

Rev. Edward Kynaston appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

64th Regiment of Foot. Major-General John Leland to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Pomeroy, dec.

49th Regiment of Foot. Lieut. Col. William Danby, Major of the 33d Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major-General Sir Henry Calder, promoted to the Command of the 30th Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Oliver De Lancey, of the 17th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces in South Britain, vice Major-General Williamson, promoted to the Command of the 47th Regiment.

47th Regiment of Foot. Major-General Adam Williamson to be Colonel, vice Guy Lord Dorchester.

Lieut. Col. James Moncrief, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General of his Majesty's Forces, vice Major-General William Roy, dec.

## MARRIAGES.

**A**T Windlestone, co. Durham, by special licence, Hen. Methold, esq. to Miss Eden, eldest daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

At Swansea, the Marquis de Choiseul Prasin, a nobleman of large estate near Strassburgh, to Miss Dawkin, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Dawkin, esq. of Kilorwich, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of St. Paul's Church-yard, druggist, to Miss Harris, daughter of Rob. Harris, esq. of Croydon, Surry.

Rev. John Moleworth, brother of Sir Wm. Moleworth, bart. to Miss Catherine St. Aubyn, second sister of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Lately, at Dublin, the Hon. Capt. Stapleton, brother to Lord Le Despencer, captain in the 2d regiment of foot, and aid-du-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, to the Hon. Miss Keppel.

At Durham, Rev. Geo. Marsh, rector of Ford, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Northumberland to Miss Marsden, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsden, chaplain to the late Archbishop of York.

Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esq. of Condover Park, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Townsend, daughter of the late Alderman Townsend.

By special licence, Cha. Yorke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, M. P. for the county of Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Manningham, eldest daughter of Cha. Manningham, esq. of Thorpe, Surry.

Sir Wm. Wake, bart. of Courteen-hall, county of Northampton, to Miss Sitwell, only daughter of Francis Sitwell, esq. of Repishaw-hall, county of Derby.

Mr. Charles Hancock, of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of the South-Sea House.

In Upper Brock-street, by special licence, Capt. Nugent, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Johnstone, relict of Commodore Johnstone.

At Richmond, Surry, John Thorpe, esq. M. A. and F. S. A. to Mrs. Holland.

Rev. Mr. Heineken, of Ware, Herts, to Miss Yallowley, of London.

H. Prideaux, jun. esq. of Place Noun, in Cornwall, to Miss St. Aubyn, eldest daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Donald Campbell, esq. to Mrs. Bruce, widow

widow of Rob. Bruce, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Rev. Tho. Willis, to Miss Catherine Strong, daughter of Wm. Strong, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

At Chigwell, county of Essex, Mr. Edward Toller, professor, in Doctors Commons, to Miss Burford, of Chigwell.

Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, county of Surry, to Miss Prickett, daughter of Paul Prickett, esq. of Southampton-street.

Rev. Hen. Heigham, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Symonds, second daughter of Tho. Symonds, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Captain Dawson, of the 31st reg. of foot, to Miss Sturges, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Bulkeley, of Fleet-street, chemist, to Miss Sarah Stacey, of Highgate.

At Mitcham, Surrey, John Griffith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Maslar, eldest daughter of John Maslar, esq. of Mitcham.

Mr. Frederick Teusch, of Coleman-street, to Miss Utterton, of Waltham-abbey.

Dr. A. Coventry, of Edinburgh, lately appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University there, to Miss Hastie, eldest daughter of James Hastie, esq. of Great Portland-str.

Wm. Blathwayte, esq. of Dirham-house, county of Gloucester, to Miss Scott, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Great Barr, county of Stafford.

By special licence, the Marquis of Graham, only son of the Duke of Montrose, to Lady Caroline Montague, sister to the Duke of Manchester.

At Hampton, W. P. Hamond, esq. of Haling-house, Surry, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Rob. Carr, bart. of Hampton.

Major Wright, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Fraser, of Bath.

Geo. Buggin, esq. of Wigmore-street, to Miss Tapps, of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

Geo. Ivison Tapps, esq. of Hinton Admiral, to Miss Buggin, of Wigmore-street.

Philip Dundas, esq. commander of the Melville Castle East-Indiaman, to Mrs. Lindsay, lately returned from Bengal.

The Rev. Lynch Salisbury, of Offley, in Herts, to Miss Offley, of Ormond-street.

At Windlesham, Charles Dumbleton, esq. to Miss Leicester, daughter of Ralph Leicester, esq. of Hallgrove.

The Rev. Edward Robson, curate and lecturer of Whitechapel, to Miss Ellison.

Mr. Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, to Miss H. D'Arcy Cranfoun, daughter of the late Hon. George Cranfoun.

Sir Griffith Boynton, bt. to Miss Parkhurst, The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Miss Ann Sepley Green, of Stratford.

George Blackshaw, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Miss Lushington, eldest daughter of Wm. Lushington, Esq.

Mr. Crabb, of Shelley-hall, Essex, to Miss Bridges, of Kensington.

The Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar of Kendal, to Miss Darby, of Dis.

The Rev. Mr. Robbarts, of Woolbridge, to Miss Mary Mortlock, sister to — Mortlock, of Cambridge, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Lempriere, master of the grammar-school at Belton in Lancashire, to Miss Willince, daughter of F. Willince, esq. of Twickenham.

John Neat, esq. one of the band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, to Miss Ann Weighte, of St. George, Hanover-square.

At Roehampton, Joseph Laurence Darval, esq. to Miss Wilkinton.

Geo. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. Mackay, daughter of Sir Samuel Hannay, bart.

At Croydon, the Rev. J. Smith, aged 70, to the widow of the late Tho. Brigstock, esq. formerly one of the deputy registers for Middlesex.

William Trenchard, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Hester Amelia de Burgh, sister to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

George Cholmondeley, esq. chairman of the Board of Excise, to Miss Pitt, sister to the member for Dorset.

At Sidmouth, Devon, John Coulthurst, esq. to Miss M. Reed, one of the Coheiressees of William Reed, esq. late of Holywell, Durham, dec.

The Hon. Spencer Percival, to Miss Jane Wilson, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, bart.

Benjamin Jennings, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, to the Right Hon. the Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward.

Francis Fuller, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Maria Senior, daughter of the late Afcanius Wm. Senior, esq. of Cannon-hill, Berks.

Erasmus Madox, of the Inner-Temple, esq. to Miss Blackwood, daughter of Shovel Blackwood, esq. of Blackheath.

Robert Slaney, esq. of Hatton-hall, to Miss Mason, of Shrewsbury.

The Rev. Morgan Davis, of Worcester-college, to Miss Mary Munday, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Munday, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. Prickett, attorney, to Miss Martha Langford.



## MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY and AUGUST 1790.

MAY 29.

AT Brooklyn in America, in the 73d year of his age, Israel Putnam, esq. major-general in the late Continental army.

Lately, near Rochechouart, Poitou, Madame Brohard, aged 101, a great virtuoso in flowers, and distinguished for her display of powers on the hydraulic organ when young.

JUNE 20. At Rosebank, Alexander Millar, esq. 6 Darnley, Advocate.

The Rev. John Hoper, Vicar of Streyning, Suffolk, and Rector of Pyecomb, in the same county.

JULY 1. Lady Glynne, relict of Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden-castle, Flintshire.

William Fuller, esq. of the Isle of Thanet.

4. Mr. James Clarke, of Penrith, author of the "Survey of the Lakes, &c. of Westmoreland." He went into a little public-house, called the Blue Bell, about three miles from Sutton Coldfield, and five from Lichfield. When there, he called for a pint of ale and a pipe, which having lighted, he was seized with a fit of coughing, fell on his face, and expired immediately.

5. Mr. Titus Wilson, grocer, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

Thadde O'Flaherty, Esq. at Isleworth.

6. George Augustus Elliot, Ld. Heathfield.

Mr. Robert Lakeland, of York, attorney at law, and prothonotary of the Sheriff's Court there.

At Wellingborough, aged 77, Mrs. Scriven, relict of the late Mr. Scriven, rector of Twywell, Northamptonshire.

Lately, James Bernard, Esq. Member for the county of Cork.

7. Mrs. Draper, at Hampstead.

Thomas Hutchins, Esq. Correspondent Secretary to the Hudson's-Bay Company, and Governor formerly of one of the Settlements there.

8. Mr. John Field, sen. wax-chandler, of Lambeth.

At Bath, Nathaniel Wick, Esq. of Wick-street, Gloucestershire.

9. Richard Lomax Clay, Esq. of Loughton, in Essex.

10. At Enfield, Gregory Bletchendon, Esq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

Lately, Mr. John Amley, of Beech, near Newcastle, Staffordshire. He was six feet five inches and a half, measured three feet over the shoulders, and weighed near forty stone.

11. Mr. Joseph Gouldsmith, one of the Jurats of Seaford, by a fall from his horse.

John Thomas, Esq. Agent Victualler at Portsmouth.

Mr. Thomas Nicholson, haberdasher, Cat-eaton-street.

Mrs. Keate, wife of the Rev. W. Keate, rector of Leverton, Somersetshire, and sister of the late Baron Burland.

12. Mrs. Spence, wife of Dr. Spence, of Marybone.

William Peachy, Esq. Cold Hartour, Gosport.

Mr. King, Post-master of Stilton.

13. The Rev. Henry Barton, D. D. Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

John Trotter, Esq. of Soho-square.

Mr. Jefferson, of Caudey Beck, near Carlisle, aged 84.

The Rev. Mr. T. Scott, Minister of South Leith.

14. Mr. George Marth, Proctor in Doctors Commons.

Jeremy Pemberton, Esq. of the Inner Temple, one of the Commissioners for settling the claims of the American Loyalists, Deputy High Steward of Cambridge, and Senior Fellow of Pembroke Hall.

Lately, the Rev. William Bragge, of the University of Oxford.

16. Mr. Cave, cork-cutter, Smithfield.

Nicholas Muilman, Esq. at Amsterdam, aged 82.

Mr. Fletcher, formerly an eminent printer, at Cambridge.

17. Mr. James Dallinger, late of West-Smithfield.

Mr. Jasper Jay, of Hoxton-square.

Adam Smith, L. L. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University, Author of "The Wealth of Nations," &c. [see p. 143.]

18. The Rev. Mr. Sellon, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Mr. Leufwenius, pastor of the Swedish Congregation in London.

19. The Rev. Mr. More, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

20. At Winchester, the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

22. At Oxford, Sir Banks Jenkinson, bart. Lately, at Ailthorpe, Somersetshire, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice.

At Edinburgh, James Stevenson, esq. formerly of the Council at Bencoolen.

John

John Chandler, esq. Whitby, near Goudalmin.

23. The Rev. Mr. Stanger, commonly known by the name of the Haringworth Doctor.

24. The Rev. Philip Withers, in Newgate, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Mrs. William Bennet, counsellor at Waltham, well known as the prosecutor of Mr. Atkinson.

25. David Mitchell, esq. formerly captain of the Fox East Indiaman.

Bladen Swiney, esq. at East Grinstead, Sussex.

At Bath, aged 66, Mr. Nicholas Phillips, master shipwright of the Royal yard at Chatham.

Roger Jones, esq. at Cefn Rug in Merionethshire.

At Aix la Chapelle, the Prince de Croy de Havre & de l'Empire, grandee of Spain, and knight of the Golden Fleece, and of the order of Charles III.

26. Mr. Edward Henshaw, late of the Borough.

The Rev. Mr. Frost, rector of Theddingworth in Leicestershire, and vicar of All Saints in Northampton.

27. Miss Dorothea Primrose, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dunsipace, Scotland.

Lady Ann Paterfon, widow of the late Sir John Paterfon, of Eccles, Bart.

The Rev. Samuel Rogers, M. A. rector of Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, and Brampton in Northamptonshire; author of two volumes of poems.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Harding, rector of Cratton Regis in Northamptonshire.

28. At Woodford, aged 84, Henry Norris, esq.

Lady Inglis, at Cramond near Edinburgh.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Snecoth in Scotland.

William Board, esq. Justice of Peace for Sussex.

Lately, the Rev. Zachariah Rose, of Kettering in Northamptonshire.

Lately, William Newton, Esq. Architect to Greenwich Hospital.

Lately, Mr. Richard Foster, merchant at Cambridge.

Lately, at Dublin, Peter Lawrence, esq. of Ballyne, Galway.

30. Henry Buthby, esq. one of the deputies of the collector of the customs inwards in the port of London.

Lately, at Margate, Sir Thomas Skipwith, bart.

31. James Cranston, esq. a captain in the navy.

Lately, the Rev. John Wilson, late curate of Elton, and Rector of Scronfield and Hammeringham.

August 1. Brevet major Wood, many years belonging to the Chatham division of marines.

At Dalkeith near Edinburgh, Mr. John Knox, formerly a bookseller in London, and author of several publications on the British fisheries.

James Marye, esq. aged 76, late clerk of the Barber's Company.

2. The Rev. William Dade, F. A. S. rector of Barmston in the East Riding of York, and of St. Mary's Castle-gate in that city, and curate of St. Olave Marygate without Bootham Bar.

At Islington, Mr. Thomas Rowe.

Mr. James Maskell, a wealthy farmer at Bradwell, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, common councilman of Sudbury.

3. Thomas Kentish, esq. of St. Alban's: Captain-Slater, many years in the West India trade.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Seager, surgeon, of Newton Bushell, Devonshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Cole, of Stoke Ash in Norfolk.

4. In the 87th year of his age, the right hon. Francis North, earl of Guildford, lord North and Guildford, treasurer to the Queen's household, high steward of Banbury, and a vice-president of St. George's hospital. His lordship was born April 13, 1704, and succeeded his father in 1729, as lord Guildford: Oct. 31, 1734, he succeeded to the title of lord North, by the death of William lord North and Grey; and on March 8, 1752, was created earl of Guildford. His lordship married, June 16, 1728, Lucy, daughter of George Earl of Halifax, by which lady, who died May 7, 1734, he had issue Frederick, the present lord North (now Earl of Guildford), who was born April 13, 1732. By his second lady, relict of George lord Viscount Lewisham, and only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, Bart. he had three daughters, whom he survived, and a son, Brownlow, born in July 1741, the present Bishop of Winchester. His second lady died April 21, 1745; and in June 1751, his lordship married Anne, relict of Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham, who died without issue in December 1776.

5. Mr. Powers Fitzer, coal-factor, Shadwell.

Mr. Gabriel Goldney, attorney at Chippenham.

6. Mr. Richard Hayward, formerly a hatter on Fish-street-hill.

